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A SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

WITH A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES

BY SIR WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.
AND THEOPHILUS D. HALL, M.A.
FELLOW OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

THE ETYMOLOGICAL PORTION
BY JOHN K. INGRAM, LL.D.,
FELLOW AND LIBRARIAN OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

FORTY-THIRD IMPRESSION
(SECOND EDITION)

LONDON
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.
1910

4343

SIR WM. SMITH'S
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PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION.

THIS edition of Dr. Smith's "Smaller Latin-English Dictionary," while carefully preserving those distinctive features which have secured for it so wide an acceptance, is to a great extent a new and original Work.

In its previous form, the Smaller Dictionary was simply an abridgment of the larger Work. In the preparation of the new edition, every article has been carefully revised, with the express object of meeting the requirements of younger students. A comparison of the two editions will show that this aim has been steadily kept in view. The improvements introduced will be found to fall mainly under the following heads:—

1. A much larger number of the examples given are actually translated—not in every case in full, but so far as the particular point in question is concerned. Experienced teachers have found that a mere collection of Latin examples, however appositely chosen, is useless to young students; whereas a judicious interspersion of translation encourages them to make a more adequate use of the Dictionary, and to pay attention to the different applications of words. In this way too, the Dictionary becomes a school of translation, the student being not unfrequently supplied with equivalent English words or phrases, fitting closer both to the form and the spirit of the Latin than any that might have occurred to himself. In order to develop this feature of the Work without seriously adding to its bulk, very many of the citations have been curtailed, and others which seemed superfluous have been omitted. The shorter the citation—provided it be intelligible—the more readily is its immediate bearing apprehended.

2. Many articles have been re-cast, and not a few entirely re-written; partly with the object of securing more perfect accuracy in the explanations of words, and partly in order to present a simpler and clearer view of the development of their different senses. Among many such instances may be mentioned, *acervalis, acervus, acies, aduro, auctoritas, cervix, clepsydra, consultus, emolumentum, emunctus, ferox, ferocia, ferocitas, gena, homullus, homuncio, instrumentum, insomnium, malitia, nam, neve, oppido, perstringo, prosa, provisio, remissio, respectus, refert, salutatio, sui, sum, ut, veritas.*

In several of these, it is hoped, some positive contribution has been made towards a more perfect elucidation of the meaning and uses of words than was to be found in any previously existing Latin-English Dictionary.

3. All the etymological articles have been revised, and the greater part of them re-written, by J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Fellow and Librarian of Trinity College, Dublin; who has also contributed important corrections to the other parts of the work.

Only such etymological matter has been given as junior students could be expected really to understand and appropriate; much that would be desirable, or even necessary, in a work intended for more mature students, has therefore been omitted. The great object kept in view has been to train young minds to recognize the reign of law in Etymology: opinions will always differ as to the derivations of particular words; but it is most important to accustom the student to a strict observance of the established principles of letter-changes. It is believed that the Dictionary, in its present form, will be found, with respect to this species of scientific correctness, to bear a favourable comparison with any previous work of the same kind.

When the derivation of a word is such as to be seen at a glance, the etymology is given at the beginning of the article thus—effusus, a, um, *Part.* [effundo]. Where a fuller treatment is necessary, the convenience of the student has been usually consulted by placing the etymological observations at the end of the article.

The derivations of words in the Romance languages from the Latin have been noted, as in former editions, the habit of considering these derivations being found to have a marked effect in cultivating an 'etymological sense' in young students. Many corrections have been made in this part of the work, and the number of such derivations has been considerably increased.

4. Very great care has been taken to ensure accuracy in the quantities. It is scarcely to be hoped that all errors have been excluded, and should any be discovered by students and others making use of the book, the editors would thankfully receive information of such. Considerable difficulty is often caused by the position of vowels naturally short before such combinations as *cr*, *pr*, *tr*, &c. In such cases the vowel will be found to be for the most part marked doubtful, on the ground of analogy; even though an example of each quantity may not in every case be found. In some cases such a consensus exists for one particular quantity, that it has seemed best to give that only. Final syllables have been left for the most part unmarked—as being determinable by the ordinary grammatical rules—unless something seemed to render a definition of quantity specially desirable.

Syllables other than final left un-marked (excepting such as are determined by position) must be regarded as of unknown quantity. In this category are many Proper Names; neither having found their way into verse nor having their quantities determined by their orthography in a Greek form.

5. All modes of spelling Latin words which have been decisively shewn to be erroneous have been rejected. Thus we write *caelum*, not *coelum*; *condicio*, not *conditio*; *tribunicius*, *adventicius*, not *tribunitius*, &c. On the other hand, the traditional orthography has been preserved in various cases in which, while inferior in strict accuracy, it has yet a solid basis of authority. Thus it has not been thought desirable — especially in a work intended for younger students — to

abandon the recently accepted spelling of *arena, connitor, conjicio, humerus, humidus,* and some other words.

6. Short notes on synonymous words have been introduced in a large number of cases—rather with the view of defining more exactly the meaning of the word which is immediately dealt with, than of presenting anything like a complete view of this subject—which indeed would demand a volume in itself.

7. The Index of Proper Names has been largely increased; and the information given has been in many cases supplemented. See for example *Ancyra, Anicius, Archias, Avernus, Artaxerxes, Asinius (Pollio), Cacre, Callisthenes, Hercules, Iguvium, Ocbalus, Titan,* &c. In many recent Latin Dictionaries the Proper Names are incorporated in the body of the work; but this arrangement not only sacrifices the obvious advantage of classification — there being few cases in which any doubt can arise whether a given word is a Proper Name or not — but, by increasing the number of separate headings to be glanced through before the word which the student seeks is reached, adds considerably to the mechanical labour of using the book. For example, in the letter A in this Dictionary there are nearly 2000 separate headings in the first part, and nearly 1000 Proper Names, including the derivative adjectives. By the plan here followed, the number of entries to be traversed in looking out a word is greatly reduced in Part I.; while in the case of Proper Names the advantage is proportionately very much greater. Words which have passed from their original use as Proper Names to that of Common Names or Appellatives are included in Part I.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS.

Of the two following lists, No. I. comprises the Authors whose language this Dictionary is mainly intended to explain. No. II. contains the names of Authors rarely read by young students, but whose works contain many words which are necessary to be known, in order adequately to explain the meaning of words used by Authors comprised in the first list.

(I.)

Caes.	C. Julius Caesar, *hist.*	ob.	B.C.	44	Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, *satirist,*	ob.	A.D. 62
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, *poet,*	flor.	,,	55	Phaedr.	Phaedrus, *fabulist,*	fl.	,, 15
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher,*	ob.	,,	43	Plaut. *or* Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, *writer of comedy,*	ob.	B.C. 184
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, *hist.* prob. 1st cent. A.D.; acc. to Buttmann,	fl.	A.D.	69	Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet,*	fl.	,, 30
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, *hist.*	,,	,,	360	Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, brother of M. Tullius,	ob.	,, 43
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, *hist.*	,,	,,	115	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, *hist.*	,,	,, 34
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, *poet,*	ob.	B.C.	8	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer,*	fl.	A.D. 110
Just.	Justinus, *hist.* (date unknown).				Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, *hist.* perh.	ob.	,, 118
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet,*	fl.	A.D.	100	Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy,*	,,	B.C. 159
Liv.	T. Livius Patavinus, *hist.*	ob.	,,	17	Tib.	Albius Tibullus, *poet,*	,,	,, 18
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher,*	,,	B.C.	55 (?)	Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, *hist.*	fl.	A.D. 30
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, *biographer,*	fl.	,,	44	Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, *poet,*	ob.	B.C. 19
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, *poet,*	ob.	A.D.	17				

* The dates in this list and the following are derived, in most cases, from Dr. W. Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as only an approximation to the true era of the writer. The date of an author's death is given where possible.

ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES OF AUTHORITIES.

(II.)

Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, *hist.*	flor.	A.D.	380
App.	Lucius Appuleius, *philosopher*,	„	„	160
Att. *or* Acc.	L. Attius *or* Accius, *writer of tragedy*,	fl.	B.C.	130
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani, *hist.*	„	„	50 (?)
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini, *hist.*	„	„	50 (?)
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis, *hist.*	„	„	50 (?)
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech attributed to Cicero).			
Auct. pro dom.	Auctor pro domo (a speech attributed to Cicero).			
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, *rhet.*, perh.	abt.	B.C.	50
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, *hist.*	fl.	A.D.	360
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet*,	„	„	350
Caecil.	Caecilius Statius, *writer of comedy*,	ob.	B.C.	168
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, *orator and hist.*	„	„	149
Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, *physician*, perh.	fl.	A.D.	50
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, *poet*,	ob.	A.D.	408 (?)
Cael. Aurel.	Caelius Aurelianus, *physician* (date uncertain, prob. 5th cent. A.D.)			
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry*,	fl.	„	20
Diom.	Diomedes, *grammarian*, prob. 5th cent. A.D.			
Donat. *or* Don.	Aelius Donatus, *grammarian and commentator*,	„	„	350
Enn.	Q. Ennius, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	169
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, *grammarian*, perh. 2nd cent. A.D.			
Frontin. *or* Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, *writer De Aquaeductibus*, etc.	ob.	A.D.	106 (?)
Gai.	Gaius, *lawyer*,	fl.	„	160
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, *critic*, etc.	„	„	150
Gloss.	Glossarium.			
Hier.	Hieronymus, *Chr. writer*,	ob.	A.D.	420
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, *hist.*	„	B.C.	43
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.			
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, *gram.*	„	A.D.	636
Juvenc	Juvencus, *poet.*	fl.	A.D.	330
Labeo,	Antistius Labeo, *lawyer*,	„	B.C.	18
Labor.	C. Decius Laberius, *mimographer*,	ob.	„	43
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, *hist.*	„	A.D.	300 (?)
Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, *poet*,	ob.	„	65
Lucil.	C. Lucilius, *satirist*,	ob.	B.C.	103
Macer,	C. Licinius Macer, *annalist and orator*,	„	„	66
Macr.	Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, *critic*,	fl.	A.D.	395
Manil.	A. Manilius, *poet*,	„	„	16
Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, *poet*,	ob.	„	104(?)
Mela,	Pomponius Mela, *geographer*,	fl.	„	45
Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, *lawyer*	„	„	230
Naev.	C. Naevius, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	202(?)
Non.	Nonius Marcellus, *gram.* between 2nd and 5th cent. A.D.			
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry*, perh. about		A.D.	350
Papin.	Aemilius Papinianus, *lawyer*,	fl.	„	200
Paul.	Julius Paullus, *lawyer*,	„	„	210
Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, *satirist*,	ob.	„	66
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major), *writer on nat. hist.*, etc.	„	„	79
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), *writer of letters*, etc.	fl.	„	100
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, *physician*, 3rd cent.; or, acc. to others,	„	„	500
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician*,	ob.	„	118(?)
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, *rhetorician*,	fl.	B.C.	31
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *philosopher*,	ob.	A.D.	65
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *writer of tragedy* (acc. to some, identical with the philosopher).			(?)
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, *grammarian*,	fl.	„	395
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, *poet*,	ob.	„	100
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, *poet*,	fl.	„	82
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, *Chr. writer*,	„	„	195
Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, *lawyer*,	ob.	„	228
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, *poet*,	fl.	„	70
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, *hist.*	„	„	26
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc.	ob.	B.C.	28
Veg.	Flavius Vegetius Renatus, *writer De Re Militari*,	fl.	A.D.	386
Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*,	„	B.C.	20

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. *or* act., active, -ly.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.
abl., ablative.
absol., absolute, -ly, *i.e.* without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative *or* according.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially, *or* adversus.
al., alii *or* aliter, others *or* otherwise.
al. leg., alii legunt.
analog., analogous, -ly.
Ant., Antiquities.
ap., apud (in).
appel., appellative.
arch., archaic.
archit., architecture, -tural.
art., article.
A.-S., Anglo-Saxon.
Aug., Augustan.
botan., botanical.
card., cardinal.
cf., confer (compare).
class., classic, -al.
col., column.
collat., collateral.
collect., collective, -ly.
comm., *or* c., common gender.
comp.,comparative,compound.
compd., compound.
conj., conjunction, *or* conjugation.
constr., construed, -ction.
contr., contracted.
correl., correlative, -ively.
corresp., corresponding
dat., dative.
decl., declension.
defect., defective.
demonstr., demonstrative.
dep., dependent.
dep., deponent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
diff., different.
dim., diminutive.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
distr., distributive.
dub., doubtful reading.
ed., editio.
e. g., *or* ex. gr., exempli gratiâ (for instance).
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
Eng., English.
=, equivalent to, *or* identical with.
equiv., equivalent.
esp., especially; in special sense.
etc., et cetera.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., exx., example, examples.
expl., explanation.
f. *or* fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, atively.
fin., *or* ad fin., at the end.
foll., followed.
follg., following.
fr., from.
Fr., French.
freq., frequentative, frequent, frequently.
fut., future.
gen., genitive.—in gen., in a general sense.
geog., geography, -ical.
Germ., German.
gr. *or* gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.
Gr., Greek.
hibr., hybrid.
hist., history, -ian.
ib., ibidem, in the same place.
i. e., id est.
I. E., Indo-European.
i. q., idem quod.
id., idem.
imperat., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly.
inanim., inanimate.
incep., inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
init., in, *or* ad init., at the beginning.
inscrr., inscriptions.
interj., interjection.
interrog., interrogative, -ly.
intrans., intransitive.
irreg., irregular.
It., Italian.
jurid., juridical.
lang., language.
Lat., Latin.
leg., legit, legunt.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
Lith., Lithuanian.
l. c. *or* loc. cit., loco citato.
M. H. G., Middle High German.
m. *or* masc., masculine.
math., mathematics, -ical.
med., in medio (in the middle).
medic., medical.
met. *or* metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
meton., by metonymy.
milit., military, in military affairs.
MS., MSS., manuscript, manuscripts.
n. *or* neut., neuter.
naut., nautical.
neg., negative, -ly.
no., numero.
nom., nominative.
num. *or* numer., numeral.
O. H. G., Old High German.
O. I., Old Irish.
obj. *or* object., objective, -ly.
onomat., onomatopœia.
opp., opposed to, opposite.
ord., ordinal.
orig., origin, original, originally.
p., page.
part., participle.
partit., partitive.
pass., passive, -ly, *or* passim.
per., period.
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
pers., personal, -ly.
philos.,philosophy,-ical,-ically.
pleon., pleonastically.
pl., plu. *or* plur., plural.
poet., poetical, -ly; in the poetical works of.
polit., political, -ly.
Port., Portuguese.
pos., positive.
praef., praefatio.
prep., preposition.
prob., probably.
prol., prologus.
pron., pronoun.
pronom., pronominal.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
Prov. *or* Pr., Provençal.
proverb., proverbial, -ly.
qs., quasi.
q. v., quod videas.
rad., radical *or* root.
rar., rare, -ly.
reflect., reflective, -tively.
rel., relative.
rhet., rhetor., in rhetoric.
Rom., Roman.
rt., root.
sc., scilicet.
Skr., Sanskrit.
Sp., Spanish.
sq., sqq., sequentia (and the following).
s. v., sub voce.
sign., signif., signifies, -cation.
sing., singular.
subaud., subauditur; is understood.
subject. *or* subj., subjective, -ly.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive, -ly.
suff., suffix.
sup., superlative *or* supine.
syl., syllable.
syn., synonym, -ymous.
syncop., sync., syncopated.
t. t., technical term.
term., termination.
transf., transferred; in a borrowed sense.
trans., translated, -tion, *or* transitive, -ly.
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
usu., usual, -ly.
v., verb, vide, *or* vox.
voc., vocative.
Wall. Wallachian.

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A SMALLER

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A, a, *indecl. f.* (sc. litera), oftener *n.* The primitive Indo-European *ă* is in Latin, as in Greek, represented by *ă, ĕ,* or *ŏ* (ᾰ, ε, ο), and *ā* by *ā, ē,* or *ō* (ᾱ, η, ω). *A* has in a good many instances been retained in Latin where *e* has been substituted in Greek: thus *mag-nus* corresponds to μέγ-ας, *maneo* to μένω, *anguis* to ἔχις. So also *a* appears in Latin in some cases where *o* is found in Greek, as in *lavo* beside λούω (=λόϜω), *da-re* beside δι-δό-ναι, *asinus* beside ὄνος (=ὄσ-νος). Sometimes, however, on the other hand, we have *e* or *o* in Latin for original *a*, where the latter is retained in Greek; cf. *mol-lis* with μαλ-ακός, *levis* (=leguis) with ἐ-λαχ-ύς. **II.** In Latin compounds *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged, as in *de-labor, e-mano. A* short by nature, followed by a labial or *l*, is sometimes changed to *u*, as in *occupo* (*capio*), *insulto* (*salto*); sometimes to *i*, as in *corripio* (*rapio*), *prohibeo* (*habeo*), *dissilio* (*salio*). Before other consonants it generally becomes *i*, as in *reticeo* (*taceo*), *profiteor* (*fateor*), *recino* (*cano*). If it is followed by two consonants, as well as preceded by one, it regularly becomes *e*, as in *ascendo* (*scando*), *condemno* (*damno*), *perfectus* (*factus*): *infringo* (*frango*), and *contingo* (*tango*) are not real exceptions, for in these words the *n* is not radical; it only nasalizes the present-stems formed from the roots *frag* and *tag*. **III.** Latin *a*, whether long or short by nature, is for the most part, represented in French, in an accented syllable, either by *e*, as *căput* (*chef*), *măre* (*mer*), *păter* (*père*), *năsus* (*nez*), *amārus* (*amer*), *cārus* (*cher*), *amāre* (*aimer*), *amātus* (*aimé*), *mortālis* (*mortel*), or by *ai*—and this chiefly, though not exclusively, before *m, n* or a guttural, as *ămo* (*aime*), *fămes* (*faim*), *mānus* (*main*), *sānus* (*sain*), *măcer* (*maigre*), *ācer* (*aigre*), *āla* (*aile*), *clārus* (*clair*). Sometimes it is not changed, as *quāre* (*car*), *avārus* (*avare*). *A* in position mostly remains unchanged, as *arbor* (*arbre*), *carrus* (*char*), *carmen* (*charme*), *flamma* (*flamme*); before *ct* it regularly becomes *ai*, as *factus* (*fait*), *tractus* (*trait*). Unaccented *a* is commonly unchanged, as *salutem* (*salut*), *parare* (*parer*), *saponem* (*savon*); it sometimes becomes *e*, as *caballus* (*cheval*). **IV.** As an abbreviation *A*=*Aulus*; on voting tablets *A* (i.e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of a proposed law; in judicial trials *A*=*Absolvo*, therefore called by Cicero *litera salutaris*. In dates *A.D.*=*ante diem*; *A.U.C.*=*anno urbis conditae*.

ăb, ā, or abs, *prep.* with *abl.* A is used instead of *ab* before most consonants; but before *h* as well as before vowels *ab* is always used. *Abs* occurs chiefly in compds.; in Cicero's orations *abs* is found, but only before *te*. In composition, *ab* remains unchanged before vowels. Before *m* and *v*, it becomes *ā*, *a-moveo, a-verto*. In the perfect tenses of *sum*, both *ab* and *a* are found; *ab-fuit, a-fuit*. Before *fero* and *fugio*, *ab* becomes *au*, *au-fero, au-fugio*. Before *p, c, q, t, abs*, or the shortened form *as*, is used, as *abs-condo, abstineo, as-porto*.

Ab denotes, **1.** The *point of departure, the source and origin*: **2.** *Separation or distance*. **3.** *Proximity*.

A. Of Space. **I.** Implying motion from a place: me a portu praemisit, *he sent me on before from the harbour*, Pl. Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as abducere, mittere, discedere, *etc.*: paululum a sole, [to stand] *a little out of the sun*, Cic.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from his toe nails even to his very crown*, id. **II.** Without the idea of motion, to designate distance, or separation, with the verbs distare, abesse, and with the particles procul, longe, *etc.*: non amplius pedum millibus duobus ab castris, Caes. Also, without those verbs, to denote *the measure* of the distance: a millibus passuum quindecim, *at a distance of 15 miles*, id. **III.** Implying proximity; *on the side of, at, on*, etc., ab decumana porta, *at the main entrance*, id. So, a tergo, a latere, a fronte, ab occasu, ab oriente; esp. in geog. descriptions: Gallia ab Sequanis et Helvetiis adtingit Rhenum, *on the side of the S. and H.*, id.: comp. C, I. 5.

B. Of Time, analogous to the relations of space. **I.** *after, directly after*: ab re divina, *after the sacrifice*, Pl.: a mane ad noctem usque, *from morning to night*, id.: ab sole orto in multum diei, *from sun-rise till late in the day*, Liv. **II.** To designate the distance of one point of time from another: *from, since, after*: centesima lux ab interitu Clodii, *since the death of Clodius*, Cic.: ab urbe condita, *since the foundation of Rome*: a puero, *from a child* (*childhood*), Cic.

C. Other relations, figuratively. **I.** Denoting *origin, agency, cause*, etc. **1.** To denote the agent after a Passive Verb, or the cause after an Intrans. Verb: *by, from, by means of*; a patre laudari; ab aliquo discere, cognoscere, *etc.* A se, *of one's own accord*: Pl. (dub.): Liv. **2.** With names of towns instead of *gentile adj.*, to denote origin: *sprung from*: principum a Cora atque Pometia liberos, Liv. **3.** In etymologies: *derived from*; eam rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, Cic. **4.** To denote the motive, instead of *ex, propter*, or the simple *abl. causae*: *from, out of*: ab singulari amore scribo, *out of pure love*: linguam ab irrisu exserentem *by way of derision*, Liv. **5.** dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple Abl.: *on the side of, in respect of*: doleo ab animo, ab oculis, ab aegritudine, Pl. **6.** With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, *etc.*, *from a certain quarter*: timere, metuere ab aliquo, *to fear something from him*: metui a Chryside, *I feared some mischief from her*, Ter. **II.** Denoting departure from, or avoidance of. Hence, **1.** Where beginning at a certain point is implied: a summo bibere, *to drink in succession down the table*: a cauda de ovo exire, *tail foremost*, Plin.: a minumo ad maximum, *from the smallest to the greatest*, Pl.: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic.: secundus a rege, *next in rank to the king*, B. Alex. With verbs of fastening: funiculus a puppi religatus, *fastened to it*, id. **2.** With verbs of freeing from or protecting against anything: expiandum forum ab illis sceleris vestigiis, Cic.: hence, perhaps, ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one*, Plin. **3.** With verbs of deterring, intermitting, ceasing; deterrere, intermittere, desistere, *etc.*: ab injuria deterrere, Cic. **4.** Denoting divergence of nature or state: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, *how*

greatly changed from him, Virg. Also in phr., non ab re, sc. alienum, *not without profit:* Liv.: Suet.: which, however, is not used by Cicero. **5.** implying the separation of a part from the whole, *out of*, for *ex* (rare and dub.): so some render, scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. (but the sense is rather, *from a soldier in the rear*). **III.** Denoting proximity: **1.** in phrases such as, *to stand by, be on the part of;* stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, *to be on one's side, to belong to his party:* a nobis facere, *in our favour*, Cic.: vir ab innocentia clementissimus, *on the side of innocence*, id. Hence, to distinguish philosophical sects: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele, *the adherents of the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophy*, id. **2.** *Ab* defines more exactly than the simple abl. the respect in which anything is to be understood, *in relation to, on the part of:* orba ab optimatibus contio, id. Subsequently to the Aug. age, words dependent on *ab* were employed to denote *department of service*, with or without servus: a manu servus, *a secretary*, Suet.: also ab epistolis, id.

D. In comp. **I.** With verbs *ab* denotes: **1.** *separation, removal:* aufero, *carry away:* absum, *be absent.* **2.** *consumption:* absumo, *consume:* abutor, *use up.* **II.** In comp. with nouns and adjectives, ab denotes *absence, difference:* as amens, *without mind, mad:* absonus, *out of tune* or *time:* absimilis, *unlike, irregular.*

ābactus, a, um, *Part.* [abigo].

ăbăcus, i, *m.* = ἄβαξ, *a slab* or *table;* hence, **1.** *a counting-board*, Pers. **2.** *a board for games divided into squares*, Suet. **3.** *a table* or *sideboard; the top of silver or marble, and sometimes with partitions for cups, vases, etc.*, Cic. **4.** *a wooden tray for kneading dough, and other purposes*, Cato. **5.** In archit.: (i) *a painted panel for the walls or ceilings of rooms; wainscoting*, Vitr. (ii) *the flat, square stone on the top of a column*, id. **6.** *a plate*, App.

ăbălĭēnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a legal transfer of property*, Cic.

ăb-ălĭēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to alienate anything, to convey the ownership to another:* agros abalienare, Cic. **II.** Hence, *to remove, separate, alienate:* a viro tali abalienarier, *to be separated from such a man*, Pl.: ita nos abalienavit, *so entirely has he repudiated us*, Ter.: abalienati jure civium, *deprived of the right of citizenship*, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *to alienate* or *estrange; absol.* or with ab aliquo: aliquem invidendo ab., Cic.

ăb-ăvus, i, *m. great-great-grandfather* (called by Virg. quartus pater): Cic. **2.** In gen. *forefather, ancestor*, id.

abdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abdico] *a renunciation, an abdication of an office*, dictaturae, Liv. **II.** *the renouncing* or *disowning of a son*, Quint.

ab-dĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deny, disown, reject:* legem agrariam abdicare, Plin. **II.** *to resign, abdicate*, with reflect. pron. and *Abl. rei:* se magistratu, Cic.: se consulatu, id.: se dictaturā, Caes. Sometimes with *Acc.:* dictaturam, Liv. In *Pass.:* abdicato magistratu, Sall. **III.** As legal term, aliquem, *to renounce any one*, esp. of a son; *to disinherit*, Quint.: patrem, *to disown*, Curt.

ab-dĭco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* An augural and judicial word (opp. to *addico*): of an unfav. omen, *to refuse assent:* cum tres partes [vineae] aves abdixissent, *the omens having pronounced against three portions*, Cic.

abdĭtē, *adv. secretly*, Cic. (dub.)

abdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [abdo]. **II.** Adj.: *put away, hidden, secret:* res occultae et abditae, Cic. *Comp.* and *Sup.* only in later Lat. Poet.: abdita rerum (= abditas res), *obscure* or *recondite matters, not previously treated*, Hor.

ab-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put away, remove:* hunc abde domo, *remove him from home:* acc. to others, *mew him up within the stable*, Virg.: copiae ab eo loco abditae, Caes. Usu. with *in* and *Acc.:* in gremium abdidit, *he put it into his bosom*, Suet. Poet.: lateri abdidit ensem, *he buried it in his side*, Virg.: sagittā abditā, *the arrow burying itself*, id. **II.** *to conceal;* with *in* and *Acc.:* sese in silvas abdiderunt, *retired and hid themselves in the forests*, Caes.: in silvis abditi latebant (where motion is not implied), id. Absol. lacrimas, *to hide one's tears*, Plin. Ep.: Cic. Fig. often in Cic. *to escape into retirement;* constr. with in literas or literis (*Abl.*), in bibliothecam, *etc.* [v. do.]

abdōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [etym. unknown] *the lower part of the belly, abdomen, paunch*, Juv. Fig., *gluttony, sensuality:* natus abdomini suo, Cic.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v.* a. (*Imp.* abduc: also abduce, Pl. and Ter.: *Perf. sync.* abduxti, Pl.), *to lead away from one place to another, to take or bring with one:* aliquem in cubiculum, Pl.: collegam a foro, Liv. In Ter. often of invitations to dine: ad cenam. **II.** In gen. *to take away* or *remove.* Of impersonal objects: clavem, *to carry away*, Pl.: caput, *to draw back*, Virg. Poet.: somnos, *to deprive of sleep*, Ov. **III.** *to separate, distinguish:* a conjecturis divinationem, Cic. **IV.** With *ab: to draw away* or *divert from* (= *avocare, avertere*): ab institutis, Cic.: a studio, id. **V.** Absol.: *to lead to revolt, to alienate:* legiones, id.: ad nequitiam, *to seduce to profligacy*, Ter. **VI.** *to lower, to degrade*, id.

ab-ductus, a, um, *Part.* [abduco].

ăb-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, 4. *v. n.* (abin' = abisne, Pl. and Ter.: abiit dissyl., id.). *to go away, depart:* Cic.: with *Supine:* abi deambulatum, Ter.: abire magistratu, *to retire from*, Cic. **II.** *to pass away, to disappear, to cease:* e vita, *to die*, Cic.: in diem, *to be put off to another day*, Ter.: tota abit hora, *passes away*, Hor. **III.** *to deviate from, abandon* a duty, position, etc. (syn. *aberrare*): etiam tu hinc abis? *do you too abandon my cause?* Ter.: ab jure abire, Cic. **IV.** *to be changed from one thing into another, to be metamorphosed;* with *in* and *Acc.:* in vilos abeunt vestes, Ov. **V.** *to end in a certain way, turn out:* non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. **VI.** In auctions, *to pass from, not to be knocked down to one:* si res abiret ab eo mancipe, id. **VII.** *to fall* (*in price*), pretium retro abiit, Plin. Ep. **VIII.** Imp. *abi*, and other forms, as friendly or reproachful exclamations. Abi, ludis me, *go, you are jooling me!* Pl.: abi in malam rem, *go to perdition!* id. Abin' e conspectu meo? *Legone!* id.

ăb-ĕquĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. to ride away*, Liv.

ăberrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aberro, *no.* 3] *a relief* or *diversion* (*from*): a dolore, Cic.

ăb-erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to wander away, go astray:* puer aberravit a patre, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to wander off*, or *deviate from:* a regula naturae, Cic. Also without *ab:* conjectura aberrem, id. **III.** *to relieve, divert, forget oneself:* scribendo aberro, *I divert my thoughts by writing*, id.

abfŏre = abfuturum esse.

abfŏrem = abessem (absum).

abfŭtūrus, a, um, *Part. fut.* [absum].

ăb-hinc, *adv.* [prep. pleonast. as in exhinc, deinde] *from this time*, reckoning either backwards or forwards, but almost invariably of time past, *since, ago;* with *Acc.* or *Abl.*, and *card. num.:* quaestor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim, Cic.: jam abhinc triginta diebus, *thirty days ago*, id.

ăb-horreo, ŭi, ēre (*no sup.*), 2. *v. n.* and *a. to shrink back in dread or aversion;* with ab, and later *Acc.:* retro volgus abhorret ab hac, *shrinks back from*, Lucr.: distortos abhorrebat, *could not bear the sight of them*, Suet. **II.** *to be averse* or *disinclined to*, a nuptiis, Ter.: Caesaris a causa, Cic. **III.** In gen.: *to be remote from* an object. **1.** *to vary* or *differ from, to be inconsistent with:* temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insania, Cic.: a fide, *to be incredible*, Liv.: a tuo scelere, *not to be connected with*, Cic. With *Dat.:* tam pacatae profectioni abhorrens mos, *not in accordance with*, Liv. **2.** *to be quite free from:* ab suspicione abhorrere, Cic. **3.** *to be quite unfit, incapable* (*absol.*): sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, id.

ăbĭcĭo, v. abjicio.

ăbĭegnus, a um, *adj. made of fir-wood* or *deal* [abies]: trabes (= trabs), i. e. *a ship*, Enn. ap. Varr.: equus, *the wooden horse before Troy*, Prop.

ăbĭēs or **ăbĭēs,** ĕtis, *f. the silver fir:* nigra (from its sombre appearance), Virg. Meton.: *anything made of fir:* **1.** = epistola, *a letter* (i. e. on a wooden tablet), Pl. **2.** = navis, Virg.

3, = hasta, id. [In obliq. cases the word is to be read as a trisyll., abyetis, abyete, &c. Virg. Aen. 9, 674: *etc.*]

ăb-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] *to drive away:* volucres et feras, Cic. Esp. *to steal and drive off* cattle: pecus, id.: Liv. Reflect. (poet.): medio jam noctis abactae curriculo, *of departing* (or *waning*) *night*, Virg. ||. Fig.: curas, *to dispel*, Hor.: abacta pauperies epulis, *banished from*, id. 2. *to deter:* abacta Veja nulla conscientiā, *deterred by no scruples*, id.

ăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abeo] *a going away, departure*, only in Pl. and Ter.: v. abitus.

ā-bĭto, ĕre, 3. v. n. [bito] *to go away, depart:* Pl.

abĭtus, ūs, *m.* [abeo] *a going away, departure:* Cic. ||. Met.: *outlet, place of egress:* abitum custode coronant, *they surround the outlet with guards*, Virg. *Plur.* vehicula sepserant abitus, Tac.

ab ectē, *adv. despondingly*, Cic. ||. *meanly, abjectly*, Tac.

ab ectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abjicio] *a throwing away* or *rejecting:* figurarum, Quint. Fig.: *dejection, despondency*, animi, Cic.

ab ectus, a, um, *Part.* [abjicio]. ||. Adj.: *downcast, disheartened, despairing:* animo abjecto, Cic. 2. *low, mean, abject:* nihil abjectum cogitare, id.: animus abjectior, id.: animus abjectissimus, Quint.

ab- ĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3, v. a. (more correct form abicio: hence ăbĭci and ăbĭcit, Ov. and Juv.) [jacio], *to throw away, cast off*, or *down:* scutum, Cic. Fig.: hanc psaltria abjicienda 'st, *must be got rid of*, Ter.: vitam, Cic.: versum, *to pronounce it carelessly*, id. ||. *to throw aside, to give up* or *abandon:* abjiciamus ista, *let us leave that, let that go*, id.: abjectis nugis, *nonsense apart*, Hor. |||. *to let down, humble, degrade:* senatus auctoritatem abjecit, *lowered the authority of the senate*, Cic.: of price, *to throw away, sell too cheaply*, abjectas aedes, Pl. With *pron. refl., to degrade oneself:* Cic.

ab-ūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to take away by a judgment* or *sentence* (opp. to adjudico) constr. with *Acc.* of thing and *ab aliquo*, or *alicui:* Alexandriam a populo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Fig. sibi libertatem, id.

ab unctus, a, um, *Part.* [abjungo].

ab- ungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to unyoke:* juvencum, Virg. Fig.: *to detach:* abjuncto Labieno, Caes.

ab-ūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to deny on oath:* adjurant si quid creditum est, Pl. *absol.*, mihi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. *Pass.:* abjuratae rapinae, *denied on oath*, Virg.

ablaqueātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ablaqueo] *a loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree;* also *the trench itself thus made:* Plin.

ăb-lăqueo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [laqueus]. Lit. *to disentangle;* hence, *to turn up the earth round a tree*, in order to form a trench, Cato.

ablātīvus, i. m. *sc.* casus [aufero] *the ablative case*, Quint.

ablātus, a, um, *Part.* [aufero.]

ablēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ablego] *a sending away:* juventutis ad bellum, Liv. Later, *a banishing, exile* (=relegatio): abl. Agrippae, Plin.

ab-lĕgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to send away, to remove:* aliquem foras, Pl.: honestos homines, Cic. Also foll. by *sup.*, pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv.

ab-lĭgūrĭo (or **-lĭgurrĭo**), īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. (lit. *to lick off*), *to consume in eating or drinking:* patria bona, Ter.

ab-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to lease* or *let:* domum, Suet.

ab-lŭdo, si, sum, 3. v. n.: prop. *not to be in tune with*, whence Fig.: *to differ from, to be unlike:* a te non multum abludit, *is not much unlike thee*, Hor.

ab-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to wash away, to wash, to purify:* pedes abluens, Cic. Fig.: perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, *may be removed*, Cic.: ablue perjuria, *atone for*, Ov. Poet.: sitim, *to quench*, Lucr.: abluere sibi umbras, *cleanse itself from shadows*, id.

ablūtĭo, ōnis, *f. a washing, cleansing*, Plin.

ablūtus, a, um, *Part.* [abluo.]

ab-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to refuse* (mostly poet.): Virg.: Hor. Later, also, in prose writers, *to deny:* depositum, Plin.

ab-nĕpos, ōtis, *m. the son of a great-grandchild*, Suet.

ab-neptis, is, *f. the daughter of a great-grandchild*, Suet.

ab-nocto, are, 1. v. n. [nox] *to stay out all night*, Sen.

ab normis, e, *adj.* [ab and norma =non ad normam, Cic.] *deviating from a strict rule, irregular:* abn. sapiens, i.e. *one who belongs to no sect or party*, Hor.

ab-nŭo, ŭi, ŭĭtum, or abnūtum, 3. v. n. in old Lat. abnueo, lit. *to nod away;* hence, *to refuse, deny:* non recuso, nec abn., Cic.: with *acc.*, imperium auspiciumque abn., *to reject*, Liv.: and with *inf.* melioribus parere abn., id. Rarely with *de:* de ullo negotio abn., Sall. *Impers.:* nec abnuitur ita fuisse, *it is not denied*, Liv. Applied to things, *to be unfavourable, not to admit of:* impetus et belli subita locus abnueret, Tac.

ab-nūto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [abnuo] *to deny (by nods) often, refuse*, Pl.: Cic.

ăb-ŏlĕo, ēvi (ui), ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to destroy, abolish, efface;* viscera undis ab., *to remove the poisonous flesh by washing*, Virg.: monumenta ab., *to efface memorials*, id.: with *dat.* of person, ab. alicui magistratum, *to divest him of an office*, Liv. [From the root *ol*, to grow, connected with alo, and seen in ad-olescens, pr-ōles (=proles), sub-ōles, *etc.*]

ăb-ŏlesco, lēvi, no sup. 3. v. n. [v. aboleo], *to decay, die away:* tantique abolescet gratia facti, Virg.: memoria aboleverat, Liv.

ăbŏlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aboleo], *an abolishing* or *annulling*, tributi, Tac.: legis, *a repeal*, Suet. ||. *an amnesty*, id.

ăbŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* [aboleo.]

ăbolla, ae, *f. a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers* (hence opp. to the toga), *by philosophers, etc.*, facinus majoris abollae (in derision), *committed by a greater philosopher*, Juv.

ăb-ōmĭno, are, =ābōmĭnor, Pl.

ā-b-ōmĭnor, atus, 1. v. *dep., to deprecate as an ill omen* (opp. *to optare*): quod abominor, *which may the gods avert*, Ov. ||. *to abominate, detest*, Liv.: abominandus, *abominable*, Quint.: Sen. *Part. pass. loaded with curses, accursed*, parentibus abominatus Hannibal, Hor.

ăbŏrĭgĭnes, um, *m., original inhabitants, ancestors*, Cic.: Sall.

ăb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. v. n. *dep.* primarily of the heavenly bodies (opp. *exorior*), *to set, disappear*, Varr. Hence, *to fail:* vocem aboriri, Lucr.

ăbŏriscor, ci, 3 (=aborior) *to perish*, Lucr.

ăbortĭo, ōnis, *f. premature delivery, miscarriage*, Cic.

ăbortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [aborior] *born prematurely:* ab. Sisyphus, Hor.: abortivum ovum, *addled*, Mart. As subst. **abortivum**, *a means of procuring abortion*, Juv.

ăbortus, ūs, *m.* [aborior] *a miscarriage*, Cic.: abortum facere, *to suffer abortion, to miscarry*, also *to procure abortion*, Plin. ||. Fig.: of writings, *an unfinished piece*, Plin.

ab-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to scrape* or *scratch off, to shave:* supercilia abrasa, Cic.: abrasum quendam, *smooth-shaven*, Hor. Fig.: *to extort, to rob*, Cic.

abrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [abrado.]

abreptus, a, um, *Part.:* from

ab-rĭpĭo, pui, eptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] *to take away by force, to drag away: to carry off as booty, ravish*, puellam, Ter.: Cic.: in cruciatum, *to drag away for torture*, Ter.: in quaestionem, Cic.: abr. se, *to scamper off*, Pl. Fig.: of digression in discourse: *to carry away*. te aestus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic. ||. *to squander* (opp. to comperco): illa universum abripiet, Ter.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to gnaw off:* vincula, Varr.

abrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f. the repeal of a law*, Cic.

ab-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to repeal a law, to abrogate wholly* (whereas derogo means *to abrogate partly*, obrogo, *to counteract, or supersede by another law*): the usual constr. is with *Acc.:* plebiscitum abrogo, Liv.: later, with *Dat.* (but the readings in good authors are doubtful). ||. Fig. *to deprive* (*a magistrate of his office*): si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. 2. In gen., *to deprive* (*of anything*), *to take away:* fidem, Cic.: Auct. Her

Absol., nimium scriptis abrogat meis, *does them great injustice*, Ov.

abrōsus, a, um, *Part.* [abrodo.]

abrŏtŏnum, i. *n.*, and abrŏtŏnus, i, *m.*, *southernwood*, Hor.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3. *v. a. to break off, to rend:* constr. with *Acc.* and either *Dat.* or *Abl.* with ab: vincula Pirithoo abr., Hor.: abrupta a cetero populo plebs, *detached from*, Liv. Absol.: *to tear asunder:* abr. vitam, *to break the thread of life*, Virg: abr. fas, *to violate*, id.: medium sermonem abr., *to break off*, id.: omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, *all alternatives, except victory or death, being taken away*, Liv. **II.** *to separate, sever:* crurum et poplitum venas abr. *to cut through*, Tac.

abruptē, *adv. hastily, inconsiderately, abruptly*, Quint.

abruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abrumpo] *a breaking off, a rending asunder:* corrigiae, *of a shoe-latchet*, Cic. Fig.: of divorce, id.

abruptus, a, um, *Part.* [abrumpo] *Adj. broken off*, and hence, *precipitous, steep:* locus abr., Liv. Also absol., abruptum, *a steep ascent* or *descent:* sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *the wave sucks them into her gulf*, Virg. Fig., per abrupta, *by rugged paths*, i. e. *through opposition*, Tac. **II.** Of discourse: *broken, abrupt*, Quint.: contumacia, *stubborn*, Tac. *Comp.* and *Sup.*, Plin.

abs, *prep.* v. ab.

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go away, to depart:* a curia, e foro, Liv.: Cic. *Pass. impers.*, abscessum est, Liv. **II.** *to retire, withdraw:* Rhodum abs., Tac.: Suet.: with *abl.*, civilibus muneribus, Liv.: incepto, *to desist*, id. **III.** Medic., *to form an abscess*, Cels.: esp. *imperf. part.*, abscedent'a, *abscesses*, id.

abscessĭo, ōnis, *f.* Lit.: *a going away:* Fig.: *a diminution*, Cic.

abscessus, ūs, *m. a going away, absence:* solis, Cic.: continuus, *continued absence*, Tac. **2.** *an abscess*, Cels.

abs-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off:* abscisa capita, Virg. Fig.: abs. spem, Liv. [In the MSS. and edits. the readings often vary between the parts of this verb and those of *abscindo*.]

ab-scindo, cĭdi, cissum, 3. *v. a. to rend* or *tear off*, or *away:* tunicam a pectore abscidit, Cic. With simple *Abl.:* humeris abs. vestem, Virg.; and with *de*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to separate, divide:* abs. in duas partes exercitum, Caes. In Tac., abs. venas, *to open the veins:* cf. abrumpo.

abscīsē, *adv.* [abscisus], *concisely* Val. Max. (al. abscisse).

abscīsus, a, um, *Part.* [abscindo] *torn off;* hence, *rough, severe*, Val. Max.

abscīsus, a, um, *Part.* [abscido] *cut off*, hence *steep, precipitous:* saxum abscisum, Liv.

abscondĭtē, *adv., obscurely*, Cic. **II.** *profoundly*, id.

abscondĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [abscondo] *hidden, secret:* insidiae, Cic.

abs-condo, condi and dĭdi, condĭtum (absconsum, Quint.) 3. *v. a. to put away together, lay by, secrete:* gladii absconditi, Cic. Poet., abs. fugam furto, *to conceal flight*, Virg.: Phaeacum abscondimus arces, *we leave behind*, or *lose sight of*, id. So Sen., pueritiam abscondimus, *we outlive*. Pass., of stars, *to set*, Virg.

absens, entis, [absum] *Part.* and *Adj.: absent:* abs. consul deligi, *in one's absence*, Cic. *Absente nobis*, old and incorrect phrase for *absente me*, Ter.

absentĭa, ae, *f.* [absens] *absence*, Cic.

ab-sĭlĭo, ii and ui, no *sup.* 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap off* or *away*, Lucr. Poet. with *acc.*, aves nidos abs., Stat.

ab-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. unlike*, usually with negative and foll. by *Dat.*, non absimilis facie Tiberio, *not unlike him in features*, Suet.: Caes.

absinthiātus, a, um, *adj. flavoured with wormwood*, poculum, Sen.

absinthĭum, i, *n.* (also absinthius, i, *m.*) *wormwood:* tetrum, Lucr. Fig., for something bitter but wholesome, Quint.

absis, or apsis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀψίς, *an arch* or *vault*, Plin. Ep.: of the heavens, Plin. **II.** *the orbit of a star*, id.

ab-sisto, stĭti, no *sup.* 3. *v. n. to stand off, withdraw:* constr. *absol.;* with *ab;* or *simple Abl.:* miles abstitit, *went away*, Tac.: ab ore scintillae absistunt, *dart, fly*, Virg.: limine, id. **II.** Fig.: *to desist from, to leave off:* continuando magistratu, Liv.: absiste viribus indubitare tuis, *cease to distrust thy strength*, Virg. Impers. pass., si non absisteretur bello, Liv.

absŏlūtē, *adv.* [absolutus] *free from constraint, completely, perfectly:* vivere absolute, Cic.

absŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [absolvo], in law: *acquittal:* majestatis, *an acquittal from* crimen majestatis, Cic. Plur.: reis absolutiones venditare, Suet. **II.** *perfection, consummation:* hanc absolutionem perfectionemque, Cic. **III.** In Rhet., *completeness*, id.

absŏlūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to acquittal:* tabella damnatoria et abs., Suet. **II.** Subst. absolutorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* remedium), *a means of deliverance from:* ejus mali, Plin.

absŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [absolvo], *loosened*, or *freed from, free, unfettered:* see verb. Adj. *finished, complete;* conversiones abs., *complete periods*, Cic. *Comp.* and *Sup.:* Plin. **2.** *unconditional*, necessitudines, Cic.

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to loosen from, disengage:* absoluta lingua, *not tied*, Plin. **II.** *to free from:* judicio se absolvat, *free himself from a lawsuit*, Cic. **III.** In law, *to acquit, to absolve from a charge of crime:* constr. *absol.*, with *Abl.*, *Gen.*, and *de:* bis absolutus, Cic.: regni suspicione, Liv.: injuriam, Auc. Her.: de praevaricatione, Cic.: fidem absolvit, *he pardoned their fidelity (to Otho)*, Tac. **IV.** *to pay off, discharge*, Pl. **V.** *to complete* or *finish*, (picturam) inchoatam abs., Cic. With *Acc.* of *neut. adj.*, or *de* with *Abl.*, of an historical relation, *to bring to a conclusion*, Sall.

ab-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. out of tune, discordant, harsh;* sunt quidam voce absoni, Cic.: hence **II.** In gen. *unsuitable, incongruous:* with *ab*, or (= alienus) with *Dat.* or absol.: absoni a voce motus erant, Liv. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

ab-sorbĕo, bui, (and psi, Lucr. 4, 100,) ptum, 2. *v. a. to swallow up, to devour:* placentas, Hor. **II.** Fig. *to squander*, id.: hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, *carried away, absorbed*, Cic.

abspello, absporto, absportatio, v. asp.

abs-que, *prep.* [abs] with *Abl.: without:* in Pl. and Ter. only in conditional clauses containing an impersonal esset or foret, and generally with a pronoun *me, te*, &c.: absque me, te, eo, *etc.*, esset, *if it had not been for me*. Rare in best authors: absque argumento, Cic.: sententia, Quint. In sense of *except:* eundem esse versum absque [exceptis] paucis syllabis, Gell.

abs-tēmĭus, a, um, *adj. sober, abstaining from intoxicating drinks:* gaudes meris abs. undis, Ov. Hence, **II.** In gen., *temperate:* abstemius herbis vivis, Hor. **III.** In later Lat. = jejunus, *who is yet fasting*. [The root is seen in tēm-etum, tēm-ulentus.]

abstentus, a, um, *Part.* [abstineo.]

abs-tergĕo, rsi, rsum, 2. *v. a. to wipe off* or *away, wipe dry:* labellum, Pl.: pituitam, Plin. Fig., remos abs., *to sweep off the oars (in a collision)*, Curt. **II.** Fig.: *to drive away, banish (sorrow, pain, etc.)*, fletum, dolorem, molestias abs., Cic.

abs-terrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten away, to deter:* patrem, Pl.: abs. hostes, Liv.: a pecuniis capiendis abs., Cic. With *de:* de frumento anseres abs., Pl. With the *simple Abl.:* animos vitiis, Hor. **II.** *to withdraw:* pabula amoris sibi (*to scare them away*), Lucr.

abstersus, a, um, *Part.* [abstergeo.]

abstĭnens, entis, *Part.* [abstineo] *refraining from what is unlawful, abstinent, temperate;* constr. *absol.*, or with *Gen.* or *Abl.:* esse abstinentem praeclarum est, Cic.: animus abs. pecuniae, *incorruptible*, Hor. *Sup.* abstinentissimus, Col.: Plin. Ep.

abstĭnenter, *adv. incorruptibly*, Cic.

abstĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [abstinens], *abstaining from something unlawful;* esp. *incorruptibility, freedom from avarice;* Cic.: Sall. **II.** *abstinence from food, fasting, starvation* = inedia: vitam abstinentia finivit, *he ended his life by starvation*, Tac.: febrem quiete et abs. mitigare, *spare diet*, Quint.

abs-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep away from:* Act. *with Acc.:* me ostreis abstinebam, Cic.: manus a se, *to abstain from suicide,* id. II. Neut. with *abl.* or *absol. to abstain from;* abstinere injuria, id.: proelio abs., *not to give battle,* Caes.: publico abstinuit, *did not go out,* Suet. Poet. with Gen. (Greek constr.) abs. irarum, Hor. Also foll. by verb: (1) in infin. (rare): Pl.: Suet. (2) with ne: multum se abstinebant, ne offerrent, Liv. (3) in negative sentences, quin, Liv., or quominus, Suet. III. *to abstain from food,* Cels.

ab-sto, are, 1. *v. n. to stand aloof:* Hor.

abstractus, a, um, *Part.* [abstraho] *Adj. abstract* (late): Isid.

abs-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (abstraxe=abstraxisse, Lucr.) *to drag* or *pull away:* boves, Virg.: Cic. Fig., a nullius commodo abs., Cic.: animus a corpore abstractus, id.: with *de* or *ex:* de matris conspectu, id.: e sinu patriae, id. Without prep.: paternis adversis abs., Tac. II. *to withdraw* or *alienate from:* copias a Lepido, Cic. III. Esp. in Cic., *to free from:* a sollicitudine.

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3. *v. a. to thrust away,* hence, *to conceal:* aurum, Pl.: se in silvam, Cic. Fig. in profundo veritatem abs, id.

abstrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [abstrudo] *Adj. hidden, abstruse:* in abstruso esse, *to be in concealment,* Pl.: abstrusas insidias ponere, Cic.: disputatio paulo abstrusior, *a somewhat deeper investigation,* id.: homo abstrusus, *a close* or *reserved man,* Tac.

ab-sum, abfui, abesse, *irreg. v. n.* (for abfui, abfuturus, abforem, *etc.:* afui, afuturus, aforem, *etc.,* are the more correct forms), *to be away, absent:* Ter.: Cic.: with mention of distance: edixit, ut ab urbe abesset millia pass. ducenta, *not to come within* 200 *miles,* Cic.: menses tres abest, Ter. With the *simple Abl.* for ab: paulum quum ejus villa abessemus, Cic.: absol. inter se absunt, Virg. With *prope:* quoniam abes propius, *since you are nearer,* Cic.——Absit, procul absit, or, quod absit (parenthetically), *God forbid,* Stat. II. *to be away from* (anything unpleasant), *to be free from:* a molestiis, Cic. III. *to keep away from* a thing by inclination, *etc.;* hence *to be disinclined:* a consilio fugiendi, id.: ceteri a periculis aberant, *kept aloof from,* Sall. IV. *to be different from, inconsistent with*=abhorrere: abest ab officio, Cic. V. *to be unconnected with:* quae absunt ab forensi contentione, id. VI. *to be wanting* =desum: neque abest suspicio, Caes. With *Dat.:* abest historia literis nostris, *history is yet wanting to our literature,* Cic. Phr. non or haud multum, paulum (*not* parum) abest, quin (always impersonal), *not much is wanting that:* haud multum afuit quin interficeretur, *he was within a little of being killed,* Liv.: tantum abest ut . . . . , *so far from* . . . . , foll. by ut non, vix, potius, Cic. VII. abe se alicui or ab aliquo, *to be wanting to a person, to neglect, to be of no service to,* (opp. to *adsum* or *prosum*): quo plus intererat, o plus aberas a me, *the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me,* Cic.

absūmēdo, inis, *f.* [absumo], *a consumption, devouring,* Pl.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum (better than msi, mtum) 3. *v. a. to take away, use up, consume:* absumet Caecuba (vina), Hor.: mora vires abs., *consumes* or *exhausts,* Ov. Fig.: *to ruin, to corrupt:* et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Of time: *to take up, spend:* dicendo tempus abs., Cic. II. Later, *to kill:* me primam absumite ferro, Virg.: Liv.

absurdē, *adv. out of tune,* Cic. II. *irrationally, absurdly,* id.

absurdus, a, um, *adj.* [probably not cognate with surdus: v. susurrus]: vox absona et absurda, *out of tune, tuneless:* hence *harsh,* Cic. II. Fig.: *senseless, absurd, unsuitable,* Cic.: bene dicere haud abs. est, *is no contemptible thing,* Sall.: homo absurdus, *a wholly incapable man,* Cic.

ăbundans, antis, *Part.* [abundo] *Adj., abundant; abounding; opulent:* non luxuriosi hominis, sed abundantis, Cic.: with *gen.,* lactis, Virg. Ex abundanti, *over and above,* Quint.

ăbundanter, *adv. abundantly, copiously;* abun. loqui, Cic.

ăbundantĭa, ae, *f.* [abundans] *abundance, copiousness.* Usu. with *gen.,* Cic. II. *great wealth, riches,* Tac.

ăbundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an overflowing, inundation,* Plin.

ăbundē, *adv.* [abundus] *in abundance, more than enough;* mala abunde omnia erant, Sall.: abunde est, *it is more than enough,* Plin.: Cels. With adv., esp. *satis:* tibi abunde personam satis est evitare, Hor. II. As neut. subs. with *Gen.:* terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Virg. III. With adj. or part. *more than sufficiently, amply:* abunde satisfactum quaestioni, Cic.

ăb-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [unda] prop. of water, *to rise* or *swell up, overflow:* aqua Albana abundavit, Liv.: Tiberis, id. II. Fig.: *to abound in anything, to have a superabundance,* with *Abl.,* divitiis, amore, Ter.: ingenio, otio, Cic. Absol., de terris abundant herbarum genera, *shoot up luxuriantly,* Lucr. 2. *to abound in wealth, to be rich:* egentes abundant, Cic.

abūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abutor] Rhetor. *a false use of words* (καταχρησις): Cic.

ăb-usque, *prep.* [the same as usque ab], *from, even from;* with *Abl.* Pachyno, Virg.

ăbūsus, ūs, *m. a using up,* Cic.

ăb-ūtor, ūsus, 3. *v. dep.: to use a thing which is consumed in the use, use up, consume entirely;* with *Abl.;* and (earlier) with *Acc.:* in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, *he wastes his labour,* Ter.: Pl.: abuti tecum hoc otio, *to spend the whole of this leisure time with you,* Cic. II. Gen.: *to misuse, to abuse:* patientia ab., *to abuse forbearance,* id.: Perf. part. in *pass.* sense, Pl.: also ger., Suet.

āc, *conj.,* v. atque.

ăcădēmĭa, ae, *f.*=ἀκαδήμεια, *Academy,* a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught, Cic. II. Met.: for *the philosophy of the Academy,* id. III. Cicero had an Academia at his Tusculan villa, laid out in the Grecian manner, with shady walks and quiet seats, id.: and another near Puteoli, Plin.

ăcădēmĭcus, a, um, *adj. relating to the Academy;* hence subst. *an academic philosopher,* Cic.: also, neut. plu. one of Cicero's works: *the Academics,* Academica, id.

ăcălanthis, idis, *f.*=ἀκαλανθίς, the same as acanthis, idis, *the thistle-finch* or *gold-finch,* Virg.

ăcanthus, i, *m. the plant brank-ursine, bear's-breech, bear's-foot,* (A. mollis, Linn., and A. spinosus, Linn.), Plin.: Virg. The capitals of Corinthian columns are composed of representations of this plant. II. *a thorny Egyptian evergreen,* (probably Acacia arabica), Virg.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf. sync.* accestis, Virg.) *to go* or *come to* or *near, to approach:* constr. 1. With *ad:* ad Syracusas, Cic. Fig.: ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. 2. With *in* and *acc. to go* or *come into, to enter:* in senatum, Cic.: rarely in prose with *Dat.:* muris, Liv. 3. Absol.: accedam atque hanc appellabo, Pl. 4. Orig. poet. with simple *Acc.:* scopulos, Virg.: loca accedit, Sall.: so with the adv. *quo:* quo infelix accedam? id. II. *to approach in a hostile manner, to attack:* ad cohortes, Cic. III. *to fall to one's share, to befall,* with *Dat.:* illud nobis accedit incommodum, Cic. IV. *to be added,* with *ad* or *Dat.:* ad virtutis summam acc., Cic.: opposed to discedere: et Remis studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes.: pretium accedit (agro), *the price of land is rising,* Plin. Ep. Often with *huc:* huc accedebant octodecim onerariae naves, *to these were added,* Caes.: or *eo:* eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, *to this was added the fact that,* Liv. And *absol.:* accedit mors, Cic.: accedit enim, quod patrem amo, id.: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, *the additional affliction of being blind,* id. V. *to come over to, give assent,* with *ad* (or *Dat.* with persons): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Pl.: speciosiora suadentibus acc., Tac.: *to stand by, to favour, to support:* accedit eodem testis locuples, *a trustworthy witness supports the same view,* Cic.

VI. *to come near to (in resemblance), to be like*, with *ad* or *Dat.:* homines ad Deos propius accedunt, id.: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, id. **VII.** *to enter upon, undertake*, with *ad* or *in:* ad poenam, *to undertake the infliction of punishment*, id.: ad causam acc., *to undertake the direction of a lawsuit*, id.: or with *dat.* huic ego causae actor accessi, id: in the same sense, huc accessi, id.: ad rempublicam, *to enter upon public office*, id.

ac-cĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act., *to hasten, to accelerate:* iter, Caes.; in Tac. also pass. **II.** Intrans., *to hasten, make haste:* si acc. volent, Cic.: pass. impers., quantum accelerari posset, *as quickly as possible*, Liv.

ac-cendo, ndi, nsum, 3. *v. a.* [The compds. accendo, incendo, succendo, imply a simple trans. cando, correlative to candeo, q. v.] *to set on fire, to light:* Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. **2.** *to light up, to illuminate:* luna radiis solis accensa, id. **II.** Fig., *to inflame, to fire, to incite:* quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg.: certamen, Liv. The object *to which* is denoted by the *acc.* with *ad:* ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall.: or by the *abl.* with *pro:* pro honore ac., id.: or by the *dat.:* bello animos ac., Virg. The person *against whom*, usually by the *acc.* with *in:* in maritum, Tac.; in Sall. also with *contra.* **III.** *to heighten* (=incendo): pretium, Plin.

ac-censĕo, ŭi, nsum, 2. *v. a.* (rare, except in *p. part.:* v. accensus, *subs.*) *to reckon to* or *among, to add to:* accenseor illi, *am accounted her attendant*, Ov.

accensus, a, um. **1.** *Part.* [accendo] *kindled.* **2.** *Part.* [accenseo] *reckoned among:* see foll. art.

accensus, i, *m.* [accenseo] *an attendant:* esp. *a public officer attending Roman magistrates*, as consuls, proconsuls, *etc.:* also, *the officer of a court of justice*, or *public assembly*, who summoned parties, proclaimed the hours, *etc.* With *Dat.* or *Gen.:* Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic.: also at funerals, as leader of the procession, id. **II.** *a kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries* (supernumerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle, Liv.

ac-centus, ūs, *m.* [cantus] *the accentuation of a word, tone:* accentus, quos Graeci προσῳδίας vocant, Quint.

accepso, for *accepero*, Pac.: v. accipio.

acceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accipio] *a taking* or *accepting*, Cic.: frumenti, Sall.

accepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [accipio] *to accept often* or *regularly:* argentum, Pl.: mercedes, Quint.

acceptor, ōris, *m.* [acciplo] *an acceptor:* v. rare: Plin.

acceptrix, icis, *f.* [accipio] *she who receives:* Pl.

acceptus, a, um, *Part.* [accipio] *Adj., well received, favoured, agreeable, acceptable:* of persons: servus acceptissimus, Pl.: of things: id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. **II.** As neut. subst. *acceptum:* in accounts, *that which is received*, opp. to *expensum, that which is expended:* hence, in account books, *acceptum* the debtor side, *expensum*, the credit side: codex accepti et expensi, id.: in acceptum referre, *to make an entry of money received*, alicui acceptum referre, *to credit a person with a certain sum*, Cic. Fig., *to be indebted:* mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, *acknowledged that he was indebted to me for life, etc.* id.: and so in bad sense, omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, *we owe them all to Antony*, id.

accerso, ĕre, v. arcesso.

accessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accedo] *a going* or *coming to, an approach:* quid tibi in concilium huc acc. est? Pl.: suis accessionibus, *by personal applications*, Cic. In medicine, *the attack* or *paroxysm*, Cels. **II.** *the act of increasing, addition:* paucorum annorum, Cic.: *the addition to a tax* (in opp. to decessio), decumae, id. **III.** *the thing added, the addition:* Scaurus accessionem adjunxit aedibus, *added a new part*, id.: ac. Punici belli, *a (mere) appendage to it*, Liv. **IV.** Rhet., *an addition that makes a definition complete:* nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, id.

accessus, ūs, *m.* [accedo] *a going* or *coming to, an approach:* acc. nocturnus ad urbem, Cic.: (aestuum) acc. et recessus, *flow and ebb of tide*, id. Fig., of *an approach to a theme*, id. **II.** Poet., *access, admittance:* dare accessum alicui, Ov. **III.** Concrete, *an inlet, passage, entrance:* accessum lustrare, Virg.

accĭdens, entis. **I.** *Part.* [accĭdo.] **II.** *Subst. n., an accident*, or *non-essential quality of a thing:* rerum accidentia, *the accidental circumstances*, Quint. **2.** *an unfortunate occurrence:* accidentibus frangi, Quint.

accĭdentĭa, ae, *f. a casual event, a chance*, Plin.

ac-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut partly through:* accidunt arbores, Caes.: Poet.: accisis dapibus, *food nearly all consumed*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: res hostium, *to weaken, impair*, Liv.

ac-cĭdo, cĭdi, no *supine* 3. *v. n.* [cado], *to fall at, to*, or *near, reach by falling.* Constr. **1.** with *ad:* ad pedes, Cic. **2.** with *in:* imago in terrarum accidit oras, *lights upon*, Lucr. **3.** with *dat.:* genibus praetoris, Liv. **4.** with *acc.* (poet.): stipulam videmus accidere incendia, Lucr.: with adv. of place: quo accidam? Enn. in Cic. Of missiles, *to reach the mark, hit:* tela acciderunt, Caes. Hence, fig., ad aures sermo mihi accidit tuus, Ter.: without ad, vocis sonitus aures accidit, Pl.: in aliquem, *to fit* or *apply to him:* istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter. **II.** in gen., *to arrive*, esp. *suddenly, unexpectedly*, usu. *absol.:* repente clamor accidit, Liv. **III.** *to happen, fall out.* Usually of *unfortunate* events: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Hence, euphemistically, of *death:* si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, *if I should die*, id. But also of fortunate occurrences: accidit satis opportune, Caes. With *ut* and *quod:* accidit ut Hermae dejicerentur, Nep.: accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. With *Inf.:* nec acciderat, mihi opus esse, id.

ac-cĭĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a.*, old form for accio, *to fetch, to bring*, Pl. (dub.)

accinctus, a, um, *Part.* [accingo.]

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird to, on* or *about:* lateri ensem, Virg.: and reflect., *to gird one's self:* fido accingitur ense, id. **II.** Gen., *to arm, equip, provide:* gladiis accincti, Liv.; hence accinctus miles, *an armed soldier*, Tac. **III.** Fig., accingere se *or* accingi, *to prepare to enter upon* or *undertake:* constr. *absol.* with *ad, in, Dat.*, or *Acc.:* accingere, *make yourself ready*, Ter.: ad consulatum, Liv.: desperatione in audaciam, Tac.: se praedae, Virg.: magicas accingier (old *Inf.*) artes, *to resort to*, Virg. With *Inf.:* accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Virg. Also, as *v. neutr:* accingunt omnes operi, *all go vigorously to the work*, id.

ac-cĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to summon, fetch, invite:* tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic.: litteris acc., Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to bring on, to cause:* nisi virtus voluptatem acciret, id.: mortem acc., *to commit suicide*, Vell.

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio], *to take to oneself, to accept, receive* (when accipere is to be interpreted from the *recipient's* point of view, it means, *to get* or *receive*; but in other cases, especially in the imperative, it is often better rendered by *to take* or *accept*): accepi tuas literas, Cic.: conditionem pacis, *to accept terms*, Caes.: pecuniam, Cic.: gloriam a patre, *to inherit*, Nep. **2.** *to receive, take in as a guest*, Pl.: gremio, *in one's bosom*, Virg. So of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accepti, Liv.: *to receive as a trust*, hanc (virginem) accepi, acceptam servabo, Ter. **3.** Hence, *to treat in a certain way, deal with:* indignis modis acc., *to treat scandalously*, Ter.: verberibus ad necem acc., *to beat to death*, Cic.: so with leniter, clementer, severe, Cic. **II.** *to receive with the ear or the mind, to hear, to observe:* quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic.: accipe nunc insidias Danaum, *listen now to the treachery of the Greeks*, Virg. Hence, *to get intelligence, to learn:* Jugurtha, quae Metellus agebat, ex nuntiis accepit, Sall.

2. *to comprehend* or *understand what is heard:* si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. 3. With *ad* or *in* with Acc., also with *adv.* or *Abl.*, to denote the *manner* of receiving anything, or the *sense* in which it is taken: ad contumeliam omnia acc., *to regard every thing as an insult*, Ter.: in bonam partem acc., *to take in good part*, Cic.: non recte accipis, *you put a wrong construction upon this*, Ter.

Hence, 4. accipere omen, *or* in omen, *to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen*, Cic. Poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. III. *to take a thing upon oneself, to undertake it*=suscipio: mea causa causam accipite, Ter. IV. *to bear, to endure:* calamitatem, Cic. V. *to be satisfied with, to approve:* excusationem, id.: "accipio," *I allow it*, Hor. So, acc. legem, *to assent to*, Cic.

accĭpiter, tris, (earlier also tĕris), *m.* (*f.* Lucr.). [Etym. uncertain: usu. derived from accipio, hence *the seizer:* acc. to others = ὠκύπτερος, *swift-winged.*] A general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind. 1. *the common hawk*, Falco palumbarius, Linn.: Ov.: Plin. 2. *the sparrow-hawk*, Falco nisus, Linn., used in fowling, Mart. In Virg. called sacer, because auguries were taken from it. II. Fig. of a rapacious man, Pl.

accīsus, a, um. I. *Part.* [accīdo.] II. *Part. Adj., impaired, ruined:* accisae res (*opp.* res integrae), Cic.: Hor.

accītus, a, um, *Part.* [accio.]

accītus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) [accio] *summons, call:* magistratus accitu istius evocantur, Cic.: Virg.

acclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [acclamo] *a calling to, shout, acclamation.* In Cic. (speaking of the effect caused by a public oration) always with the idea of *hostility* or *disapprobation:* later, always *a shout of approbation; acclamation* (in Eng. sense): see verb: Liv.: Suet.: it differs from *plausus*, in being made with the voice, while the latter is made with the hands.

ac-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to cry out at, to shout at.* Absol. or with *Dat.* In Cic., in a hostile sense: ne mihi acclametis, *do not cry out against me!* in later authors, *to shout applause, to huzza:* servatorem liberatoremque acc., *applaud with loud cries as their saviour and deliverer*, Liv. *Pass. impers.*, acclamari in amphitheatro libenter audiit, *he liked to be received with acclamations*, Suet.

ac-clāro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make clear, to reveal:* an augural term, Liv.

acclīnis, e, *adj.* [ad-clino] *leaning on, inclined towards: with Dat.:* arboris acc. trunco, Virg. Fig. *disposed to:* accl. falsis animus, Hor.

ac-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lean on* or *against:* with *in* or *acc.*, se acclinavit in illum, Ov.: with *dat.*, castra tumulo sunt acclinata, *supported by a rising ground*, Liv. Fig.: with se, *to incline to a thing:* ad causam senatus, id. [Root *cli*, seen in declino, inclino, reclino, clivus, κλίνω.]

acclīvis, e, also (less freq.) **-vus**, a, um, *adj.* [ad-clivus] *rising as a hill, sloping upwards, steep:* ea viae pars valde acclivis est, Cic.: tumulis acclive solum, *an undulating soil*, Virg. *Acclivus:* acclivo limite, Ov.: Liv.: but reading dub.

acclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acclivis] *an acclivity* or *ascent:* pari acclivitate collis, Caes.

accŏla, ae, *c., a dweller near a place, a neighbour:* (*incola*, a dweller *in* a place): pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. Fig.: accolae Cereris, *i. e.* such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to be dwellers at her temple, Cic. In Tacitus, of *tributary streams*: *adj.*, Tiberim accolis fluviis orbatum.

ac-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. n. to dwell by* or *near:* with *Acc.* (rar. with *Dat.*): illum locum, Cic.: *pass.*, fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, *has numerous towns on its banks*, Plin.

accommŏdātē, *adv. suitably, agreeably*, etc. (v. accommodatus), Cic.

accommŏdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accommodo] *the fitting of one thing to another*, Cic. II. Fig.: *accommodation, indulgence:* ex accommodatione magistratuum, id.

accommŏdātus, a, um, *Part.* [accommodo] *Adj., fitted* or *adapted to, suitable:* with *ad* or *Dat.:* oratio ad persuadendum acc., Cic.: quae mihi intelligis esse acc., *conformable to my interest*, id.

ac-commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fit* or *adapt, to put on:* with *ad* or *Dat.:* coronam sibi ad caput, Cic.: lateri acc. ensem, Virg. Fig., *to adapt* or *accommodate to:* meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Hence, acc. se, *to adapt oneself to another's wishes, to comply with:* ad eorum arbitrium et nutum se acc., id.: or without the pronoun; peto ut ei de habitatione accommodes, id. II. In gen. *to apply*, or *devote to:* testes ad crimen, *to supply witnesses so as to prove each point*, id.: animum negotio, *to give one's attention to business*, Suet.

ac-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.* with *Dat., fit, convenient:* valles acc. fraudi, Virg.: Stat.

ac-congĕro, essi, estum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bring together to:* Pl.

ac-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*rare: pres. subj.* accreduas, Pl. As. 5, 2, 4) *to yield one's belief to another*, usu. *of crediting something difficult to believe*, Cic.: Hor.

ac-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n. to grow on, continue growing, increase:* valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl.: flumen subito accrevit, *rose high*, Cic. II. Fig., *to be joined to;* poet.: trimetris acc. jussit nomen iambeis, *caused that name to be given to them*, Hor.

accrētĭo, ōnis, *f. an increasing*, Cic.

accŭbātĭo=accubitio.

accŭbĭtātĭo=accubitio.

accŭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accubo] *a lying* or *reclining* (esp. at table in the Rom. manner): accubitio epularis, Cic. (The forms accubātio and accubitatio are also found, but rare.)

accŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.*=accubitio, *a reclining at table*, Plin.

ac-cŭbo, ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. n. to lie near* or *by:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* Pl.: with apud, Cic.: also *absol.:* Furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. Fig.: theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, for *adjacens*, Suet.: cadus qui nunc accubat horreis, *lies by, is stored*, Hor. II. esp. *to recline at table* (in the Rom. manner): in convivio ac., Cic.: eodem lecto Scipio et Hannibal accubuerunt, *made use of the same couch*, Liv.: v. accumbo.

ac-cūdo, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to hammer to*, i. e. *to fasten one piece of metal to another by forging:* hence, *to add money to money*, Pl.

ac-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [cumbo: v. cubo], *to lay oneself near* or *upon:* in the *perfect* tenses, *to lie near:* with *Acc.:* Pl. But esp. of reclining at table, upon a couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris): the guests supported the upper part of the body by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest: hence in sinu accumbere, Liv.), the right hand only being employed in taking food, Cic.: epulis, Virg. Since three persons usually reclined upon a couch, the following expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accumbere, and the series began on the left side, since the guests lay supported by the left hand.

accŭmŭlātē, *adv. abundantly, copiously*, Cic.

accŭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accumulo] *a heaping up*, esp. *of earth round the roots of plants*, Plin.

accŭmŭlātor, ōris, *m. one who heaps up* or *accumulates:* opum, Tac.

ac-cŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cumulo], *to add to a heap, to heap up* or *accumulate* (stronger than *augere* or *addere*): auget, addit, accumulat, Cic. II. Fig.: acc. caedem caedi, *to heap murder upon murder*, Lucr.: donis (mortuum) ac., *to heap offerings on the dead*, Virg. 2. *to heap earth round the roots of plants, to trench up*, Plin.

accūrātē, *adv. carefully, accurately*, Cic.

accūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accuro] rare: *carefulness, accuracy*, Cic.

accūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [accuro] *Adj., prepared with care, studied, exact:* accurata malitia, *a studied artifice*, Pl.: accurata oratio, *an elaborate speech*, Cic. *Comp.* and *Sup.:* Cic.

ac-cūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (accurasso=accuravero, Pl.) *to bestow care upon, to prepare* or *do anything*

fully, prandium, Pl.: melius accurantur, quae consilio geruntur, Cic. Also of guests: *to regale them*, Pl.

ac-curro, curri (seldom cŭcurri), cursum, 3. v. n. *to run* or *hasten to: absol.*, and with *ad* and *in:* si inclamaro ut accurras, Cic.: ad praetorem ac., id.: in Tusculanum, id. Pass. as impers., Tac. Fig.: of ideas: *to present themselves*, Cic.

accursus, ūs, *m. a running* or *hastening to, concourse:* populi, Tac.

accūsābĭlis, e, *adj.*, [accuso] *blameworthy, reprehensible:* turpitudo, Cic.

accūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an accusation:* ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. The *t. t.* belonging to it are: comparare and constituere, *to get up and set on foot an indictment*, id.; also capessere, exercere, Tac.: factitare, *to pursue* or *urge*, Cic.: accusatione desistere, *to abandon it*, id.: accusationi respondere, *to answer it*, id.

accūsātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in Gram., acc. casus, *the accusative case*, Varr.: Quint.

accūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser, esp.* in a state trial (*petitor*, a plaintiff in a private action): petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, *to pursue a private suit, instead of a public impeachment*, Cic. **II.** *an informer, a denouncer* (=delator), Suet.: Juv.

accūsātōrĭē, *adv. after the manner of an accuser:* Latine me, scitote, non accusatorie loqui, *not with the usual exaggeration of an accuser*, Cic.: where Latine=*plainly* or in *plain English*, as we should say.

accūsātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [accusator] *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory:* lex, Cic.

accūsātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female accuser*, Pl.: Plin.

accūsĭto, are, 1. v. *freq.* [accuso] *to accuse repeatedly*, Pl.

ac-cūso, (also with ss) avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*ad* and *causa*, like *concludo* from *claudo*] *to call to account, to reproach, blame:* with two acc., one being neut. pron.: ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic.: or only of the person: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id.: also with de: id. Of things: *to blame* or *find fault with:* alicujus desperationem, id. **II.** *to call to account publicly, to indict* or *impeach:* legal *t. t.*, often with Acc. of person and Gen. of crime: nunquam ambitus alterum accusaret, id.: but other constructions occur: de vi, de veneficiis, *etc.*, Cic.: inter sicarios, *to accuse of assassination*, id.: also, crimine (aliquo) acc., *to accuse on a certain charge*, id. Phr., capitis acc., *to accuse of a capital* crime, Nep.

ăcĕo, ui, 2. v. n. *to be sour* (of wine): Cato. [Root *ac*: v. acer.]

ăcer, ĕris, *n.* (once in Servius, *f.* found only in *nom.* and *gen. sing.*), *the maple-tree*, Plin. *The wood, which was used for writing tablets:* vile, Ov.

ācer, cris, cre, *adj.* (*m.* acris, Enn.; *f.* acer, Naev. and Enn.): *sharp, pungent, piercing.* **1.** Of sight: acerrimus sensus videndi, *the liveliest (or keenest) of the senses*, Cic.: rubor acerrimus, *very bright red*, Sen. **2.** Of hearing, id.: acris tibia, *shrill*, Hor. **3.** Of smell: summa et acerrima suavitate, Cic. **4.** Of taste: acri stomacho, *an acid stomach*, Hor. **5.** Of sensation in gen.: *sharp, severe:* ac. hiems, Hor.: ardor, *intense*, Lucr.: morbus, Pl.: sitis, Tib. **II.** Applied to the passions: *eager, vehement, passionate, biting:* dolor, Virg. **III.** Of the intellect and its conceptions: *subtle, acute, sagacious:* memoria, *strong, retentive*, Cic.: vir acri ingenio, id. **IV.** Of moral qualities. **1.** In a good sense: *active, ardent, eager, brave, zealous:* acres milites, Cic.: civis acerrimus *an ardent patriot*, id. Also of animals, acer equus, *spirited*, Virg.: acres canes, *keen*, Cic. **2.** In bad sense: *hasty, spiteful, fierce:* uxor acerrima, Pl. **VI.** Of abstract things: satis acris vis, *a force strong enough*, Lucr.: acerrimum bellum, Cic.: acres syllabae, *sharp*, i.e. *which proceed from short to long*, Quint. Construction: with *in* and *abl.* acer in gerendis rebus, Cic.: with *abl.* alone, bellis acer Halesus, Virg.: with *gen.* (late), acer militiae, Tac. [With lengthened vowel from root *ac* seen in acuo, acies, acus, acer; Gk. ἄκων, ἄκρος.] (Hence, Fr. *aigre*, Eng. *eager*, formerly=*sour.*)

ācerbē, *adv. harshly, bitterly, severely:* ac. severus in filium, Cic.: ac. ferre, *to feel anything keenly*, id.

ācerbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acerbus], *harshness, acerbity, the sourness of unripe fruits:* Plin. Fig.: fructus magna acerbitate permixtos, Cic. **II.** Fig. *harshness, rigour, severity:* severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, id.: acerbitas et abunde salis, *satirical severity*, Quint. Also *bitterness*, i. e. *ill-feeling:* dissensio sine acerbitate, Cic. **2.** *keen sorrow, anguish, hardship:* omnes acerbitates perferre, id.

ācerbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] rare: *to make harsh, to embitter:* gaudia, Stat.: mortem, Val. Fl. **II.** *to augment* or *aggravate:* formidine crimen acerbat, *gives sting to his charges by pretending to be afraid*, Virg.

ăcerbus, a, um, *adj. sour, unripe:* pirum, Varr.: uva, *sour grapes*, Phaedr. Hence, **1.** *bitter, harsh, sour;* Neptuni corpus acerbum, *bitter, briny* (=amarum), Lucr. **2.** *untimely, premature:* funere mersit acerbo (of infants), Virg.: Ov. **3.** *unfinished, unripe:* impolitae res et acerbae, Cic. **II.** Applied to sounds: *harsh, shrill:* serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr.: acerba sonans, *whirring shrilly*, Virg. **III.** Denoting human qualities: *rough, bitter, malignant, morose, etc.:* acerbos inimicos, Cic.: acerbissimus hostis, id.: a. facetiae, *a bitter jest*, Suet. **IV.** Denoting the qualities of things: *harsh, bitter, severe, grievous:* acerbum frigus, Hor.: acerbissima vexatio, Cic. Hence mors acerba, *afflicting, distressing to others*, Nep.: Pl. *Neut.* used subst. in partitive constr.: aliquid acerbi quotidie nuntiatur, *some painful news*, Auct. Her. Also *neut. pl.* acerba=res adversae, Virg. [From root *ac*, through ācer, though with orig. short *a*: v. acer: the term. *-bus* is seen in superbus.]

ācernus, a, um, *adj.* [ācer] *made of maple:* trabibus acernis, Virg.

ăcerra, ae, *f. an incense box, a censer*, Virg.: Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

ācersĕcomēs, ae, *m.*=ἀκερσεκόμης, *with unshorn hair*, hence, *a young man, a youth*, Juv.

ācervālis, e, *adj.* [acervus] *heaped up*=σωρείτης, *an argument by accumulation*, Cic.

ăcervātim, *adv.* [id.] *in heaps:* Caes.: Varr. Hence, **III.** Fig.= summatim, *in a mass, summarily:* ac. reliqua dicam, Cic.

ăcervo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [acervus] *to heap* or *pile up, to amass*, Plin. Fig., *to accumulate, to multiply:* leges, Liv.

ăcervus, i, *m. a heap* [prob. from root *ac*, v. acer: from the *pointed shape* of a pile of grain, etc.]: frumenti, Pl.: acervi corporum, Cic.: pecuniae, id. **2.** With ref. to the argument called sōrites (v. acervalis): ruens acervus, *the diminishing heap*, Hor.

ăcesco, acui, 3. v. n. *incep.* [aceo] *to turn sour*, Hor.: Plin.

ăcētăb[illu]lum, i. *n.* [acetum] orig., *a vessel for vinegar;* hence *any cup-like vessel*, Quint.: *a juggler's cup*, Sen. As a liquid or dry measure, *the fourth part of a* hemina, *about a wine glass*, Plin. **II.** In anatomy, *the socket of the hip-bone*, Plin. **2.** In zoology, *the suckers of polypi*, id. **3.** In botany, *the cup of flowers*, id.

ăcētārĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [acetum] strictly, *neut. adj., sc.* olera, *vegetables prepared with vinegar, salad*, Plin.

ăcētum, i, *n.* [orig. *Part.*, from aceo] lit. *become sour*, hence *sc.* vinum, *sour wine, vinegar:* acre, Hor.: mulsum aceti, *vinegar mead*, a Roman drink, v. mulsus. **II.** Fig.: *wit*, esp. *of a bitter, stinging kind*, Hor.

ăchaemĕnis, ĭdis, *f. an amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts*, Plin.

ăcharnē, ēs, *f., a sea-fish*, Plin.

ăchātēs, ae, *c., an agate*, Plin.

Ăchĕron, ontis, *m.* (also Achĕruns, untis. The A is long in Pl.), *a fabulous river in the lower world*, hence *The Lower World* itself, Virg.: Hor.: mittere aliquem Acheruntem, *to send one to Acheron*, i. e. *to kill one*, Pl. Hence *Adj.* **Acheruntĭcus,** *belonging to* or *fit for the lower world;* senex, i.e. *with one foot in the grave*, Pl.

ăchĕta, ae, *m.* (ἀχέτης, ἠχέτης: from ἠχώ, *sound*), *the singing cicada or grasshopper*, Plin.

achillēa, ae, *f. a genus of plants*, Plin.: perh.=foll.

achillēos, i, *f. a medicinal plant*, perh. *milfoil*, Plin.

achlis, is, *f. a wild beast of Scandinavia*, probably *the elk* (alces), Plin.

ăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [acidus] *sourish, tart:* acidulo sapore, Plin.

ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [aceo] *sour, tart, acid:* acidissimum acetum, Pl.: acida creta, *chalk steeped in vinegar*, Mart. **II.** Fig., *sharp, biting, disagreeable:* acidae linguae homo, *sour-tongued, bitter, sarcastic*, Sen.

ăcĭēs, ei, *f.* (*Gen.* also acii and acie, like dii and die, from dies): [v. ācer] the *point* or *edge* of a weapon: acies hastae, Ov.: securium, Cic. Fig.: aciem auctoritatis, id. **II.** Of the sense of sight: **1.** *eyesight;* usu. acies oculorum, Pl.: Lucr.: incolumis a. oculorum, *unimpaired sight*, Cic. **2.** *the pupil of the eye:* acies ipsa, quae pupilla vocatur, Cic.: and poet. for *the eye:* huc geminas flecte acies, Virg. **3.** *a glance, gaze:* with oculorum, Caes.: also absol., prima acie, *at first sight*, Lucr.: quantum acie possent oculi servare, *could follow them with their gaze*, Virg. **III.** *acuteness of understanding, penetration, genius*, always with *Gen.:* acies humani ingenii, Cic. **IV.** In military lang., *the battle-array, line of battle:* acies decem cohortium, Cic.: hostium acies, Caes.: prima acies hastati erant, *the first line*, Liv.: novissima acies, *the rear*, id.: dextra acies, *the right wing*, id. Also, *an army in battle array*, inter duas acies contendebatur, Caes.: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, *the armies fought rather in marching order, than in battle array*, Liv.: especially in connection with the verb instruere; aciem instruxit, *he drew up the army in battle array*, Caes. Of ships, Nep. Fig. of *a conflagration*, una horrida acies Vulcania, *one line of flame with pointed spires*, Virg. **2.** *a battle, engagement*=pugna: in acie Pharsalica, Cic. **3.** Fig.: *a verbal contest, disputation:* philosophos qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, id. **V.** Of *the keen piercing rays of the stars*, stellis acies obtusa videtur, *their light shows dim*, Virg. **VI.** acies ferri, *steel*, Plin.

ăcīna, v. acinus.

ăcīnăcēs, is, *m. the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar*, Hor.: Curt. [Persian word, taken by Lat. from Gr. ἀκινάκης.]

ăcīnārĭus, a, um, *adj. relating to grapes, for grapes*, Varr.

ăcīnos, i, *f.*=ἄκινος, *a fragrant plant, wild basil*, Plin.

ăcīnōsus, a, um, *adj. resembling grapes or grape-stones*, Plin.

ăcīnus, i, *m.* and **ăcīnum,** i, *n. any juicy berry with seeds, not a stone*, esp. *the grape*, Plin.: but also of *ivy-berries*, id. **II.** *The seed in the berry*, a. vinaceus, *grape-stone*, Cic.

ăcĭpenser, ĕris and **ăcĭpensis,** is, *m., a fish highly esteemed by the Romans*, supposed by Cuvier to be the sterlet, or sturgeon of the Euxine, Cic.

aclys, ўdis, *f.* (better than aclis) *a small javelin*, Virg.

ăcōnīti, *adv.*=ἀκονιτί (lit. *without dust*), *without labour*, Plin.

ăcŏnītum, i, *n.*=ἀκόνιτον, *a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite*, Virg. Any strong poison; Ov.: Juv.

ăcontĭae, ārum, *f. plu.*=ἀκοντίαι [ἄκων, *a dart*], *meteors* or *shooting-stars, with dart-like trains*, Plin.

ăcŏpos, -us, i, *m.* or **ăcŏpon,** -um, i, *n.*=ἄκοπος (soothing weariness, pain, *etc.*), *a kind of stone*, perh. *crystalline quartz* or *spar*, Plin. **II.** as *adj.*, acopum (*sc.* medicamentum or unguentum), *a soothing salve*, id.

ăcor, ōris, *m.* [aceo] *a sour* or *acid taste, sourness, acidity*, Plin.: Quint. Fig., in *plur.* of *intellectual stimulants:* vitam nonnullis quasi acoribus condire, Plin. Ep.

ăcorna, ae, *f. a kind of thistle*, Plin.

ăcŏrus, i, *f.* and **ăcŏrum,** i, *n. an aromatic plant, the sweet flag*, Plin.

ac-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* [quiesco] lit., *to repose* or *rest:* tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Fig.: of things: rem familiarem acquiescere, *to remain unaltered, not to be diminished*, Liv.: *to die*, esp. *after a laborious life:* anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. vit. Hann. Hence in epitaphs: HIC ADQVIESCIT, *etc.* **II.** Fig., *to be satisfied* or *pleased; to acquiesce in, assent to* (in Cic. mostly with *in:* in later writers, with *Dat.* or *Abl.*): in qua (republica) acquiescam, Cic.: with *Abl.* alone (not usu. of *persons*): qui Clodii morte acquierunt, id.: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, *had faith in*, Suet.: absol. *to assent* (*to an opinion*), Cic.

ac-quīro, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] lit. *to seek in addition to:* hence *to add to, to acquire* (as an addition), with *ad* or *Dat.:* quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? *what more can I desire?* Cic.: (fama) vires acquirit eundo, *gains more and more strength*, Virg. **II.** Gen. *to get, obtain, procure*, or *provide:* amicos, Sall. **III.** Absol.: *to acquire* or *amass riches* or *money:* acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.: Suet.

acra, orum, *n. plu.* also ae, *f.* [Gr. ἄκρος] *a promontory*, or *headland*, Plin.

acraeus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀκραῖος, *occupying a height*, epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv.

ācrēdo, inis, *f. sharpness, acridity*, Pall.

acrēdŭla, ae, *f. the name of an unknown bird*, the ὀλολυγών of Aratus, Cic.: acc. to some, *the thrush* or *the owl:* acc. to others, *the nightingale.*

ācrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ācer] *somewhat sharp, testy:* acriculus senex Cic.

ācrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [ācer], *sharpness*], *pungency*, as *of mustard, onion, etc.*, Cato: Plin. **II.** Fig.: *sharpness, asperity:* vis et a., *force and asperity*, (in good sense), Cic.: also of *keen repartee*, Auct. Her.

ācrĭter, *adv. sharply, vehemently, keenly, zealously, severely:* Cic.: Caes. *Comp.* acrius; *Superl.* acerrime, Cic. (For the different applications of the adverb, comp. adj. acer.)

acrŏāma, ătis, *n.*=ἀκρόαμα, *anything heard for pleasure*, as a piece of music, a recitation, or a play: quod acr. aut cujus vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. **II.** Met.: *the performer*, or *reciter;* also, *a buffoon:* non solum spectator, sed actor et acr., id.

acrŏāsis, is, *f.* [=ἀκρόασις, *a hearing, a listening to*]: *a discourse* or *lecture:* acroasim facere, Vitr.: Suet. (App. also used for *the audience* in acroasi legere, Cic.)

acrŏcĕraunĭa, orum, *n. pl. a promontory in Epirus, dangerous to mariners:* hence fig., acroceraunius, a, um, *adj. dangerous:* haec acroceraunia vita, Ov.

acta, ōrum, *n. plu.* of part. [ago] used *subst.* **I.** *what has been done, acts*, especially those of magistrates and other public functionaries: acta Caesaris defenditis, Cic. **II.** *a record of any kind of events*, acta senatus, *the proceedings of the Senate:* acta diurna, also called acta urbana, publica, etc., *a newspaper published daily at Rome.* habebam acta urbana usque ad nonas Martias, Cic.: acta forensia, *legal reports:* acta militaria, Veget.: hence, (servus) ab actis, *a keeper of records, a registrar:* Cod.

acta, ae, *f.*=ἀκτή, *the sea-shore*, esp. as a place of *luxurious indulgence:* in acta jacebat ebrius, Cic.: esp. (in this sense), *plur.:* id.

actaea, ae, *f. a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher*, Plin.

actē, es, *f. a shrub employed for curing dropsy*, perh. *dane-wort*, Plin.

actĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ago] *a doing, performing; action* (in gen.): Cic. With defining *Genitive*, act. vitae, *the conduct of life*, id.: act. rerum, *the doing of things*, id.: act. gratiarum, *the giving of thanks*, id. **II.** *public functions*, or *proceedings:* **1.** In gen.: actiones tribunorum, *their official acts*, Liv.: Cic. Hence, *negotiations:* actio de pace, Cic. **2.** In law, *an action, suit, process:* with defining *Gen., e. g.* actio furti, injuriarum, *for theft, assault, etc.:* also with *de:* actio de repetundis, de arboribus succisis, *etc.:* actionem alicui intendere, instituere, *to bring an action against any one*, Cic.: dare actionem alicui, *to allow an action* (said of the magistrate), id. **3.** *a legal formula*, or *form of process:* actiones Hostilianae, *forms relative to*

certain cases: Cic. **4.** *the speech* (oral or written) *of the prosecutor:* thus Cic. calls his oratt. against Verres, actiones, i.e. *pleadings.* **III.** *gesticulation, delivery,* or *action* of an orator or actor, id.: often including the voice: actio ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem, et in motu summam dignitatem, id. **IV.** *the action,* or *plot* of a play: habet (fabula) multos actus multasque a., *varied action,* id.

actĭto, āvi, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to act* or *plead frequently* (only of lawsuits and dramas): multas privatas causas, Cic.: tragoedias, id.: mimos, Tac.

actĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [actio] *a short judicial harangue,* Plin. Ep.

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] *active:* philosophia act., *practical* (opp. to contemplative), Sen.: Quint. In grammar: Charis.

actor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives* or *sets in motion:* act. pecoris, Ov. (rare in this sense). **II.** In gen. *he who does* or *accomplishes anything:* Cato dux, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, Cic. **2.** Legal *t. t., one who brings an action, a plaintiff:* usu. of *the pleader who conducts the case:* a. summus causarum, *a first-rate pleader,* Cic.: Quint. **3.** *an agent* or *attorney, a steward:* act. publicus, *public steward,* Tac.: act. summarum, *accountant* or *cashier,* Suet. **III.** *a public speaker,* etc.: rhet. *t. t., one who delivers an oration, an orator,* Cic. **2.** *a player, an actor:* actores malos in theatro perpeti, id.: Hor.

actŭārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim. a small swift vessel impelled by oars,* Cic.

actŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *easily moved, swift, agile:* navis, *a swift sailing ship (using both sail and oar),* Caes.: navigium, id.: also actuaria or actuarium (alone), Cic.

actŭārĭus, i, *sc.* scriba, *m.* [id.] *a short-hand writer,* Suet. **II.** *a clerk, book-keeper,* or *registrar,* Petr.

actŭōsē, *adv. actively, energetically,* Cic.

actŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *full of activity, very active:* virtus act. (est), Cic.

actus, a, um, *Part.* of ago: v. acta.

actus, ūs, *m.* [ago] *a moving* or *driving, impulse:* magno actu, *with mighty force,* Virg.: Cic. Hence, **1.** *the right of driving* either *cattle* or *carriages through a place, a thoroughfare:* aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. **2.** *a road between fields:* Dig. **3.** *a measure of land:* actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet broad: quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet broad, Varr. Also *a division in a beehive,* Plin. **II.** *the doing* or *performing of a thing, an act, performance:* non solum in rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus, Cic.: see actio, *fin.* **III.** *public business,* esp. *judicial:* more fully, actus rerum, Suet. **IV.** *the action* or *delivery* of an orator or player: motus et actus, *action and delivery,* Quint. **2.** *an act of a drama:* neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. Fig.: extremus actus aetatis, *the last act of life (old-age),* Cic.

actūtum, *adv. temp.* [actus: tum is perh. the temp. adv. added as enclitic, "just in the act"] *immediately, quickly, instantly.* (In Pl. frequent, but rare in subseq. writers): redibo actutum, Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: cetera reddet actutum pius Aeneas, Virg.

ăcŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus] *furnished with stings* or *prickles* (of animals and plants), Plin.: ac. ictus, *a puncture made by a sting,* id. Fig. **1.** *stinging, sharp:* literae, Cic. **2.** *subtle:* aculeata sophismata, id.

ăcŭlĕus, i, *m.* [dim. from acus, cf. equuleus, hinnuleus], *a sting:* **1.** Of animals: apis, Cic. Also, *the spur of fowls,* Col. **2.** Of plants: *a spine* or *prickle:* spinarum, Plin. **3.** Of an arrow or dart: *the point,* Liv. **II.** Fig., of discourse, *etc.;* either in a good or bad sense: aculeos in animis relinquere, *to leave the sting behind,* i.e. *a deep impression,* Cic.: aculei contumeliarum, *the stings of sarcasm,* id.: omnes istos aculeos relinquamus, *quips, subtleties,* id.

ăcūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [acuo] *a sharpened point:* coni, Lucr.: stili, Cic.: auspicium ex acuminibus, *an omen from the shining points of spears,* id. **2.** *the sting of an animal:* scorpii, id. **II.** *sharpness* or *pungency (of taste),* Plin. Fig. of the mind: *acuteness, shrewdness:* ingeniorum ac., Cic. *Plur.:* Graecis admovit acumina chartis, *applied his ingenuity to them,* Hor. **2.** *subtlety:* ac. Hyperidis, Cic.: *plur.* like aculei, id. **3.** *fraud, deceit:* meretricis acumina, Hor.

ăcūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make pointed, to sharpen,* Plin.

ăcŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [v. acer] *to make sharp* or *pointed, to whet:* acutis sudibus, *with sharpened stakes,* Caes.: dentes, *to whet them,* Hor. **II.** Fig. *to sharpen, exercise, improve:* ac. linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. **2.** *to spur on, incite:* ad crudelitatem, id. **3.** Of things: *to rouse up, kindle, excite* (mostly poet.): Aeneas acuit Martem, *kindles the fray,* Virg.: studia, *to stir up zeal for literature,* Val. Max.

ăcus, i, *m. a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn-* or *gar-pike,* Plin.

ăcus, ūs, *f.* [v. acer] *a needle* or *pin:* vulnus acu punctum, *pricked with a pin,* Cic.: acu pingere, *to embroider.* Phr., acu rem tangere, *to hit the nail on the head,* Pl.

ăcūtē, *adv. sharply, keenly, acutely,* Cic.

ăcūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acutus] *subtle and petty,* Cic.

ăcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [acuo] *sharpened.* Adj. *sharp pointed:* ac. culter, Pl.: acutissimis vallis, *very sharply pointed,* Caes. **2.** Of the senses: *sharp, keen:* oculi, Cic.: nares, *a fine nose,* Hor. **3.** Of objects affecting the senses: *sharp, acute, violent, severe:* sol, *scorching,* Hor.: radii solis, Ov.: gelu, *piercing,* Hor.: acuta belli (*n. pl.*), *the perils of war,* id. **II.** Fig.: of intellectual qualities: *acute, intelligent, sagacious:* homo ac. magis quam eruditus, Cic.

ăcȳlos, i, *f. the acorn of the holm-oak* (ilex), Plin.

ăd, *prep.* with *Acc.;* for euphony sometimes written *at;* anciently ar: *e. g. arveho, arbiter, arcesso* (q. v.) So: ar me advenias, Pl.: and in Inscrr. *arfuerunt, arfuisse.* As opp. to *ab, ad* denotes, first, direction towards an object either *without* or *with* motion; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and, finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space: **I.** Direction towards *with* or *without* motion: *to, towards:* often of geog. position: Gallia vergit ad septemtriones, *lies towards the North,* Caes.: with the idea of arrival: *to, even to,* with or without usque: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.: quum sudor ad imos manaret talos, Hor. Fig.: deverberare usque ad necem, *to flog to death,* Ter. Without usque: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Ad me, te, *etc.*=domum meam, tuam, *etc., to my, thy,* house: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, *come to see me at V.,* Cic. Ad, with the name of a deity in the *Gen.,* is elliptical for ad templum or aedem: ad Opis, *to the temple of Ops,* Cic.: ad Vestae, Hor. With names of towns, *ad* is used with verbs of motion, instead of the simple Acc., when *the direction or vicinity of the town* is meant: profectus sum ad Capuam, *to the neighbourhood of,* Cic. Ad is always used when the name is joined with another subst.: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. Both constr. are used by the poets: ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop.: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov.

II. Proximity: *near to, by, at, among* =apud: quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a dun continually at the door,* Pl.: ad forum esse, *to be at the market,* id.: especially with the word pugna: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, *etc., the battle fought near the Trebia,* etc. Hence, ad laevam *or* sinistram (*sc.* manum, partem), *adverb., on the left hand, on the left,* Ter.: cum plebes ad tertium milliarium consedisset, *near the third milestone,* Cic. Ad urbem esse, was said of generals who remained outside the gates of Rome until permission was given for a triumph; and also of those appointed to military or provincial commands, just previously to their setting out to enter upon their duties, Cic. **2.** Of persons: *among, before* (=apud): ad judices sic agi solet, id. Frequently with proper

names of places: ad Veios terror multiplex erat, *in and about Veii*, Liv.

B. In time: direction towards, *i.e.* approach to a definite point of time: *about, towards, up to:* domum reductus ad vesperum, *towards evening*, Cic.: Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit, *up to extreme old-age*, Cic.: ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum, Caes. **II.** A point of time either past or future: *at, on, in, by:* ad horam destinatam, *at the appointed hour*, Cic.: pecuniam ad diem solvere, *at the appointed time* (or, *punctually by the day*), Cic.: Caes.

C. The relations of number. **I.** An approximation to a certain sum: *near, almost, about:* ad quadraginta eam posse emi minas, *about 40 minas*, Pl.: also sometimes with quasi: quasi ad quadraginta minas, *near about*, id.: sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, *as many as 200 in all*, Cic.—N.B. In this sense, ad is often adverbial, occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor, *about 4000 being slain*, Caes.: so, ad viginti matronis occisis, Liv. **II.** The *terminus*, the limit: *to, even to* (rare): ad assem, *to the last farthing*, Hor.: ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, *all without exception:* omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, *all to a man*, Cic.: Caes. **III.** An addition: *over and above:* ad Falerii orum Pyrrhive proditorem, tertium transfugis documentum esset, *a third example to deserters, in addition to the traitors of Falerii and of Pyrrhus*, Liv.

D. In various relations. **I.** With verbs of giving, sending, submitting, *etc.*, *ad* with *Acc.* is used in a sense different from that of the *Dat.* in connection with the same verbs: literas dare *ad* aliquem=*to send* or *dispatch a letter to anyone;* but literas dare *alicui=to give a letter into his own hands:* ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, *he wrote to me from Egypt*, Cic. Hence mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate a book to one:* quae instituerant, ad te mittam, id. So in titles of books, poems, *etc.:* M. Tulli Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator, *dedicated to, addressed to*, etc. **II.** *with regard to, in respect of, as to:* **1.** With verbs: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, *in respect to all other things*, Ter. **2.** With adjectives: *for, for the purpose of:* locus ad egrediendum idoneus, *suitable for landing*, Caes. **3.** With substantives: mentis ad omnia caecitas, *blindness with regard to everything*, Cic. So with *Acc.* of *Gerund*, instead of the *Gen.* of the same: facultas ad scribendum, id. Applied to persons, ad sometimes= adversus, *against:* ad quemvis numerum equitum adire audent, *to advance against*, Caes. **III.** The standard or rule to which anything is referred: *agreeably to, according to, after:* ad istorum normam sapientes, Cic.: ad praescriptum agere, *to act in accordance with orders*, Caes.: ad urbium speciem, *after the fashion of cities*, Suet. **IV.** To denote, **1.** an aim or purpose: *to, for:* haec juventutem ad facinora incendebant, *excited to crime*, Sall.: this use of *ad* is very common with the gerund: alere canes ad venandum, Ter. Hence, instead of an *adj.*, to designate a profession: miles ad naves, *a marine*, Liv.: servi ad remum=remiges, *oarsmen*, id.: ad lecticam homines, *litter-bearers*, Cat. **2.** of fitness or adaptation; *to, for;* genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, *etc., good for* (as remedies), Cic. **V.** To denote comparison: *by the side of, compared with:* ad sapientiam hujus ille (Thales) nimius nugator fuit, *in comparison with this man's wisdom*, Pl.

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad:* **I.** Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all*, Liv. **II.** Ad hoc and ad haec=praeterea, insuper: *moreover, besides:* ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall.: Liv. **III.** Ad id quod=praeterquam quod, *besides that* (very rare), Liv. **IV.** Ad me, te, rem, *etc.*, with a negative: *concerning me, thee, the matter*, etc.: nihil ad me (*sc.* attinet), *that is nothing to me:* nihil ad haec, *that is not to the purpose:* v. attineo. **V.** Ad tempus: *at a definite, fixed time*, Cic.: *at a fit, appropriate time*, id.: Caes.: *for some*, or *a short time*, Cic.: *according to circumstances*, id. **VI.** Ad praesens: *for the moment, for a short time*, id.: *at present, now*, Tac. Ad praesentiam is similarly used, id. **VII.** Ad locum, *on the spot*, Liv. **VIII.** Ad verbum, *word for word, literally, by heart*, Cic. **IX.** Ad summam: *on the whole, in general*, id.: *in a word, in short*, id. **X.** Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum; *at the end, finally:* (α) Of place: *at the extremity*, etc.: ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, *at the extremity* (*of the spear*), *where the iron-head projected*, Liv. (β) of time: *at last*, Cic. Hence (γ) of order: *finally, lastly*=denique, id. (δ) of degree: *to the last degree, wholly, quite*=omnino (not ad postremum in this sense): Liv. **XI.** Ad unguem, lit. *to the nail;* hence, *exactly, accurately:* ad unguem factus homo, *a polished man*, Hor. (see unguis).

F. *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit, Cic.

G. In comp. **I.** Form: According to the *usual* orthography, the *d* of ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v:* adbibo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t:* accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annumero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *qu* it passes into *c:* acquiro, acquiesco. **II.** Signif.: Ad in composition with verbs denotes: **1.** *motion to:* accedere, *to approach;* adire, *to go to.* **2.** *addition:* addiscere, *to learn* (*something*) *more;* addocere, *to teach more.* Hence, **3.** *fulness, completion:* adimplere, *to fill fully up;* adamare, *to love intensely.* **4.** *nearness:* adesse, *to be near;* astare, *to stand by* **5.** *assent, favour:* assentiri, *to agree with.* **6.** *in consequence of, at:* arridere, *to laugh at.* **7.** *impartation of something:* adjudicare, *to award to.* **8.** *the beginning of an action:* addormire, *to fall asleep.* (So perh. aduro, *to burn on the surface, to singe.*)

ădactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adigo] lit. *a bringing* or *driving to*, hence *compulsion:* jurisjurandi, *to take an oath*, Liv.

ădactus, a, um, *Part.* of adigo, q. v.

ădactus, ūs, *m. a bringing to, an application:* dentis adactus, *a bite*, Lucr.

ăd-aequē, *adv. in like manner, equally, so*, Pl.: Liv. (dub.)

ăd-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act., *to make equal to, to equalize.* In Cic. gen. with *cum:* qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic. With *dat.:* molibus ferme moenibus adaequatis, *made level with the walls*, Caes.: tecta solo ad., *to level with the ground*, Liv. Fig., *to compare to*, Tac. **II.** Intr., *to equal a thing*, with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* turris, quae moenibus adaequaret, Hirt.: longarum navium cursum adaequarunt, Caes. **2.** *Absol., to be equal:* senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, *the votes of the* equites *were equally divided*, Cic.

ăd-aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to heap up*, Cato: Plin.

ădăgĭum, i, *n. an adage, proverb:* Gell. [v. aio.]

ăd-allĭgo, are, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *fasten to*, with ad or *Dat.*, Plin. [Observe the repetition of the prefix in this word: al-ligo=ad-ligo.]

ădămantēus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas] lit. *made of steel, iron, etc.:* hence fig. *as hard as these*, Ov.

ădămantĭnus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀδαμάντινος, *hard as steel*, etc., *adamantine:* saxa, Lucr. Fig., clavi, Hor.

ădămas, antis, *m.* (*Acc.* always Gr. adamanta)=ἀδάμας (invincible), *the hardest iron* or *steel;* hence poet. *any thing inflexible, firm, lasting*, etc.: solido adamante columnae, Virg. **2.** Fig.: of character: *hard, unyielding, inexorable:* adamanta movere, *to move a heart of iron*, Ov. **II.** *the diamond*, Plin. (Hence Fr. *diamant.*)

ăd-ambŭlo, are, 1. *v. n. to walk about, at*, or *near*, Pl.

ăd-ămo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to love passionately, to fall in love with*, stronger than amo (see ad, *fin.* 3): si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, *if you are thoroughly in love with virtue*, Sen. In Cic. only in *perf.* and *pluperf.*, and denoting the commencement of the action: quum signa

quaedam pulcherrima vidisset, adamavit, *he fell in love with them (coveted them)*.

ăd-ăpĕrĭo, ui, ertum, 4. *v. a.* (not in Cic.) *to open fully, to throw open:* adapertas fores, Liv.: adaperta ora, Ov.: aures ad criminationem adapertae, *open to calumny*, Curt. **II.** *to uncover, to bare:* caput, Sen.: caelum, *to make visible*, Plin.

ădăpertĭlis, e, *adj. that may be opened*, Ov.

ăd-apto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fit to, adjust:* Suet. (only in *p. part.*).

ăd-ăquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aqua] *to supply with water, to give to drink*, Suet.: Plin.

ăd-ăquor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to fetch water* (military term); usu. aquor: Auct. B. G. 8 (dub.).

ădauctus, a, um, *Part.* [adaugeo].

ădauctus, ūs, *m. increase, growth*, Lucr.

ăd-augĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to increase* or *augment:* haec maleficia adaugent, *they aggravate them*, Cic.

ăd-augesco, ĕre, 3. *v. incep. to begin to increase, to grow, to thrive*, Lucr.

adaxint, v. adigo.

ad-bĭbo, bibi, bĭbĭtum, 3. *v. a. to drink* (stronger than bibere), *drink on; tipple:* quando adbibero, alludiabo, Pl. Fig., *to drink in*, adbibe puro pectore verba, *drink in the words of instruction heartily*, Hor.

ad-bīto, ĕre, 3. *v. n. to come* or *draw near*, Pl.

adc. for words beginning thus, v. acc.

ad-dĕcet, ĕre, 2. *v. impers. it becomes, it is fit;* with *Acc.:* Pl. Fig., impudentem hominem ad., *it is just like an impudent man*, id.

ad-denseo, v. *seq.*

ad-denso, are, 1. *v. a. to make close, compact:* extremi addensent (al. leg. addensant) acies, Virg.

ad-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (Imp. addic, but addice, Pl.) orig.: *to assent to a thing.* **I.** Of an omen: *to assent, give a favourable sign, be propitious;* usually *absol.* and with the subject aves: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixerunt, Liv.: also with auspicium: addicentibus auspiciis, *the auspices being favourable*, Tac. **II.** Legal *t. t.: to award* or *adjudge any person* or *thing to one.* It denotes the praetor's sentence, by which he gave effect to his award: bona alicui, *to give judgment as to property in anyone's favour*, Cic.: addictus erat tibi, *he had been declared bound to you for payment*, id.: bona alicujus in publicum add., *to confiscate*, Caes.: Hermippo (creditori) addictus, *assigned over to him for the payment of a debt*, Cic. (the citizenship of such was meanwhile in suspense): add. alicui judicium, *to grant leave to bring an action*, Varr.: add. litem, *sc.* judici, *to assign a cause to a judex*, Dig. This was the office of the praetor. **III.** In auctions: *to knock down to, to declare the highest bidder the purchaser* (with the price in *Abl.*): nummo sestertio alicui addici, *to be knocked down to him for twopence*, Cic. **2.** Transf. to private bargains: Cic.: Hor. **IV.** Gen. *to assign, to make over, doom:* morti, Cic. Hence, **1.** *to devote, to consecrate to:* senatus, cui me semper addixi, *to which I was always devoted*, id. **2.** in a bad sense, *to sacrifice, abandon:* cujus sanguinem addixeras, id.: Hor.

addictĭo, ōnis, *f. the award* or *adjudication* (of the praetor, v. addico, *no.* II.), Cic.

addictus, a, um, *Part.* [addico]. Special sense (v. addico, II.): *bound over to a creditor for debt, and meanwhile his bondsman:* judicatos addictosque duci, *to be led off as bondsmen by sentence of judge*, Liv.: with *Dat.* of person *to whom*, Cic. As subst., Quint. Hence fig., nullius ad. jurare in verba magistri, *not bound to swear fealty to any school*, Hor.

ad-disco, dĭdĭci, no *sup.* 3. *v. a. to learn in addition*, Cic. **II.** *to be informed, to hear*, Just.

addĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [addo] *an addition, increase*, etc.: Cic.

addĭtīcius, a, um, *adj. additional*, Dig.

addĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [addo] lit. *put on:* hence in bad sense: *fastened to, dogging:* Teucris addita Juno, Virg.

ad-dīvīno, are, 1. *v. a. to divine, to prognosticate*, Plin.

ad-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [do] *to put to, lay on, give in addition, bring to:* aliquem or aliquid alicui (more rarely *ad, in*, etc.): album in vestimentum addere, *to put white upon one's dress*, Liv.: adimunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter.: add. frena feris, *to bridle*, Virg. With *in:* eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum addas, *put them into the same bundle*, Cic.: also *Absol.:* add. animum, *to inspire with courage*, Ter.: verba virtutem non add., *impart*, Sall. **II.** Gen. *to add to by way of increase, to annex to, to augment;* constr. *absol.*, with *Dat.* or *ad*, rarely with *in:* verbum adde, Pl.: his paucos addit equites, Caes.: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, id. Poet. noctem addens operi, *employing also the night in the work*, Virg.: addere gradum, *to increase one's pace*, Liv.: hence, addunt in spatia, *they quicken their speed from space to space*, Virg.: addita aetate, *as age advanced*, Plin. **III.** The 2nd person of the imperat. is used to introduce new circumstances or thoughts into a narration or argument, and may be translated: *add to this, moreover:* adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. **IV.** *to say in addition:* pauca ejusdem generis addit, Caes.: hence, with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* addebat, se contra eam (legem) facere non audere, Cic.

ad-dŏcĕo, cui, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach, to teach in addition* (rare): addocet artes, Hor.

ad-dŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*, lit. *to incline* or *begin to doubt, to call in question, to be in doubt.* **1.** with *de* or *in:* in his add. turpissimum est, Cic. **2.** with *pron. relat.* or *num, an*, etc.: addubitavit an tempus esset, Liv. **3.** Absol. *to hesitate:* Appium addubitasse ferunt, id. **II.** Transit. in perf. part. pass.: Cic.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (adduce for adduc, Pl.: adduxti for adduxisti, Ter.: adduxe=adduxisse, Pl.) *to lead to, to conduct, to bring:* ad aegros medicos solemus add., *to call in*, Cic.: with *in:* gentes in Italiam, id.: with *Dat.:* puero nutricem add., Ter. Poet. with *Acc.:* adducor litora, Ov. **II.** *to draw* or *pull towards, to contract:* adducere funem, Caes. Fig.: habenas amicitiae, *to tighten*, Cic.: adducit cutem macies, *wrinkles*, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *to lead to, to bring to* or *into, to prompt, to incite:* with *ad* or *in:* rem add. ad interregnum, Cic.: adducta res in judicium est, id.: num quaerenda quae te ad tantum facinus adduxerint? id.: and with *Gerund:* ad suspicandum, id. Followed by *ut, to prevail upon, induce:* nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit, id. Adduci nequeo with *quin;* Suet. And *in pass. absol.: to be induced*, his rebus adducti, Caes. And with *inf.: to be convinced, persuaded* (πείθομαι): non adducor putare, Cic. **IV.** *to bring on, occasion*, add. febres, Hor.

adductĭus, *comp. adv.* (posit. not found), *more tightly.* Fig., *more severely*, add. imperitare, Tac.

adductus, a, um, *Part.* [adduco] Adj., *drawn tight, stretched, contracted:* add. vultus, Suet. **II.** Of place: *narrow, strait*, Mel. **III.** Fig. of character: *grave, serious, severe:* modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, Tac. *Concise* (of speech), Plin.

ăd-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. a.* (adest=adedit, Lucan.: cf. edo) *to eat nearly up, to eat up*, etc.: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv.: and fig. *to use up, waste, exhaust:* (as money, strength, etc.): non adesa jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic.: adesis fortunis omnibus, Tac.

ădemptĭo (ademtio), ōnis, *f.* [adimo] *a taking away:* civitatis, Cic.

ădemptus or ademtus, a, um, *Part.* [adimo].

ăd-ĕo, ivi, oftener ii, itum, 4. *v. n. to go to,* or *approach:* **1.** With *ad:* adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. **2.** With *in:* priusquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, id.: esp., adire in jus, *to go to law:* cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, id. **3.** With *Acc.:* eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. **4.** *Absol.* si adire non possit, id. **5.** With *local adv.:* quoquam, Sall. **II.** *to address, accost*, or *apply to*, with *ad* or *Acc.:* ad me ad. quosdam memini, Cic. Pass.: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, Liv. Hence, adire aliquem per epi-

stolam, *to address one in writing, by a letter*, Pl. So also: adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, *etc., to approach the gods, their altars*, etc., *as a suppliant*, Cic.: adire libros Sibyllinos, *to consult the Sibylline Books*, Liv. **III.** *to visit:* Pythagoras Persarum magos adiit, Cic. **IV.** *to assail, attack:* ad. virum, Virg. **2.** *Prov.:* ad. manum alicui, *to deceive* or *bamboozle* any one, Pl. **V.** *to undertake*, or *enter upon anything, encounter*, with *ad* or *Acc.:* ad causas et privatas et publicas adire coepimus, Cic.: ad rempublicam, *to take a part in public business*, id. Pass.: periculis aditis, id. **2.** Of an inheritance, *t. t.: to enter on:* hereditatem patris, id.: nomen, *to assume the name bequeathed by will*, Vell.

ăd-ĕō, *adv. to that point, so far*, Cato. **II.** Of time, *so long*, strengthened by *usque* and with *dum, donec*, following; or in Cic., with the correlative, *quoad:* atque hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad . . . , *so long . . . until . . .*, Cic. **2.** Of degree: *so much, so far, to such a degree, so:* followed by *ut:* non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut confidat, Caes. So, *non adeo ut non:* non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. When the logical connection between the two clauses is obvious from the context, *ut* is often omitted, the consequent clause being placed *first*, and having the verb in the *indicative:* tergiversari res cogebat: adeo in alteram causam collega praeceps ierat, Liv. Sometimes followed by *quod:* nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Caes. **3.** to denote a purpose, followed by *ut: to this end:* id ego huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Pl. **III.** *Absol.:* for the sake of emphasis, *moreover, further, just, even, more than this;* esp. enclitically with a pron. or with *atque:* id adeo si placet considerate, *just this*, Cic.: tres adeo, *full three*, Virg.: is adeo tu es, *you are even such a one*, Pl.: hoc significant atque adeo aperte ostendunt, *they hint this, and indeed openly show*, Cic. With prons. or the conditional particles, it often stands for *quidem:* nec me adeo fallit, *indeed*, Virg.

ădeps, ĭpis, *c. the soft fat* or *grease of animals* (the hard is called *sevum*): ad. suillus, Varr. **1.** Of men: Cassii adipem, *the corpulence*, Cic. **2.** Met. of fat or fertile earth, *marl*, Plin. **3.** *in trees, the soft sappy wood*, also called alburnum, id. **4.** Fig.: of an orator, *bombast:* Quint. [Prob. borrowed from Gr. ἄλειφα, with *d* for *l*.]

ădeptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adipiscor], *the obtaining, attainment:* adeptione boni, Cic.

ădeptus, a, um, *Part.* [adipiscor].

ăd-ĕquĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ride to* or *towards, to gallop:* equites Ariovisti ad nostros ad., Caes. With *Dat.:* castris, Tac. With *Acc.:* Syracusas, Liv. With *in:* in primos ordines, Curt. **II.** *to ride near* or *by:* juxta aliquem, Suet.

ăd-erro, are, 1. *v. n. to wander to*, with *Dat.:* scopulis, Stat.

ădesdum, or ades dum (Imper. fr. adsum with dum), *just come hither*, Ter.

ăd-ēsŭrĭo, īvi, 4. *v. n. to hunger after* or *more:* adesurivit magis, Pl.

ădēsus, a, um, *Part.* [adedo] *partly eaten, gnawed;* hence, poet. *worn away by water, smooth, polished:* adesi lapides, Hor.

adf. v. under aff.

adg. v. under agg.

ăd-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2. *v. n. to stick* or *cleave to, to hang to, to cling to, embrace closely: absol.* unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, (*of the magnet,*) Lucr.: with *in* and *Abl.:* tela in tuis visceribus, Cic.: with *Abl.:* fronte cuspis adhaesit, Ov.: with *Dat.:* poet. tonsis (ovibus) illotus adhaesit sudor, Virg.: and in later prose: navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. **2.** Fig.: vineis modica silva adhaerebat, *adjoined the vineyard*, id.: tempus adhaerens, *the present time*, Quint. **II.** Of persons: Fig.: with *dat. to hang on, to keep close to:* adhaeret altissimis invidia, *dogs the great*, Vell.: hence, *in a threatening* or *annoying manner*, lateri (*like a thorn in the side*), Liv.: also, *in a fawning manner*, Pl.

ăd-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3. *v. n. to stick* or *cleave to:* with *ad, in* and *abl.:* tragula ad turrim adhaesit, *was fastened on*, Caes. Fig.: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, *if you can linger in such places*, Cic. With *Dat.:* justitiae, *to be attached* or *devoted to*, id. And *absol.:* ut oratio nunquam adhaeresceret, *never was impeded*, id.: adhaerescere ad columnam (*sc.* Maeniam), sarcastically, *to remain fixed at the debtor's column*, i. e. to be punished as a debtor, id. **II.** *to be in accordance with:* ad omnium vestrum studium, id. **III.** *to trail* or *drag after, to be left in the lurch:* tenesne memoria te extremum adhaesisse? id. [As the perfect forms of this verb are identical with those of adhaereo, it is impossible to distinguish between them: and it might perhaps be better to regard adhaeresco as having none but *imperfect* tenses.]

ădhaesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adhaereo] *an adhesion*, Cic. (old reading adhaesitatio).

adhaesus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a cleaving* or *adhering to*, Lucr.

ăd-hālo, are, 1. *v. a. to breathe on*, Plin.

ăd-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold to, to bring one thing to another, to direct towards, apply to*= admoveo, applico, etc.: *absol.*, with *ad* or *Dat.:* cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Pl.: manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg.: alicui calcaria, Cic. **2.** Fig.: lumen adhibere rebus debet, id.: motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, *which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge*, id. **3.** Hence=addere, adjungere, *to add to*, id. **II.** Of persons: *to bring forward, summon, employ:* leges, ad quas (*sc.* defendendas) adhibemur, *we are summoned*, id.: absol. fratrem adhibet, Caes. Esp., **1.** ad or in concilium or consilium, *to call to a council, to consult:* ad concilium adhibendos, *to be summoned to the council of war*, Caes.: adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, *took into counsel*, Cic.: *absol.:* a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, id.: and often fig. id. **2.** adhibere aliquem coenae, epulis, *etc., to invite, entertain:* adhibete epulis, Virg.: in convivium, Nep. And absol. *to treat:* universos adhiberi liberaliter, Cic. **3.** adhibere se ad aliquid, *to apply oneself:* se veram ad rationem, Lucr.: and absol. adhibere se, *to behave oneself:* se adh. in potestate, Cic. **III.** *to use* or *employ:* with *ad, in*, or *Dat.:* non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes.: modum vitio, *to set a limit to*, Cic.: memoriam contumeliae, *to retain it in memory*, Nep.

ădhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [adhibeo].

ăd-hinnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n. to neigh after*, fortis equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. **II.** Fig. Cic.

ădhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adhortor] *an exhortation, encouragement*, Cic.: Liv.

ădhortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who exhorts*, or *encŏurages:* operis, Liv.

ădhortātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]

ăd-hortor, ātus, 1. *v. dep., to exhort, encourage, incite:* with *ad* or *in:* me meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic.: in bellum, Tac. **2.** With *acc.:* milites, Cic.: adhortari se, *to rouse oneself*, Cat. **3.** Followed by *ut, ne*, or the simple subj.: Cic.: Suet.

ăd-hūc, *adv. to this point*, either of place or time: **I.** of place: Fig., conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, *to this point*, Pl. **II.** Of time: *till now hitherto:* ille vidit quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum, Cic. With usque or semper: usque adhuc actum est probe, Pl.: quod adhuc semper tacui, Cic. With dum: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, id. Adhuc locorum, *hitherto;* ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo, Pl.: non, neque, nihil adhuc, *not up to this time, not as yet:* sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. **2.** to denote continuance: *yet, still:* tres adhuc legiones erant, *still remained*, Tac. **3.** *just now:* Pl. **III.** *in addition to this, moreover, besides, further.* (cf. *ad hoc*, s. v. *ad*, E. II.) Caesar minaces ad senatum literas misit et erat adhuc impudens, Cic. Esp. freq. with comparatives: haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior, Liv.

ăd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] (adaxint=adegerint, Pl.: cf. adaxi for adegi): *to drive to, bring, convey,* mostly with *ad,* but also with *Acc., Dat., local adv.* and *absol.* **1.** Of cattle: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, Caes. **2.** Of persons: (aliquem) adigere arbitrum for ad arbitrum (see infra, III.), *to summon before an arbiter,* Cic. **3.** Of things: tigna fistucis ad., *to drive them home,* Caes.: turri adacta et contingente vallum, *a tower having been moved close to and touching the rampart,* id.: ferrum jugulo, Suet. And from the weapons transf. to the wound: *to inflict:* alte vulnus adactum, Virg.: Varo vulnus adactum, Tac. **II.** *to drive to a situation, to a state of mind, to urge to an act* (esp. against the will): ad insaniam, Ter. With *Inf.:* vertere morsus exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, Virg. Absol.: adactis per vim gubernatoribus, *forced, impressed,* Tac. **III.** adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum, jusjurandum, jurejurando, *or* sacramento, *t. t., to put one on oath, to swear him,* omnibus jusjurandum adactis, Caes.: populum jurejurando adegit, Liv. **2.** in verba adigere=in verba jusjurandum adigere, *to compel to swear allegiance to:* neque se, neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adegit, Tac. **3.** *Absol.:* magno cum assensu auditus, universos adigit, *swears them all,* id. **IV.** Poet.: *to bring near,* tempus adactum, Lucr. **2.** = subigere *to subject,* Stat. **3.** *to bring into shape,* Prop.

ăd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. (ademsit=ademerit, Pl.) [emo] *to take to oneself, to take away, withdraw:* Constr. with *acc.* alone, or with *acc.* and *Dat.* **1.** In good sense, *to free from:* ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Pl. **2.** In bad sense: *to deprive,* or *rob of* (the common signif., esp. in prose): alicui vitam, Cic.: arma militibus, Liv. **3.** Poet. with *Inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor.

ădĭpātus, a um, *adj.* [adeps] *fatty, greasy: subs. n.:* adipatum (sc. edulium), *pastry prepared with grease:* livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. **II.** Fig.: of style: *gross, inelegant:* adipatae orationis genus, *larded,* Cic.

ăd-ĭpiscor, eptus, 3. v. dep. [apiscor] *to come up to,* or *reach, to overtake,* fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to get, attain,* or *obtain:* senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adeptam, *find fault with it when attained,* Cic. With *ex:* adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita, id.: with *ut:* per quos adepti sunt, ut ceteros dies festos agitare possent, id. **2.** With *Gen.:* arma, queis Galba rerum adeptus (=potitus) est, Tac. **3.** *Pass.:* non aetate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Pl.: so esp. adeptus, Cic.: v. *sup.*

ăditĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adeo] *a going to, approach,* Pl.

ăditus, a, um, *Part.* [adeo].

ăditus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going to, approach, access:* quorum aditu aut abitu, Lucr.: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic.: homo rari aditus, *a man difficult of access,* Liv. With *ad:* aditus ad eum difficiliores fuerunt, *he has been more difficult of access,* Cic.: with *in* (cf. adeo): ad. in id sacrarium non est viris, id. **2.** Fig.: alius ad. ad multitudinem, *another way of gaining the many,* id. **II.** Meton.: *an entrance, avenue,* etc.: primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, id. **2.** Fig.: aditus ad causam illustres facere, id.

ad-jăcĕo, cŭi, no *sup.,* 2. v. n. *to lie at* or *near, to adjoin.* With *Dat.:* cum Romani adjacerent vallo, Tac. Of geog. position: Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, Liv.: with *Acc.:* gentes, quae mare illud adjacent, Nep.

adjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjicio] *a throwing on, an adding to, annexation, addition:* Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. As *t. t.:* **I.** In architecture, *a projecting,* or *bellying in the pedestals of columns,* Vitr.: *a means of strengthening, a support,* ib. **II.** In rhetoric, *the repetition of the same word, e.g.* occidi, occidi, Quint.

adjectus, a, um, *Part.* [adjicio].

adjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an adding:* odoris, Lucr.

ad-jĭcio, (in MSS. also adicio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw to, to place at* or *near:* usu. with *Dat., in* or *ad* with *Acc.,* or *Acc.* alone: telum ex locis superioribus in litus, *to hurl,* Caes. **2.** Fig.: cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, *looked with a covetous eye upon,* Cic.: errori album calculum adj., *to forgive,* Plin. **3.** So of the mind: *to turn the thoughts* or *desires towards:* adjecit animum ad consilium, Liv. **II.** In gen., *to add to, to annex* (προστιθέναι), lit. and fig.: with *ad* or *Dat.:* ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam adj., Cic.: adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor. **III.** Of a speaker: *to add a new circumstance* or *argument* (cf. addo, *no.* 3), huc natas adjice septem, Ov. **IV.** In auctions, *t. t.: to add to a bid, to outbid,* Dig.

ad-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to adjudge, to award as judge* [opp. to abjudico, q. v.], regnum Ptolemaeo adj., Cic.: adj. causam alicui, *to decide a suit in one's favour,* id. **II.** In gen.: *to ascribe, attribute to:* Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, *ascribed to me,* Cic.

adjuero=adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

adjūmentum, i. *n.* [contracted from adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], *a means of aid, help, assistance:* adjumenta et subsidia consulatus, Cic.

adjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjungo] *a joining* or *binding to, a union:* adjunctio verborum, Cic. **II.** *an addition, an adjunct:* virtutis, id.

adjunctor, ōris, *m. one who joins,* or *unites,* Cic.

adjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [adjungo] *joined to, connected with:* as *Adj.:* quae propiora hujus causae et adjunctiora sunt, *more closely connected with,* Cic. Hence, *fit* or *suitable:* semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. **2.** *n. pl. as subst.,* rhet. *t. t. collateral* or *accessory circumstances,* Cic.

ad-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a., *to join to, to bind to:* prop. of cattle: *to yoke, harness* (cf. jugo, jugum, jungo, *etc.*): tauros aratro, Tib.: plostello adj. mures, Hor. **II.** Of persons *or* things: with *ad* or *Dat.:* ulmis vites, Virg.: also, *to add to, annex:* juris scientiam eloquentiae adjunxisti, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *to bind to oneself,* or *conciliate;* animos hominum ad usus suos adj., id. **III.** Fig.: *to apply* or *attach:* animum ad aliquod studium adj., Ter.: adj. fidem visis, Cic. **IV.** *to subjoin a circumstance* or *argument* (*cf.* adjicio, III.): quod quum dicerem, illud adjunxi, id.

ad-jūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to swear to, to confirm by oath:* constr. *acc.* with *inf.* or *ut* with *subj.,* adjurasque, id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic.: per omnes deos adjuro, ut tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Pl.: also, poet. with *acc.* (ὄμνυμι τοὺς θεούς): adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. **II.** *to swear in addition:* censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune jusjurandum haec adjurarent, Liv.

adjūtābĭlis, e, *adj., helping, serviceable:* opera, Pl.

adjūto, avi, atum, 1. v. *freq.* [adjuvo], *to help:* with *acc.,* istoccine pacto me adjutas? Pl.: adjutamur certis ab rebus, Lucr.: with *two Acc.:* id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter.: with *Acc.* and *Dat.,* pueris onera adjuta, id. (Hence Fr. *aider.*)

adjūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a helper* or *promoter:* hic adjutor meus, Ter.: honoris adjutorem, Cic.: ad praedam adjutores, id.: se adjutore utantur, *let them employ him as an intercessor,* Caes. **II.** *a deputy, adjutant, assistant:* comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. **III.** On the stage, *a subordinate actor,* adjutorem, posset qui ferre secundas, Hor.

adjūtōrĭum, i. *n.* [id.] *help, assistance, support,* Vell.: Sen.: Quint.

adjūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female assistant, helper, etc.:* it is chiefly used in agreement with fem. subs.: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. **II.** Legiones adjutrices, *legions raised in the provinces as a reserve,* Tac.

adjūtus, a, um, *Part.* [adjuvo].

ad-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. v. a. (juvavi, juvatum, Sall.: adjuro *or* adjuero=adjuvero, Enn.: adjurit=adjuverit, Ter.) *to assist, support,* with *Acc.:* fortes for-

tuna adjuvat, Liv.: maerorem orationis lacrimis suis adj., *to heighten*, Cic.: morte adjuta aliena, *recruited*, Lucr. **II.** *to cherish, sustain, or foster:* hujus adjuvas insaniam, Pl.: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum, *encourage*, Liv. **III.** Absol.: *to be of* use, *to be profitable;* solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. **IV.** Other constructions: **1.** Sometimes its subject is a whole clause with quod or si: quam ad spem multum eos adjuvabat, quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. **2.** With two accusatives (one of them a *neut. pron.*): neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? *and do you not give me any help?* Ter. **3.** With ut *or* ne: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur, unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. **4.** With the *Infin.:* adjuvat mas incubare, *helps to hatch*, Plin.

adl. For words beginning thus v. under **all.**

ad-mātūro, are, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to make ripe*, hence, *to quicken, hasten:* defectionem civitatis, Caes.

admensus, a, um, *Part.* [admetior].

ad-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. dep. to measure out to:* frumentum alicui, Cic.

ad-migro, are, 1. *v. n.* lit. *to come to*, hence, *to be added to*, Pl.

admĭnĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [adminiculum]: *to prop up, to support:* vites adminiculatae sudibus, Plin. **II.** Fig.=adjuvo: adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Varr.

admĭnĭcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* same as preced., Cic.

admĭnĭcŭlum, i, *n. a prop, stay, support, the stake* or *pole around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported:* vites claviculis adminicula, tanquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic.: adminicula gubernandi invenit Tiphys, *the rudder*, Plin. **II.** Fig., *aid, assistance:* nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. [Uncertain whether from *ad* and *manus*, or cogn. with *e-mineo, pro-mineo.*]

admĭnister, tri, *m.* [minister] *a servant, assistant, agent:* puer victus quotidiani adm., Cic.

admĭnistra, ae, *f.* [ministra] *a female servant, a handmaid:* multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administrae comitesque virtutis, Cic.

admĭnistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [administro] *aid, assistance, agency, execution:* sine hominum administratione, Cic. **II.** Gen.: *direction, management*=curatio, procuratio: an Dii ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, id.: administratio belli, Caes. *Absol.:* officiis et administrationibus praeponere aliquem, Tac.

admĭnistrātīvus, a um, *adj.* [id.] *fit for administration, practical*, Quint.

admĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager, agent*, Cic.

ad-mĭnistro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to attend upon* or *assist, to serve;* with *Dat.* or *ad:* conductam esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Pl. **II.** Gen. *to take in hand, to manage, administer, execute, perform:* belli adjumenta administrata sunt, Cic.: adm. rempublicam, Liv.: bellum Cic. **2.** Absol., *to manage things*, Sall.

admīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [admiror] *worthy of being admired, admirable:* adm. in dicendo vir, Cic. **II.** *producing wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, paradoxical:* haec παράδοξα illis nos admirabilia dicamus, id.

admīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. the quality of exciting wonder* or *admiration, admirableness:* adm. caelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic.

admīrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [admirabilis] *admirably:* nos Asia accepit adm., Cic. **II.** *astonishingly, strangely:* nimis adm. dicere, id.

admīrandus, a, um, *Part.* [admiror] *to be admired, admirable, wonderful:* suspicienda et admiranda, Cic.

admīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wondering at, wonder, admiration:* adm. copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic.: in magna admiratione esse, *to be greatly admired:* Plin. *Plur.:* haec sunt quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. **II.** *surprise, astonishment:* admiratione obstupefacti, id. With *quod:* consulem adm. incessit quod nec pugnam inirent, *etc.*, Liv.

admīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an admirer:* adm. antiquitatis, Quint.

ad-mīror, atus, 1. *v. dep.: to wonder at, to regard with admiration* or *astonishment:* quorum ego copiam vehementer adm., Cic.: nil admirari, *not to be dazzled with anything* (μὴ θαυμάζειν), Hor.

ad-miscĕo, scui, xtum (*rarely* stum, Liv.) 2. *v. a. to mix*, or *mingle with*, deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit, mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. With *Abl.* or *Dat.:* aer multo calore admixtus, id.: aquae admixtum calorem, id. **II.** Fig.: *to mix up with, implicate, involve* (both of things and persons): sed hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, id.: admiscerenturne plebeii, controversia fuit, *whether plebeians should be joined with patricians in the decemvirate*, Liv.

admissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [admitto] *sc.* equus, asinus, *etc., a stallion*, Varr. **II.** Fig., Cic.

admisse for admisisse, v. admitto.

admissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admitto] *a letting in, admission to an interview* or *audience:* adm. dare alicui, Plin.: officium admissionis, *the office of chamberlain*, Suet.: magister admissionum, *chief marshal* or *lord chamberlain*, Amm.

admissum, i, *n.* [id.] *trespass, fault, crime*, Cic.

admissus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]

admistus, a, um, *Part.* [admisceo].

admitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* (admisse *sync.* for admisisse, Pl.): *to let in, to let go* or *come to, to admit;* with *in, ad*, or *Dat.:* si te semel ad meas capsas admisero, Cic.: in cubiculum, id. **2.** *to grant an audience* or *interview:* nec quemquam admisit, id.: promiscuis salutationibus admittebat et plebem, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *to allow to come* or *enter, to admit:* reliquis diebus ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes. **III.** Of a horse: esp. in *Part. perf., to let go*, i. e. *to give the reins;* hence, *to urge on, put to a gallop:* equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes.: admissae jubae, *the flowing manes*, Ov. **IV.** Fig.: of words, entreaties, &c.; *to allow to reach, to attend* or *listen to:* pacis mentionem adm. auribus, Liv.: adm. precationem, *to grant*, id. **V.** Of an act, event, *etc.: to let be done, to permit:* quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter.: *to give free course to:* quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Hence, *t. t.* of birds of favourable omen=addico, q. v.: simul aves rite admisissent, Liv. Especially of faults, crimes, disgrace, *etc.: to let pass, incur, become guilty of, commit:* often with *in* and a reflective pronoun: quantum in se facinus admisissent, *had incurred*, Caes.: cohortati ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, *should not be allowed to take place*, id.

admixtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admisceo] *a mixing, an admixture:* animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic.

admixtus, a, um, *Part.* [admisceo] *mixed:* simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic.

admŏdĕrātē, *adv.* [admoderor], *suitably, appropriately:* Lucr.

ad-mŏdĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep., to moderate, restrain*, Pl.

ad-mŏdum, *adv.* [modus] Lit.: *up to the measure, up to the mark:* hence, *quite, completely, very, excessively*, etc.: adm. meorum maerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, *I have fully recounted*, Pl.: jam adm. mitigati animi raptis erant, *were completely appeased*, Liv.: forma ingenii adm. impolita et plane rudis, *very unpolished*, Cic.: prorae adm. erectae, *very high*, Caes.: pauci adm., *only a few*, Liv.: me literae tuae adm. delectarunt, *pleased me excessively*, Cic. **2.** Esp. with words denoting age: adm. adolescens, *quite a young man*, id. **3.** With adv.: acipenser adm. raro capitur, *very seldom*, id. Also with *adj.*, equestris pugna nulla adm. fuit, *none at all*, Liv. **4.** In emphatic or corroborative replies: *yes, just so, exactly*, bellan' videtur specie mulier?—Admodum, Pl.: advenis modo?—Admodum, Ter.: scis solere in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici adm. aut prorsus ita est, *just so, exactly*, Cic. **II.** Of numbers and time: *about, at most, only just;* sex millia hostium caesa, quinque adm. Romanorum, *about*, Liv.: usque adm. dum quinquies quinque numeres, *just about till you can count* 25, Cato.

ad-moenĭo, ire, 4. *v. a. to besiege, invest:* oppidum, Pl.

ad-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* Neut., *to toil up to, struggle towards,* ad hirundinum nidum, Pl. **II.** Act. *to heave up, throw upon,* with *Dat.*; ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, *laid hands on,* id.

admŏnĕfăcĭo, fēci, 3. *v. a. to remind, to admonish,* Cic.

ad-mŏnĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to put in mind, remind in a friendly manner, to suggest, admonish, warn.* **1.** Absol.: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic. **2.** With *Acc.* and *Gen.*: admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. **3.** With *Acc.* and de: de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. **4.** With *two Accusatives* (one a *neut. pron.*): illud me praeclare admones, id. **5.** With *Acc. and Inf.*: admonebant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. **6.** With a *rel.* clause: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. **7.** With *ut* or *ne:* admones, ne nimis indulgenter loquar, id.: Caninius me admonuit, ut scriberem, id. **8.** With *Subj.* without conjunction (in the historians): hunc admonet iter caute faciat, Caes. **9.** With *Inf.* without a subject (in the poets and prose writers of the Aug. period): decedere campis admonuit, Virg.: Tac. **10.** With *ad* and ger. part.: ad thesaurum reperiendum admonentur, Cic. **II.** *to remind a debtor, to dun:* potestas hominis admonendi, id. **III.** Poet. and in later Latin, *to urge* or *incite to action:* telo admonuit bijugos, Virg. **IV.** In later Lat.: *to admonish further* or *again:* quod facere te moneo, scio te fecisse; nunc admoneo ut, *etc.*, Sen. **V.** *to warn by inflicting loss, to inflict punishment:* ne Parthi quidem saepius admonuere, *have given us more frequent warnings,* Tac.

admŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoneo] *a friendly admonition:* adm. quasi lenior objurgatio est, Cic. **II.** *a reminding* or *suggestion:* tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, id. Fig., admonitio morbi, or doloris, *the recurring symptoms,* Plin. **III.** *chastisement, correction,* Suet.

admŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who reminds, a monitor,* Cic.

admŏnĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female monitor,* Pl.

admŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [id.]=admonitio, *q. v.*: Cic.

admŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [admoneo].

admŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] used only in *Abl.*: *a reminding, suggestion,* etc.: admonitu Allobrogum, Cic.: acrior admonitu est, *at the rebuke,* Ov.

ad-mordĕo, mordi, rsum, 2. *v. a.* (admemordi=admordi, Pl.), *to bite* or *gnaw at:* admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. Fig.: *to bleed* or *fleece* (of money), Pl.

admorsus, a, um, *Part.* [admordeo].

admōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoveo] *a putting to, an application,* Cic.

admōtus, a, um, *Part.* [admoveo].

admŏ-vĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* and [rarely] *n.* (admoram, admorim, *etc.*, for admoveram, admoverim, *etc.*, Virg.: Ov.): *to move to, to bring* or *conduct towards* or *to.* With *Acc.* either alone, or governed by some prep., or with *Dat.*: ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveret, Cic.: scalas moenibus, Tac.: Hannibalem admotum altaribus, *led* or *conducted to,* Liv.: Marcello ad munera publica admoto, *being brought into office,* Suet.: mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesari, *brought him into closer connection,* Vell. **II.** *to apply, to direct towards:* aurem admovi, Ter.: in marmoribus quibus Nicias manum admovisset, *on which he had laboured,* Plin. Manus adm. sometimes means, *to lay violent hands on:* nunquam Deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manus, Liv. **2.** Fig.: of mental objects: mentem ad voces alicujus, *to attend to,* Cic.: terrorem, *to strike with terror,* Liv. **III.** Intransitive or reflective: *to draw* or *come near*: jam admovebat rex, Curt. **2.** In pass., especially part.; *to be near to:* admota Nilo Africa, Juv.

ad-mūgĭo, ii, 4. *v. n. to low to* or *bellow after,* Ov.

admurmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a murmuring at, the murmuring of an assembly* (*in approbation* or *disapprobation*), Cic.

ad-murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to murmur at* (*approvingly* or *disapprovingly*): quam valde universi admurmurarint, Cic.: *impers.* admurmuratum est, id.

ad-mŭtĭlo, avi, atum, are, 1. *v. a. to crop* or *clip.* Fig. *to cheat,* Pl.

adnascor, v. agnascor.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnatus.

ad-nomen, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnosco.

adn. for other words in *adn. v. ann.*

ăd-ŏlĕo, ui (rarely ēvi, Enn.) ultum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [oleo, *to smell*]. **I.** Intrans. *to smell, emit an odour*; unde hic unguenta adolent? Pl. **II.** Trans. *to cause to emit a smell*; hence, *to set fire to, burn:* leves stipulae demtis adolentur aristis, Ov. Its most frequent use is connected with sacrificial worship: eam hostiam totam adolevit, *offered entire, made a whole* **burnt** *offering,* Enn.: Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores, Virg. **2.** By a kind of metaphor, the altar itself is sometimes spoken of as being burnt: adolent altaria donis, *they light up the altars with offerings,* Lucr. **3.** Fig.: *to worship by burning sacrifices in honour of:* flammis adolere Penates, Virg.

ădŏlescens, (adulescens), entis, (*Gen. plur.* adolescentium, once adolescentum, Pl.): *Part.* [adolesco] *growing up, young:* hominem adolescentem non tam allicere volui, Cic. **II.** Subst. *a young man* or *woman: properly* from the age of 15 to 30: but sometimes the term is applied to those much older; thus, Cicero applies the word to Crassus when 34 years old; to Brutus and Cassius when in their fortieth year; and to himself when consul, or 44 years of age. The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and propraetors in the provinces were called adolescentes, Caes. Sometimes adolescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adolescens, id.

ădŏlescentĭa, (also adulescentia in MSS.), ae, *f.* [adolescens] *the age of the* adolescens (see above). **II.** Gen. *youth:* citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit, Cic.

ădŏlescentŭla, (adul.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a very young maiden,* also endearingly of adults: salveto adolescentula, *good morning, child,* Pl.

ădŏlescentŭlus, (adul.), i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a very young man:* Cicero calls himself adolescentulus at 27; and Sall. calls Caesar adolescentulus at 33 or 35. Also, *a recruit,* Cic.

ăd-ŏlesco (adul.), ēvi (very rar. *ui,* Prisc.; adolesse *sync.* for adolevisse, Ov.), ultum, 3. *v. incept.* and *n. to be growing, to grow up:* (*prop.* of men, animals, plants; and *fig.* of other things): quum liberi adoleverint, Caes.: ad. ramos cernit, Ov.: adulta virgo, *grown up,* Liv. Especially of time, chiefly in Tacitus: donec ver adolesceret, *till spring should be somewhat advanced:* adulta aestate, *summer being far advanced:* so, adulto autumno; adulta nocte: Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to increase:* cupiditas agendi adolescit, Cic.

ad-ŏlesco, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad-oleo] *to be burning* or *blazing,* Panchaeis adolescunt ignibus arae, Virg.

ăd-ŏpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4. *v. a. to cover, cover up* (usu. in *perf. part. pass.*): capite adoperto, Liv.: adopertis foribus, *with closed doors,* Suet.

ăd-ŏpĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to conjecture further,* Lucr.

ădoptātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adoptatus] *adoptive,* Pl.

ădoptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (old form for adoptio) *the adopting of a child,* Sall.

ădoptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prob. contr. from adoptatio] *the taking of one in the place of a child* (also of *a grandchild,* Dig.): properly of one still under paternal authority: v. *arrogatio.* Such adoption took place before the praetor or other magistrate, by a fictitious sale (mancipatio): L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit, Cic.: adoptionem nuncupare, *to make known, to announce,* Tac.: ad. consularis, *by a consul,* Quint. Fig., of plants: *ingrafting,* Plin.

ădoptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. orig. adoptativus from adopto, as comparativus, hortativus, praerogativus] *pertaining to adoption, adoptive:* in haec

adoptiva venisti, Cic.: ad. nomen, *a name received by adoption*, Suet. Fig. of plants: fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, Ov.

ăd-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to choose, select:* qui manstutorem me adoptavit bonis, *who has chosen me as guardian of his property*, Pl.: Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, *strives after*, Ov.: frater, pater, adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, *call him father, brother*, Hor.: ad. se alicui, *to connect oneself with, enrol oneself with*, qui se potentiae causa Caesaris libertis adoptasset, Plin. **II.** Legal *t. t., to adopt as a child* or *grandchild:* hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, *from the family of Paulus*, Cic. With *in* and *acc.:* in regnum, Sall. Fig.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, Flor.: and of the ingrafting of trees: venerit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. A change of name was rendered necessary by adoption, and this gave rise to peculiar expressions: C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, *had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius*, Cic.

ădor, ŏris and ōris, *n. a kind of grain, spelt*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain, but perh. of same root as *edo* "to eat."]

ădōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ador] *pertaining to spelt, consisting of spelt:* liba, Virg. As *Subst.:* **ădōrĕa**, ae, *f. a reward of valour*, a donation after a victory, which, in early ages, usu. consisted of grain; hence Fig. *glory, fame:* pulcer fugatis ille dies Latio tenebris, qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep.* (forms analogous to orĕris, orĭtur, of the simple verb, rarely occur), lit.: *to rise up at:* hence, *accost:* cesso hunc adoriri? Ter. **II.** *to attack* or *assault* (suddenly and unexpectedly): inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic. **III.** *to undertake*, or *engage in* (esp. anything difficult or dangerous), *to begin*, majus adorta nefas, Ov.

ăd-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prepare, get ready, furnish:* maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic. Absol. adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, *make ready*, Pl. **II.** *to decorate* or *adorn:* flaminem insigni veste et curuli regia sella Numa adornavit, Liv. Fig., bene ad. facta suis verbis, Plin.

ăd-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In the ante-class. and later period, *to speak to*, or *address*. Also, in judicial lang., *to accuse*, xii. Tab. **II.** *to entreat*, esp. of a deity, *to ask in prayer, to supplicate:* quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. **III.** *to worship, to adore:* more emphatic than *venerari*. Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov.: coronam ad., *make before it a respectful obeisance*, Suet.

ădortus, a, um, *Part.* [adorior].

adp. For words beginning thus, v. under app.

adquiesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. acquiesco, *etc.*

adr. For all words in *adr.* not found in their places look under arr.

ad-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape, shave*, or *prune:* adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, *close-shaven*, Hor.: adrasum cacumen, *lopped off*, Plin.

adrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [adrado].

adrectarius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus, a, um, v. arrectus.

adsc. v. under asc.

adse. adsi. adso. v. under ass-.

adsp. v. under asp.

adst. v. under ast.

adsu. v. under assu.

adt. v. under att.

ădūlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adulor] *fawning*, prop. of dogs: canum ad., Cic. Of doves: *billing*, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *abject flattery, adulation* (most freq. sense of the word): classed with blanditia and assentatio (q.v.): Cic.

ădūlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an abject flatterer*, Auct. Her.

ădūlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj. flattering, adulatory:* Tac.

adulesc., v. adolesc.

ădūlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rare for adulor] *to fawn like a dog:* Lucr. *Pass.:* nec adulari nos sinamus, *to be fawned on, flattered*, Cic.

ădūlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to fawn as a dog:* Ov. **II.** Fig. *to flatter* or *fawn upon, to cringe:* constr. with *acc.* or *dat.:* Cic.: praesentibus, *to flatter people to their face*, Liv. **2.** Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings = προσκυνεῖν; more adulantium procubuerunt, *prostrated themselves and did obeisance*, Liv. [*-ul-or* is perh. cogn. with Gr. ἴλλειν, *to turn oneself, to wind.*]

ădulter, ĕri, *m.* and **adultĕra**, ae, *f.* [perh. from ad, alter] *an adulterer* or *adulteress*, Cic. **II.** Poet.: *a paramour, gallant*, Hor.

ădulter, era, ĕrum, *adj. adulterous, unchaste* (chiefly in the Poets): crines, Hor.: Ov.

ădultĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [adulter] *adulterous, spurious:* Plin. **II.** Gen. *counterfeit, not genuine:* signis adulterinis obsignare, *with forged seals*, Cic.: claves, *false keys*, Sall.

ădultĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [adulter] *adultery:* Cic. **II.** *adulteration:* mellis, Plin.

ădultĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to commit adultery; to defile.* Absol., Cic.: with *Acc.*, matronas, Suet. Also of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, *be unnaturally mated with*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to falsify, to corrupt:* jus civile pecunia, Cic.: faciem (of Proteus), *changes his form*, Ov.

ădultus, a, um, *Part.* [adolesco] *full grown, adult:* adulta virgo, Cic.

ădumbrātim, *adv.* [umbra] *in sketch* or *outline*, Lucr.

ădumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adumbro] *a drawing* (cf. adumbro), Vitr. Fig.: *a sketch, outline:* conatus atque ad., *the attempt and* (*imperfect*) *outline* Cic.

ădumbrātus, a, um, *Part.* [adumbro]: *sketched, imperfect:* adumbratam imaginem gloriae, *imperfect representation of*, Cic. **II.** *counterfeited, false:* id.

ăd-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cast a shadow upon, to shade:* vineas, Col. **II.** *to delineate imperfectly, in outline:* quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. **III.** Fig.: *to sketch in words*, i. e. to give an imperfect description or idea of: imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, *to imitate and portray in words*, Cic. **IV.** *to sketch out in thought, imagine:* Cic. (dub.)

ăduncĭtas, ātis, *f. hookedness, curvature inwards:* rostrorum, Cic.

ăd-uncus, a, um, *adj., bent inwards, hooked:* Cic. Poet.: praepes adunca Jovis, *the hooked bird of Jove, the eagle*, Ov.: naso suspendere adunco, *to turn up one's nose at, scorn*, Hor.

ăd-urgĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a. to press to* or *against*, Cels. Poet., remis adurgens, *pursuing closely*, Hor.

ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to scorch, burn on the surface:* capillum candente carbone ad., *to singe it*, Cic.: panis adustus, *burnt*, Hor.: loca deserta et sole adusta, *scorched*, Plin. In med. sense, *to cauterize*, Cels. Also of the action of *cold:* ne frigus adurat, *should nip them*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to inflame* (*of love*), Hor.

ăd-usque, *prep.* with *Acc.* for usque ad, *to, as far as:* adusque columnas, Virg.

ădustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aduro], *a burning, a burn*, Plin.

ădustus, a, um, *Part.* [aduro]: adustioris coloris, *more sun-burnt, tanned*, Liv. **II.** *Subst.* adusta, ōrum, *n. plu., burns upon the flesh*, Cels.

advectĭcĭus (not **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [advectus], *imported, foreign:* vinum, Sall.

advectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adveho], *the conveyance of goods, transport*, Plin.

advecto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [id.], *to carry* or *convey often:* rei frumentariae copiam, Tac.

advector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who conveys, a carrier*, Pl. (*dub.*)

advectus, a, um, *Part.* [adveho].

advectus, ūs, *m.* = advectio, *a bringing* or *conveying*, Tac.

ad-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (advexti = advexisti, Pl.: advexe = advexisse, id.) *to carry to, conduct, bring:* and pass. *to be carried, to ride on a horse, in a carriage, ship*, etc.: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic.: citato equo advectus, *riding full gallop*, Liv. With *Acc. pers.:* advehitur Teucros, *sails to the Trojans* (*Troy*), Virg.

ad-vĕlo, are, 1. *v. a. to veil.* Poet. *to wreath* or *crown:* tempora lauro, Virg.

advĕna, ae, c. [advenio] *a foreigner, stranger:* and *adj. strange, foreign, alien* (opp. to *indigena*): Cic.: volucres, *migratory*, Varr.: Tibris, *foreign, as flowing from Etruria*, Ov. Poet.: amor adv., *love for a foreign maiden*, id.

ad-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a. to come to, arrive at*, with *ad, in*, or *Acc.:* ad forum, Pl.: in provinciam, Cic.: Tyriam urbem, Virg. Of things: advenere literae, *letters arrived*, Suet.: mare adveniens, *the flowing tide*, Plin.: ubi dies advenit, *when the day appeared, dawned*, Sall. II. *to fall to, come into one's possession:* foll. by ad, Liv.

adventĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [advenio] *coming from abroad, extraneous:* a. copiae, *foreign*, Cic.: a. pecunia, *coming from extraneous sources, a windfall*, id.: in same sense, fructus, Liv. II. *pertaining to arrival:* cena, *a banquet given on a person's arrival*, Suet.

advento, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to come nearer and nearer, be on the point of arriving:* adventare ac prope adesse, *to be approaching and all but there*, Cic.: with *Dat.* adventante fatali urbi clade, *being imminent*, Liv.

adventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who arrives, a guest*, Pl.: also, *a customer*, id.

adventus, ūs, (*gen.* i, Ter.) *m.* [id.] *approach, arrival:* ad urbem, Cic.: in urbes, id. Fig., malorum, Cic.

adversārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [*sc.* scripta] *a note-book, journal, memoranda*, etc., scribere, *to make entries in a note-book*, Cic.

adversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adversus] *turned towards, opposite*, or *opposed to:* Cic.: adversaria (*sc.* argumenta) evertere, *to refute the arguments of an opponent*, id. As subst. *an antagonist, competitor, opponent*, Cic.: *Fem.* adversaria, id.

adversātrix, īcis, *f.* [adversor] *a female antagonist*, Pl.

adversātus, a, um, *Part.* [adversor].

adversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adverto] *a turning* or *directing towards*, Cic.

adversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [adversus] *contrariety, antipathy*, Plin.

adverso (advors.), avi, 1. *v. freq.* [adverto] *to attend much*, or *assiduously:* Pl.

adversor (advors.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [adversus] *to be opposed to, to resist:* absol. or with *Dat.:* Cic. In Tac. with *Acc.*

adversus (advorsus), a, um, *Part.* [adverto] *Adj., turned towards, in front of, opposite:* antipodes adv. vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic.: in adv. os vulnerari, *to be wounded full in the face*, Caes.: vulnus adv., *a wound in front*, Cic.: adv. itineribus, *by marches against* or *towards the enemy*, Tac.: adv. fulgure pavefactus est Nero, *by a flash of lightning in his face*, Suet.: flumine adverso *or* in adversum flumen, *against the stream*, Virg.: Caes.: so, adverso colle, *up the hill*, id.: adversissimi venti, *most adverse winds*, id. Adverbially: ex adverso, *opposite to, over against*, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου: with *Dat.:* portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. With *Gen.:* Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae, *opposite the coast of*, Plin. In adversum, *to the opposite side, against:* in adv. Romani subiere, Liv. II. *in hostile opposition to, adverse, unfavourable*, opp. to *secundus:* mentes mihi adv., Cic. Adversae res, *misfortune, calamity:* valetudo adv., *ill health, sickness*, Liv.: adv. proelium, *an unsuccessful engagement, defeat*, id.: Caes.: adverso rumore esse, *to be in bad repute*, Tac.: adv. subsellia, *the opposition seats*, Quint. III. *Neut.* of adj. used subst. esp. in part. *Gen.* and plur., *misfortune, adversity:* nihil adversi, *no calamity*, Cic.: adversa (=res adversae) magnos probant, Plin.

adversus (advorsus) or **adversum** (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), *adv.* and *prep.* A. *adv.: opposite to, to meet*, in friendly or hostile sense: nemo adversus ibat, *came out against them*, Liv.: with *dat.:* eo advorsum hero, *to meet my master*, Pl. B. *prep.* with *Acc.:* I. Of place, lit. *towards: opposite to, facing, towards:* adv. speculum, *in front of a mirror*, Scipio in Gell.: Cels.: impetum adversus montem faciunt, *towards* or *up the mountain*, Caes. II. Of feeling or relation, *towards, against:* quonam modo me gererem adv. Caesarem, *towards Caesar*, Cic.: remedia propria adv. quaedam venena, *against*, Cels.: advorsum divitias animum invictum gerebat, *proof against the influence of riches*, Sall.: adv. ea consul respondit, *in reply*, Liv.: advorsum legem, *contrary to*, Pl. III. *in comparison with, in regard to:* adv. veterem imperatorem comparabitur, *he will be compared with*, Liv. N.B.—Adversus is sometimes put after the word which it governs: hunc adv., Nep.: quos adv. ierat, Sall.

ad-verto (advorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn* or *direct towards.* With *in, Acc.*, or *Dat.:* illa sese huc advorterat, in hanc nostram plateam, *had just turned down into our street*, Ter.: Absol. quum laevam manum adverterat, *had turned his left hand towards them*, Cic.: malis numen, *to direct (divine) influence towards the evil*, Virg.: adverti with *Acc.*, poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. Esp. nautical *t. t.:* classem in portum, Liv.: terrae proras, Virg. Absol. profugi advertere coloni, *landed*, Sil. II. Animum, animos (rarely, mentem) with *ad* or *Dat., to direct the mind* or *attention to a thing, to observe:* animos ad religionem, Lucr.: animos monitis, Ov. With *ne:* adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, *to be on their guard lest . . .*, Liv. Freq.=animadvertere, *to perceive, remark;* and constr. with *acc.:* hoc animum advorte, Pl.: Caes.: and with other words besides neut. prons.: animum adverti columellam, *I marked a small column*, Cic.: Sall. With *acc.* and *inf.:* animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. With *dep. clause:* quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset animum advertit, Liv. Sometimes advertere alone is used in this sense: paucis, adverte, docebo, *attend!* Virg. And *pass. impers.:* nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, *it was observed*, Cic. (dub.): Tac. Rarely, advertere animo: animis advertite vestris, Virg. III. *to turn towards*, esp. *the attention of another:* adverterat ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv.: recentia veteraque odia advertit, *turned them on himself*, Tac.: non docet admonitio, sed advertit, *awakes attention*, Sen. IV. advertere in aliquem (post-class.)=the more usual animadvertere *to punish:* in P. Marcium consules advertere, Tac.

ad-vesperascit, āvit, 3, *v. impers.* and *incept.: evening approaches:* cum jam advesperasceret, Cic.

ad-vigĭlo, are, 1. *v. n. to watch by, to keep guard over*, with *ad* or *Dat.:* ad custodiam ignis, Cic.: parvo nepoti, Tib. II. Fig.: *to take care, to be vigilant:* absol., Ter.: Q. Cic.

advŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [advoco] *a summoning*, hence *legal assistance:* tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocationibus, *in undertaking briefs*, Cic.: hence, II. Concrete, *the counsel themselves, the bar* = advocati (q. v.): ingens adv., *a large train of supporters*, Liv.: Cic. III. *the time allowed for procuring legal assistance:* ut binas advocationes postulent, *to ask double time*, Cic. Hence, IV. *any kind of delay* or *adjournment*, Sen.

advŏcātus, *Part.* [advoco].

advŏcātus, i, *m.* orig. one who was called in to give another his aid in any business, *e. g.* as a witness, Varr.: hence in gen. *an assistant, friend:* se in fugam conferunt una amici advocatique ejus, Cic. II. Legal *t. t.: an assistant in a cause* (who gave his legal advice, and was present at the trial, but without pleading like the *patronus* or *orator*): quis eum unquam in advocati loco viderat? Cic. III. In post-Aug. period=patronus, orator, *etc.*, who conducted a case for any one, *an advocate, attorney:* Quint., Tac. (Hence Fr. *avoué, avocat.*)

ad-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call* or *summon* (*absol.*, with *ad, in*, or *Dat.*): contionem, Cic.: aliquem ad obsignandum, id.: viros in consilium, id.: advocari gaudiis, *to be invited to enjoyments*, Hor. Fig., animum ad se ipsum advocamus, *we call the mind* or *thoughts home*, Cic. II. Legal *t. t. to call in as supporter* or *legal adviser:* viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Hence,

gen., *to call to one's aid:* omnia arma advocat, Virg.

advŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [advolo] *a flying to:* only in *Abl.*, Att. in Cic.

ad-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly to* or *towards*, with *ad, in, Dat.* or *Acc.* Lit. of birds, *etc.:* avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. ‖. Transf. of other things: *to hasten to* or *towards, to fly to:* vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Pl.: in Formianum, *fly with all speed to*, Cic. Freq. of hostile operations, *to rush out upon:* repente ad pabulatores advolaverunt, Caes.

ad-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll to* or *towards:* robora focis, Virg. Esp. of suppliants: *to throw oneself at the feet of, to prostrate oneself in an abject manner;* usu. with *Dat.:* omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. With *Acc.:* cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, *etc.*, v. adversum, *etc.*

ădўtum, i, *n.* [ἄδυτον, not to be entered], *the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary whence oracles were delivered, and which only priests, or the initiated, could enter:* written as Greek by Caes., in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ἄδυτα appellant, Caes.: Virg. 2. applied to *a grave* or *tomb*, Virg. ‖. Fig.: ex adyto tanquam cordis, *the innermost recess*, Lucr.

aedepol, v. edepol.

aedēs and **aedis** (the older form) is, *f. a building.* ‖. In sing. *a chapel, a temple* (prop. *a simpler edifice than* templum): aedem Jovis Statoris, Cic.: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, *in the temple of the Palatine Apollo, (where poems were publicly recited)*, Hor. In plur.: aedes sacrae, Cic. ‖. *a dwelling for men*, usu. only in plu. as *a collection of several apartments:* Cic.: aedes liberae, *rent-free*, Liv. Sometimes for a part of the domus, *a room:* insectatur omnes domi per aedes, Pl. In *sing.* (rare and ante-class.) aedis nobis area est, id. For *familia:* ut ego suffringam his talos totis aedibus, *to break the legs of this whole house (family)*, id.: of a bee-hive, Virg.: (servus) ab aedibus, *a castellan*, Inscr.: aurata, *a catafalque on which the body of Caesar was laid*, Suet. Strictly, the cardinal numbers, duae, tres, *etc.* should be used with aedes when it means temples, and the distributives binae, ternae, *etc.* when it signifies private houses: but this rule is not always observed in later Latin. [Prop. *a hearth, place of a fire*, cogn. with Gr. αἴθ-ω; v. aestas, aestus.]

aedĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* ‖. *a small temple, a chapel*, Cic. 2. *a niche* or *shrine for the image of a god*, Petr. 3. on tombstones, *the recess for the urn*, Inscr. ‖. *a small house* (usu. plur.): M. Manlius pauper fuit: habuit enim aediculas in Carinis, Cic. In sing. *a small room, a closet*, Pl. (Compare aedes, II.)

aedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aedifico] *a building* or *house-making:* immensa et intolerabilis aed., Cic. 2. *a building, a structure:* domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, id.

aedĭfĭcātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim. a little building*, Cic.

aedĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [aedifico] *a builder, architect:* esp. Fig.: opifex aedificatorque mundi, Cic. ‖. *Adj. fond of building:* nemo illo minus fuit aedificator, Nep.: Col.

aedĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [aedifico] *a building of any kind* (while aedes designates only a dwelling): aedes aedificiaque, Liv.: Caes.

aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aedes, facio] lit. *to erect a building, to build.* Absol. accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos aed., *to build dwelling-houses*, Caes. Oftener with object, domum, urbem, Cic. ‖. Gen. *to build up, make, frame, constitute:* navem, Cic.: hortos, id.: equum, Virg. (of the wooden horse): mundum, Cic.: rempublicam, id. (Hence Fr. *édifier.*)

aedīlĭcĭus, (not **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [aedilis] *pertaining to an aedile:* aediliciae edictiones, Pl.: aedilicio munere fungi, Cic.: largitio, Liv.: vectigal aediliciorum, *sc.* munerum, *paid to the aediles for public exhibitions*, Cic. Aedilicius, i, *m. sc.* vir, *one who has been an aedile*, id.

aedīlis, is, *m.* (Abl. usu. aedile, but aedili, Tac.) [aedes] *an aedile, a magistrate at Rome who had the superintendence of public and private buildings; of aqueducts, roads, and sewers; of the distribution of corn; of the public lands; of markets, weights, and measures; of public worship; of theatres and dramatic performances; and who superintended the duties of police. The aediles also kept the senatus consulta and plebiscita.* They were 4 in number, 2 plebeii and 2 curules; the latter being the superior, and distinguished by the *sella curulis*, and *toga praetexta.* ‖. As adject. (not class.): aediles ludi, *aedilic games*, Pl. [Orig. adj. from aedis, like civilis, gentilis, hostilis, from civis, *etc.*]

aedīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aedilis], *the office of an aedile, aedileship:* petere, Cic. In the plur. splendor aedilitatum, id.

aedilitius, a, um, v. aedilicius.

aedis, v. aedes.

aedĭtĭmus or aedĭtŭmus (earlier form for *aedituus*), i, *m. the keeper of a temple*, Varr.

aedĭtŭens, entis, *m.*=aedituus, *a keeper of a temple*, Lucr.

aedĭtŭus, i, *m. a keeper of a temple, sacristan:* quales aedituos habeat virtus, *what panegyrists* (from the aeditui exhibiting the temples), Hor. [From aedis and *tu*, root of tueri.]

ăēdon, ŏnis, *f.*=ἀηδών; *the nightingale;* Sen.

aeger, gra, grum, *adj. sick, indisposed, diseased.* ‖. Of the body: with *Abl.* of cause or of part affected: homines aegri morbo gravi, Cic.: aeger pedibus, Sall.: also in agreement with the part affected: stomachus, Hor.: aegra valetudo, Cic. Subst.: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, Cic. Of plants: seges aegra, Virg. ‖. Of the mind, when distempered by love, hope, fear, anxiety, *etc.:* aegris animis, Liv. 1. With *Abl.* animus aeger avaritia, *corrupted*, Sall. 2. With *Gen.* animi, Liv. 3. With *ab:* aeger ab animo, Pl. ‖‖. Of other things, *suffering, decaying, infirm, sad, sorrowful:* maxime aegra et prope deposita reipublicae pars, Cic.: dolores aegri, Lucr.: amor, Virg.: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, *with envious eyes*, Tac. *Neut.* as subst.: plus aegri, *more pain*, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

aegis, idis, *f.*=αἰγίς, ίδος, *the Aegis.* 1. *the aegis of Jupiter*, Virg. 2. *the shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head*, ib. ‖. Fig.: *a shield, defence*, Ov. ‖‖. In the larch-tree, *the wood nearest the pith*, Plin.

aegrē, *adv.* [aeger] *uncomfortably, vexatiously, reluctantly, with regret, displeasure*, etc.: aegre ferre, *to take anything amiss or ill, be displeased*, Cic. *Comp.* aegrius, Liv. ‖. *with difficulty, scarcely*=vix (μόλις): aegerrime conficere, Caes.: Cic.

aegrĕo, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be sick*, Lucr.

aegresco, ĕre, 3. *verb. incept., to become sick, fall ill:* morbis aegrescimus isdem, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: *to grow worse:* violentia aegrescit medendo, *is aggravated*, Virg. 2. *to be troubled, grieved:* sollicitudine, Tac.

aegrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [aeger] *sorrow, anxiety, trouble of mind*, Cic.

aegrĭtūdo, Inis, *f.* [id.] *indisposition, sickness, trouble (both of mind and body).* Of the body (=aegrotatio): Tac.: Plin. ‖. Of mind: *grief, sorrow, care*, etc.: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic.

aegror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *sickness*, Lucr.

aegrōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aegroto] *sickness, disease:* prop. of the body: Cic.: v. aegritudo, *fin.* ‖. Fig.: also of the mind: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem, id.: aegrotationes animi, *diseases of the mind*, id.

aegrōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aegrotus] *to be sick.* Of the body: diu aegrotavit, Cic. Of plants: Plin. ‖. Of the mind: aegrotare vitio animi, Hor.: Cic. ‖‖. Of other things: *to languish, droop, fall off:* artes, Pl.

aegrōtus, a, um, *adj.* [aeger] *sick, diseased:* prop. of the body: usu. as *subst., a sick man, patient:* aegroto dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, *so long as the patient still lives*, Cic. As *adj.*, corpus, Hor. ‖. Fig.: of the mind, *etc.:* animus, Att.: hoc remedium est aegrotae reipublicae, Cic.

aelĭnos, i, *m.*=αἴλινος, *a song of lament, a dirge*, Ov.

aemula, v. aemulus.

aemŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aemulor] *a striving to do like or better than another, emulation* (in both good and bad sense). In good sense: laudis, Nep.: gloriae, Tac.: naturae (in painting), Plin. **II.** In a bad sense: *jealousy, envy, rivalry:* aem. vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic.

aemŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an emulator, imitator,* Cic.

aemŭlātus, ūs, *m.* = aemulatio, *emulation, rivalry,* Tac.

aemŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [aemulus] *to make oneself a rival, to strive to equal* or *excel another, to vie with, emulate:* also, *to equal.* **I.** In good sense, *to emulate, rival;* usu. with *Acc.*, though not in Cic.: Pindarum aemulari, Hor.: severitatem alicujus, Tac.: Liv. Rarely with *Dat.*, veteribus aem., Quint.: and absol., pueri in scholis aemulantur, *vie with each other,* id. **II.** In bad sense: *to be envious* or *jealous of:* usu. with *Dat.:* iis aem. qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic.: with *cum:* ne mecum aemuletur, Liv.

aemŭlus, a, um, *adj. striving after, emulous:* with *Dat.* or *Gen.* **I.** In good sense: summis oratoribus, Tac.: laudum, Cic. **II.** In bad sense: *envious, jealous:* Triton, *jealous,* Virg. As *Subs.:* aemŭlus, i, *m. a rival,* Cic.: aemŭla, ae, *f. a female rival:* mihi es aemula, *you are my rival,* Pl.: Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. **III.** Of things: *competing with, rivalling, comparable to:* with *Dat.:* tibia tubae aem., Hor. [By vowel-extension from *im-*, root of imitor, imago.]

ăēnĕātor, ōris, in Fest. **aenator,** *m.* [aen(e)us] *a trumpeter:* Suet.

ăēnĕus or **ăhēnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [aes] *of bronze:* signum ullum aeneum, Cic.: aëneus ut stes, *i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee,* Hor. **II.** *of a bronze colour:* barba, Suet. **III.** *solid* or *hard as metal:* murus aheneus, *a wall of brass,* Hor.: proles, *the brazen age,* Ov. [For *ahes-neus*; cf. Umbr. *ahes-nes.* The *h* represents orig. *y*; v. aes. *S* is lost before *n* as in cena, pono; and there is compensative lengthening of the *e.*]

aenigma, ătis, *n.* = αἴνιγμα, *an enigma, riddle, anything dark* or *obscure:* allegoria quae est obscurior, aenigma dicitur, Quint.: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic.

ăēnĭpes or **ăhēnĭpes,** ĕdis, *adj.* [aeneus pes] *brazen-footed:* boves, Ov.

ăēnus (trisyl.) or **ăhēnus,** a, um, *adj.* [aes] *of bronze* (only poet. for *aheneus*): signa, *the brazen images of the gods,* Lucr.: lux, *the sheen of brazen armour,* Virg. Hence aënum (*sc.* vas), *a brazen vessel, caldron,* Virg. **II.** Fig. *firm, unyielding* (cf. adamantinus), as we say '*iron*': manus, Hor.: corda, Stat.

aequābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aequo] *uniform, equable, steady:* motus quidam certus et aequabilis, *uniform,* Cic.: fluvius, *which always has the same current, equable,* id.: cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, *consistent in all the duties of life,* Tac. **II.** In moral sense, *equitable, just:* absol. or with *in* and *Acc.:* praedae partitio, Cic.: status reipublicae in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, *fair to all ranks,* id.

aequābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequabilis] *equality, uniformity:* motûs, Cic.: aequabilitas in omni vita, *evenness of temper,* id.: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, *equality of station, uniformity,* id.: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, *even flow of style,* id. **II.** *equity, impartiality:* in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, id.

aequābĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *uniformly, equally, fairly:* aequabiliter praedam dispertire, Cic. *Comp.* aequabilius, Sall.

aequaevus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, aevum] *of equal age:* amicus, Virg.

aequālis, e, *adj.* [aequus] of place: *even, equal, level, smooth,* in a physical sense (rare): terra aequalis, Ov.: Sall. Hence *equal, like:* with *Dat.* or as *Subst.* with *Gen.:* partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic.: Creticus et ejus aequalis Paeon, *its equivalent,* id. **II.** Of age: of persons: (**a**) *of the same age:* P. Orbius, meus fere aequalis, Cic. (**b**) in gen. *contemporary:* Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. (**c**) in the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus: *comrade:* O amice, salve, mi, atque aequalis, ut vales? Pl. **2.** Of things: *coeval, coexistent:* Deiotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, *is as old as himself,* Cic. **III.** Hence *uniform, equable* (like aequabilis): nil aequale homini fuit illi, *no consistency,* Hor.: aequali ictu freta scindere, *even, steady,* Ov. (Hence Fr. *égal*, Ital. *eguale, uguale.*)

aequālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequalis]. Of place (rare): *evenness, smoothness:* maris, Sen. Fig.: *equality, uniformity:* similitudo aequalitasque verborum, Cic. Of equality in age, Cic. Of political equality, Tac.

aequālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *equally, uniformly, equably:* collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, *with a uniform slope,* Cic.: frumentum aequaliter distribuere, *equally, fairly,* Cic. *Comp.* aequalius, Tac.

aequănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* (rare for aequus animus) *evenness of mind, impartiality:* bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. **2.** *patience, calmness,* Plin.

aequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aequo] *an equalizing, equal distribution:* Cic.: Liv.

aequātus, a, um, *Part.* [aequo].

aequē, *adv. equally, just as:* duae trabes aeque longae, Caes.: usually with *atque, ac:* nisi haberes qui illis aeque ac tu ipse gauderet, *as much as you do yourself,* Cic.: with *ac si* of a supposed case, id. With *et,* nisi aeque amicos, et nosmetipsos. With *quam:* nihil aeque eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. With *ut* (rare): nihil aeque ut brevitas placet, Plin. With *cum:* novi aeque omnia tecum, Ter. With *abl.:* nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, *so timid as this man,* Pl.: sometimes aeque doubled=aeque ac: aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. **II.** *justly, equitably:* mihi id aeque factum arbitror, Pl.

aequĭ-lībrĭtas, ātis, *f.* (a word coined by Cic. from adj. aequilibris, *evenly balanced*), *the equal distribution of the powers of nature.*

aequĭ-lībrĭum, ii, *n.* [aequus, libra] *an even-balance, a level,* or *horizontal position, equilibrium,* Sen.

aequĭ-noctĭālis, e, *adj.* [aequinoctium] *pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial:* circulus in caelo (*the equator*), Varr.

aequĭ-noctĭum, i, *n.* [aequus, nox], lit.: *equal night time, the equinox:* vernum, autumnale, Liv.: Cic.

aequĭ-părābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aequiparo] *admitting of comparison, comparable,* Pl.

aequĭ-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aequus, paro], *to put on a level, to compare, liken.* With *ad* or *Dat.:* suas virtutes ad tuas, Pl.: Jovis Solisque equis acquiparari dictatorem, Liv. **II.** *v. n. to equal, come up to:* with *Dat.*, but more frequently with *Acc.:* ut nemo sociorum me aequiparare posset, Liv.

aequĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequus] *evenness, likeness* (of size or shape), *conformity, symmetry:* portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. **II.** Fig.: *just conduct towards others, equity, fairness, impartiality, courtesy,* etc.: pro aequitate contra jus dicere, *on the side of equity as opposed to law,* Cic. **III.** *moderation* or *calmness of mind, equanimity:* novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, *the even temper of your mind,* Cic.

aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aequus] *to make level,* in the physical sense: aequata agri planities, Cic. Fig., solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *must be levelled with the ground, abolished,* Liv. **II.** *to make equal:* with *cum, Dat.* or *absol.:* opes cum potentissimis aequari, Caes.: aequato omnium periculo, id. Poet.: ibant aequati numero, *divided into equal parts,* Virg.: foedera regum vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, *made on equal terms,* Hor. **III.** *to compare, place one thing on an equality with another:* in Cic. with *cum*; later with *Dat.:* omnium ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferrique posse, Cic.: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, Liv. **IV.** Milit. *t. t.*, aequare frontem, *to form a front equal to that of the enemy,* Liv. **V.** Polit. *t. t.*, aequare sortes, *to equalize the lots,* i. e. *to shake them in the sitella so that they might be fairly drawn,* Cic.

VI. *v. n.* or *a., to equal, come up to:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* qui jam illis fere aequarunt, id.: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, *would have rivalled them*, Liv. Poet.: sagitta aequans ventos, *like the wind in swiftness*, Virg.

aequor, ŏris, *n.* [aequus] *a flat, level surface: of a mirror*, Lucr.: in camporum patentium aequoribus habitantes, *in expanses of extended plains*, Cic. (rare in prose): and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, Virg. **II.** With *gen.* of mare, pontus, *etc., the expanse of the sea:* vastum maris aequor arandum, id. Much more freq. alone, both *sing.* and *pl., the sea* (poet.): Virg.: Hor. In prose after Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac.

aequŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aequor] *of* or *pertaining to the sea:* rex, *Neptune*, Ov.: Britanni, *the Britons surrounded by the sea*, id.: genus, *fish*, Virg.

aequus, a, um, *adj.* (old form **aecus,** Lucr.) [Etym. uncertain.] Of place: *level, flat:* aequus et planus locus, Cic. **2.** In the histt., *neut.* aequum as subst., *a level, a plain*, in any case except *Nom.:* facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv.: absol., aequo, *on level ground*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *favourable, convenient.* **1.** Of place: locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, *advantageous*, Caes. **2.** Of time: milites et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv. **3.** In gen., of persons or things: *favourable, friendly*, etc. Absol.: consequeris ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, *favourably disposed*, Cic. With *Dat.:* aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. With *in* and *Acc.:* quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id iniquum esse in Naevium? Cic. Poet., with *in* and *Abl.:* victor erat, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, *kind*, Tib. Hence, **4.** subst., *friends:* in plur. only: et aequi et iniqui, *both friends and foes*, Cic. **III.** *equal, like:* aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris ac populo Romano miseris, *the half*, Cic. Of a drawn battle: aequa manu discedere, Sall. Adverbially: **1.** ex aequo, *in like manner, on even terms:* disceptatio ex aequo, Liv.: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii, *sharing equally in*, Tac. **2.** in aequo esse or stare, *to be equal, to stand on a level, be on an equality with*, Sen.: in aequo ponere, *to put upon a level, to compare*, Liv. **IV.** *fair, impartial, equitable, reasonable.* **1.** of persons: *absol.* or with *Dat.:* praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic.: praebere se aequum alicui, id. **2.** of things: paratos prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, *in a fair field*, Caes. As neutr. subst.: *fairness, equity, justice, right:* utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. Often with comp.: injurias gravius aequo habere, *to feel too deeply*, Sall. Phr.: aequum est, *it is reasonable, fit*, etc. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* si Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, Caes. With *Abl.* like dignus (ante-class.): plus vidissem quam me atque illo aequum foret, *would have been becoming in me and him*, Pl. Aequum as subst. very freq. with *bonum; what is right and just:* ex aequo et bono, non ex callido versutoque jure rem judicari oportere, Cic. Also without a conjunction: illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, id. The comparatives are used in a similar way: aequius melius, *more in conformity with justice and equity* (legal term), id. **V.** In agreement with *animus* or *mens: calm, composed, resigned:* concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est, id. Esp. in the *Abl.* adverbially: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, *contentedly, with resignation:* detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, *with greater resignation*, Caes. Hence, aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to put up with, acquiesce in*, etc., Cic.

āēr, āĕris, *m.* (*gen. Gr.* aëros. *Acc.* aërem and Gr. aëra. Plur. *Nom. and Acc.* aëres, later *neut.* aëra, *Dat.* aëribus, Lucr.) = ἀήρ, *the air*, prop. *the lower atmosphere*, in contradistinction to *aether*, the upper pure air: proximus est aër illi (aetheri) levitate locoque, Ov. **II.** Poet.: aër summus arboris, *the airy summit*, i. e. *the air at the top of the tree*, Virg.: Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, *dense, opaque atmosphere*, id.

aerāria, ae, *f.* [prop. *fem. adj.* sc. fodina or officina], *a mine*, Caes. (dub.): Varr.

aerārĭum, i, *n.* [*neut.* of adj. aerarius] *a treasury:* esp. *the treasury of the Roman people in the temple of Saturnus:* referre pecuniam in aerarium, *to pay into the treasury*, Cic.: also of the *money itself*, aerarium sanctius, a *reserved fund*, to be touched only in case of need: Liv.: Cic. Aerarium militare, *the military chest*, Tac. In the treasury the public archives also were kept, and the standards. Under the empire, the aerarium (public treasury) was distinct from the fiscus (emperor's treasury): *v.* Smith's Ant. II. See also fiscus.

aerārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *pertaining to copper, bronze*, etc.: Caes. B. G. 3, 21 (unless aerariae here be a subst.): faber aerarius, *a brazier* or *coppersmith*, Plin. **2.** *pertaining to money:* propter aerariam rationem, *the standard of the coinage*, Cic.: tribunus aerarius, *who superintended the disbursements of the treasury*, Varr. **II.** Absol. as subst.: **1.** *sc.* faber, *a copper-smith, brazier*, Plin. **2.** *sc.* civis, *an aerarian;* i. e. *a citizen of the lowest class:* v. Smith's Ant. s.v.: referre aliquem in aerarios, *to degrade to the rank of an aerarian*, Cic.

aerātus, a, um [aes] *furnished* or *covered with copper*, or *bronze:* lecti, *couches with brazen feet*, Cic.: naves, *brazen-beaked*, Hor.: Ov. Poet.: acies, *armed ranks*, Virg.

aerĕus (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [aes] *made of bronze, copper*, etc.: cornua, Virg. **2.** *furnished* or *covered with bronze, copper*, etc.: puppis (=aerata: preced. art.), Virg. Subst.: aereus, i, *m. sc.* nummus, *a copper coin:* Vitr. Aereum, i, *n., a copper colour*, Plin.

āĕrĕus, a, um, v. aërius.

aerĭfer (trisyl.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aes, fero] *bearing brazen cymbals* (of the attendants of Bacchus), Ov.

aerĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [aes, pes] *brazen-footed:* Ov.: Virg.

aerĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [aes, sono] *resounding with bronze:* antra, *in which the Curetes beat their brazen shields*, Sil.

āĕrĭus (quadrisyl.), more rar. **āĕrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀέριος: *pertaining to the air, airy, aerial:* volucres, *air-scudding*, Lucr.: aërias vias carpere, *to take their airy way*, Ov.: aërias domos, *the heavens*, Hor.: aërium mel (because it was believed that the bees collected their honey from the moisture held in suspension by the air), *sky-dropt*, Virg. **2.** *rising aloft in the air, soaring:* Alpes, id.: quercus, id.

aerūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj., full of copper rust, rusty:* Sen.

aerūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [aes, as ferrugo from ferrum] *rust of copper*, Cic. **2.** *the verdigris prepared from the same*, Plin. **3.** Poet.: *money (dross)*: veterem cum tota aerugine follem, *the old bag with all its dross*, Juv. **II.** Fig., of passions which corrode the mind: *envy, ill-will:* haec est aerugo mera, *sheer malice* or *spite*, Hor. **2.** *avarice:* animos aerugo et cura peculi cum semel imbuerit, *the cankering care for pelf*, Hor.

aerumna, ae, *f. toil*, both bodily and mental, *hardship, distress, affliction:* maeror est aegritudo flebilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa (*suffering attended with trial and hardships*), dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic.: collecta viatica multis aerumnis, *with much hardship*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

aerumnābĭlis, e, *adj., full of trouble, calamitous*, Lucr.

aerumnōsus, a, um, *adj. full of trouble, suffering, afflicted*, Cic.

aes, aeris, *n. copper ore:* aes Cyprium, whence, cuprum, *copper:* scoria aeris, *copper-dross* or *scoria*, Plin. **2.** a composition of *copper and tin*, i. e., *bronze*, in aes incidere, *to engrave on bronze (tablets)*, Cic. (Not *brass*, which is a combination of *copper and zinc*, and all specimens of ancient objects formed of aes are found upon analysis to be free from zinc: *v.* Smith's Ant. s.v.) **II.** Met. *anything made of copper or bronze*, (as *statues, weapons, armour, tables, money*, etc.): aere ciere viros, *to rouse them with the trumpet*, Virg.: acuta aera, *shrill cymbals*, Hor. **III.** *money*, since the first

Rom. coins were made of copper: aes circumforaneum, *borrowed from the bankers* or *money-dealers in the forum*, Cic. Hence the phrases, **1.** aes alienum, Lit., *the money of another*; hence, *a debt*: habere aes alienum, *to be in debt*, Cic.: suscipere, *to take upon oneself (liabilities of others)*, id.: in aes alienum incidere, *to get* or *fall into debt*, id.: in aere alieno esse, *to be in debt*, id. **2.** in aere meo est, Fig., *he is included among my effects* (credits or *assets*), i. e., *he is my supporter*, or *adherent*, id. **3.** alicujus aeris esse, *to be of some value*, Gell. **4.** in aere suo censeri, *to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth*, Sen. The phrase *per aes et libram* expresses a mancipatio, or purchase of a res mancipi: v. mancipium. **IV.** Sometimes=as, *the standard unit of the coinage* (cf. as): hence aes grave, *the old heavy coin* (which was weighed, not counted, *viz.* a pound to the As): denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, *standard pounds*, Liv. So aes alone in *Gen. sing.* for assium: aeris millies, 100 *millions of asses*, Cic. Also for coins smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, *etc.*): nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere (*i. e.* quadrante) lavantur, (the price at the public baths was a quadrans), Juv. **V.** *wages, pay.* **1.** *a soldier's pay*= stipendium: negabant danda esse aera militibus, Liv.: aere dirutus miles, *a soldier who has forfeited his pay*, Cic. Hence in plur. like stipendia for *military service*, id. **2.** *reward, payment*, in gen.: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, *that aims at reward*, Sen. **VI.** in plur. aera, *counters, the items of a calculation*, Cic. in Non. [aes =*ahes*; v. aeneus. The *h* represents original *y*; cf. Skr. *ayas*, iron. The following are cognate; Goth. *ais*, O. H. G. *êr*, N. H. G. *er-z*, A.-S. *âr*, Eng. *ore*.]

aescŭlētum (esc.), i, *n.* [aesculus] *a forest of oaks*, Hor.

aescŭlĕus, (esc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of oak*, Ov.

aescŭlus, i, *f. the tallest species of oak, the winter* or *Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter*: Virg.: Hor.

aestas, ātis, *f. the hot season: summer*: Cic.: Virg.: aestate ineunte, *at the beginning of summer*, id.: novâ, *in spring time*, Virg.: summâ, *in the height of summer*, Cic.: exactâ, *at the end of summer*, Sall.: per aestatem liquidam, *through the calm summer air*, Virg. **II.** Met.: *a year* (chiefly as the season of a campaign): duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. [For *aed-tas*: cogn. with Gr. *αἴθ-ω*, v. aedes, and cf. aestus.]

aestĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aestus fero] *bringing* or *producing heat*: ignis, Virg. **2.** *sultry, hot*: Libyum arva, Lucan.

aestĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aestimo] *valuable, estimable*, Cic.

aestĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the money-valuation of a thing, the setting a value upon*: potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic.: aestimatio frumenti, *the valuation of corn to be furnished*, id.: aequa facta aestimatione, *at a fair valuation*, Caes.: aestimatio poenae, *the assessment of a fine*, Cic.: aestimatio litium, *the assessment of damages in a suit*, id.: aestimatio possessionum et rerum, *an appraisement of estates and personal property, without allowance for depreciation*, Caes. Hence, in aestimationem accipere, *to accept an estate* (in discharge of debt) *at such a valuation*: a Marco Laberio C. Albinus praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. And Met. aestimationes=praedia, *estates received on such terms*: quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, *depreciated property*, id. Ironically: aestimationem accipere, *to have got a bad bargain*, id. **II.** In gen.: *a valuation*: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv. **III.** Poet.: *the worth of a thing*, Cat.

aestĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a valuer, appraiser*: frumenti, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *an estimator* or *valuer* (not in a pecuniary sense): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, id.

aestĭmo (aestūmo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to value, appraise* (in money), with *Gen.* or *Abl. pretii*, or with *adv.*: domum emit prope dimidio carius, quam aestimabat, Cic. Hence litem alicui *or* alicujus, *to assess the damages*, after sentence of condemnation had been passed, especially in actions de repetundis: also of injuries done by the subjects of one state to those of another: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment, poenamque constituant, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to estimate, to value* (in other than a pecuniary sense): ii expendunt et aestimant voluptates, Cic. Constr. **1.** with *ex* or the simple *Abl.*, denoting the standard: ex veritate, ex opinione aestimare, *to appreciate things according to their real value, or popular estimation*, id.: virtutem annis aestimare *to judge of merit (in poetry) by antiquity*, Hor.: aliquid vita aestimare, *to hold it as dear as life*, Curt. **2.** With the words denoting the value in the *Gen.* or *Abl.*, also with nihil: auctoritatem alicujus magni aestimare, Cic.; permagno, id.: me esse mortuum nihil aestimo, id. **3.** With *dep. clause*: aestumabitis qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, Sall. [Perh. from aes, *money*; -timo, -tumo may be cogn. with Gr. *τί-ω*, whence *τιμή*.]

aestīva, orum, *n. plu.* v. aestivus.

aestīvē, *adv. summer-like*: aestive admodum viaticati sumus, *we are provisioned in a very summer-like manner*, i. e. *scantily*, Pl.

aestīvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aestivus] *to spend the summer*: Varr.: Suet.

aestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [aestas] *pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer*: aestivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic.: temporibus aestivis, *in summer time*, id.: dies, *summer days*, id.: locus, *suitable for a summer residence*, id.: sol, Virg.: aura, Hor.: umbra, Ov.: rus, Mart.: per aestivos saltus, *through woods, into which flocks were driven for summer pasture*, Liv.: aves, *birds which migrate on the approach of winter*, id.: animalia, *vermin of summer*, e. g., *fleas*, Plin.: expeditiones, *which were undertaken in summer*, Vell.: castra, *a summer camp*, Suet. **II.** *Subst.* aestiva, orum, *n. plu. a summer camp*, τὰ θερινά: dum in aestivis essemus, Cic.: sub tempus aestivorum, Hirt.: dimittere cohortes in aestiva, Suet.: aestiva praetoris (ironically), *a residence for pleasure*, Cic. **2.** *a campaign*: superioribus aestivis Galliam devictam, *by the previous campaigns*, Hirt.: *a military expedition*, nulla ex trinis aestivis gratulatio, Cic. **3.** *summer pastures*: Plin. **4.** Meton. *cattle*, Virg.

aestŭārĭum, i, *n.* [aestus] Lit. *a tide-place, a firth* or *creek, an estuary*, ἀνάχυσις: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, Caes.: Tac. **2.** *an air-hole, air-shaft* (in mines), Plin.

aestŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aestus] *to boil, seethe; to rage*: aestuat, ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, *as fire rages in closed furnaces*, Virg. **II.** Met. of the effects of fire, *to be warm* or *hot*: dum scribilitae aestuant, *while the cakes are hot*, Pl.: opp. algere, *to suffer cold* and *heat*, Cic.: sub pondere, Ov. Fig.: of the sea: *to rise in waves* or *billows, seethe and foam* (cf. aestus): Maura aestuat unda, Hor.: also of other things: *to have a wave-like motion, to be tossed*: ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: of the passions: *to be passionately inflamed* or *excited*: aestuare illi, qui dederant pecuniam, *were in a great state of excitement*, Cic.: invidia, Sall.: ingens in corde pudor, Virg.: aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi, *chafes at*, Juv. **2.** Of the judgment: *to vacillate, to be in doubt, waver, be undecided*: dubitatione, Cic.: Flor.

aestŭōsē, *adv. hotly, impetuously*: Hor.

aestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aestus] *hot, sultry*: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic.: syrtes, *the burning syrtes*, Hor. **II.** *greatly agitated, in violent ebullition*: freta, id.

aestus, ūs (old gen. aesti, Pac.), *m.* Prop. of fire: *heat, fire*: opp. to frigus, *heat and cold*, Lucr.: esp. *glowing heat, as in a furnace*, exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras, Virg.: labore et aestu languidus, *excessive heat*, Sall. In plur.: aestibus mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, *in the mid-day heats*, Virg. Fig., of fever, inflammation, etc.: homines aegri cum aestu febrique jactantur, Cic. **II.** *the ebb and flow of the sea tide*: quid de

fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? Cic.: also, maritimi aestus, Caes.: and absol., minuente aestu, *at the ebb of the tide*, Caes. Hence, *the surge* or *surf of the sea:* delphines aestum secabant, Virg. Also of *the boiling up of water:* furit aestus harenis, *the seething tide*, id. Fig., of *the perpetual flow of the atoms of the universe*, Lucr. **III.** Gen. and Fig.: *any violent commotion*, esp. of the passions or understanding: hominum genus belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, *has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord*, Lucr.: civilis belli aestus, Hor.: hunc absorbuit aestus quidam gloriae, *the tide of ambition, as it were*, Cic.: perstet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum, *the glow of love*, Ov. **2.** *a vacillating state of mind, hesitation, agitation, anxiety:* qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. [For *aed-tus:* cf. aestas, q. v., and Gr. *αἰθ-ω*.]

aetas, ātis, *f.* [contr. from aevitas] (*Gen. plur.* usu. aetatum; but also aetatium), *time of life, age:* a primo tempore aetatis, Cic.: also simply prima aetas, id. (but flos aetatis, *youthful charm*), id.: Liv. Bona aetas, *the prime of life*, Cic.: and poet. in the plur.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Virg.: mala aetas, *old age*, Pl. So infirma, ingravescens, affecta, *etc.* Sometimes =senectus, *old age*, and sometimes= juventus, *youth*, according to the context: aetate non quis obtuerier, *through age*, Pl.: dedecora quae aetas ipsius pertulit, *his youth*, Cic.: mulieres quique per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur, *those who were either too old or too young to bear arms*, Caes.: aetas consularis, *the legal age for the consulship*, i. e. *the 43rd year*, Cic. Phr.: id aetatis jam sumus, *we have now reached that time of life*, id. And of lifeless things: bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quinquaginta est Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, *it bears its years well*, id.: aetas arborum, Plin. **II.** *life, life-time*, in gen., without reference to its periods: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic.: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. **III.** *a period of time, an age:* heroicae aetates, Cic.: nostra aetate, *in our times*, Quint.: *the ages of the world*, aurea, argentea, aenea, ferrea, Ov.: also in sense of *a century*, id. **IV.** *time* or *duration* in gen.: omnia fert aetas, Virg. **V.** In concrete sense, *the people living in a certain age:* quid nos dura refugimus aetas? *a hard-hearted generation*, Hor.: Suet. **VI.** *Adv.:* aetatem=semper *or* perpetuo, *through the whole life, continually*, Pl. **2.**= diu *or* longo tempore, *a long while:* quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, *what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years*, Lucr. Also in aetate, *sometimes, at any time*, Plaut. (Hence, through low Lat. *aetaticum*, came Fr. *âge*.)

aetātŭla, ae, *f. dim., a tender* or *effeminate age:* in primis puerorum aetatulis, Cic. **2.** With the associated idea of *youthful passion, pleasure:* Suet.

aeternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aeternus] *eternity:* strictly including *both past and future*, Cic.: also *of either the past or future alone:* hoc est verum ex aeternitate, *from eternity, eternally*, id.: animorum, *the immortality of the soul*, id.: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, id. Also of things of long duration: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. **2.** *a title of the emperors*, like *divinitas, majestas*, etc.: tua, *your everlastingness*, Plin.

aeterno, *adv. perpetually:* aeterno virere, Plin.

aeterno, are, 1. *v. a.* [aeternus] *to perpetuate, to immortalize:* virtutes in aevum, Hor.

aeternus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. aeviternus from aevum.] **1.** *eternal, without bound of time past or future?* Deus, Cic. **2.** Usu. in more limited sense, of that which is *to endure for ever, everlasting, immortal:* (nihil quod ortum est) aeternum esse potest, *nothing that has had a beginning, can be everlasting*, id.: mentes divinae atque aeternae, *divine and immortal*, id. (But sempiternus is more usual in this sense.) **3.** Fig., of that which *endures for ages, perpetual, enduring:* gloria, *imperishable*, Cic.: sollicitudo, *perpetual, incessant*, Sall.: Homerus, *immortal*, Tib. Esp. of Rome, urbs, *the eternal city*, id. Adverbial phrases: in aeternum, or poet. aeternum: *for ever:* urbs in aeternum condita, Liv.: serviet aeternum, *continually*, Hor.: Virg.

aethēr, ĕris, and Gr. ĕros, *m.*=*αἰθήρ, the upper, pure air, ether* (opp. to aer, the lower atmospheric air): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coercens caeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *heaven:* rex aetheris altus Jupiter, Virg. **2.** *the atmosphere*, in gen. sense: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, id. **3.** *the upper world, the regions of light and life:* aethere in alto duros perferre labores, id. **4.** personified as a deity =Jupiter: id.

aethĕrĭus and **aethĕrĕus,** a, um, *adj.*=*αἰθέριος, pertaining to the ether, ethereal:* sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. Meton. **1.** *pertaining to heaven, heavenly:* arces, Ov.: Taurus mons aetherio vertice, *which touches heaven*, Tib.: aetherios animo concerpat ignes, *heavenly inspiration*, Ov. **2.** *pertaining to the air* in gen.: nubes, Lucr. **3.** *pertaining to the upper world:* vesci aura aetheria, *to be alive*, Virg.

aethĭops, ŏpis, *m.* Αἰθίοψ. *an Ethiopian; any black man:* derideat Aethiopem albus, *the negro*, Juv.: as *adj. dull, stupid:* cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiope, Cic.

aethra, ae, *f.*=*αἰθρα, the upper air;* like aether: Lucr.: Virg.

aevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aevum] old form of aetas occurring in the 12 Tables: Cic.

aevum, i, *n.* [in Pl. and Lucr. aevus, i. *m.*] (Mostly poet. for aetas) *a space of time:* in caelo ubi beati aevo sempiterno fruantur, Cic.: *eternity*, plagis vexata per aevum, Lucr.: in aevum, *for all time*, Hor. **II.** *time of life, age:* (natura humana) imbecilla atque aevi brevis, Sall.: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age*, Hor.: flos aevi, *youth*, Ov.: maturus aevi, *of ripe years*, Virg.: integer aevi quibus sanguis, *whose lifeblood is unimpaired*, id. **2.** *old age:* confectus aevo, id.: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. Also of things; aevum arborum, Plin. **III.** *age* or *generation:* ter aevo functus (of Nestor), *who lived three generations*, Hor.: ingenia nostri aevi, *of our time*, Vell. **IV.** *duration* or *time* in gen.: omnia vitiata dentibus aevi, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *αἰϝών, αἰϝεί*: Goth. *aiv-s*, time; Germ. *ew-ig*; Eng. *ev-er*.]

āfer, fra, frum, *adj. African:* Afra avis, *guinea-fowl*, Hor.

affābĭlis (adf.), e, *adj.* [affari], 1 i t. *that can be spoken to:* Virg.: hence, *easy of access, courteous, affable:* Cic.

affābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [affabilis] *affability, politeness, courtesy*, Cic.

affăbrē, *adv. ingeniously, skilfully*, Cic.

af-fāri (adf.), ātus, 1. *v. dep.* Of this defect. v. the chief forms in use are: *Ind. Pres.* affatur, affamini, affantur: *Imperf.* affabar: *Fut.* affabor: *Imper.* affare: *Inf.* affari: *Perf. Part.* affatus: *to speak to, accost:* Cic.: but chiefly poet.: precando affamur Vestam, *address in prayer*, Ov.: specially of *parting words to the dead:* sic positum affati discedite corpus, *having said farewell to*, Virg. **2.** Augur. *t. t.* (pass.) *to fix the limits of the auspices*, Varr.

af-fātim (adf.), also written ad fatim, *adv. sufficiently, enough, abundantly:* miseria una uni quidem homini est affatim, Pl. (where affatim, like satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. adject.): affatim satiata (aquila), Cic.: affatim satisfacere alicui, id. Used like abunde and satis as subst. with *Gen.:* copiarum, Liv. [Lit. *to weariness, to exhaustion; ad*, with *fa-tim*, acc. of *fatis*, cf. *fa-ti-sco, fa-ti-go* and Gr. *χα-τί-ς*.]

affātus (adf.), *Part* [affari].

affātus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [affari] *a speaking to, address:* in sing. only *Abl.:* poet. reginam ambire affatu, Virg.: *plur.*, Stat.

affectātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affecto] *an eager desire for* (in both a good and a bad sense): philosophia sapientiae amor est et affectatio, Sen.: Nervii circa affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi sunt, *in their desire to pass for Germans*, Tac.: imperii, *aspiring to the empire*, Suet. **II.** *care-*

ful study prompted by fondness for the subject, Plin. **III.** In rhetoric, *effort without effect, affectation, conceit:* nihil est odiosius affectatione, Quint.

affectātor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who strives after:* justi amoris, Eutr. In a bad sense: nimius risûs affectator, Quint.

affectātus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* [affecto]. In rhet.: *choice, far-fetched, studied*, Quint.

affectĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [afficio] *the being affected or touched, feeling* = πάθος: Cicero calls it a sudden change of mind or body: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio: but it is used gen. to denote a *condition of body or mind*, whether permanent or transient. **I.** Of the body: *its settled constitution:* tu qui definieris summum bonum firma corporis affectione contineri, *sound habit of body*, Cic. **II.** Of the mind: *a frame of mind*, Gr. διάθεσις: virtus est affectio animi constans conveniensque, id.: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, *right feelings*, id. **III.** Of other things: affectio astrorum valet ad quasdam res, *the relative position of the stars*, id. **IV.** *a favourable disposition, love, goodwill* (post-Aug.): egit Nero grates patribus, laetas inter audientium affectiones, *demonstrations of goodwill*, Tac. [Affectio commonly denotes a *state*, whereas confectio, effectio, perfectio, refectio, *etc.* denote *acts.*]

affecto (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [afficio] *to make efforts to do something, to pursue, enter on:* esp. with object viam, iter: ut me defraudes, ad eam rem affectas viam, *that is your aim*, Pl.: quod iter affectet, videtis, Cic.: affectare spem, *to cling to* or *cherish*, Liv.: nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, *sc.* navem, *of reaching it with his hand* (the freq. form denotes *repeated efforts*), Virg. *Pass.* affectari morbo, *to be seized by disease*, Liv. **II.** *to aim at* (in either a good or bad sense): munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Esp. of *ambitious aims:* regnum, imperium, *to have designs upon, aspire to*, Liv.: Sall.: also *actively to seize upon*, Tac. With *Inf.* as object: non ego sidereas affecto tangere sedes, Ov. **III.** In the histt.: *to seek to draw to oneself:* civitates formidine affectare, Sall. **IV.** Post-Aug., *to assume falsely* or *ostentatiously, to feign, affect:* crebrum anhelitum, *to pretend to be out of breath*, Quint.

affectus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* [afficio] *endowed, furnished, constituted, disposed:* lictores affecti ulmeis virgis, Pl.: homo affectus audacia, Ter.: corpora simili affecta figura, *endowed with a similar form*, Lucr.: oculus conturbatus non est probe affectus ad suum munus fungendum, Cic. **II.** *visited with, suffering from:* morbo, Cic.: fatigatione, Curt.: frigore et penuria, id. **III.** Fig.: *attacked, weakened, indisposed:* only in the histt.: res affectae, *impaired circumstances:* opem rebus affectis orare, Liv.: affectam fidem, *broken credit*, Tac. **IV.** *almost concluded, nearly ended:* affecta aetas, Cic.

affectus, (adf.), ūs, *m.* [afficio] *a state* or *disposition of body or mind* (esp. the latter). **1.** Of the body: supersunt alii corporis affectus, *states*, Cels. **2.** Of the mind: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, *disposition*, Cic: affectus movere, *to work upon the feelings*, Quint. **II.** Post-Aug., *a favourable disposition of mind, love, desire, sympathy:* Suet.: opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, *are equally indifferent to*, Tac. **III.** Poet. and later prose, *objects beloved* (in plur.): Lucan.

af-fĕro (adf.), attŭli (adt.), allātum (adl.), afferre (adf.), 3. *v. a.* Constr. aliquid ad aliquem *or* alicui; *to bring* or *convey to* (of portable things, while adducere means *to lead* or *conduct to*, namely, men, animals, *etc.*): attuli hunc. Quid attulisti? Adduxi volui dicere, Pl.: afferre literas, ad aliquem *or* alicui, Cic.: afferre se ad aliquem locum, *to betake oneself to a place:* huc te affers, Virg., and *pass.* afferri: urbem afferimur, *are borne to, arrive at*, id.: in same sense, afferre pedem, id. Fig.: of things not corporeal: hic Stoicus genus sermonis affert non liquidum, *introduces, makes use of*, Cic.: consulatum in familiam, id.: bellum in patriam, Ov.: vim afferre alicui, for inferre, *to offer violence*, Cic.: manus afferre alicui, in a good or a bad sense, *to lend a hand, to aid:* pro se quisque manus affert, id.: or, *to lay hands on, do violence to:* sibi manus, *to commit suicide*, Planc. in Cic. So, manus templo afferre, *to plunder it*, Cic.: manus beneficio suo, *to nullify*, Sen. **II.** *to bring as news, to announce, publish:* constr. *alicui* or *ad aliquem aliquid*, or *Acc.* with *Inf.:* crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes.: nihil novi ad nos afferebatur, Cic. Very oft. impersonally: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, *news was brought*, Liv. **III.** *to bring on, to cause, to impart:* populo Rom. pacem, concordiam afferre, Cic.: afferre opinionem populo, *to make the people believe*, id. **IV.** *to bring forward as a reason* or *excuse, to adduce, allege:* with or without *causam:* quam causam afferam? Ter.: nihil afferunt, *they assert nothing to the purpose*, Cic. Also with noun-sentence as object: et cur credam, afferre possum, *I can give my reasons*, id. **V.** afferre aliquid, *to contribute, to help, assist:* quidquid ad remp. attulimus, id. **VI.** *to bring forth, yield* (rare): agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt quam acceperunt, id.

af-fĭcio (adf.), affēci (adf.), affectum (adf.), 3. *v. a.* [facio], Lit. *to do something to, to affect*, or *touch* (*the mind* or *body*), *to impart, bestow*, etc. with *adv., Abl.*, or dependent clause: varie sum affectus tuis literis, Cic.: animos ita afficere, *so to work upon* or *influence the feelings*, id.: membra dolore afficiuntur, *the limbs are affected, acted upon*, or *seized with pain*, Lucr. Special phr.: afficere beneficio, *to treat with kindness, to benefit*, Cic.: praemio, *to reward*, id.: laetitia, *to gladden*, Caes.: supplicio, poena, cruciatu, *to visit with punishment*, Caes.: honore, *to honour*, Cic.: populum servitute, *to subjugate*, id.: sepultura, *to bury*, id.: incommodo, *to put to inconvenience*, Caes. **II.** *to influence, impress, affect* (post-Aug.): Quint. **III.** *to affect injuriously, to weaken:* Liv.: v. affectus.

affictus, a, um, *Part.* [affingo].

af-fīgo (adf.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to fasten to, to fix on:* with *ad* or *Dat.:* Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt, Cic.: Prometheus affixus Caucaso, id.: literam ad caput, *to brand the forehead*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to impress upon, instil into:* in animo affixus, Cic.: affigere aliquid animo, Quint.

af-fingo (adf.), inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to fashion* or *shape one thing to* or *for another:* (figurae) manus affingere, *to give it hands*, Cic. **II.** Usu. *to add:* frequently with the implied notion of *error, falsity, etc.:* addunt et affingunt rumoribus, *they add pure fabrications of their own to the rumours*, Caes.: Cic. **III.** *to attribute (wrongly):* peccat orator cum probam orationem affingit improbo, id. **IV.** Without *Dat.: to shape* or *form in addition, annex, attach*, Cic.

affīnis (adf.), e, *adj.* (abl. affini; but affine, Ter.). Lit. *at the border:* hence, *bordering, neighbouring, adjacent:* with *Dat.*, gens affinis Mauris, Liv. **II.** *connected with, concerned in, privy to:* with *Dat.* or *Gen.:* duos solos video affines ei turpitudini judicari, Cic.: rei capitalis affinem, *implicated in, guilty of*, id. **III.** As subs. *a relation by marriage* (the most common use of the word): the affines are the cognati of husband or wife respectively (v. cognati): Megadorus meus affinis, *my son-in-law*, Pl.

affīnĭtas (adf.), ātis, *f.* (*Gen. plur.* affinitatium, Just.) [affinis] *neighbourhood* (rare): Varr. **II.** *relationship by marriage* (usual sense of word): affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, Cic.: Liv. **2.** Collect.: *the persons related; relations by marriage:* Pl. **III.** Fig. *union, connection* (rare): literarum, Quint.

affirmātē (adf.), *adv. with positive assurance, solemnly, positively:* Cic.

affirmātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affirmo] *a positive* or *deliberate assertion, the averment of a fact or statement:* est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic.

af-firmo (adv.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strengthen, confirm:* ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, *gives them an assurance*,

Liv.: Tac. II. *to assert positively* or *solemnly, to asseverate:* dicendum est mihi, sed ita nihil ut affirmem; quaeram omnia, Cic.: jurejurando, *to maintain on oath*, id. *Impers.:* ut affirmatur, Tac.

affixus, a, um, *Part.* [affigo] *fastened* or *attached to:* generally with *Dat.:* v. affigo. As adj., Tarraconensis affixa Pyrenaeo, *adjacent*, Plin.

afflātus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* [afflo] *breathed* or *blown upon, blasted; inspired:* see afflo.

afflātus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blowing* or *breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath*, etc.: ambusti afflatu vaporis, *scorched by the blast of the fire*, Liv.: frondes afflatibus (apri) ardent, *by his breath*, Ov. II. *a flash of light:* Plin. III. Fig.: *inspiration, enthusiasm:* esp. in *Abl.:* instinctu divino afflatuque, Cic.

af-flĕo (adf.), ēre, 2. *v. n. to weep at:* Pl.: Hor. (Others read adsunt.)

afflictātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [afflicto] *bodily suffering*, Cic.

afflicto (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [affligo] *to toss, to dash against, damage*, naves tempestas afflictabat, *dashed them against each other*, Caes. II. Fig.: *to trouble, disquiet, distress:* afflictari amore, Lucr.: afflictatur respublica, Cic. Hence afflictare se *or* afflictari aliqua re, *to be greatly troubled* or *distressed:* ne te afflictes, *do not distress yourself*, Ter.: Sall.

afflictor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a destroyer* or *subverter*, Cic.

afflictus, a, um, *Part.* [affligo]. As part. adj.: *prostrate, laid low, deeply distressed:* Graecia perculsa et afflicta et perdita, Cic.: aegritudine afflictus, id.: luctu, id.: res afflictae, *ruined*, Sall. 2. Of character, like abjectus, *abandoned, base, vile:* homo afflictus et perditus, Cic.

af-flīgo (adf.), xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (afflixint=afflixerint) *to strike* or *dash against* or *down:* with *ad* or *Dat.:* te ad terram, scelus, affligam, Pl.: tempestas naves afflixit, *dashed them about, shattered*, Caes.: imaginem solo, Tac.: affligere caput saxo, *to dash his head against a stone*, id.: absol. monumentum affligere, *to demolish*, Cic. II. Fig.: *to damage, ruin, weaken, cast down:* senectus enervat et affligit homines, Cic.: rem vituperando affligere, *to lessen* or *degrade it*, id.: affligere causam susceptam, *to abandon a suit, let it fall*, id.

af-flo (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow* or *breathe on:* with *Acc. or Dat.:* terga tantum afflante vento, Liv. Also of a current of fire, light, vapour, *etc.:* calidum membris afflare vaporem, Lucr.: with *Acc.* of person, (Jupiter) me fulminis afflavit ventis, *blasted me with his lightning*, Virg.: afflati incendio, *scorched*, Liv.: afflari sidere=siderari, *to be seized with numbness*, Plin. II. Fig.: as *v. act.: to bear to, to waft:* odores, qui afflarentur e floribus, *which were wafted*, Cic.: rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, *had got wind, got abroad*, id. So poet.: laetos oculis afflarat honores, *had imparted joyous lustre to his eyes*, Virg. 2. *to inspire, animate:* afflata numine Dei, Virg.

affluens (adf.), entis, *Part.* [affluo] As *adj.: abounding in; abundant, rich:* affluens copiis, *abounding in resources*, Cic.: also, affluentes copiae, *abundant resources*, id.: homo vestitu affluens, *in ample, flowing robes*, Phaedr. Phr.: ex affluenti, *in abundance*, Tac.

affluenter (adf.), *adv. abundantly, copiously:* Cic.

affluentĭa (adf.), ae, *f.* [affluens] *a flowing to:* Plin. Fig.: *abundance, copiousness, profusion:* rerum omnium affluentia, Cic.: munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, *extravagance, profusion*, Nep.

af-fluo (adf.), xi, xum, 3. *v. n. to flow towards;* absol. or with *ad* or *Dat.:* aestus bis affluunt bisque remeant, Plin. II. Fig.: *to throng* or *flock towards:* copiae affluebant, *flocked to (his) standard*, Liv.: nihil ex istis locis literarum affluxit, *has arrived*, Cic. 2. With *Ablative, to abound* or *overflow with:* voluptatibus, Cic.: affluens unguentis, *streaming with unguents*, id.: v. affluens. 3. Absol. *to pour in, be abundant* or *plentiful:* cui domi otium atque divitiae affluerent, Sall.: Liv.

af-fŏdĭo (adf.), ĕre, 3. *v. a. to dig in addition to*, Plin.

affor (adf.), v. affari.

affŏre (adf.) etc. v. adsum.

af-formīdo (adf.), are, 1. *v. n. to be greatly afraid*, Pl.

af-frango (adf.), ĕre (or affringo, ĕre), 3. *v. a. to break (one thing) against (another)*. Stat.

af-frĭco (adf.), ui, ctum, 1. *v. a.* with *Dat. to rub against*, Plin. II. Fig., *to impart by rubbing*, Sen.

affrictio (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affrico], *a rubbing against*, Phaedr.

affrictus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [*Abl.* only] *a rubbing on* or *against*, Plin.

affringo, v. affrango.

af-fulgĕo (adf.), ulsi, 2. *v. n. to shine on, beam on:* non Venus affulsit, Ov. Fig.: of any thing favourable: *to dawn upon, appear:* Magoni prima spes affulsit, Liv.

af-fundo (adf.), ūdi, ūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour upon* or *into* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* affusa eis aqua calida, Plin.: Mosae os Rhenum Oceano affundit, Tac.: amnis affusus oppidis, *that flows by*, Plin.: but also, oppidum affusum amne, *washed by a river*, id. II. Poet. affundere se *or* affundi, *to prostrate oneself before another* (poet. for advolvere se, advolvi): affusa poscere vitam, Ov.: affusaeque jacent tumulo, *prostrate upon the tomb*, id.

aforem, for abf., v. absum.

āfrĭcānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Africa:* gallina, *a guinea-hen*, Varr.: Africanae, *sc.* ferae, *panthers and leopards*, Liv.

āfrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* Africus ventus, or subst., Africus, i, *m. the south-west wind*, blowing from the quarter between Auster and Favonius (the Italian *Affrico* or *gherbino*): praeceps, Hor.: Africae procellae, *the storms caused by the* Africus, id.

afui, afore, aforem, afuturus, for abf., v. absum.

ăgāso, ōnis, *m. an ostler, groom:* duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 2. *a low servant, groom employed as lackey:* si patinam frangat agaso, Hor. [Perh. from ag-o: there is no other example of the term. *-aso;* but cf. *equiso.*]

age and **agedum**, v. ago, IX.

ăgellŭlus, i, *dim. m.* [agellus] *a very small field*, Cat.

ăgellus, i, *dim. m.* [ager] *a small piece of ground, a little field:* Cic.: Varr.

ăgēmă, ătis, *n.*=ἄγημα i. e. ἦγημα, in the Macedonian army, *a corps* or *division of soldiers*, Liv.

ăgens, entis, *Part.* [ago], as *adj., effective, powerful:* utendum est imaginibus agentibus, *striking images*, Cic. II. Under the emperors, agentes, pl. only, *a kind of secret police*, also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*, Aurel. Vict.

ăger, gri, *m. land, soil; a field, whether pasture* or *arable:* ager, quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic.: dives agris, *rich in land*, Hor. Hence as term in land-measuring, mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat:—in fronte, *the frontage* or *measurement along the road*, in agrum, *into the field, the depth*, Hor. II. *the territory of any particular community:* ager Hirpinus, Cic.: ager Helvetius, Caes. III. *the country*, opp. to the town=rus (usu. plur.): homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic.: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv.: multitudinem hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Caes. [Cf. Gr. ἀγρό-ς; Goth. *akr-s*, Germ. *acker*, Eng. *acre.*]

ăgĕsis, *i. e.* age sis, v. ago, IX.

ag-gĕmo (adg.), 3. *v. n. to groan at, lament:* *absol.* or with *Dat.* (only poet.): aggemit Alcides, Ov.

agger, ĕris, *m.* [ad and gero] Lit.: *materials heaped up: materials for a rampart, as stone, earth, brushwood, etc.:* milites paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, *for the purpose of fetching materials*, Caes. II. *the work itself formed of such materials:* 1. *a mound* or *rampart erected either for besieging or for defending a town.* (In the first case it was gradually increased in breadth and height, till it overtopped the walls. As the *agger* was frequently constructed of wood, we sometimes read of its being set on fire.) Aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, Caes.: aggerem exstruere, id.: hence poet.: axibus agger erigitur, *a pile is reared, provided with wheels*, Lucan.

Fig.: Graecia esset agger oppugnandae Italiae, Cic. **2.** *the mound raised for the protection of a camp, composed of earth dug from the trench* (fossa). It was surmounted by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli): agger ac vallum, *the mound and stockade*, Caes. **3.** *the tribune in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers* (usu. suggestus): stetit aggere fultus cespitis, Lucan. **4.** agger viae, *a military or public road* (commonly an embankment): hence, viae deprensus in aggere serpens, *caught on the rise of the road*, Virg. Agger alone in this sense: Aurelius agger, i. e. Via Aurelia. **5.** *any elevation formed of earth, rubbish, etc.; a dike, pier, mound, etc.:* aggeribus nivis informis terra, *with snow-drifts*, Virg.: e medio aggere avis exit, *from the midst of the pile of wood*, Ov.: agger armorum, Tac.: *a mole*, Vitr.: *a causeway* through a swamp: aggeres humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac.: also of *the Tarpeian rock*, ex aggere praecipitari, Suet. Poet., *mountains:* aggeres Alpini, Virg.: *a funeral pile*, Ov.: *a heap of ashes*, Lucan.: *a high wave*, id.

ag-gĕro (adg.), gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry to*, or *towards, to bring;* with *ad* or *Dat.*: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. (fr.): ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to bring forward, lay to one's charge:* probra, Tac.

aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [agger] *to form an* agger, *to heap up:* aggerat cadavera, Virg. **2.** *to fill up:* spatium, Curt. **3.** aggerare arborem, *to heap up earth around a tree*, Col. **II.** Fig.: *to increase:* aggerat iras, *piles wrath on wrath*, Virg.

aggestus, a, um, *Part.* [aggero].

aggestus (adg.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a carrying to, a collecting, an accumulation:* pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

ag-glŏmĕro (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wind (as on a ball); to join or attach:* se lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg.

ag-glūtĭno (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to glue* or *stick on:* Cic.

ag-grăvesco (adg.), 3. *v. n. incep. to become heavier.* Fig.: of sickness; *to become worse*, Ter.

ag-grăvo (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make heavier:* aggravatur pondus, Plin. Fig.: *to burden, incommode, make worse, aggravate:* quo (bello) si aggravatae res essent, Liv.: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum aggravare videantur, *do not seem to bear hard upon the defendant*, Quint.

ag-grĕdĭo, 3. *v. a.* (act. form of aggredior): *to go to, approach:* hoc si aggredias, Pl. Hence pass.: Cic. (fr.): Just.

ag-grĕdĭor (adg.), gressus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] (2 *pers. pres.* aggredire, Pl. *Inf.* aggrediri, and aggredirier, id.) *to go to* or *approach:* with *ad* or *Acc.:* ad hunc Phlenium aggredimur? Pl.: aggredior hominem, id. With *loc. adv.:* non enim repelletur inde quo aggredi cupiet, Cic. **II.** With Acc. *to address a person, apply to, solicit:* Locustam ego Romae aggrediar, *will apply to*, Cic.: aggredi aliquem pecunia, *to tamper with*, Sall.; pollicitationibus aggredi, id.: or absol.: legatos alium ab alio diversos aggreditur, id.: dictis, *to accost*, Virg.: precibus, Tac. **III.** Milit. *t. t., to attack* or *assault:* equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes.: Cic.: Sall. **IV.** *to enter on, undertake* or *begin:* with *ad, Acc.* or *Inf.:* si aggredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic.: magnum quid, id.: de quibus dicere aggrediar, id.: Virg. *Ger. part.*, in pass. sense, multa magnis ducibus non aggredienda, Liv.

ag-grĕgo, (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* Lit. *to bring to the flock;* hence: *to add* or *join to:* si eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, *gathered them together in one body*, Cic.: filium ad patris interitum, *to involve in*, id.: se aggregare, *to attach* or *join oneself to:* oppidani aggregant se Amphotero, Curt.: or pass.: ne desciscentibus aggregarentur, Suet.: se ad eorum amicitiam adgregaverant, Caes. Fig.: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, *had shown my goodwill in support of his reputation*, Cic.

aggressio (adg.), ōnis, *f.* [aggredior]. Lit. *a stepping to, a coming towards:* hence Rhet. *t. t.*=prooemium, *introduction to a speech:* animos prima aggressione occupare, Cic.

aggressus (adg.), a, um, *Part.* [aggredior].

ag-gŭberno (adg.), 1. *v. a.* (v. rare) *to guide* or *direct*, Flor.

ăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [ago] Pass.: *easily moved:* classis, Liv.: aër, Sen. **II.** Act. *that moves easily, agile, nimble, active:* agilis dea, *swift-footed Diana*, Ov. Also of things: *quick, sudden:* argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. **2.** *active, busy* (in the management of affairs): nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor.

ăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [agilis] *nimbleness, activity, quickness:* navium, Liv. Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturae, *quick susceptibility and pliancy*, Cic.

ăgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [agito] *easily moved, light:* agitabilis aër, Ov.

ăgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *frequent* or *continual motion, agitation:* agitationes fluctuum, Cic.: lecticae, *the movement* (*or jolting*) *of the litter*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *activity of mind:* animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, id.: studiorum, *prosecution of studies*, id.: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, *the exercise*, Sen.

ăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a driver, a charioteer, etc.:* aselli, poet. for *a rustic* or *peasant*, Virg.: equorum Achillis, *the charioteer*, id. Esp. of charioteers who drove at the public games, Cic.: Suet.

ăgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [agito]. *Adj. excited, impassioned:* actio paulo agitatior, Quint.

ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [ago] *to put in constant* or *frequent motion, to drive about.* Of cattle, *to drive* (cf. ago): in curru bijugos agitare leones, Lucr.: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, *to drive*, poet. for *to tend*, Virg. Of wild animals, *to hunt, pursue:* etiamsi excitaturus non sis nec agitaturus feras, Cic. **2.** Of things, *to move* or *shake about:* alas, Ov.: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. **3.** *to agitate, to toss up and down:* mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.: ventis agitatur pinus, Hor.: agitata numina Trojae, *tossed, persecuted*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to rouse, excite, urge*, aliquem, sometimes in aliquid, *to some end:* agitare plebem, *to stir up*, Liv. And of animals: in furias agitantur equae, *are excited to fury*, Ov. **2.** *to disquiet, vex, torment:* videtisne ut eos agitent furiae, Cic.: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, *he was distracted by contending passions*, Sall. **3.** *to assail with abuse* (verbis), *deride, mock:* agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, Cic.: Hor. **III.** In gen.: *to be engaged in doing* or *making, to hold, keep:* vigilias, Pl.: convivia, Ov.: meum natalem, *to keep my birthday*, Pl.: festos dies, Cic.: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, *was vigorously promoted*, id.: praecepta parentis mei agitarem, *was striving to comply with*, Sall.: agitare fenus, *to practise usury*, Tac.: laeti pacem agitabamus, *were in the enjoyment of peace*, Sall. Hence of time, esp. life; *to pass, spend:* vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, id. And absol.: *to live, to dwell, to be:* laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. **IV.** Of the thoughts: agitare aliquid *or* de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, secum, *etc.*), *to turn a thing over in the mind, to revolve, to consider, to devise, design*, etc. (cf. cogito): quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl.: quod agitet in mente, Cic. With Inf. as object: mente agitaret bellum renovare, *contemplated a renewal of the war*, Nep. Poet.: aliquid invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Virg. And without mente, animo, etc.: oratori omnia agitata esse debent, *well considered* or *weighed*, Cic. With *de:* de bello, Tac. **V.** *to speak of, to confer* or *deliberate upon, discuss:* his rebus agitatis, Caes. **VI.** sat agitare, with *gen.* in Pl.=sat agere, *to have plenty to do, to have trouble enough.*

aglaspis, idis, *m.* (ἀγλαὸς ἀσπίς, a glittering shield), *a body of soldiers with bright shields* (a division in the Macedonian army), Liv. (dub.)

agmen, inis, *n.* [ago]: Lit.: *any*

thing driven or *set in motion:* hence *a train, troop, gang:* agmen perpetuum, *an unbroken train* (*of people*), Cic.: Eumenidum agmina, Virg. *Of animals,* and *of things* (mostly poet.): agmine magno corvorum, id.: frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo formicas, Ov. Sometimes used of *the motion itself,* leni fluit agmine Thybris, *with gentle current,* Virg.: agmine remorum celeri, *with the quick movement of oars,* id. **II.** Esp. as milit. *t. t.: an army on the march;* but in translating, generally to be rendered simply, *army:* in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes.: agmen primum, *the van,* Liv.: medium, *the centre,* id.: ab extremo agmine, *in the rear,* Caes.: also, novissimum agmen, *the rear,* id.: agmen quadratum, *an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram;* ir. conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. **2.** *the line of march* or *march itself:* ratio ordoque agminis, *the plan and arrangement of the march,* Caes.: agmen claudebant, *closed the line of march,* i. e. *formed the rear,* id.: agmen cogere, *to bring up the rear* (*keeping the men together*), Liv.: used also of naval operations (=claudere). **3.** *a body of troops in column of attack:* confertissimo agmine, id. **4.** Sometimes=exercitus or acies: instructo agmine, Liv.: justo agmine, *with a sufficient* or *fully equipped army,* Tac. **5.** agmen impedimentorum, *the baggage train,* Tac. **6.** Meton. *military service, warfare:* rudis agminum, *a stranger to war,* Hor. **III.** Gen. *a crowd* or *band of people:* mulierum ac spadonum agmen, Liv.: educenda dictio est medium in agmen, *before the public,* Cic.

agna, ae, *f.* [v. agnus] *a ewe lamb:* Hor.: Varr.

agnascor (adg.), natus, 3. *v. dep.* [ad and gnascor, old form of nascor] *to be born in addition to:* commonly, of children born into a familia, where there was already an heres; born after the father had made his will: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. **2.** Of plants, etc.: *to grow to,* or *upon something:* viscum in quercu agnasci, Plin. Of teeth: *to grow afterwards,* Gell. Of hair: Plin. Of supernumerary limbs, id.

agnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [agnascor] *consanguinity on the father's side* (v. agnatus), Cic.

agnātus, a, um, *Part.* [agnascor].

agnātus (adg.), i, *m.* [agnascor]: *a relation* on the father's side: *cognati,* all those descended from the same person, whether male or female: *agnati,* the cognati of the male sex who traced their descent through males, and were of the same familia. Agnati also signified all those who were adopted into the familia: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, *must be given into the custody of his relations,* (Prov. of a madman), Varr. **2.** *a child born into a familia* where there was already an heres, Tac.

agnellus, i, *dim. m.* [agnus], *a lambkin,* Pl.

agnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a lamb:* lactes, Pl. **2.** As subst., agnina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *the flesh of a lamb:* Pl.: Hor.

agnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [agnosco] *a recognizing:* agnitio literarum, Quint. **II.** *a knowing, knowledge,* in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, *for a knowledge of the nature of mind,* Cic.

agnītus (adg.), a, um, *Part.* [agnosco].

agnōmen, (adn.), ĭnis, *n.* [ad and gnomen, old form of nomen] *a surname,* added to the name; as, Africanus, Magnus, etc.

agnosco (adgn. or adn.), nōvi, nĭtum [ad and gnosco, old form of nosco] 3. *v. a. to recognize,* or *know again something known before, to own:* quum se collegit animus atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic.: veterem amicum, Virg. **II.** *to express one's recognition, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess, etc.:* Aeacon agnoscit summus prolemque fatetur Jupiter esse suam, Ov.: an me non agnoscetis ducem? Liv.: sortilegos, *believe in* or *approve,* Cic.: crimen, *to acknowledge it to be true,* id.: also foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf., to allow that a thing is so,* id. **III.** In gen.: *to become acquainted with, to perceive, remark, understand:* deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, id.

agnus, i, *m.* (in the earliest period, generally *common,* hence agnus mas and agnus femina) *a lamb:* villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. Agnum lupo eripere velle, proverb, *to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf,* i. e. *to attempt a difficult task,* Pl. [Perh. for *avi-gnus,* connected with Skr. *avi-s,* a sheep (cf. Gr. ὄϝι-ς, Lat. *ovi-s*); the root *gen* (whence genus, gigno) supplying the second part of the compound.]

ăgo, ēgi, actum (agier=agi, xii. Tab. in Cic.) 3. *v. a. to set in motion, either physically or morally.* **A.** Of physical impulse: **I.** Of cattle, *to drive, tend:* agit, ut pastor, capellas, Ov. **II.** Of men: *to drive, conduct, impel:* agere praecipitem de fundo, Cic. Poet.: with reflective pronoun, *to come, to go:* quo agis te? Pl.: quo hinc te agis? *whither are you going?* Ter. Without pron.: unde agis? Pl. In prose, agi for agere se, *to go, to march:* si citius agi vellet agmen, *to march on quicker,* Liv. **III.** *to drive,* or *carry off:* and gen. *to steal, plunder* (usu. abigere): praedas agere, Sall. Used with ref. to men or animals taken in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things: hence the phrase ferre et agere (Gr. ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν): res sociorum ferri agique vidit, i. e. *exposed to all the licence of war,* Liv. **IV.** *to chase, pursue, urge* (usu. agitare): apros, Virg. Of men: Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat, id. **V.** Of inanimate objects: *to impel, push forward, carry:* cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, *to be carried under ground,* Liv. Poet.: agere navem, *to steer,* Hor.: agere currus, *to drive,* Ov. Also, *Milit. t. t. to push on* or *advance warlike engines:* vineas ad oppidum agere, Caes. Fig., cuniculos agere ad aerarium, *to run a mine under the treasury, embezzle money,* Cic. **VI.** *to throw out, to shoot* or *extend upwards* or *downwards,* etc. (mostly poet.): scintillasque agere, *to throw out sparks,* Lucr.: se laetus ad auras palmes agit, *shoots up into the air,* Virg.: rimas agere, *to split* or *crack,* Cic. Hence animam agere, *to breathe one's last, expire,* id. **B.** Of the mind, and the feelings: *to incite, rouse, urge, assail, hurry forward, work upon:* quae te, germane, furentem mens agit in facinus? Ov.: homines transversos agere, *to lead them astray,* Sall. **C.** Gen.: *to do, act, deal with, attend to, etc.* **I.** In widest signif.: *to do, to act, to perform, transact:* with aliquid, nihil, plus, *etc.:* Africanus solitus est dicere nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. And absol. *to act:* aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, id.: quid agitur? *how do you do?* Pl.: quid agis? *what are you doing?* also, *how goes it with you?* Hor.: nihil agis, *you effect nothing, it is of no use,* Ter. **II.** *to pursue in one's mind, aim at, have in view,* esp. in phrase, id agere: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, *aim at appearing,* Cic. **III.** agere cum aliquo de re *or* ut: *to treat, deal, negociate, confer with, plead with:* egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eum ab illa injuria deterrerent, *I tried to induce them,* Cic.: de his rebus agere cum eo, *to treat with him,* Caes. Also, absol.: ita cum Caesare agit, id. **2.** With advs. bene, praeclare, male, *etc.: to deal well* or *ill with:* praeclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Freq. in pass. impers.: intelliget secum actum esse pessime, id. **IV.** With a subst. to denote the action indicated by the subst.: agere triumphum, *to triumph,* Cic.: libera de quoque arbitria agere, *to decide freely concerning each,* Liv.: paenitentiam acturus, *destined to regret,* Quint.: otia agere, *to be at leisure,* Ov.: alta silentia, *to keep profound silence,* id.: bellum, *to wage war,* Caes.: proelium, *to give battle,* Liv.: gratias (never *gratiam,* poet. *grates*), *to thank:* decima legio ei gratias egit, Caes. Also, *t. t.* forum *or* conventum agere, *to hold a session, to administer justice:* agere te forum Tarsi dicebant, Cic.: Caesar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est, *to hold the assizes,* Caes. Of the Senate: ne unquam eo die senatus ageretur, *should not meet,* Suet. Of offices, employments, *etc.: to administer, conduct:* agere praefecturam praetorii, id. **V.** Of time: *to spend, pass:* aeta-

tem in literis, Cic.: ruri agere vitam, Liv. Pass.: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. With annus and an ordinal: *to be of a certain age:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. Hence (rare) absol.: *to live, pass the time,* or *be somewhere:* civitas laeta agere, Sall. (see agito, iii., fin.) **VI.** Sacrif. *t. t.: to dispatch the victim:* qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros semper "Agone" rogat, Ov. The reply of the priest to the interrogation of the *popa,* or sacrificer, Hoc AGE, bespoke the attention of the assembly: whence hoc *or* id agere (comp. II.) often means, *to pay attention to:* Cic.: agere hoc possumus, *can think only of our work,* Lucr. Hence aliud *or* alias res agere, *not to attend to* or *heed:* aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, Cic. **VII.** Of civil and political transactions: *to manage* or *transact, to discuss, deliberate:* with *acc.,* de with *abl.,* or *absol.:* recordare velim quae ego de te in senatu egerim, id.: de conditionibus pacis, Liv. (comp. III.) Hence, agere cum populo, of magistrates: *to address the people for the purpose of obtaining their suffrages:* agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Of proceedings in a court of justice: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, *etc.: to bring an action, to manage a cause* or *suit,* very often absol., (cum aliquo) lege agere, *to go to law,* Ter.: Cic.: ex jure civili et praetorio agere, id.: tanquam ex syngrapha agere cum populo, *to argue with the people, as if it were a case of contract,* id.: ex sponso egit, *he brought an action on an agreement,* id.: summo jure agere, *to exercise one's strict legal right,* id. Hence, agere reum, *to accuse one:* tanquam reos ageret, Liv.: and with the *gen. of the crime:* agere furti, *to accuse of theft,* Cic. Pass.: the thing in question being the subject of the verb: non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, *the matter in litigation is not his life, but his money,* Ter. Hence, Fig.: *to be at stake* or *in danger, be interested* or *affected:* agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic.: tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. And as a suit, once decided, could not be recommenced, actum est de me, etc. *it is all over with me, I am undone,* etc.: Pl.: de isto, Cic.: so, acta haec res est, *this is quite lost,* Ter. Actum *or* acta agere, proverb, *to do what has been already done, to lose one's labour,* Cic. **VIII.** *to speak in public, to perform as an actor,* etc. Of an orator: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. Of an actor: *to represent, play, act:* primas partes agere, *to perform the principal part,* Ter.: gestum agere in scena, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: *to act the part of, behave like:* amicum, Tac. So, also, se agere =se gerere: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, *in so fickle a way do they act,* Sall. **IX.** *Imperat.* age, agite, also with the particles dum, vero, nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (sometimes agedum and agesis in one word) as an exclamation of encouragement: *come on! quick, etc.:* age, i tu secundum, *come, follow me!* Pl.: age, da veniam filio, *come now pray,* Ter.: agite dum, Liv. In *sing.* connected with another imper. in the *plu.:* mittite, agedum, legatos, id. **2.** In transitions in discourse: *well then! well!* nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, *well now, since I have taught,* Lucr.: age porro, tu, Cic. **3.** As a sign of assent: *very well! good!* age, sit ita factum, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *aǵ-ā-mi,* I drive; Gr. ἄγω; O. N. *aka,* to carry, be carried.]

ăgōn, ōnis, *m.*=ἀγών, *acc.* agona, Plin. Ep.: *a contest,* or *combat in the public games:* gymnicus, id.: musicus, Suet. *Prov.:* nunc demum agon est, *now is the time for action,* id.

ăgōnĭum, i, *n. a Roman festival,* at which the *rex sacrificulus* offered up a ram: See Smith's *Ant.* agonalia.

agrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ager] *pertaining to land:* agrariae leges, *laws regulating the division of public lands among the poorer citizens:* agrariam rem tentare, *to attempt a division of public lands,* Cic.: triumvir agrarius, *one of three commissioners to manage the division of public lands,* Liv. **II.** *Subst.:* agrarii, orum, *m. plu.: the agrarian party:* Cic.

agrestis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the fields* or *to the country, country-like, rustic,* in good sense: Musa, Lucr.: poma, Virg.: hospitio agresti accipere, Cic. Subst. agrestis, is (*Gen. pl.* agrestum, Ov.; but -ium, Cic.), *a countryman, a rustic:* collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Meton.: *growing wild, wild:* agrestes palmae, Cic. **II.** In opp. to the refinement of the citizen, *boorish, rude, uncivilized, barbarous, etc.:* alterum (hominum genus) indoctum et agreste, alterum humanum et politum, Cic.: aborigines genus hominum agreste, Sall.: agrestiores Musae, *more rough and practical* (referring *to the bar*), Cic. **III.** *wild, brutal, savage:* dominus agrestis et furiosus, id.: vultus, Ov.

agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [ager, colo]. (Lucr. has *gen. pl.* agricolûm) Lit.: *a landtiller; a husbandman, farmer:* agricolae assidui, Cic.: Deiotarus, diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, *agriculturist and cattle-breeder,* id. Poet. of the gods: *the tutelary deities of agriculture:* redditur agricolis gratia caelitibus, Tib.

agrĭcultĭo, ōnis, *f.,* also **agri cultio,** *husbandry:* Cic.

agrĭcultor, ōris, *m.,* also **agri cultor,** *an agriculturist, husbandman* (rare): Liv.

agrĭcultūra, ae, *f.,* also **agri cultura,** *agriculture:* Cic.

agrĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [ager, peto] *one who strives for the possession of land,* Cic.

ah, *interj. ah! alas! ha! an exclamation expressing pain, indignation, joy,* etc., Pl. and Ter. *passim:* Cic. With *Acc.:* ah me, me, Cat. (Sometimes written without *h.*)

ăhă, *aha! ah! haha! interj. an exclamation of reproof* or *laughter,* Pl.

aheneus, ahenipes, *etc.* v. aen., *etc.*

ai, *interj.* denoting grief: *alas!* Ov.

ai, *imperat.* from aio.

aiens, *part.* (aio) = affirmativus: negantia contraria aientibus, Cic.

āio, *verb defect.* [The forms in use are: *Pres. Indic.* āio, āis, āit, aiunt. *Subj.* (rare) aias, aiat, aiant. *Past Imperf. Indic.* throughout, aiebam, *etc. Imperat.* ai (rare). *Part. pres.* aiens (rare). Ain' is used in familiar dialogue=aīs-ne. For *Past Imperf.* also aibas, aibat, and aibant, in Pl. and Ter.] *to assent, to say yes* (opposed to nego, *to say no*): vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Pl.: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, *does he say, yes? so say I,* Ter.: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. **II.** *to say,* or *assert:* scio absurde dictum hoc derisores dicere, at ego aio recte, *I assert,* Pl.: aiebant, *people generally said,* Sall. Esp. in phr., aiunt *or* ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial phrase, relating a story, *etc., as the saying is:* docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, Cic. **III.** *to say or speak:* often used parenthetically, like inquit, *says he,* Virg. Sic ait, thus *he spake,* id. **IV.** As a sort of conversational exclamation, expressing astonishment, regret, *etc.:* Ain'? =aisne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? quid ais? *how? is it possible? indeed? what say you?* etc: Ain' tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censoreum non fuisse? Cic. Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. [For *ag-io,* as major for *mag-ior:* cf. adagium (from *ad, agio*) and nego (=*ne agio*).]

ain=aisne, v. aio.

āla, ae, *f. a wing:* galli plausu premunt alas, Enn. in Cic. Poet.: mors alis circumvolat atris, Hor. Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. Of oars: classis centenis remiget alis, Prop. Of other things: fulminis ocior alis, *swifter than the wings of the lightning,* Virg. **II.** Meton.: in man, *the armpit:* Liv.: sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor. **2.** *the corresponding part of animals,* Plin. **3.** In trees and plants: *the junction of a branch,* etc.: id. **III.** In buildings: *the wings, the side apartments, the colonnades:* also called in Gr. πτερά, Vitr. **IV.** *Milit. t. t.: the wing of an army* (orig. composed of the Rom. cavalry): alae; equites, ob hoc alae dicti, quia tegunt pedites alarum vice, Serv. ad Virg. **2.** Subseq. when the army was composed partly of Roman citizens, and partly of Socii, the Romans were placed in the centre of the battle-line and the Socii upon the wings: hence *ala* and *alarii* denoted

the contingent furnished by the Socii, both horse and foot; and the two divisions were denoted as *dextera ala* and *sinistra ala:* prima legio et dextera ala, Liv.: cohortes alarii, *i. e.* sociorum cohortes, id.: alarii equites, *i. e.* sociorum equites, id. **3.** Still later, when the Italian Socii had become Roman citizens, the alarii were the foreign troops serving in the Roman armies: cohortes alarii et legionarii, Caes. **4.** Under the empire the foreign troops serving in the Roman army were divided into cohortes (infantry) and alae (cavalry): hence, agmen legionum alae cohortesque praeveniebant, Tac. [For *ax-la*: v. axilla and mala. Cf. O. H. G. *ahsala:* Germ. *achsel.* The root is the same as that of ago, with the sense *to move backwards and forwards, to swing;* seen also in Gr. ἄξων, Lat. *axis.*] (Hence Fr. *aile.*)

ălăbarches, v. Arabarches.

ălăbaster, tri, *m. plur.* **alabastra,** orum, *n.*=ἀλάβαστρος, *plur.* -ρα, *a box of a tapering form for perfumes* or *unguents:* alabaster plenus unguenti, Cic. ‖ Meton. for *a rose-bud,* from its shape: in virides alabastros fastigato, Plin.

ălăcer, cris, e, *adj.* (*nom. masc.* alacris, Enn., Ter., Virg.: anciently alacer, *comm.*), *elated, cheerful, brisk, gay, active, courageous:* quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? *why are you so sorrowful?* or *why so excited?* Ter.: videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, *in high spirits and joyous,* Cic.: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes.: equus, Cic. ‖ Meton.: alacris voluptas, *a lively pleasure,* Virg. (Hence, Ital. *allegro, allegrezza,* Fr. *allègre, allégresse.*) [Etym. uncertain.]

ălăcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alacer] *cheerfulness, ardour, eagerness, gladness, excitement:* alacritas reipublicae defendendae, Cic.: vir temperatus, sine alacritate ulla, *free from excitability,* id.: clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, *from joy,* Liv.: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Caes.: animi incitatio atque alacritas, *high spirits,* id. Of animals: canum in venando, Cic.

ălăpa, ae, *f. a box on the ear:* ducere gravem alapam alicui, *to give one,* Phaedr. Given by a master to his slave on emancipation: hence meton. multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, *I sell freedom at a much higher price,* id.

ălāris, e, *adj.* (rare for alarius). *Milit. t. t., pertaining to the* ala: cum cohortibus alaribus, Liv.

ălārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ala]. *Milit. t. t., pertaining to the* ala. For examples v. ala IV.

ălātus, a, um, *adj.* [ala] *furnished with wings, winged* (only poet.): plantae, *winged sandals* (of Mercury), Virg.

ălauda, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word]: *the lark:* Plin. ‖ *the name of a legion raised by Caesar, in Gaul:* Suet. *Plur.* Alaudae, *the larks,* i. e. *troops of the said legion,* Cic. (Hence Fr. dim. *alouette.*)

ălāzōn, ōnis, *acc.* ōna, *m.* = Gr. ἀλαζών, *boaster, braggart, Pl.*

albānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to* Mons Alb.: lapis albanus, *a kind of stone hewn from Moant Alba,* called in Ital. *peperino* or *piperno,* Vitr.: hence Alb. columnae, *made of such stone,* Cic.

albātus, a, um, *adj.* [albus, like atratus from ater] *clothed in white:* cum ipse epuli dominus albatus esset, Cic. In the Circensian games, *the white party:* auriga albatus, Plin.

albĕo, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be white:* (mostly poet.) campi ossibus albent, Virg. Esp. in *imperf. part.:* albentes rosae, Ov: albente caelo, *at daybreak,* Caes.

albesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [albeo] *to become white:* mare albescit, Cic.: albescens capillus, Hor. Of daybreak (cf. albeo): *to dawn:* lux, Virg.

albĭco, 1. *v. n.* [albus] *to be white* (rare): prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.

albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *whitish, white:* spuma, Ov.

albĭtūdo, Inis, *f.* [id.] *whiteness,* Pl.

albŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *whitish, white:* columbus, Cat.: freta, *the foaming waves,* Mart.

album, i, *n.* (strictly *neut.* of Adj. albus) *the colour white:* maculis insignis et albo, Virg. ‖ *any white object:* oculorum, *the white of the eye:* Cels.: ovi, *the white of an egg:* id. **2.** *a white spot on the eye,* i. e. a disease of it=albugo, id. ‖‖ *a white tablet, on which anything is inscribed* (λεύκωμα): e.g., **1.** *the tablets on which the* Pontifex Maximus *registered the principal events of the year, the* Annales maximi: in album referre, *to enter* or *record in,* Cic. **2.** *the tablets of the praetor, containing his edicts,* posted up in some public place: sedere ad album, *to be studying the edicts of the praetor,* Sen. **3.** *a list of names, a register,* e. g. album senatorium, *the roll of the senators:* albo senatorio eradere, Tac. Also *the list of the judges:* albo judicum eradere, Suet.

albus, a, um, *adj. white* (prop. *dead white,* opp. to *ater,* whilst *candidus* denotes a dazzling white, opp. to *niger*): barba, Pl.: alba et atra discernere, *to tell white from black,* Cic.: Pl. Albus is also found in opposition to niger: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Cic.: Phaedr. **2.** Meton. *pale,* from sickness, care, *etc.:* aquosus albo corpore languor, Hor.: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, *pale with town life,* Mart. **3.** Of the weather, wind, *etc.: bright, clear, dry:* Notus, Hor.: simul alba nautis stella refulsit, *bringing clear weather,* id. ‖ Fig. *favourable, fortunate, propitious,* Sil. ‖‖ Idiomatic phrases: **1.** dentibus albis deridere, *to deride by laughing so as to show the teeth, to laugh to scorn:* Pl. **2.** albus an ater sit nescio *or* ignoro, *I know not whether he is white or black, I know nothing whatever about him,* Cic. **3.** alba linea signare, *to mark with a white line* (on white): hence *to make no distinction:* Lucil.: Gell. **4.** alba avis=rara avis (Juv.): Cic. **5.** filius albae gallinae, *a favourite child of fortune,* Juv. (See Mayor a. l.) **6.** equis albis praecurrere, *to triumph over, surpass* (from the white horses in a triumphal chariot), Hor. **7.** album calculum adjicere, *to allow, approve.* Plin. (from the white pebble used by the *judices* as a sign of acquittal). [Cf. Gr. ἀλφός, *a white eruption,* and ἀλφός, adj.= λευκός in Hesych.] (Hence Fr. *aube.*)

alcēdo, Inis, *f. the kingfisher,* Varr. Pl.=alcyon.

alcēdŏnĭa (halc.), ōrum, *n. plu. the winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea was supposed to be calm.* Hence Fig.: *profound tranquillity:* Pl.

alcēs, is, *f. the elk:* Caes. [Cf. Greek ἄλκη; O. H. G. *elaho,* Engl. *elk.*]

alcўon (hal-), ŏnis (=ἀλκυών), *the kingfisher, halcyon,* Virg.=alcedo.

alcўŏnēus and **-ĭus** (hal-): *pertaining to Alcyone, or Alcyon:* dies,= alcedonia, q. v.

ālĕa, ae, *f.* orig. perh. *a die* or *cube* (but does not occur in this sense): *a game played with dice,* in gen. *any game of chance; gambling.* Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia: ludere alea *or* aleam, also sometimes, in alea: homo nequissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, Cic.: aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet.: in alea perdere, Cic.: exercere aleam, Tac.: indulgere aleae, Suet. Fig.: jacta alea est, *the die has been cast:* the memorable exclamation of Caesar at the Rubicon, Suet. ‖ Fig.: *anything uncertain, an accident, chance, venture, risk:* alea vitae ac rei familiaris, *the risk,* Varr.: aleam inesse hostiis deligendis, Cic.: dare summam rerum in aleam, *to stake* or *hazard,* Liv.: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam ire, id.: alea belli, id.: periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor.: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, *raised above all doubt of his talents,* Plin. [Etym. unknown.]

ālĕātor, ōris, *m.* [alea] *a dice-player, a gamester:* Cic.

ālĕātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a gamester:* aleatoria damna, *losses at play,* Cic.

ālec, alex, v. allec.

ālĕo, ōnis, *m.* [alea], *a gamester,* Cat.

ālēs, ălītis (*abl.* aliti, Sen.: *gen. plur.* alitum, Mart., and lengthened alituum, Lucr.) [ala] orig. *adj.* ‖ *winged:* ales avis, Cic.: equus, *i. e. Pegasus,* Ov.: Deus, *Mercury,* id. **2.** Fig.=

swift: ales Auster, Virg.: passus, Ov. **II.** Subst. *a bird* (mostly poet.), *f.* and *m.:* pennis delata ales, Lucr.: argentea, *the raven, before its metamorphosis*, Ov.: superba, *the peacock*, Mart.: longaeva, *the phoenix*, Claud.: famelica, *the kite*, Plin.: Phoebēius, *the raven*, Ov.: albus, *the swan*, Hor.: cristatus, *the cock*, Ov.: also, vigil ales, id.: Daulias ales=philomela, id.: fulvus Jovis ales, *the eagle*, Virg.: also *fem.:* Jovis ales lapsa plaga aetheria, Virg. **2.** Meton. *any winged person or deity:* Cyllenius ales, *Mercury*, Claud.: aureus ales, *Perseus*, Stat.: ales canorus, *a swan*, for *a poet:* Hor.: Maeonii carminis ales, *a swan of epic strain*, id. **3.** In augury, alites are *birds that give omens by their flight*, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, *etc.:* but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua: tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, Cic. Hence, **4.** Meton.: *augury, omen;* in this sense *f.:* mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor.: secunda alite, id.

ălesco, no *perf.* or *sup.*, 3. v. *n.* [alo], *to grow, increase:* Lucr.

alex, v. allec.

ălexandrīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Alexandria:* Alexandrina vita atque licentia, *a luxurious life, like that of Alexandria*, Caes.

alga, ae, *f. sea-weed*, Plin.: Hor. **2.** Fig. to denote *a thing of little value:* vilior algā, Hor.: Virg.

algeo, alsi, 2. v. *n. to be cold, feel chilly;* only of *the state of the body:* erudiunt juventutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic.: sudavit et alsit, Hor. Fig.: probitas laudatur et alget, *shivers with cold*, Juv. [Perh. alg-eo and Gr. ἄλγ-ος are cognate.]

algesco, alsi, 3. v. *incep. n.* [algeo] *to catch cold:* ne ille alserit, Ter. **2.** by analogy of plants, *to suffer from the cold:* vites, Plin.

algĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *chilly:* algida, *sc.* regio, Naev. in Cic.: Cat.

algor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *the feeling of cold, exposure to cold:* patiens algoris, Sall.

algōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alga] *abounding in sea-weed:* Plin.

algus, ūs, *m.* or **algu,** *n.* [algeo] *the feeling of cold*=algor, q. v.: interficere fame atque algu, Pl.

ăli-, a stem which appears in a great number of words, and from which are formed alis and alid, the old Nom. of alius (v. alius). This stem *ali* has two meanings: **I.** *Else, other.* This meaning is negative, "not this one," *but some other.* **II.** *Any, some.* This meaning is indefinite, *any* or *some*, without limitation.

ălĭās, *adv.* [alius] *by another way:* equites alii alia in civitates suas dimapsi sunt, *some by one way, others by another*, Liv.

ălĭās, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Of place: *somewhere else:* alii enim sunt alias, Cic.: facete is quidem sicut alias, *in other passages*, id. **II.** Of time, past or future: *at another time, on another occasion:* sed plura scribemus alias, *at another* (or *future*) *opportunity*, id. Alias . . . alias, *at one time . . . at another time;* alias eruptione tentata, alias cuniculis actis, Caes. Alias . . . aliter, or alias . . . aliud, *at one time in one way, at another time in another way*, Cic. Alias saepe, *on many other occasions:* fecimus et alias saepe, id. Raro alias, *on few other occasions, seldom if ever:* ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore sit auditus, Liv. Semper alias, *on all other occasions:* Suet. Non alias, *on no other occasion, never before:* Liv. **III.** *in other respects, otherwise, for other reasons:* alias salubri potu aquae, Tac.: Plin.

ălĭbi, *adv.* [ali-, (q. v.), with suffix -bi, as in i-bi, u-bi], *elsewhere:* alibi quam Romae, Tac.: for use of alibi . . . alibi, v. alius, III.: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, *in one place fear, in another joy*, Liv.: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, *one his service in one place, another, his in another place*, id. **II.** *in other things, in other respects, otherwise:* si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, Pl.

ălĭca, (hal.) ae, *f. a kind of grain, spelt*, Cato. **2.** *grits prepared from it*, Cels. **3.** *a drink prepared from these grits*, Mart.

ălĭcŭbi, *adv. somewhere, anywhere:* si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit alicubi, Cic. With hic: *somewhere here, hereabouts:* utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, Ter. [Ali- (q. v.), with cubi, adv. of place=ubi, from pronom. stem quo; cf. si-cubi, ne-cubi.]

ălĭcŭla, (hal.) ae. *f. a light upper garment:* Mart.

ălĭcundĕ, *adv.* lit. *any-whence, some-whence: from some place:* frequently used with nouns and pronouns in the old writers: venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco, *from some solitary place*, Ter.: aliunde . . . alicunde, *from some other quarter*, Lucr. **2.** with vague reference to persons or things: alicunde corradere, *to scrape (the money) together from some quarter*, Ter.: Cic. (dub.): nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, *from any quarter*, Ter. [Ali- (q. v.), with cunde, *adv.* of place=unde; cf. alicubi.]

alid, for aliud, v. alius.

ălĭēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alieno] *the transferring of a thing from one person to another:* alienatio sacrorum, *a transfer of the sacred rites of one family to another*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: of persons: *the going over from one person or party to another, estrangement, desertion:* turpis fuga et alienatio exercitus, Caes.: in Vitellium alienatio, *offence, aversion*, Tac. Phr.: alienatio mentis, *loss of reason, lunacy*, Cels.

ălĭēnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* (earlier, alienigenus, a, um, *adj.*), *born in another* or *foreign land; foreign, alien:* and subst. *a stranger, a foreigner:* homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. In *adj.* form, exempla alienigena, *foreign examples*, Val. Max.: Col. Subst.: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. **2.** *heterogeneous:* Lucr. [Alienus and *gen*, root of gigno.]

ălĭēno, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [alienus] *to make another's, to alienate, to transfer by sale:* ea, quae accepissent a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic. **2.** *to make other* or *different, to alter the nature of:* tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster siem, Pl. **3.** In gen., *to separate, estrange:* urbs alienata, *subjected to a foreign power*, Sall. **II.** Fig.: Of mental objects: *to estrange, set at variance, alienate:* eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic.: me falsa suspicione alienatum sentiebam, *estranged, looked upon as an enemy*, Sall. **2.** Pass. followed by *ab* and *Abl.:* *to be disinclined to, be averse to*=abhorrere: ab interitu alienari, *to recoil from destruction*, Cic. **3.** Followed by mentem, sensum, etc., *to deprive of reason, make delirious, insane:* paene alienata mente, Caes.: signum alienatae mentis, *of insanity*, Suet. And absol.: odor sulphuris saepius haustus alienat, *deprives of sense*, Sen. Phr.: alienari mente, *to be insane, delirious*, Plin.

ălĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* [alius] *belonging to another person*, or *thing, not one's own* (opp. to *suus*): aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena, Cic.: alieni appetens, *covetous of the property of others*, Sall.: alienum vulnus, *intended for another*, Virg.: aliena cornua, of Actaeon transformed into a stag, Ov.: suo alienoque Marte pugnare, *sc.* equites, *to fight either as horse or as foot-soldiers*, Liv. **2.** aes alienum, lit. *another's money*, hence *debt:* v. aes. **II.** *not related* or *allied, foreign, strange:* cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic.: se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, *to perfect strangers*, Caes. Subst.: apud me cenant alieni novem, *nine strangers*, Pl. **III.** Fig.: *unsuitable, incongruous, unfavourable, inconvenient, foreign* (opp. to *aptus*): with *Gen. Dat. Abl. ab, ad*, or *absol.* **1.** With *Gen.:* alienum ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. **2.** With *Dat.:* quod illi causae maxime est alienum, *which tells against that side*, id. **3.** With *Abl.:* amicitia, *inconsistent with*, id. **4.** With *ab:* alienum a vita mea, Ter. **5.** With *ad:* ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitratus, *unfavourable*, Caes. **6.** absol.: alieno loco proelium committunt, *on unfavourable ground*, id.: aliena ac nihil profutura petere, *things foreign (to man's nature), unsuitable*, Sall. **7.** alienum esse in

or ab aliqua re, *to be a stranger to, not to understand* or *be versed in:* in physicis Epicurus totus est alienus, *altogether out of his element*, Cic. **IV.** *averse, hostile, unfriendly:* illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter.: alieno esse animo in Caesarem milites, Caes. **V.** In medicine: of the mind, *distracted, delirious:* aliena mens, Sall.

ălĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [ala gero], *having wings, winged:* amor, Virg.: agmen, *i. e. of birds*, id.

ălĭmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [alimentum] *of or relating to sustenance:* lex, Cic.

ălĭmentum, i, *n.* [alo] *nourishment, sustenance, food:* alimenta corporis, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *support, materials, matter:* addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, *gave support to the rumours*, Liv.: concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus affert, Ov.: lacrimae ei alimenta fuere, *tears were his food*, id. **II.** *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing:* quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis patria, Cic.

ălĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] = alimonium (q. v.): Pl.: Gell.

ălĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *nourishment, sustenance:* mellis, Varr.: quaerere, Juv.

ălĭō, *adv.* [alius] Prop. of place: lit. *else whither: to another place:* si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.: Caes. Strengthened by quo: statuam, Arpinumne mihi eundum sit, an quo alio, *to some other place*, Cic. **2.** Of persons or things: quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugerent? Liv.: vocat me alio jamdudum tacita vestra exspectatio, *to another point*, Cic. **3.** Of purpose or design: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, *for no other end*, Liv. Alio . . . alio, *in one direction . . . in another;* alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Similarly, alius alio, an abbreviated phrase: *one in one direction, another in another*, Cic.: aliud alio dissipavit, *scattered them hither and thither*, id. So also: aliunde alio, *from one place to another:* quassatione terrae aliunde alio aquae transferuntur, Sen.

ălĭōquī, and **alioquīn** (both forms are used indifferently, like ceteroqui and ceteroquin) *adv.* Prop. abl. of alius and quis, *other-how, other-wise, in other respects:* milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. **II.** *besides, in general, moreover* (*praeterea*): ne pugnemus igitur, quum praesertim plurimis alioquin Graecis sit utendum, *many other Greek words besides*, Quint.: non tenuit iram Alexander, cujus alioquin potens non erat, *in general, under ordinary circumstances*, Curt. **III.** In arguments, inferences, *etc.: otherwise, else:* credo minimam istius rei fuisse cupiditatem; alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorum, Cic.

ălĭorsum or **aliorsus,** contr. of aliovorsum and alioversus, which are also used, *adv.:* lit. *else-whither, elsewards, in another direction:* mater ancillas jubet, aliam aliorsum ire, Pl. **II.** = in aliam partem *or* rationem, *in another way, in a different sense:* vereor, ne aliorsum atque ego feci, acceperit, Ter. (Hence, Fr. *ailleurs.*)

ălīpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [ala pes] (poet. and rare), *having wings on the feet, wing-footed:* deus, *Mercury*, Ov.: and *absol.* = Mercurius, id. **II.** Meton.: *swift, fleet:* cervi, Lucr.: equi, Virg. And *absol.* for equus, id.

ălīptēs or **ălīptă,** ae, *m.* = ἀλείπτης. Lit.: the *anointer* in the wrestling-schools or the baths; but gen. *the trainer* or *teacher* in the gymnasia: Cic.: Juv.

ălĭquā, *adv.* (orig. Abl. of aliquis, agreeing with via), *by some road, somehow, in some way or other:* aliqua evolare si posset, Cic.

ălĭquam, *adv.* [aliquis], *in some degree;* used only in connection with diu, multus, and plures. **I.** aliquam diu, and aliquamdiu, *a while, for a while, for some time:* ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, *for any length of time*, Cic. **2.** Often followed by deinde, postea, postremo, tandem, *etc.:* cunctati aliquam diu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. **3.** Of place: *for a long distance:* Rhodanus aliquam diu Gallias dirimit, Mela. **II.** aliquam multus, or aliquammultus: *considerable in number* or *quantity:* sunt vestrum aliquammulti qui Pisonem cognorunt, Cic.

ălĭquando, *adv.* of time [id.] related to aliquis, as quando to quis: hence, quando, *when*, aliquando, *any-when, some-when*, that is, at some indefinite time, past or future, once upon a time, *formerly, hereafter.* Aliquando is generally used in affirmative clauses, unquam in negative clauses, or those implying doubt: illucesceat aliquando dies ille, *will at some time* (*sooner or later*) *dawn*, Cic.: veritus sum deesse Pompeii saluti, quum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, *once*, Cic. Si forte aliquando *or* si aliquando, *if haply at any time, if ever, etc.:* si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit, Ter. **II.** *sometimes, now and then* = nonnunquam, interdum: te nonnunquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, Cic. It is sometimes repeated: aliquando . . . aliquando, *sometimes . . . at other times*, Quint. **III.** *at length, for once, on this occasion, now:* verum aliquando tamen, Cic.: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est: *I must for once say it*, id. Pleon. with tandem: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, *now at last*, Ter.

ălĭquantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantulus] *neut.* used subst., *a little bit:* Pl.

ălĭquantisper, *adv. temp.* [aliquantus] *for a while, for a few minutes:* Pl.: Ter.

ălĭquanto and **ălĭquantum,** *adv.* [id.] *somewhat, considerably, in some degree* (the *degree* depends on the context): a middle term between multo and paulo: nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *Ba.* Aliquantum, soror, *somewhat*, Pl.: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little, well within it too*, Cic.: quale sit, non tam definitione intelligi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, *etc., in some degree*, id. Of time: quum in iisdem locis aliquanto ante fuisset, *some time before*, id. Esp. with comparatives, aliquanto: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, *considerably flatter*, Caes. But also aliquantum, Ter.: Liv.

ălĭquantŭlum, *adv.* [aliquantulus] *just a little:* aliquantulum tibi parce, Ter.: subtristis, id.

ălĭquantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantus] (rare as *adj.*) *some little, just a little:* aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. *Neutr.* used *subst.* with *Gen. partit.:* aeris alieni aliquantulum, Cic.

ălĭquantus, a, um, *adj.* [ali, *any, some*, and quantus] *somewhat* (*great*), *not a little, considerable:* a middle term between *much* and *little:* Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero potiti, *a considerable number* or *quantity*, Sall. **2.** As *neutr.* subst.: sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur? *A.* Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, *and a good deal too*, Cic.: with *Gen. partit.:* aliquantum agri, id.

ălĭquātĕnus, *adv.* [aliquā and tenus]: *for some distance.* Of place: aliquatenus procedere, Mel. **2.** Usu. *to a certain degree, to some extent:* aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permitte: sed illud aliquatenus longe producitur, Sen.: Quint.

ălĭqui, aliqua, aliquod, *plur.* aliqui, aliquae, aliqua [ali-, qui] (the *Nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliquae: *aliquae* res verberet, Lucr.: afterwards aliqua), *pron. indef. adj.* (the forms aliquis, aliquid being used substantively: v. foll. art.): *some, any*, always emphatic, and opposed, either expressly or by implication, to such words as *all, much*, on the one hand, and *none* on the other: si est aliqui sensus in morte, *some sensation* (*if not complete, as in life*), Cic.: ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter.: qui alicui rei est (*sc.* aptus), *who is fit for something*, id.: in alicujus certae personae laudem, *to the praise of some definite individual*, Cic.: haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, *in some degree*, id.: aut hoc, aut aliquo reipublicae statu, *granted only that there be some condition of a commonwealth* opp. to si omnia interierint, *if all be lost*, id. (Aliquis, aliqui are chiefly

used in affirmative sentences; ullus in negative: when used in negative sentences, aliqui is more emphatic than ullus: nec cum aliqua defensione confiteri, *with any available defence*, id.) **II.** With numerals (as Gr. τις) to express an indefinite number: aliquos viginti dies, *some*, or *about* 20 *days*, Pl.: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic.

ălĭquis, aliquid, *plur.* aliqui [ali, quis] *Abl. sing.* aliqui, Pl.—*pron. indef. subst.*, the forms aliqui, aliquod being *adj.*: v. former art. (aliquis is sometimes used with a noun: quibus est aliquis objectus labos, Ter.), *some one, some thing, somebody* or *something*; in plur., *some, any:* quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, qui, *etc., if there be somebody*, Cic.: aut ture, aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, *with something*, Pl.: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, *I would do (at all events) do something, so as to avoid doing this*, Ter.: aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat, *some others*, Liv. Later aliquid =unemphatic quid, quidquam: Tiberium ne tum quidem aliquid quam iram meditatum, *any thing else*, Tac. **2.** With adjectives: judicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulchrum atque praeclarum, Cic.: aliquid magnum, Virg. **3.** With unus, to denote a single, but indefinite person: ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic. **4.** With alius, aliud: dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. **5.** Partitive with *ex, de*, or the *Gen.*: aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: aliquis de tribus nobis, id.: suorum aliquis, id. **6.** aliquid with *part. Gen.* of Subst. or Adj.: aliquid pugnae, *some fighting*, Pl.: virium, Cic.: in quibus aliquid dignitatis fuit, Caes. **7.** In Pl. and Ter. with plur. verb (as τις in Gr.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, *bid her come out, some one*, Pl. With 2 pers. sing.: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. **8.** *neut. acc.* with intrans. verbs: si in me aliquid offendistis, *have done aught to offend me*, Cic. Sometimes used quite as *adv., somewhat, in some degree*, Liv. **II.** *somebody* or *something great* or *considerable:* esse aliquem *or* aliquid (as τις, τι, in Gr.): *to be of some worth, value*, or *note:* atque fac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic.: est aliquid, *it is no trifle*, id. **2.** dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, *to say something of importance*, id.

ălĭquisquam, ălĭquidquam, *pron. indef. subst.* [aliquis], *any one, any thing* (rare): Cic. (dub.)

ălĭquō, *adv.* [aliquis] lit *somewhither: to some place or other*, aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. With *Gen.* like *quo, ubi, etc.:* migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. in Cic.

ălĭquŏt, *num. adj. indef. indecl.* [ali, quot] lit. *some-what in point of number, some, several, a few:* dies, Ter.: saecula, Cic. Without subst.: aliquot me adiere, Ter.

ălĭquŏtĭes (also, aliquotiens), *adv.* [aliquot] *some-times*, either many or few, *at several times, at different times:* aliquoties causam agere, Cic.

ălĭquō-vorsum, *adv. towards some place, one way or other:* Pl.

ălis, old form for alius, q. v.

ălĭtĕr, *adv.* [alis for alius] *otherwise, in another manner:* tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic.: neque mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, *by any other means*, Hor.: aliter . . . aliter . . , *in different ways:* aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, Cic. With atque, ac, quam (v. alius): sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, id. Non, nec, nihil, haud aliter, *not otherwise*, i. e. *just as if:* nec scripsi aliter ac si, *etc.*, id.: esp. in similes, sometimes preceded by ceu: *just as when . . . even so*, Virg. Non aliter nisi, or quam ut, *on no other condition than:* non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi . . . , Cael. in Cic.: id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes.—Aliter esse, or se habere, *to be differently constituted* or *arranged:* ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac . . , id. **2.** *in a different manner*, i. e. *contrary to expectation* or *wish, amiss:* ne quid aliter eveniat, Sall. **3.** Of local position: atque aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, *in the opposite direction*, Ov. **II.** For alioquin, *in any other case, else:* jus enim semper est quaesitum aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic.

ălītus, *Part.* [alo.]

ălĭŭbi, *adv.* [ali-, ubi] (rare for alibi) *elsewhere:* Plin. Varr.: aliubi . . . *here . . . there*, Plin.

alium, i. *n.* v. allium.

ălĭundĕ, *adv.* [ali-, unde] lit. *elsewhence: from another person, place*, or *quarter:* aliunde dicendi copiam petere, Cic.: neque ultra caeca timet aliunde fata, *has no fears of death from any other quarter*, Hor.: aliis aliunde est periculum, *some are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another*, Ter.

ălĭus, a, ud, *adj. Gen.* alĭus, *Dat.* alii (old form, *alis, alid*, Lucr., Cat.—*Gen. sing. m.* alii, Cato.—*Dat. m.* alî, Lucr.—*Fem. gen.* aliae, Lucr.: Cic.: Liv. — *Fem. dat.* aliae, Pl. — *Dat. plur.* alis, Lucr.), *not the same, different, other* (usually of several, whereas *alter* means *the other of two*): diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, Caes.: freq. with a *pron. indef.* aliquis, quis, quidam: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Pl.: ALIO DIE, augural *t. t.* when the comitia were to be postponed *to another day*, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur ALIO DIE dixerit? Cic. Followed by atque or ac and et, more rarely by nisi and quam: instead of quam, the *Abl. compar.* or praeter, and similar words, are sometimes used: **1.** With atque or ac: ut longe alia in fortuna esset atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat, *in a far different condition from that which*, etc., Cic.: non alius essem atque nunc sum, *a different person from what I now am*, id. **2.** With et: lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, *there is a wide difference between the light of the sun and that of a lamp*, id. **3.** With nisi or quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic.): erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. Also, nihil aliud nisi or quam, followed by verb finit., *nothing else than, nothing but, only.* This constr. is often elliptical, and *fecit, factum est*, or something similar must be supplied: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (*i. e.* nulla alia re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis, citato agmine abeunt, Liv. So, quid aliud quam? *what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, *what else do we do save to remind them* . . . , id.: so, quid enim aliud quam admonendi essetis? id. In affirmative clauses, rare and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. **4.** With *Abl., other than, different from:* qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, Pl.: alius Lysippo, *any other* (*sculptor*) *than he*, Hor. **5.** With *praeter:* nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. **II.** alius repeated in distributive clauses or opposed to nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, *etc.:* in sing. *the one . . . the other:* in plur. *some . . . others:* alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, nonnullas abditas, Cic. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: castra metari placuit, ut [*sc.* alii] opus, et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. Opposed to aliquis: putat aliquis, esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, Cic. Sometimes aliud . . . . . aliud mark the contrast between two different *ideas or expressions: one thing . . . another:* aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, id. **III.** alius repeated (in another Case) or joined with aliter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, *etc.:* an abbreviated expression which must be translated twice: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place, others in another*, Cic.: illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus sentiunt, *they are at one time of one opinion, at another of a different opinion*, id.: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some by one road, others by another road*, Liv. **IV.** alius ex alio, alius super alium, alius post alium, *one after another:* ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic.: so even of *two only* (=alter), alius super alium

corruerunt, Liv.: alia super alia, Liv.: alium post alium, Sall. **V.** alius atque alius *or* alius aliusque, *one and another; now this, now that; different:* eadem res saepe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, *accordingly as it is differently expressed*, Cic. **VI.** With negative and comparative: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *than whom no other woman is more beautiful* (where *other* is redundant in English), Pl.: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, Liv. **VII.** *of another kind, different:* alium fecisti me, *you have changed me*, Pl.: longe alia mihi mens est, *my feelings are very different*, Sall. Hence, as *t. t.* in the divisions of the Roman Senate, in alia omnia, *sc.* vota, ire, transire, *or* discedere, *to reject* or *oppose a measure, to vote* or *divide against it:* frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. **VIII.** Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius=reliquus, ceteri, *the rest, the others.* Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes. **IX.** In the enumeration of the parts of anything, *second . . . third:* Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, *a second Ariovistus*, Tac. [Gr. ἄλλος (=ἀλ-yος); Goth. *ali-s*, O. H. G. *all-es*, *ell-es*, Eng. *else.*]

ălĭus-mŏdi [modus] *adv. of another kind* (rare): res aliusmodi est ac putatur, Cic.

al-lăbor (adl.), apsus, 3. *v. dep.* lit. *to slip to*, or *towards;* hence, of any easy or noiseless motion: *to flow, glide to* or *on:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* viro allapsa sagitta est, Virg.: fama allabitur aures, id.: Curetum allabimur oris, *we sail to*, id.: mare crescenti allabitur aestu, *rolls gently in with flowing tide*, id. Fig.: totum allabi classibus aequor, (*they see*) *the whole sea glide towards them with fleets* (*as if moving with them*), id.

al-lăbōro (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to labour* or *toil at:* Hor.: simplici myrto nihil allabores, *add to with labour*, id.

allacrĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n., to shed tears at something:* only in *imp. part.:* allacrimans, Virg.

allapsus (adl.) a, um, *Part.* [allabor].

allapsus (adl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a gliding to, a stealthy approach:* serpentium, Hor.

al-lātro (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.: to bark at:* and fig. of persons: *to revile, rail at:* Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv.

allātus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [affero].

allaudābĭlis, e, *adj. praise-worthy*, Pl.

al-laudo (adl.), 1. *v. a. to praise much:* Pl.

allectātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allecto] *an enticing* or *alluring:* Quint.

allecto (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [allicio] *to allure, entice* (rare): Cic. (Hence Fr. *allécher.*)

(1) **allectus,** a, um, *Part.* [allĕgo.]

(2) **allectus,** a, um, *Part.* [allicio.]

allēgātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allĕgo] *a despatching, a mission:* quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

allēgātus, ūs, *m. a sending, instigation:* meo allegatu venit, Pl.

al-lĕgo (adl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [lĕgo] *to despatch on business, to commission:* (freq. in Pl., elsewhere rare, but class.): ego si allegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, Pl.: homines nobiles allegat iis, qui peterent, Cic. Hence allegati, *deputies:* inter allegatos Oppianici, id. **II.** Meton. (post-Aug.): *to adduce, allege:* exemplum, Plin.: (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, *bring the gifts, and allege the entreaties and commands* (a zeugma), Tac. **2.** *to instigate*=subornare: ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem, Ter.

al-lĕgo (adl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. *v. a. to gather to, to elect into* (*a body or corporation*), *to choose:* suffragio Druidum allegitur, Caes.: aliquem in senatum, Suet.: inter patricios, id.

allĕvāmentum, i, *n.* [allevo] *a means of alleviating* (rare): sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic.

allĕvātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a raising up, elevating:* humerorum allevatio, Quint. **2.** Fig.: *the lifting up* or *taking away of a burden*, etc.; *an alleviation, relief:* ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic.

al-lĕvo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, to raise, set up:* quibus (laqueis) allevati milites facilius ascenderent, Sall. Fig.: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevabatur, *was being raised* (i.e. *to distinction*), Flor. **II.** Fig.: *to lighten, alleviate, comfort:* onus aliqua ex parte, Cic. **2.** *to diminish the force of, to weaken:* adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, *is extenuated*, id.

allec (also halec and alec), ēcis, *n.* or **āllex** (hal.), ēcis, *f.* and *m.* (plur. not used), *the sediment of a costly fish-sauce*, garum: and in gen. *the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle*, Plin.: Pl.: faecem et allec, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

allĭcĕfăcĭo (adl.), 3. *v. a.* [allicio facio] *to allure* (rare): Sen.: Suet.

al-lĭcĭo (adl.), lexi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* (also alliceo, allicui, ēre, 2. *v. a.* Char.) [lacio] *to draw gently to, entice:* rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero, Pl.: exsules damnatosque ad se allicere coepit, Caes. Fig.: somnos, *to invite slumber*, Ov.

al-līdo (adl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike*, or *dash against:* (remigum) pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to endanger;* pass., *to suffer damage:* in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic.

allīfāna, orum, *n. plu. sc.* pocula, *large drinking-cups made at Allifae*, Hor.

al-lĭgo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind to, up*, etc.: ad statuam, Cic.: of binding the vine to trees or other props, Col.: vulnus, *to bandage*, Liv.: oculus alligatus, Cic.: naves alligat ancora, *makes* or *holds fast*, Virg.: alligare colorem, *to fix it*, Plin.: alligati *sc.* servi, *slaves who are fettered*, Col.: alligatus calculus, in games, *a piece that cannot be moved*, Sen.: lac alligatum, *curdled milk*, Mart. **II.** Fig.: *to bind down, hold fast, to restrain;* in moral sense: *to oblige* or *bind:* lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic.: beneficio alligari, id.: alligare se, *to make oneself responsible, to implicate oneself:* with *Gen.* or *Abl.:* hic furti se alligat, *he pleads guilty of theft*, Ter.: alligare se scelere, Cic.

al-lĭno (adl.), lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf.* allinire, Pall.) *to besmear, to bedaub* (rare): Plin. Fig.: atrum signum (versibus), *to mark them with a damnatory mark*, Hor.: Cic.

allīsus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [allido].

allĭum (or **alium**), i, *n.* (v. caepa and porrum), *garlic* (much used for food among the poor): oboluisti allium, Pl.: Hor. (Hence, Fr. *ail.*)

allŏcūtĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [alloquor] *a speaking to, an accosting:* Suet. **II.** *Esp. a consolatory address, an exhortation:* qua solatus est allocutione? Cat. **III.** *an harangue by a Roman general to his soldiers:* v. Smith's Ant. 17.

allŏcūtus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [alloquor].

allŏquĭum (adl.), ii, *n.* [alloquor] *an address, exhortation, consolation:* alloquio leni perlicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv.: fortunam benigno alloquio adjuvabat, *by affable address*, id.

al-lŏquor (adl.), cūtus, 3. *v. dep. to speak to, address, exhort, console* (rare in class. per.): Diis gratias agere atque alloqui, Pl.: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. Of a general *addressing his troops*, Liv.: Suet.

al-lŭbesco, 3. *v. incep.* [lubet], *to begin to please:* Hercle vero jam allubescit (femina) primulum, Pl.

al-lūceo (adl.), xi, *no sup.*, 2. *v. n. to shine upon* (very rare): nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen. **II.** Fig.: as *v. a.:* fortuna faculam lucrificam allucere vult, *is ready to light up the torch of money-making*, Pl.

allucinatio, allucinor, v. aluc.

al-lūdĭo, 1. *v. a. to play, jest:* quando adbibero, alludiabo, Pl.: and of dogs: *to caress*, id.

al-lūdo (adl.), ūsi, ūsum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to play with, to joke, jest:* [freq. after Aug. per.: in Cic. only once] with *ad* or *Dat.:* alludit (taurus) viri-

dique exsultat in herba, *plays with her*, Ov.: alludens varie et copiose *bantering (him) in a variety of ways*, Cic. 2. *to allude* or *refer to:* Homeri versibus, Val. Max. II. Fig.: of the waves: *to play* or *dash upon:* litoribus, Cic. 2. of the wind: summa cacumina silvae lenibus alludit flabris levis Auster, Val. Fl.

al-lŭo (adl.), ŭi, 3. *v. a. to wash against, to bathe:* non alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id.

allŭvĭes (adl.), ei, *f.* [alluo] *a pool occasioned by the overflowing of a river*, etc.: in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.

allŭvĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an overflowing, an inundation:* terra aquarum saepe alluvionibus mersa, App. 2. *alluvial land:* jura alluvionum et circumluvionum, Cic.

almus, a, um, *adj.* [alo] *nourishing:* (generally poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, *etc.*): hence, *life-supporting* or *producing, increase-giving, genial, kind*, etc.: nutrix, Pl.: Venus, Lucr.: Ceres, Virg.: ager, id.: vites, id.: Faustitas, Hor.: dies, id.

alnus, i, *f. the alder:* Plin. Poet.: *anything made of alder-wood:* tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, *canoes*, Virg.: of *Charon's boat*, nec sperat coenosi gurgitis alnum, Juv. [Cf. O. H. G. *el-ira*, N. H. G. *eller*, Eng. *al-der, el-der.*] (Hence, Fr. *aune.*)

ălo, alŭi, altum and alĭtum, 3. *v. a. to rear, nourish, support, maintain:* Athenis natus altusque, Pl.: cum Hannibale alito atque educato inter arma, Liv.: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter.: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *rear for the sake of amusement and pleasure*, Caes.: velut amnis, imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, *have raised above its wonted banks*, Hor. With *Abl.* of the means: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, Caes. II. Fig.: *to increase, promote, cherish:* honos alit artis, Cic.: civitas quam ipse semper aluisset, *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, Caes. [Cf. Goth. *al-an, al-jan*, to rear, O. H. G. *alt*, Eng. *old.* The root takes also in Latin the forms *ol* (el-e-mentu-m) and *ol* (ad-ol-e-sco).]

ălŏē, ēs, *f.* = ἀλόη, *the aloe:* aloe perfoliata, Linn., and probably other species: Plin. Fig.: from its bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

Alpēs, ium (sometimes in the sing. **Alpis**, is), *f. the Alps.* In sing. (poet.): nec quot apes Hyble, nec quot in Alpe ferae, Ov. As a gen. name for a mountain, only poet.: geminae Alpes, *the Alps and Pyrenees*, Sil.

alpha, *n. indecl.* = ἄλφα, *the Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet:* hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, Juv. Hence fig. *the first:* alpha paenulatorum, Mart.

alpīnus, a, um (rarely Alpicus), *adj.* [Alpes] *pertaining to the Alps:* nives, Virg.: Alpini mures, *marmots*, Plin.

alsĭus or **alsus**, a, um, *adj.* [algeo] *chilly, cold, cool* (rare): alsia corpora, *cold bodies*, Lucr. Alsus only in *Comp. neutr.:* Antio nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic.

altar and **altāre**, āris, *n.* v. altaria.

altārĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [altus: term. *-are;* cf. alveare, collare] (post class. in the sing.: altare, is, *n.:* altar, āris, *n.;* and altarium, ii, *n.* Abl. altari, Petr.): *that which was placed upon the altar* (ara) *for the burning of the victim:* aris altaria imponere, Quint. Hence poet.: *a high altar* (built and ornamented with special splendour): en quatuor aras: ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria Phoebo, *two high altars to Phoebus*, Virg. (where *ara* is the genus, *altare* the species). Of a single altar: Hannibalem altaribus admotum, *brought to the altar*, Liv. (Hence, Fr. *autel*, O. Fr. *alter.*)

altārĭum, ii, *n.* v. altaria.

altē, *adv. high, on high*, dextram alte extulit, *raised it high*, Virg.: altius praecinctis, *to persons higher girt up*, i. e. *more active*, Hor. Fig.: spectare, *to aim high*, Cic.: ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin. II. *deeply:* sulcus altius impressus, Cic.: oft. of wounds driven *deep*, Virg. 2. Fig.: indignum iis qui altius perspiciebant, *who took a deeper view*, id.

alter, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* *Gen.* usu. altĕrius, which is frequent in dactyl. verse: *Dat.* alteri, rarely altero: *Dat. fem.* alterae, Ter., Nep.: *one of two, the other of two:* necesse est enim sit alterum de duobus, Cic.: alter consulum, Liv.: altera factio, *the other* (*opposite*) *party*, Nep. In plur. with nouns *plur.* in form but *sing.* in meaning: binas a te accepi literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare, alteris dicebas, *in the one . . . in the other, etc.*, Cic. Also of things regarded as forming two classes or divisions: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, *these other five*, id. Alter ambove, *one or both* of two; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS VIDERETUR: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habeant, id. II. alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other:* alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Pl. In plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic. 2. With subst. or pron., instead of the second *alter:* Epaminondas . . . Leonidas: quorum alter, *etc.* . . . Leonidas autem, Cic. 3. Sometimes one alter is omitted: duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (*sc.* altera) in repugnando, Liv. 4. The second alter in diff. case, with an ellipsis similar to that which occurs with alius: alter alterius ova frangit, *each breaks the eggs of the other*, Cic. 5. With unus: quum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Pl. After two subs., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second; but the order is sometimes reversed. III. As a numeral = secundus, *the second, the next:* primo die, . . . alter dies, . . . tertius dies, . . . deinde reliquis diebus, Cic.: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *thou shalt now be next after him*, Virg.: alteris mensis (for mensis secundis), *at the dessert*, Hor. So with tens, hundreds, *etc.:* accepi tuas literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, *on the twenty-second day*, Cic.: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, *in the three hundred and second year*, Liv.: altero quoque die, *every other day*, Cels.: olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum affert, *about every other year*, Col. 2. unus et alter, *the one and the other = one* or *two; several, two* or *three* (Gr. εἷς καὶ ἕτερος): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Versus paullo concinnior unus et alter, Hor. 3. alterum tantum: *as much more* or *again, twice as much* (cf. Gr. ἕτερα τοιαῦτα): altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. 4. To denote similarity: *a second, another:* Verres, alter Orcus, *a second* Orcus, id.: Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. So, alter idem: amicus est tanquam alter idem, *a second self*, Cic. IV. *one or the other of two*, for alteruter: si necesse est in alteram errare partem, *on one side or the other*, Quint. V. As subst.: *a neighbour, a fellow-creature* (ὁ πέλας): qui nihil alterius causa facit, *for the sake of his neighbour*, Cic. VI. Sometimes = alius; esp. in *Gen. sing.*, the *Gen.* of alius being v. rare: alter adolescens decessit, alter senex, alius inter cenandum solutus est, alterius continuata mors somno est, *another dies in his sleep*, Sen.: but only when opp. to a word in the *sing.:* nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter, Hor. [From *al*, the root of alius, q. v.: *-ter* is allied to the comparative suffix, and hence occurs as the suffix of several words which denote *one of a pair*, or *one considered relatively to another:* cf. u-ter, neu-ter, and Gr. ἑ-τερο-ς, πό-τερο-ς.] (Hence, Fr. *autre, autrui.*)

altercātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [altercor] *wrangling, a dispute, debate:* dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic. 2. esp.: *a sharp questioning*, or *cross-examination in a court of justice:* id.

altercō, are (act. form for altercor), 1. *v. n. to wrangle, quarrel:* Ter.

altercor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [alter] *to bicker, dispute, wrangle, quarrel:* Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Caes.: inter nos, Liv. 2. *to cross-examine sharply*, or *severely in a court of justice:* Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. 3. Poet.:

to contend, struggle with: altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor.

alternis, v. alternus, *fin.*

alterno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [alternus] *to do first one thing, then a second:* more fully, alternare vices, Ov.: alternant spesque timorque fidem, *make it at one time seem credible, at another not,* id.: hirundines in fetu summa aequitate alternant cibum, *feed their young in succession,* Plin. **II.** *Neutr.: to alternate:* alternantes proelia miscent, *fight with each other in succession,* Virg.: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates,* i. e. *they bear every other year,* Plin.

alternus, a, um, *adj.* [alter] *every other* (out of two, or a series of pairs, *e. g.* 1, 3, 5; or 2, 4, 6), *alternate, one after the other:* alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr.: alternis trabibus ac saxis, *with beams and stones alternately,* Caes.: alterno pede terram quatiunt, *first with one foot, then with the other,* '*with rhythmic foot,*' Hor.: alternus metus, *alternate fear,* i. e. *when first one party and then the other is frightened,* Liv.: alternis paene verbis T. Manlii factum laudans, *with almost every other word,* id.: alternis dicetis, amant alterna Camenae, *couplets made by two rivals alternately,* Virg.: alternis carminibus sermonibus, *dialogue,* Hor. Of verses: *alternately hexam. and pentam., elegiac:* versus, Cic. **II.** Legal *t. t.,* alterna consilia *or* alternos judices rejicere, *to denote the right of plaintiff and defendant alternately to strike out the names of a certain number of jurors, as in English law,* Cic. **III.** As *adv.:* alternis (*Abl. plur. sc.* vicibus), *alternately, by turns* (not in Cic.): Lucr.: Liv.: Virg.

altĕr-ŭter, alterutra more freq. than altera utra, alterutrum more freq. than alterum utrum (so alterutrius, alterutri, *etc.*), *adj. one of two, the one or the other, either:* utrum te perfidiosum an praevaricatorem existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum, Cic.: alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor.

altĭcinctus, a, um, *adj.* [altus cinctus] *high-girt,* i. e. *active, busy:* Phaedr.

altĭlis, e, *adj.* [alo] *fattened, fat, large:* boves, Varr. Absol.: altilis (*sc.* avis), *a fattened bird,* esp. of fowls: satur altilium, *having eaten his full of fat poultry,* Hor. Also of plants: asparagi, Plin. Fig. for *rich, abundant:* dote altili atque opima, Pl.

altĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [altus sonus] *high-sounding, sounding from on high* (rare and poet.): Juppiter, *thundering on high,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *lofty, sublime:* Maro, Juv.

altĭtŏnans, antis, *adj.* [altus tonans] *thundering from on high:* Juppiter, Enn.: pater, Cic. poet. **II.** Meton. of wind, *loud-roaring:* Vulturnus, Lucr.

altĭtūdo, dinis, *f.* [altus] *height:* altitudo aedium, Cic. Fig.: *elevation, loftiness:* elatio atque altitudo orationis, id.: animi, *elevation, nobleness of mind,* id. **II.** *depth:* spelunca infinita altitudine, id.: altitudo fluminis, Caes. Fig.: *unfathomableness, secrecy* (Gr. βαθύτης): altitudo animi, *impenetrable reserve,* Tac.

altĭvŏlans, antis, *adj.* [altus volans] *high-flying, soaring:* altivolans solis rota, Lucr.

altĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [altus volo] *flying high, soaring:* aves, Plin.

altor, ōris, *m.* [alo] *a nourisher, foster-father:* educator et altor, Cic.

altrinsĕcus, *adv., from the other side:* perge; ego assistam jam hinc altrinsecus, Pl. [Cf. intrin-secus, extrin-secus.]

altrix, īcis, *f.* [alo] *a female nourisher:* eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic.: *a foster-mother,* Ov.

altrovorsum, contr. altrorsus, adv. [alter versum] *on the other side,* Pl.

altus, a, um, *adj.* orig. Part. from alo: **I.** Seen from below, upwards, *high:* arbor, Lucr.: altior illis ipsa Dea est, *taller,* Ov.: montes, Virg. With *gen.* of the measure: alta novem pedum, Col. (but regularly *Acc.*) **2.** Fig.: *lofty, elevated, noble:* altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic.: Roma, Ov. Of the voice: *high, shrill:* conclamate iterum altiore voce, Cat. **3.** *neut.* used *subst.,* usu. after *prep.:* editus in altum, *raised on high,* Cic. Esp. (*sc.* caelum) *the heavens:* Maia genitum demisit ab alto, Virg. **II.** Seen from above downwards, *deep, profound:* altissimae radices, Cic.: altissima flumina, Caes.: gurgite in alto, *in the deep abyss,* Virg.: altum vulnus, id. Fig.: somnus, *deep sleep,* Hor.: sopor, Virg.: silentia, Ov. **2.** *neut.* used *subst.* v. supr. I. 3: ex alto dissimulare, *to be a deep dissembler,* id. Hence, ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, *to bring from far,* and part. *far-fetched:* quid causas petis ex alto? Virg. **3.** Still more freq. (*sc.* mare), *the deep sea:* terris jactatus et alto, id.: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Fig.: imbecillitas in altum provehitur imprudens, id. **III.** Poet.: *far back, ancient, venerable:* genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Virg. (Hence, Fr. *haut,* through old Fr. *halt.*)

ālūcĭnor, (better than all. or hall.) atus, 1. *v. dep.* [perh. cogn. with ἀλύω]: *to wander in mind, to talk idly, dream:* quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic.: epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, *to wander, be discursive,* id.

ālūmen, inis, *n. alum:* Vitr.: Cels.

ālumna, ae, v. alumnus.

ālumnus, a, um, *adj.* [v. *fin.*] *nourished, brought up:* usu. subst. and chiefly poet.: *a nursling, foster-son, disciple:* quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? *for her dear nursling* (*pet*), Hor.: legionum alumnus, *brought up among soldiers,* Tac.: Platonis alumni, Cic. Of the inhabitants of a country: Italia alumnum suum, summo supplicio affixum videret, id. And of cattle, *younglings:* Faune, abeas parvis aequus alumnis, Hor. Fig.: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, *the child of peace,* Cic. **2.** alumna, *fem. a foster-daughter:* nostra haec alumna, Pl. Fig.: bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, *the foster-child of a well-ordered state,* Cic. **3.** *Neut.:* numen alumnum, *nursling deity* (*Bacchus, suckled by Ino*), Ov. [Really a part. of alo, with suffix *-m(e)nos* = Gr. *-μενος.*]

ālūta, ae, *f.* orig. *adj. sc.* pellis, *a kind of soft leather, dressed with alum* [alumen]: alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. **II.** Meton.: *a shoe:* nivea, Ov. **2.** *a purse:* tumida superbus aluta, Juv. **3.** *a patch for the face:* Ov.

alvĕārĭum, ii, *n.* (and **alveare,** is), [alveus] 1 it. *a bellying vessel:* hence, *a bee-hive:* lento alvearia vimine texta, *bee-hives of wicker-work,* Virg. Also, *a bee-house, apiary:* Varr.

alvĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [alveus] *a little trough* or *tray:* Liv. **2.** *a kind of gaming-board:* Cic. **3.** *a small channel of a river,* Curt.

alvĕus, i, *m.* (alveum, *n.* in Fest.) [alvus] *a hollow, an excavation, a cavity:* vitiosae ilicis alveo, Virg. Hence, *a hollow vessel, a tub,* or *tray:* fluitans alveus, Liv. **II.** *the hold* or *hull of a ship:* alveos navium, Sall. Hence, *a small ship, a boat:* accipit alveo Aeneam, Virg. **III.** *a gaming-board:* more fully, alveus lusorius, Plin. **IV.** = alvus and alvearium, *a bee-hive:* apes alveo se continent, Plin. **V.** *a bathing-tub:* Cic. **VI.** *a river-bed:* fluminis alveo, Virg.: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. (Hence, Fr. *auge.*)

alvus, i, *f.* (anciently *m.*) [perh. from root of alo] *the belly, the bowels:* purgatio alvi, Cic. Epith. tortuosa, multiplex (referring to *the convolutions of the intestines*), id. Meton.: *excrement,* '*motions,*' (medic.): varia, Cels. **2.** *the womb:* cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. **II.** *a bee-hive:* Varr.: Col.: Plin.

am, prefix: v. ambi.

ămābĭlis, e, *adj.* [amo] *deserving of love, lovely, amiable:* filiola, Cic.: carmen, *a pleasant, charming song,* Hor.: insania, *a fond delusion,* id.

ămābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amabilis], *amiableness, loveliness:* Pl.

ămābĭlĭter, *adv.* [amabilis] *lovingly, amicably:* spectet amabilius juvenem, Ov.: lusit amabiliter, *pleasantly,* Hor.

āmandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amando] *a sending away:* Cic.

ā-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send away, to remove:* amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, Cic.

ămans -antis, *Part.* [amo] *Adj.* with *Gen.: fond, loving, affectionate:* amans patriae civis, *patriotic*, Cic. *Sup.* amantissimus tui, *fondly attached to you*, id. Fig.: nomen amantius indulgentiusque, id. **II.** *a lover, sweetheart:* amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter.

ămanter, *adv.* [amans] *lovingly, affectionately:* Cic. *Comp.* Tac. *Sup.* Cic.

ămănŭensis, is, *m.* [ab manus] *a clerk, secretary* = a manu servus, Suet.

ămărăcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [amaracus] *of marjoram:* oleum, Plin.: also absol., amaracinum, i, *n. sc.* unguentum, *marjoram ointment*, Lucr.

ōmărăcus, i, *com.* and **ămărăcum,** i, *n.* = ἀμάρακος and -ον, *marjoram*, Cat.: Virg.

ămărantus, i, *m.* = αμαραντος (*unfading*), *amaranth*, Ov.

ămārē, *adv. bitterly*, Pl.

ămārĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [amarus] *bitterness:* dulcis, Cat.

ămārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *bitterness* (of flavour): opp. to *dulcedo*, Varr. **II.** Fig. *bitterness, severity, acrimoniousness:* Plin. Ep.: vocis, *harshness of voice*, Quint. (Hence, Fr. *amertume.*)

ămāror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *bitterness* (poet. and rare): Lucr.: Virg.

ămārus, a, um, *adj. bitter:* of flavour opp. to *dulcis;* sensus judicat dulce, amarum, Cic.: Doris amara, (= salsa), *the sea*, Virg. **2.** Fig. of other senses: sonitus amarus, *harsh*, Stat.: fructus amarus odore, *offensive*, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *painful, sad, calamitous:* amores dulces aut am., Virg.: amara temperare, *to sweeten the bitters (troubles) of life*, Hor. Of speech: *biting, acrimonious, sarcastic:* dictis amaris, Ov. Of conduct: *morose, ill-natured, irritable:* mulieres, Ter.: amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *âma-s, ama-s*, raw; Gr. ὠμό-ς, id.] (Hence, Fr. *amer.*)

ămāsius, ii, *m.* [amo] *a lover, sweetheart*, Pl.

ămātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making love, an amour, an intrigue:* Pl.

ămātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a lover, a friend:* vir bonus amatorque noster, *a friend of mine*, Cic.: amatores Catoni desunt, *i.e. readers of his writings*, id. **2.** *a gallant, paramour:* mulierum, Pl.

ămātorcŭlus, i, *m. dim. a little, pitiful lover*, Pl.

ămātōrĭē, *adv. amorously*, Pl.: Cic.

ămātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [amo] *loving, amorous:* medicamentum, *a philtre*, Suet. Also, amatorium, as *subst.*, Plin.

ămātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a sweetheart, a mistress:* Pl.: Mart.

amb, v. ambi.

ambactus, i, *m. a vassal, a dependent upon a lord:* plurimos ambactos habent, Caes. [= Goth. *and-bahts*, a servant, O. H. G. *am-baht.*]

amb-ăd-ĕdo, *3. v. a. to eat* or *gnaw around, to eat up entirely:* (fig.) Pl.

ambāges, is, *f.* (found only in *Abl. sing.; plur.* complete, *Gen.* ambagum) [amb or ambi and ago] *a going around, a roundabout way, a winding:* variarum ambage viarum (of the labyrinth), Ov.: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: of speech: *a turning, shifting* or *shuffling; roundabout rambling stories, quibbles:* ambages mihi narrare occipit, Ter.: longae ambages, *a long and involved story*, Virg.: ne te longis ambagibus morer, *to cut the matter short*, Hor. **2.** *obscurity, ambiguity:* immemor ambagum (of the Sphinx), Ov. Of oracles: ea ambage Chalcedonii monstrabantur, *in dark, mysterious phrase*, Tac.: per ambages, *in an enigmatical manner*, Liv.

amb-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, *3. v. a.: to eat* or *gnaw around, to waste, consume* (very rare): robora ambesa flammis, *charred by fire*, Virg.

ambēsus, *Part.* (ambedo).

ambi, abbrev. **amb, am, an,** *insep. prep. around, round about:* before vowels gen. amb: ambages: before consonants, ambi, am, an: ambivium, amburo, anquiro. [Cf. Gr. ἀμφί; O. H. G. *umpi;* N. H. G. *um.* The word is cogn. with ambo, q. v.]

amb-ĭgo, (*no perf.*) *3. v. n.* [ago] *to wander about, go around:* rare in lit. sense: ambigens patriam et declinans, *going round about and avoiding the main streets of his native city*, Tac.

Fig.: *to hesitate, to be in doubt, suspense*, etc. (in this sense, in Cic. always *impers.* or *pass.*): *it is disputed, is doubtful*, ambigitur, Cic.: cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. **II.** *dispute, wrangle, go to law*, Cic.

ambĭgŭē, *adv. ambiguously, doubtfully:* Cic. **2.** *indecisively:* pugnare, Tac.

ambĭgŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ambiguus] *ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning:* nominis, Cic.

ambĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambigo] *shifting from one side to another, changeable:* per ambiguum favorem, *by showing equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv.: ambiguus Proteus, *of varying form*, Ov. **II.** *uncertain, doubtful:* Salamis (there being *two places of the same name*), Hor.: Virg.: haud ambiguus rex, i. e. *sure of becoming king*, Liv. *Neut.* as subst., esp. after *prep.:* in ambiguo servare, *to keep a thing in doubt*, Hor. **III.** Of speech: *obscure, dark, ambiguous:* scriptum ambiguum, Cic. Subs.: ambiguum, i, *n. an obscure, dark saying:* ambiguorum complura sunt genera, id. **IV.** Of conduct: *vacillating, wavering, untrustworthy:* esse ambigua fide, Liv.: domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. Of fortune: *changing, fickle:* ambiguarum rerum sciens, Tac. In Tac. with *Gen.:* pudoris ac metus, *wavering between.*

amb-ĭo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (from eo, but conjugated regularly throughout: *part. perf.* ambītus: *Past Imperf.*, however, ambibat is found as well as ambiebat) *to go around* or *about:* Cic.: Ov. **II.** *to surround, encompass:* insula quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell.: clipei oras ambiit auro, *encompassed the rim with gold*, Virg. **III.** Of candidates for office: *to go about canvassing, to solicit*, etc.: with *Acc.* of persons whose votes are asked, Cic.: Sall.: also absol. Cic.: Pl. With *Acc.* of the office: magistratum sibi, Pl. **IV.** In gen.: *to court, entreat, solicit:* reginam ambire affatu, Virg. With ut and *Subj.:* ambienti, ut legibus solveretur, Suet. With *Inf.:* donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac.

ambĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ambio] *a going round*, esp. *of candidates for office: canvassing* (by lawful means, whilst *ambitus* implies unlawful means): Cic.: cretata ambitio, *white-liveried* (from a candidate *wearing a white dress*), Pers. **II.** In gen.: *a striving for favour* or *good-will, love of popularity:* ambitione labi, Cic.: Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *by great importunity*, Nep. (or perh. *in a very ostentatious way*, v. infr. IV.): ambitione relegata, *without flattery*, Hor. Hence, *partiality:* jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. **III.** *a seeking after rank, fame*, etc., *ambition:* me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.: ambitio mala, *misguided ambition*, Sall. **IV.** *display, ostentation:* funerum nulla ambitio, *no ostentatious pomp*, Tac. **V.** *great exertion:* Just.

ambĭtĭōsē, *adv. with a wish to please:* corrigere orationem, Cic. **II.** *ambitiously, ostentatiously:* petere regnum, Liv.

ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ambitio] *going around, encompassing, embracing, twining around* (in lit. sense, rare and mostly poet.): lascivis hederis ambitiosior, *more close-clinging*, Hor. **II.** *going about in order to canvass* or *solicit, loving popularity, ambitious;* and, in bad sense, *obsequious, vainglorious*, etc.: ita ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque quotidie persalutet, Cic.: in Graecos ambitiosus, *desirous of the favour of the Greeks*, id.: malis artibus ambitiosus, *seeking to ingratiate oneself*, Tac. Of things: ambitiosae amicitiae, *founded merely on a desire to please, interested*, Cic.: preces, *urgent*, Tac. **III.** *fond of display:* mors, *ostentatious, vain-glorious*, id.: ornamenta, *showy, meretricious*, Hor.: atria, *gorgeous*, Mart. Opp. to utilis (*showy* opp. to *useful*), Quint.

ambītus, a, um, *Part.* [ambio].

ambĭtus, ūs, *m.* [ambio] *a going around, circuit, revolution:* per amoenos ambitus, *windings of a river*, Hor.: Cic. **II.** Rhetor. *t. t.:* a

period: perfectus et completus ambitus, id.: also *periphrasis, circumlocution* = ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. **III.** *circumference, edge:* ambitus parmae, Plin.: Suet. **IV.** *the space left round a house:* Cic. **V.** *unlawful canvassing for an office,* esp. by bribery (see ambitio): legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic.: ambitus or de ambitu accusare, *to accuse of bribery,* id. (On the laws against *ambitus,* v. Smith's Ant. 18 *seq.*) **VI.** *ostentation, vanity, parade* (for ambitio IV., rare): relinque ambitum: tumida res est, vana, ventosa: Sen. Of speech: *bombast, verbiage:* ambitu rerum, Quint.

ambō, bae, bō and bŏ, *num.* (*Dat.* and *Abl.* pl. ambobus, ambabus; *Acc. pl.* ambo and ambos; ambo was the old form, like Gr. ἄμφω; Cic. never uses ambos: ambo for ambae, Pl.) *both* (i.e. *two together;* whilst uterque means *both considered separately,* or *as individuals*): ambo accusandi estis, Ter.: una salus ambobus erit, Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἄμφω. Lat. *ambi* (Gr. ἀμφί) is cogn.] (Hence O. Fr. *ambes.*)

ambrŏsĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀμβροσία, *the food of the gods,* nectar being their *drink:* Cic.

ambrŏsĭus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμβρόσιος, *immortal, divine:* hence *lovely beyond expression,* oft. with additional idea of fragrance (mostly poet.): comae, Virg.

ambūbāja, ae (usu. in *plur.,* ambubajae, ārum), *f. a Syrian musician and courtesan:* ambubajarum collegia, Hor. [From Syr. *anbūba* or *anbūbaya,* tibia, fistula, *a pipe.*]

ambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ambulo] *a walking about, a walk:* ambulationem postmeridianam conficere, Cic.

II. Meton.: *a place for walking, a promenade:* Id.

ambŭlātĭuncŭla, ae, *dim. f.* (rare) *a short walk:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *a small place for walking:* id.

ambŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [ambulo] *one who walks about, an idler, lounger:* villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato. **II.** *a pedlar, a costermonger:* Mart.

ambŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (rare), *moveable:* turres, Hirt.

ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.;* opp. to *sitting, standing, or other modes of locomotion:* Pl.: Cic. *Pass. impers.* satis jam ambulatum est, *we have walked enough,* Cic.: oft. of walking *for exercise or pleasure,* id. **II.** *to travel, make a voyage,* etc.: biduo, aut triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare, Cic.: bene ambula, a form of bidding farewell (*a pleasant journey to you*): bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Ambulare in jus, *to go to law,* id. **2.** Of inanimate things (rare): amnis, qua naves ambulant, *go to and fro,* Cato. **3.** *Act.:* with acc. of such words as *iter, mare,* etc., *to navigate, traverse,* etc.: maria, *to walk the seas* (*of Xerxes*), Cic.: perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. [Denom. verb from ambulus (in funambulus), which is for *ambi-bu-lus, bu* being the root syll., and representing *ba* in βα-ίν-ω, be-to, ar-bi-ter.]

ambūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a.* [doubtful whether amb-uro or am-buro], *to burn around, to scorch:* Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus (*singed, scorched*) incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.: Ov. Also appy. of *entire combustion:* Cic. (see Cic. Sext. 58, Long). Hence ambustum, i, *n. Medic. t. t.: a burn:* inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. Meton.: *to nip* or *wither with cold:* ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. **II.** Fig.: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, *the charred remains* (*half destroyed*), Cic.

ambustus, *Part.* [amburo].

ămellus, i, *m. the purple Italian star-wort:* Aster amellus, Linn.: Virg.

ā-mens, entis [a, mens] *Adj. out of one's senses, mad, frantic:* homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. With *Abl.:* aspectu amens, *distracted at the sight,* Virg.: more fully, amens animi, id. More rarely, *foolish, stupid,* homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Of things: amentissimum consilium, id.

āmentātus, a, um, *Part.* [amento].

āmentĭa, ae, *f.* [amens] *being out of one's senses, distraction, madness:* furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. Also simply, *folly:* Hor.

āmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amentum] *to furnish with a strap* or *thong:* (usu. in *p. part.*) hastae velitibus amentatae traduntur, Cic. Fig. of discourse: amentatae hastae, *ready-made arguments,* id. **II.** Poet.: *to hurl* or *dart the javelin* by means of this thong: jaculum, Lucan.

āmentum, i, *n. a strap* or *thong* attached to a spear, and used for throwing the missile (Smith's Ant. 200): epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. **II.** *a shoe-tie:* soleae sine amento, Plin. [For *ap-mentum.* The root *ap,* to connect, is seen in ap-ere, ap-isci, ap-tus, and copula (for co-ap-ula).]

āmes, ĭtis, prob. *m. a pole for spreading bird-nets:* aut amite levi rara tendit retia, Hor. [For *ap-mes;* v. amentum. For the form cf. li-mes, ter-mes.]

ămēthystĭnus, a, um, *adj. of the colour of amethyst,* Juv.

ămēthystus, i, *f.* = ἀμέθυστος, *the amethyst,* Plin.

amfractus, v. anfr.

ămīca, ae, *f.* [amicus] *a female friend:* amicae, cognatae, Ter. **II.** *a mistress, concubine:* sive ista uxor sive amica est, id.

ămīcē, *adv. in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably:* amice et benevole facere, Cic.: *sup.* Cic.

ăm-ĭcĭo, ĭcui *or* ixi, ictum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut.* amicibor, Pl.) *to throw around, to wrap about* (properly of upper garments), *or* pass. *to veil* or *throw around oneself:* pallium (*mantle, cloak*), quo amictus esset, Cic. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, *wrapt, shrouded,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to veil, cover, wrap up:* amicitur vitibus arbor, Ov. [*Am* or *amb* and *jacio:* the *j* has been dropped as in ob-icis, v. obex.]

ămīcĭter, *adv.* [amicus] *in a friendly manner,* Pl.

ămīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (*Gen. sing.* amicitiāī, Lucr.) [id.] *friendship:* est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Fig.: of plants: as of *the elm and the vine,* Plin. **II.** *a league or alliance between nations:* Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. **III.** Abstract for concrete, esp. in *pl.,* like *relations* for *relatives;* amicitiae = amici, Tac.: Suet.

ămīcĭtĭes, ei, *f.*= amicitia: Lucr.

ămictus, a, um, *Part.* [amicio].

ămictus, ūs, *m.* [amicio] prop. *the act of wrapping around;* hence, *manner of* (*outer*) *dress,* amictum imitari, *to copy any one's style of dress,* Cic.: status, amictus, *attitude and drapery* (*of a statue*), id. **II.** *the garment or dress itself* (chiefly poet.): duplex, *double, thick,* Virg.: Ov. **III.** Fig.: nebulae amictus, *wrapping, envelope of cloud,* Virg.

ămīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* of amica, *a mistress:* de amicula rixatus, Cic.

ămīcŭlum, i, *n.* [amicio] *a mantle, cloak:* agreste duplex amiculum, Nep.

ămīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amicus] *a little friend, a dear friend:* quid de Docimo amiculo meo? Cic.

ămīcus, a, um, *adj.* [amo] *friendly, kind, fond of,* with *prep.* or *Dat.:* animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter.: tribuni sunt nobis amici, Cic.: amica luto sus, *fond of the mire,* Hor. Amicum est mihi, *it pleases me:* nec Dis amicum est nec mihi, *it is neither the will of the gods nor mine,* Hor. Comp. Cic. Freq. as noun: v. foll. art.

ămīcus, i, *m.* [id.] (*Gen. plur.* amicûm, Ter.) *a friend:* ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic. Also for patronus, *patron, protector:* amicus potens, Hor. And for socius, *companion, comrade:* trepido fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. **2.** In and after the Aug. per., *a courtier,* or *minister of a prince:* fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, Nep. (Hence, Fr. *ami.*)

āmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amitto] *a losing, a loss:* oppidorum, Cic.

āmissus, a, um, *Part.* [amitto].

āmissus, ūs, *m.*, for the more usu. amissio, *a loss:* Siciliae, Nep.

ămīta, ae, *f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt* (the mother's sister is called matertera): Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *tante,* Old Fr. *ante;* Eng. *aunt.*)

ā-mitto, īsi, issum, 3. *v. a.* (amisti sync.=amisisti, Ter.: amissis, sync.= amiseris, Pl.) *to let go, let slip, to dismiss* (freq. in Pl.): stulte feci, qui

hunc (servum) amisi, Pl.: vis me uxorem ducere? hanc amittere? *to turn this woman away*, Ter.: praeda de manibus amissa, *was let slip*, Cic. Fig.: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, *remit, pardon*, Pl.: non amittere tempus quum sit datum, *not to neglect an opportunity*, Cic.: fidem amittere, *to break one's word*, Nep. **II.** *to lose* (sometimes opp. to perdere, *to lose by one's own fault*; but the two words are often confounded): simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter.: classes amissae et perditae, Cic.: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes.: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. Opp. obtinere: litem, *to lose a suit*, Cic.

ammiror and **ammitto**, v. admiror, *etc.*

ammoneo and **ammonitrix**, v. admoneo, *etc.*

amnĭcŏla, ae, *com.* [amnis colo] *dwelling* or *growing by a river*: Ov.

amnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amnis] *a rivulet, brook*, Liv.

amnis, is, *m.* (anciently *fem.*: *Abl.* amne, sometimes amni, esp. in the poets): *a stream of water, a broad river; a torrent*; applied by Liv. to the Po; but the word has always a poetic cast, the usu. prose equivalent being fluvius: profluus amnis aut vix aut nullo modo corrumpitur, Cic.: ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg.: secundo amni, *down the stream*, id.: adverso amne, *up the stream*, Curt. Of the *ocean*, like Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός: oceani amnis, *the ocean-stream*, Virg. Poet.: Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. (poet.) **II.** Meton.: *anything flowing, a stream*: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

ămo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (amasso = amavero, Pl.) *to love, to have a warm, hearty affection for*: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, *to love each other heartily*, Pl.: amare aliquem ex animo, Cic. (Amare and diligere are often contrasted, the former denoting a warmer feeling: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. The phrase amare et diligere, *to love and esteem*, is often found, id.) **2.** *to be in love, have a love affair*, Ter. **3.** Used in oaths or strong asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament *or* amabunt, *so help me God*; i.e. *most assuredly*: ita me dii amabunt, Pl.: Ter. Also ellipt.: ita me Juppiter! *sc.* amet *or* amabit, Pl. **II.** Of things: *to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in*: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus amare, Cic.: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. And with *Inf.* as object (poet.): hic ames dici pater atque princeps, id. **III.** amare aliquem de *or* in aliqua re, quod, *etc.*, *to be obliged to one for something, to be thankful*: de rauduscule multum te amo, Cic.: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, id. Absol.: bene facis: merito te amo, Ter. Hence in entreaties, amabo, *or* amabo te (never vos), lit. *I shall be much obliged*, may often be translated by, *be so good, I pray*, etc.: amabo te, advola, Cic. With *ut* or *ne*: amabo ut illuc transeas, Ter.: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, *pray do not . . .*, Cic. **IV.** With *Inf.*: *to be wont* or *accustomed* (like Gr. φιλεῖν): aurum per medios ire satellites amat, *is wont to make its way*, Hor.: quae ira fieri amat, *is wont to have done*, Sall. (Hence Fr. *aimer*.)

ămoenē, *adv.* [amoenus] *pleasantly, sweetly*: Pl.; Gell.; Plin.

ămoenĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amoenus] *pleasantness, delightfulness, a delight, a pleasure*: hortorum, Cic. **2.** As a term of endearment in Pl.: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis?

ămoenus, a, um, *adj. pleasant, delightful, charming* (mostly of sensible objects): locus, Cic.: loca amoena, voluptaria, Sall.: rus, Hor.: aquae, aurae, id. In Tac., amoena, *n. plu. pleasant places*: per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae. **2.** Of abstract things: vita, Tac. **3.** Of dress: *showy*: cultus amoenior, Liv. [Most prob. from *amo*.]

ā-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep. to carry away, remove* (*with effort or difficulty*): amoliri omnia, Pl. **2.** *to send away, to get rid of*: uxorem, Tac. **3.** With refl. pron.: *to take oneself off, begone*: hinc vos amolimini, Ter. **II.** Fig.: *to avert*: in rhetor., *to refute, repel*: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac.: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, *I put aside, lay no stress on*, Liv.

ămōlītus, *Part.* [amolior].

ămōmum or **-on**, i, *n.* = ἄμωμον, *an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam*: Assyrium amomum, Virg.

ămor (old form amos, like honos, labos, colos, *etc.*, Pl.) ōris, *m.* [amo], *love*; (of natural affection among kinsmen, *etc.*; of sexual passion; and of a high degree of friendship). With *in, erga*, or *Gen.*: ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus, Cic.: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id.: ancillae amor, *passion for*, Hor. In plur.: amores hominum in te, *warm affection*, Cic. **2.** Meton., in plur., *the loved object itself*: Pompeius nostri amores, *my darling Pompey*, id. Personified: Amor, *the god of love, Love, Cupid*, Ἔρως: Virg. In plur., *Cupids, Loves*: Ov. **II.** Gen.: *any passionate longing, eager desire*: consulatus amor, Cic.: nummi, Juv.: with ger., habendi, *love of wealth*, Ov. Poet. with *Inf.*: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg.

ămos, v. amor.

āmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amoveo] *a removing, removal* (rare): doloris, Cic.

āmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [amoveo].

ā-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move away, put* or *take away, to remove*: me exinde amovit loco, Pl.: testem, *to get rid of*, Ter.: Cic. With refl. pron.: *to retire, withdraw*: te hinc amove, Ter.: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. Fig.: *to lay aside, to cast off*: libidinem, odium, cupiditates omnes amovere, Cic. Phr.: amoto ludo, *jesting apart*, Hor. **II.** *to take away by stealth*: euphem. for *furari, furtum facere*: boves per dolum amotas, *purloined*, Hor. **III.** *to banish*, Tac.

amphĭbŏlĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀμφιβολία: in rhet., *ambiguity, double-meaning*, Cic.

amphĭthĕātrum, i, *n.* = ἀμφιθέατρον: lit., *a double theatre* (the ancient theatres being usually of a form approaching that of a semicircle) *an amphitheatre, a circular* or *oval building for public spectacles*: Plin.: Tac. (For an account of the Roman amphitheatres, v. Smith's Ant. 21.)

amphŏra, ae (*Gen. pl.* as a measure, usually amphorûm), *f.* = ἀμφορεύς, *a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles* or *ears*, for liquids, esp. wine; *a flagon, pitcher, jar*, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 23): amphora coepit institui, *a vase*, Hor. Meton.: for the *wine* contained therein: id. For oil: amphorae oleariae, Cato: for honey: aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor. **II.** *a measure for liquids*, also called quadrantal = 48 sextarii, or about 6 gallons: Cic. N.B.—The amphora was used as *the standard measure of a ship*, as we speak of a ship of so many *tons* burden: navem, quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv.: Cic. (amphorûm).

amplē, *adv. abundantly, richly, splendidly*: exornare ample magnificeque triclinium, Cic.: elate et ample loqui, *sublimely*, id.: v. amplius.

am-plecto, v. amplector.

am-plector, xus, 3. *v. dep.* (*act.* form **amplecto**: amplectitote crura fustibus, Pl. In pass.: id.) Lit. *to wind*, or *twine around, to encompass, encircle*: of living beings: *to clasp, embrace*: amplectimur tibi genua, Pl.: serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, *coiling round*, Lucr.: manibus saxa, *to grasp*, Liv.: ille me amplexus atque osculans fiere prohibebat (in this sense usu. complector), Cic. **2.** In wider sense, *to include, take in*: quindecim millia passuum circuitu amplexus, hoc spatio pabulabatur, Caes.: Tac. **II.** Fig., *to embrace* or *grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend*: omnia consilio, *to take everything into consideration*, Cic. In discourse, *to discuss, to handle, to comprise*: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. **2.** *to comprehend under a term* (usu. complector): quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, id. **3.** *to embrace in our affection, to love, cherish, esteem*: me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur, id.: plebem, *to take the side of*, id.: hoc se amplectitur uno, *values, esteems himself*, Hor.

amplexo, v. amplexor.

amplexor, ātus, 1. *v. freq. dep.* (act. form **amplexo,** analogous to amplecto, in Pl., Attius, Lucil., and Petr.) [amplector] *to encircle; embrace fondly:* aram amplexantes, Pl.: osculari atque amplexari, *to kiss and caress,* Ter.: inimicum meum amplexabantur, *were showing every mark of affection for him,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to love, esteem warmly:* Appius totum me amplexatur, id.

amplexus, a, um, *Part.* [amplector].

amplexus, ūs, *m.* [amplector] *an encircling, surrounding, embrace:* terrarum, Lucr.: serpentis, Cic. Esp. of *caresses:* cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Virg.: Ov.

amplĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amplio]. Legal *t. t., an adjournment of the hearing of a case to another day:* the judex announced this adjournment by the word "amplius." The "ampliatio" was an adjournment to any day which the judex might please: cf. comperendinatio.

amplĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amplifico] *a widening, an increasing, enlarging:* pecuniae, Cic. **2.** Rhetor. *t. t., a heightened description: an amplification,* id.

amplĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enlarger, an amplifier* (rare): rerum, Cic.

amplĭfĭcē, *adv. splendidly,* Cat.

amplĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amplus facio] *to widen, to extend, enlarge:* divitias, Cic.: sonum, *to strengthen, increase,* id.: urbem, id. **2.** Rhetor. *t. t., to heighten and set off; to amplify, dilate upon:* amplificare rem ornando, id.

amplĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amplus] *to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase:* rem, Hor. Fig.: ampliare nomen, *to render glorious,* Mart. **II.** *to adjourn the hearing of a case.* Legal *t. t.,* ampliare aliquem or causam: potestas ampliandi, Cic.: v. ampliatio.

amplĭter, *adv. greatly, amply, abundantly, magnificently,* Pl.

amplĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [amplus] *width, breadth, size, bulk:* cornuum, Caes. **II.** Of mental and moral qualities, *etc.: greatness:* amplitudo animi, Cic. **2.** *dignity, grandeur, importance:* homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, id.: propter amplitudinem civitatis, Caes. **3.** In rhet.: *copiousness and dignity of expression:* Platonis, Cic.

amplĭus, *adv.* (*comp.* of ample) *more, longer, further:* (usually of time and number) freq. used without quam, the case not being affected by the omission: also in the usual construction with quam or Abl.: amplius centum cives Romani, *more than* 100, Cic.: duo haud amplius millia peditum, 2000 *and no more,* Liv.: amplius horis quattuor, Caes.: de sepulcris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, *nothing more than this, etc.,* Cic.: felices ter et amplius, *thrice and more than thrice happy,* Hor. **2.** *besides, moreover* = praeterea, insuper; nihil dico amplius, *I say nothing further,* Cic. **3.** nihil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that nothing remains to be stated: sese ipsum abs te repetit: nihil amplius, *that is the whole case,* id. **4.** also ellipt.: si nihil amplius, like si nihil aliud *sc.* possit: excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem? *if no other course remains open,* Ov. **II.** Amplius, legal *t. t.* pronounced by the judex, on adjourning the hearing of a case, (vide ampliatio): Cic. Also, amplius non petere: *to bring no further action, to make no further claim:* id. And polit. *t. t.* of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposal, but made an addition to it: Servilio assentior et hoc amplius censeo, *I propose this addition,* id.

amplus, a, um, *adj.* Of space: *large, wide, spacious, roomy:* amplissima curia et amplissimum gymnasium, Cic.: porticus, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *abundant, great, large:* pabula, Lucr.: Galli ampliores copias exspectabant, Caes.: amplissima dies horarum quindecim, *the longest day,* Plin. And of abstract things, passions, *etc.:* amplior potentia, Plin.: haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter.: pro viribus amplis, *in proportion to the great strength,* Lucr. Also in *compar. n.,* amplius, as subst. (not to be confounded with the *adv.*), *more:* daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Also with *Gen.:* amplius obsidum, *a larger number of,* Caes. **III.** *important, entitled to consideration:* familia, *highly respectable,* Cic.: civitas, *important, influential,* Caes. **IV.** *magnificent, splendid, glorious, renowned, distinguished:* ne ullum munus aedilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic.: praemia, id.: amplissimo genere natus, Caes.: amplissimi honores, *the most exalted honours,* Cic. Hence, amplissimus, as a title for persons high in office: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, id. **V.** Of language, *complimentary:* amplissimis verbis, id. **VI.** In Rhet., amplus orator, *who speaks with dignity and fulness,* id. [From *am* = ambi, with the same *plus* as in duplus, triplus, cogn. with Gr. πολύς, Lat. *pleo, plenus,* Goth. *full-s,* Eng. *full.*]

ampulla, ae, *f. a globular vessel for holding liquids, a flask, bottle, jar, pot,* etc. (sometimes of leather), Cic. **II.** Meton.: of inflated discourse, *bombast:* ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. [For *amporula,* dim. of *ampora* (so ἀμφορεύς was Latinized in the time of Pl.).]

ampullācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ampulla] *pertaining to a flask, bottle-shaped* or *globular:* pira, Plin.

ampullārĭus, i, *m.* [id.] *a flask-maker:* Pl.

ampullor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id. II.] *to employ a bombastic style,* ampullari in tragica arte, *to strut and mouth,* Hor.

ampŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amputo] *a pruning, lopping off:* sarmentorum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *the part cut off, a cutting:* Plin.

am-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut away* or *off, to lop off, prune;* esp. of plants: vitem ferro, Cic.: caput, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *to curtail, shorten, remove:* amputata inanitas omnis et error, Cic. In rhet., amputata loqui, *to speak unconnectedly,* id.

ămurca, ae, *f.* [from Gr. ἀμόργη] *scum of olive-oil:* Virg.

ămussis, is, *f.* (acc. amussim), *a rule, level or square,* Varr. Hence, ad amussim (and as one word), *according to rule or level, i.e. accurately, exactly,* Gell. Also, examussim, in same sense, Pl.

ămussĭto, are, 1. *v. a.* [amussis] *to make according to rule, accurately, nicely:* amussitata indoles, Pl.

ămygdălum, i, *n. an almond, an almond kernel,* Ov.

ămystis, idis, *f.* (ἀμυστί, without closing the mouth) *a long draught, the emptying of a cup at one draught:* Hor.

ăn, *conj.* It introduces the second and succeeding members in a disjunctive (double) interrogation, or in sentences implying doubt; *or, or whether:* in disjunctive interrogations. Direct: dicam huic an non dicam? Ter.: Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. **2.** Indirect: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, Sall. An potius, *or rather:* an id flagitium est, an potius haec patri aequum est fieri? Ter. **3.** When an alternative, or inference is implied from something said before, *an* often appears to introduce a single question; when it may be rendered, *or is it the case, is it then,* etc.: ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jampridem oportebat: an vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? *or is it true that P. Scipio . . ., and shall I . . .?* Cic. **4.** Particular constr.: an non, and in one word, annon, occurs in direct questions more freq. than necne: isne est quem quaero an non? Ter.: utrum nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. An ne, commonly anne, pleon. for an: nec, aequom anne iniquom imperet cogitabit, Pl. **5.** In double questions with num . . . an, the latter is supposed to have an affirmative reply: num quid duas patrias habetis, an est illa patria communis? *is it not on the contrary true that . . .?* Cic. **II.** In disjunctive clauses expressing doubt: *whether:* honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id. **2.** As in such disjunctive clauses the opinion of the speaker himself usually inclines to the second, or that introduced with *an,* the particle *some-*

times has a modified affirmative signif.: *I almost think, it is possible that, perhaps, probably.* (i). usu. with a negative, or word implying doubt in principal clause: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, *I would almost venture to say the most important*, Cic.: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, *perhaps I may say*, Liv. (ii). with negative also in dependent clause: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, *perhaps he would have had no rival*, Cic.

ănăbathrum, i, *n.*=ἀνάβαθρον, *a raised seat at the public games*, Juv.

ănădēmă, ătis, *n.*=ἀνάδημα, *a band for the head, a wreath*: Lucr.

ănăgnostēs, ae, *m.*=ἀναγνώστης, *a reader*: Cic.

ānancaeum, i, *n.*=ἀναγκαῖον (*necessary*), *a large drinking cup, which must be drained at a draught*, Pl.

ănăpaestus, a, um = ἀνάπαιστος, *adj.* pes, *the metrical foot anapaest*: ⏑ ⏑ — (a reversed dactyl), Cic. Neut. as subst., i, *n. sc.* carmen, *an anapaestic poem*, Cic.

ănas, ănătis (*gen. plur.* usu. anatum), *f. the duck*: anatum ova, Cic. [Cf. Gr. νῆττα (for νητ-ια), O.H.G. *anut*, mod. Germ. *ente*.] (Hence, Ital. *anatra*.)

ănătĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anas] *a little duck, a duckling*: Cic. **2.** Term of endearment: *my duckling*: Pl.

ănătīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *pertaining to the duck*, Pl.

ănătŏcismus, i, *m.* = ἀνατοκισμός, *interest upon interest, compound interest*: centesimae cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic.

anceps (anciently ancipes, Pl.: *abl. sing.* ancipiti): cipitis, *adj.* [amb- and caput, v. amb.] *that has two heads, two-headed* (cf. biceps, praeceps, *etc.*): only in the poets: anceps Janus, Ov. of a mountain, *two-peaked*: anceps acumen, id. **II.** In gen. *having two sides, two natures, double*: and of abstract things, *doubtful, uncertain, undecided, changeable*: securis, Ov.: bestiae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes, *amphibious animals*, Cic.: ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, *with two fronts*, Caes.: metus, *fear arising from two opp. sides*, Liv.: jus anceps, *a doubtful point of law*, Hor.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, *to fight with doubtful success*, Liv. **III.** *dangerous, critical* (later): viae, Ov.: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, Tac.

anchora, -alis, v. ancora, *etc.*

ancīle (also ancule), is, *n.* (*gen. plur.* also anciliorum, Hor.): *a small oval shield*: Virg. Esp.: *the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome depended, with the others made exactly like it*, ancilia: Liv.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 326). Adj.: clipeis ancilibus, Juv.

ancilla, ae, *f. dim. a maid-servant, female slave*: ancilla aere empta, Ter.: servi ancillaeque, Cic. [Dim. of *ancula*, cogn. with old verb *anclare* or *anculare*, "to serve."]

ancillāris, e, *adj.* [ancilla] *relating to female servants*: artificium, *maid-servant's work*, Cic.

ancillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little serving-maid, a young female slave*: Ter. Fig.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, *as the hand-maid of eloquence*, Cic.

ancipes, v. anceps.

ancīsus (also amc.), a, um, *Part.* [amb and caedo: there is no such verb as ancido] *cut around* or *away*: omnia ancisa recenti volnere, Lucr.

ancŏra, ae (erroneously written anchora), *f. an anchor*: ancoras jacere, *to cast anchor*, Caes.: consistere ad ancoram, *to lie at anchor*, id.: solvere, *to weigh anchor*, Cic.; tollere, Caes. Fig.: as a symbol of security: *refuge, hope, support*: Sil. [Borrowed from Gr. ἀγκύρα.]

ancŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ancora] *belonging to an anchor*. Hence ancorale, is, *n., a cable*: Liv.

ancŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to an anchor*: funes, *cables*, Caes.

andăbătă, ae, *m. a gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes, a blindfold gladiator*, Cic.

andrŏgўnus, i. *m.* = ἀνδρόγυνος **-gўnē,** es, *f.* -η, *a man-woman, hermaphrodite*: Cic.

ānellus (ann.), i, *m. dim.* [anulus] *a little ring*: Hor.

ānēthum, i, *n. dill, anise*: Virg.

anfractus, ūs, *m.* [*am*=ambi, and *frag* root of frango] *a curving or bending, an orbit*: solis anfractus, *a circuit, revolution*, Cic. Also, *a tortuous, circuitous route*: si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes.: viarum, litorum anfractus, *windings*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: of discourse = ambages: *digression, prolixity*: quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? *beating about the bush*, Cic. Of legal proceedings: *intricacies, prolixity*: judiciorum, id.

angīna, ae, *f.* [ango] *the quinsy*: Pl.

angĭportus, ūs *m.* and angiportum, i, *n. a narrow street, lane* or *alley*: in angiportum quoddam desertum, Ter.: viae omnes angiportusque, *highways and by-ways*, Cic. [The root *ang* means "make narrow:" v. ango: *portus* anciently meant "a passage, a gangway."]

ango, xi, ctum and anxum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* and *sup.*, only in Gram.) *to press tight, to throttle, strangle* (in this signif., poet. or antiquated): angit inhaerens elisos oculos et guttur, *squeezes his eyes out and throttles him*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to cause pain, both physical and mental*, esp. the latter: *to torment, vex, trouble*: hence angi, *to suffer pain*: cura angit hominem, Ter.: cruciatu timoris angi, *to be tormented by an agony of fear*, Cic.: ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat, *or vex by refusing*, Hor. With *de*: de Statio manumisso angor, *I am annoyed about it*, Cic. Angi animi, *to be distressed in mind*: Pl. On the other hand, Cic. says angi animo. [Cf. Gr. ἄγχω, ἀγχόνη, ἄγχι; Goth. *aggvus*, narrow; mod. Germ. *eng*.]

angor, ōris, *m.* = angina [ango] *a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy*: aestu et angore vexata, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *anguish, torment, vexation* (of a transitory nature, whereas *anxietas* is of an abiding nature): differt *anxietas* ab *angore*: neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic.: angorem capere pro amico, *to feel distress* (*anxiety, on his behalf*), id. In plur.: confici angoribus, id.

anguĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis coma] *with snaky hair* (poet.): Gorgon, Ov.

anguĭcŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [anguis] *a small snake*: Cic.

anguĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anguis fero] *serpent-bearing*: caput, Ov.

anguĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [anguis and *gen*, root of gigno] Lit., *snake-born, sprung from a snake* or *dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprang from dragons' teeth: Ov.

anguilla, ae, *f.* [anguis] *an eel*: Juv.: anguilla est, elabitur, proverb, *of a sly, slippery fellow*: Pl.

anguĭmănus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis manus]. Lit. *snake-handed; with serpent arm* (or *trunk*), epith. of the elephant, Lucr.

anguĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis] (rare): *pertaining to the serpent, snaky*: Gorgonis comae, Ov.

anguīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the serpent, snaky*: Cato: Plin. Subst.: anguinum, i, *n.* (*sc.* ovum), *a snake's egg*, id.

anguĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [anguis pes] *snake-footed*, epithet of the giants: Ov.

anguis, is, (*Abl.* angue and angui), *m.* and *f. a snake, a serpent*: femina anguis, mas anguis, Cic. As *fem.*: torta, Ov. Latet anguis in herba, *a snake in the grass*, proverb. for some concealed danger, Virg. **2.** Fig.: for anything odious: odisse aliquem aeque atque angues, Pl. As an emblem (1) of terror: of the head of Medusa, Ov. (2) of rage: the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, id. (3) of art and wisdom: the serpent-team of Medea, id., and of the inventive Ceres, id. **II.** As a constellation = draco, *the Dragon*, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic. **2.**=hydra, *the Hydra, water serpent*: Ov. **3.** *the Serpent*, which Anguitenens carries in his hand, id. [='constrictor,' from root of *ango*; cf. O. H. G. *unc* = Natter.]

anguĭ-tĕnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis

teneo] *serpent-holding*. hence, subst. *the constellation Ophiuchus* = anguifer, *serpent-bearer*, Cic.

angŭlāris, e, *adj.* [angulus] *having corners:* lapis, Cato (later sense, *corner stone*, Vulg.).

angŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [angulo] *made angular, with angles:* Cic.

ang lus, i, *m. an angle, a corner:* obtusus, Lucr.: hujus lateris alter angulus, qui est ad Cantium, *one corner of this side*, Caes.: extremus, *the extreme point, corner*, Ov. **II.** *a retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place:* in angulum abire, Ter.: ille terrarum angulus, *that particular nook of the earth*, Hor. [Cf. ἀγκών, ἀγκύλος; Lat. *uncus* is cogn.]

angustē, *adv. narrowly, sparingly, briefly:* anguste sedere, *to be in close quarters*, Cic.: frumentum angustius provenerat, *more scantily*, Caes.: angustius concluduntur, *more concisely*, Cic.: anguste transportare milites, *packing them close*, Caes.: angustius pabulari, *within narrower limits*, id.

angustĭae, arum, *f. plu.* rare in the sing. angustia, ae [angustus] *a narrow place, a strait, defile:* Corinthus posita in angustiis, Cic.: per angustias Hellesponti, *the straits of the Hellespont*, Suet. Hence, **II.** Fig.: *shortness, narrowness, deficiency, difficulty, perplexity*, etc.: angustiae spiritus, *shortness of breath*, Cic.: pecuniae publicae, *financial straits*, id.: rei frumentariae, Caes. Sometimes *absol.:* ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, *out of my narrow means*, Cic.: in summas angustias adduci, *perplexity*, id. (Hence, Ital. *angoscia*; Fr. *angoisse*.)

angustĭclāvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [angustus clavus] *wearing a narrow stripe of purple*, as a plebeian tribune: Suet.

angusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [angustus] *to make narrow, straiten:* iter, Cat.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [ango]. Of space: *narrow, strait, contracted:* opp. to latus, Cic.: montibus angustis mare continebatur, *confined mountains (leaving but a limited space between them and the sea)*, Caes.: *neut. pl.* with depend. gen., angusta viarum, *narrow parts of the highways=narrow ways* (Gr. constr.), Virg. Fig.: in angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, *etc.: to bring within a narrow compass, reduce to a strait, to restrain, confine*, etc.: in exiguum angustumque concluditur, *is reduced, narrowed down*, Cic. **2.** *short, scanty:* spiritus, *short breath*, id. **3.** *needy, pinching:* pauperies, Hor.: res angusta domi, *mean circumstances (lowly parentage and limited means)*, Juv. **4.** *critical, difficult:* rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, *in straits of fortune*, Hor. *Neut.* as *subst.* esp. after *prep., critical condition, difficulty, danger:* rem esse in angusto, Caes. **5.** *base, petty:* nihil est tam angusti animi, quam amare divitias, Cic. **6.** *subtle, minute:* minutae angustaeque concertationes, id. **7.** of style: *brief, simple:* angusta et concisa oratio, id.

ănhēlĭtus, ūs, *m.* [anhelo] *a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing:* Cic.: sublimi anhelitu, *with uplifted (face and) panting breath*, Hor.: aeger, *painful, distressed breathing*, Virg. **II.** *breathing, breath:* recipere, *to take breath, respire*, Pl. **III.** Fig.: *an exhaling, exhalation:* terrae, Cic.: vini, *fumes*, id.

ănhēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [anhelus] *to draw the breath with difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp*, etc.: nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus, Ov. Fig.: fornacibus ignis anhelat, *roars*, Virg.: Catilinam scelus anhelantem, *breathing out wickedness*, Cic.

ănhēlus, a, um, *adj.* [an (=ἀνά, *up*) and halo] *panting, puffing* (poet.): equi, Virg. **2.** *causing shortness of breath:* cursus, Ov.

ănĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anus] *a little old woman;* esp. with the accessory idea of *credulity* (comp. avia): haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic.

ănĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to an old woman, old womanish:* voltus, Virg.: ineptiae pene aniles, Cic.

ănĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [anilis] *old age of a woman, anility*, Cat.

ănĭlĭter, *adv., like an old woman:* superstitiose atque aniliter dicere, Cic.

ănĭma, ae, *f.* (*gen.* animāī, Lucr.): *air, a breeze, wind* (in this sense mostly poet.): impellunt animae lintea, Hor.: ignes animaeque, Virg. **II.** *the air*, as an element (rare): Cic. Hence, **III.** *the breath* (most freq. sense): animam compressi, *held my breath*, Ter.: gravitas animae, *bad (smell of) breath*, Plin.: animam recipe, *take breath*, Ter. Fig.: anima amphorae, *the fumes of wine*, Phaedr. **IV.** *the principle of animal life*, dist. from animus, *the spiritual principle of life, the rational soul:* sine animo anima est debilis, Att.: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, *mere existence*, Sall.: adimere animam, Pl.: extinguere, *to deprive of life*, Ter.: relinquere, *to die*, id.; edere, Cic.: animam agere, *to be in the agonies of death:* id. As a term of endearment: *my life, my soul*, vos meae carissimae animae, *dearest souls!* id. Prov.: animam debere, *to owe his very life*, of one deeply in debt: Ter. **2.** *an animal, a living being:* esp. of men: egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Hence also, *souls separated from the body, manes:* tu pias laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. **3.** Sometimes including the sense of animus: *the (entire) soul of man:* anima rationis consiliique particeps, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ἄνεμος; Goth. *uz-ana*, I breathe out, expire.] (Hence, Fr. *âme*.)

ănĭmadversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [animadverto] *the perception* or *observation of an object, attention:* notatio naturae et animadversio, *observation of nature*, Cic.: animadversio et diligentia, *attention and diligence*, id.: and in gen. *inquiry:* quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. **II.** *reproach, censure, punishment* (comp. animadverto, III.): paterna, *a father's chastisement*, Cic.: censoria, with reference to *the censors' power of degrading a man*, id.

ănĭmadversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an observer* (rare): Cic.

ănĭmadverto (vort.), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in anteclass. per.: cf. adverto *no.* 2] (scarcely found in any poet except Ter. and Virg.) *to turn or bend the mind to, to give heed to, to attend to, to consider, observe:* dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias, *causes your conduct to be noticed*, Cic. Of the lictor, whose duty it was to see that the consul received due homage, as he passed by, *etc.:* consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, *bade him take heed*, Liv. (cf. Smith's Ant. 239). **II.** *to remark, notice, understand, perceive* (as the result of attention): animadvertis horum silentium? *do you mark the silence of those present?* Cic.: animadvertit Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, *he observed that . . .*, Caes. **III.** *to punish, blame*, etc.: ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est, *deserves to be punished*, Ter. Esp. in aliquem animadvertere: Cic.: in filium patrio jure, *to punish a son by paternal right (prerogative)*, Liv.: Caes. Absol.: *to inflict capital punishment:* in aliquem, Tac.

ănĭmāl, ālis, *n.* [animalis], *a living being, an animal:* Cic.: fera animalia, *wild*, Tac. Of man: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Of the universe: hunc mundum animal esse, *an animated being*, id. Opp. to man: multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Varr. Hence, contemptuously of a man, *a brute* (so pecus, udis: q. v.): funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, Cic. (Hence, Fr. *aumailles*, "black cattle.")

ănĭmālis, e, *adj.* [anima], *of air, aërial:* natura vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic. **II.** *living:* corpora, Lucr.: quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea transit, *a kind of animated intelligence*, Cic.

ănĭmans, antis, *Part. adj.* [animo] *animate, living:* Cic. **II.** Subst.: *any living being; an animal.* (Gender *m. f.* or *n.: Gen. plur.* animantum, Lucr.; but -ium, Cic.): alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, *for one creature to live by the death of another*, Ov. Poet.: of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro quemquam animantem, *ne living being*, Hor.

ănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the bestowal of life* (extremely rare): meton. *the living being itself:* Cic.

ănĭmātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *animated.* ||. *Adj. disposed, minded:* animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.: male animatus erga principem, *disloyal to*, Suet.: Cic. With *Inf.:* si quid animatus es facere, Pl. **2.** *courageous, stout-hearted* (=animosus): more fully animatus probe, id.

ănĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [anima] lit. *to fill with breath* or *air:* hence, *to make alive, animate:* formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. Poet.: animare in aliquid, *to transform a lifeless object to a living being:* guttas animavit in angues, Ov. ||. *to endow with, to temper:* utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, *endowed and moulded according to the climate*, Cic.

ănĭmōsē, *adv. courageously:* animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic. ||. *ardently, eagerly:* id. *Comp.:* Sen. *Sup.* Suet.

(1.) **ănĭmōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [anima] *full of air, airy:* animosa guttura, *through which the breath passes*, Ov. Of the wind, *blowing violently:* Eurus, Virg.

(2.) **ănĭmōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [animus] *full of courage, spirited:* joined with fortis, *spirited and brave*, Cic.: Hor.: quadrupedes animosos, *i.e.*, equos, *mettlesome*, Ov. ||. Poet.: *proud*, with *Abl.:* en ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, *proud to have borne you*, Ov. |||. *ardent, eager:* corruptor, *a bold, unscrupulous, briber*, Tac.

ănĭmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anima] *a little soul, life, courage:* quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *as it were a little drop of life, refreshment*, Cic.

ănĭmŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [animus] only in voc.: mi animule! *dear heart! darling:* Pl.

ănĭmus, i, *m.* [v. anima] *the spiritual principle of life in man, the rational soul* (opp. to *anima*, the principle of animal life), *the soul*, as a whole: immortalis, Cic. In more restricted sense, for the separate faculties of the soul: as the will, the passions, and the reason or understanding. When mens and animus occur together, animus denotes *impulse*, mens rather *the habit and character* of a man: ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus (*spirit*), sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens (*character, disposition*) eorum est, Caes. |. With special reference to *will, purpose, desire:* istum exheredare in animo habebat, *he intended*, Cic.: so, sibi esse in animo, Caes.: fuerat animus conjuratis bona publicare, *the conspirators had intended*, Suet. Sometimes without dat. expr.: perficere est animus, *it is my intention*, Virg. ||. *Of the affections, inclinations, passions.* **1.** In gen., *heart, disposition*, or *character:* animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, *character*, Cic. Fig.: of plants: haec quoque exuerint silvestrem animum, *put off their wild nature*, Virg. **2.** of particular passions: (i.) *courage, spirit:* virtute atque animo resistere, *with valour and resolution*, Cic.: bono animo esse, *to be of good courage*, id.: satis animi, *sufficient courage*, Ov. Also for *hope, confidence:* magnus mihi animus est, *I entertain great hopes* (foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*), Tac. (ii.) *haughtiness, pride*, esp. *pl.:* quae civitas est in Asia, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *could contain the arrogance and pride*, Cic. (iii.) *vehemence, wrath:* animum rege, compesce, *rule, curb thy passion* (=iram), Hor.: so *pl.* vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. Fig., of the stormy winds: Aeolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. (iv.) *pleasure, delight, entertainment*, haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *as a pastime or amusement*, Caes. (v.) *temper, disposition towards any one:* hoc animo in nos esse debebis, Cic.: quietum in Teucros animum mentemque benignam, *a peaceful spirit:* Virg. Hence meton., of a beloved person, *my heart, my soul:* salve, anime mi, Pl. |||. *Of the reasoning faculty, the understanding:* **1.** *thought, reflection, attention:* recordari cum animo, Cic.: and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Hence the expressions animum advertere, adjungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, *etc.* **2.** *memory:* ex animo effluere, *to be forgotten*, Cic. **3.** *sense, consciousness:* reliquit animus Sextium, *he fainted away*, Caes. **4.** *opinion, judgment:* mostly in *Abl.*, meo quidem animo *or* meo animo, *in my opinion:* hoc, meo quidem animo, amoris mei signum debet esse certissimum, Cic. **IV.** Sometimes poet. in signif. of anima: *vital power, life:* una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur, Virg. (The phrase ex animi sententia is explained under sententia.) The Gen. (properly Locative) animi, *in mind*, with Adjj. (aeger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, *etc.*), is freq. used both by the poets and historians.

annālis, e, *adj.* [annus] *continuing a year, annual:* tempus, cursus, Varr. ||. *relating to the year* or *the age:* lex, *the law which determined the age necessary for election to any public office:* legibus annalibus grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. |||. Subst. *m. sc.* liber, most freq. in the plur. annales, ium, *sc.* libri, *year-books, yearly records, chronicles, annals:* id. Respecting the annales of the pontiffs, see Smith's Ant. 304.

annascor, v. agnascor.

anne, v. an.

an-necto (adn.), xui, xum, 3. *v. a. to tie on* or *bind to, to attach:* funiculus scapham annexam trahebat, Cic. Fig.: rebus praesentibus annectit futuras, id.

annellus, v. anellus.

annexus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annecto].

annexus (adn.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a tying* or *binding to, a connection:* Tac.

annīsus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

an-nītor (adn.), nisus *or* nixus, 3. *v. dep., to press* or *lean upon:* with *ad* or *Dat.:* natura ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum annititur, Cic.: hasta ingenti annixa columnae, *resting against it*, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to take pains, to exert oneself, strive with a view to something:* with *ut, ne*, or Ger. with *ad:* quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut illi frustra sint, Sall.: ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, id. **2.** With *de:* nisi Bibulus anniteretur de triumpho, Cic. **3.** With *pro:* patres non temere pro ullo aeque annisi sunt, Liv. **4.** With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* Plin. **5.** With *Inf.:* annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. **6.** *Absol.:* annitente Crasso, *by his influence*, Sall.

annĭversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus verto] *annual, yearly:* sacra, Cic.: (caeli) vicissitudines, *the annually recurring seasons*, id.

annixus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

an-no (adn.), 1. *v. n. to swim to, near*, or *towards:* with *ad, Dat.* or *Acc.:* naves annare, Caes.: terrae, Virg.: ad litus, Gell. *Absol.:* plures annabunt thynni, *will flock to the nets*, Hor. Fig., *to approach by sea, in ships:* ad urbem, Cic.

annon, v. an.

annōna, ae, *f.* [annus, like pomona from pomum] *the year's produce;* esp. *agricultural produce, grain:* annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, *farm-produce does not fetch high prices*, Cic.: of other commodities: salaria, *the yield of salt*, Liv.: lactis, *of milk*, Col. ||. Meton. *the price of corn or other things, market rate:* gravis, *high prices*, Pl.: cara, Cic. (opp. to vilitas, *low prices*): annonam incendere, *to cause a rise in prices*, Varr. Fig.: vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, *small indeed is the cost of friends*, i. e. *a friend is easy to gain*, Hor.

annōsus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *full of years, aged, old:* anus, Ov.

annŏtātio, ōnis, *f.* [annoto] *an annotation, remark;* Plin. Ep.

annōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [annus, formed like horno-tinus, diu-tinus] *a year old, of last year* (rare): naves, *the ships used in the former year*, Caes.

annōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to note down, remark; take notes of:* librum, Suet.: Plin. Ep.

annularius, annulatus, annulus, v. anul., *etc.*

an-nŭmĕro (adn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count out* (*money*) *to, to pay:* Cic. ||. *to add to, to reckon with:* with *Dat.:* his libris annumerandi sunt sex de republica, *must be added*, id. With

in: in grege annumeror, *I am numbered with the multitude*, Id.

an-nuntĭo (adn.) less correctly **annuncĭo** (adn.), 1. *v. a. to bring news, make known, proclaim:* Plin.

an-nŭo (adn.), ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. n. to nod at, to nod to:* simulac annuisset, *at his first nod*, Cic.: Pl. **II.** *to nod assent, approve, consent:* petenti annuit, *she nodded assent to the prayer*, Virg.: coeptis adnue, *smile on our undertakings*, Id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv. **III.** With *Acc.* and *Dat.: to promise to grant:* caeli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. **IV.** *to designate by a nod* or *wink:* quos iste annuerat, Cic. **V.** *to state, declare* (late): falsa annuere, Tac. [Root *nu:* v. abnuo.]

annus, i, *m. a year:* anno exeunte, *at the end of the year*, Cic.: ineunte, *at the beginning*, Suet.: poet. anno pleno, *at the close of*, Hor. Adverbial phrases: **1.** anno, *a year ago, last year:* quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno, Pl.: qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint, *for almost a whole year*, Liv.: *in each year, yearly*, Plin. *In* is freq. added with the adverbial numerals: ter in anno, Cic. **2.** annum, *a year, during a whole year:* matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv. **3.** ad annum, *a year hence, for the coming year:* faciendum est ad annum, Cic. **4.** in annum, *for a year:* prorogatum in annum imperium est, *continued for another year*, Liv. With numerals, annus is used in various phrases to denote *age:* cum annorum octoginta (=octoginta annos natus: v. natus) in Aegyptum ivisset, *at the age of* 80, Nep.: also *Abl.*, hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, *at the age of* 73, Tac. **II.** Poet.: *for a season of the year* nunc formosissimus annus, *now the season is most beautiful*, Virg. **III.** *the produce of the year:* nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, *to wait for a crop*, Tac. **IV.** Poet.: *age, time of life:* rugis integer annus, Prop. **V.** *the legal age for an office:* hoc honore me affecistis prima petitione, anno meo, *in my proper year*, Cic. [Perh. for *amnus*, from *am*=ambi, the meaning being 'a ring, circle'; cf. anulus. Amnus would explain the form *soll-emni-s.*] (Hence, Ital. *annata*, from which Fr. *année*; also *an*, directly from *annus.*)

an-nūto (adn.), 1. *v. n. freq.* [annuo] *to nod often to, to nod to:* Pl.

annŭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *lasting a year, of a year's duration:* tempus, Cic.: magistratus, Caes.: nox erat annua nobis, *seemed a year long*, Ov. **II.** *recurring every year, yearly, annual:* commutationes, *the changes of the seasons*, Cic. Phr., annua vice, *annually*, Plin.

an-quīro, quisīvi, ītum, *3. v. a.* [amor amb- quaero] *to seek on all sides, to search after:* anquirere aliquem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to inquire into, to examine:* anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, Id. **III.** Legal *t. t.: to institute an inquiry* or *examination:* de perduellione, Liv. **2.** *to accuse*, with *Abl.* or *Gen.* of the punishment: pecunia (where it is a case for *a fine*), capite or capitis (in a capital case), anquirere, Liv.

ansa, ae, *f. a handle, haft.* Of *an earthen vessel:* Cato. Of *a door:* ostii, Petr. *The loop of a sandal:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *occasion, opportunity* (rare): reprehensionis ansa, *a handle or occasion for*, Cic.

ansātus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa] *having a handle:* vas, Col.: homo (comicè), *with his arms a-kimbo*, Pl.

anser, ĕris, *m.* (*f.* Varr.): *a goose:* Liv.: Hor. [O.L. prob. *hanser:* cf. Sanscr. *hansa-s;* Gr. χήν (for χενς); O.H.G. *gans*, Eng. *gander, goose.*]

antē, *prep.* and *adv.* **A.** *Prep. with Acc.: before, in front of, facing.* **I.** In space, or Fig. in regard to order and preference. **1.** In space: *in front of* (=pro): (α) without motion: ante suum fundum insidias collocare, Cic.: Liv. Fig.: causam ante eum diceret, *before him as judge*, Cic. Hence, homines ante pedes, *servants*, Juv. (β) with motion: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. **2.** Fig.: in regard to order and preference: *before* (=prae): O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo, Virg. Hence, ante esse, *to surpass, excel:* gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. The phrase ante omnia is used adverbially. (i.) *first of all:* Suet. (ii.) comparatively: *above all, especially:* dulces ante omnia Musae, *pleasing above all things*, Virg. (iii.) in discourse: *firstly, in the first place:* ante omnia, quid sit rhetorice, Quint. **II.** In time (the more usual meaning), *before:* ante noctem, Hor.: jam ante Socratem, *even before the time of Socrates*, Cic.: ante has meas literas, *before the receipt of this letter*, Id. So with *perf. part.:* ante decemviros creatos, *before their appointment*, Liv. **2.** Particular phrases: (i.) ante tempus, *before the right time:* ante tempus excitatis suis, Id.: *before the fixed* or *lawful time:* factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, *before the time fixed by the law* (v. annalis), Cic. (ii.) ante diem, poet.: *before the usual time, before the time destined by fate*, Ov. (iii.) ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number are used to denote the day of the month; where the prep. causes the abl. of time to be changed into an acc., as if the word depended upon the prep. Hence, in translating such phrases, diem must be translated by *on the day*, and the prep. ante be transferred to the following acc.: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (*i. e.* ante diem quartum Idus Martias,) *on the 4th day before the Ides of March*, i. e. *the 12th of March*, Liv. As in this constr., the phrase ante diem was considered as one word, it is often found after the prep. *in* or *ex:* caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. Kal. Nov., *had postponed it to the 28th Oct.*, Cic.

B. Used without a case, or adverbially. **I.** In space (α) without motion: *in front:* ab tergo, ante circaque, *behind, in front and around*, Liv. (β) with motion, *forwards:* ingredi non ante sed retro, *not forwards, but backwards*, Cic. **II.** In time: *before* (in the sense of *previously*), either with an *Abl.* of time, or with an *Acc.* depending upon the prep. in syntax, but not in signification: perpaucis ante diebus, *a very few days before*, Id.: ante quadriennium amissus ea, *four years previously*, Tac. With adverbial *Abl.* multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto (more rarely multum and paulum): multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, *long before*, Cic.: permultum ante certior factus eram literis, id. **2.** With *quam* (when the two words come together, they are frequently joined, making what is sometimes called the conjunction antequam), *sooner than, before:* ut te ante videret quam e vita discederet, *before he died*, id.: antequam de incommodis Siciliae dico, id. **3.** In place of an *adj.* (Gr. constr.: rare): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum (τῶν πρὶν κακῶν), *of previous calamities*, Virg.

C. In composition: with verbs, *before*, in place, time and rank: *e. g.:* antecapere, antecedere, antefigere, anteferre, antestare, anteponere. In designations of time often with adjj. and advv.: *e. g.:* antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac. Ante sometimes appears as anti, *e. g.* anticipare: and sometimes with the suffix *d*, *anted* or *antid.* [Cogn. with Gr. ἀντί, ἄντα, *over against, before:* Germ. *ant-*, in *Ant-wort*, A.-S. *and-* in Eng. *an-swer.*] (Hence, Ital. *anzi.*)

antĕā, *adv. before*, (with ref. to any time, past or pres., whereas antehac means *before this present time, i. e.* with ref. to the speaker): *before this* or *that, aforetime:* et antea laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic.: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt: deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, *at an earlier period . . . subsequently*, Liv.

anteactus, and anteago, better separately, ante actus, ante ago.

antĕ-căpĭo, cēpi, ceptum or captum, *3. v. a. to take beforehand:* multa antecapere, quae bello usui forent, *to have in readiness*, Sall. **II.** *to anticipate*, i. e., *not to wait for*, noctem, id.

antĕcēdens, entis, *Part.* [antecedo.] **II.** *neut. pl.* as subst.: *antecedent causes* (also called antecessiones), Cic.

antĕ-cēdo, essi, essum, *3. v. n. to go before* (in space), *to get the start:* with *Acc.*, or *absol.:* Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. *Absol.:* qui antecesserant, suos adscendentes protegebant, Caes. **II.** *to precede* (in

time): with *Dat.:* Ter.: with *Acc.:* Cels. **III.** Fig.: *to have precedence, to excel, surpass;* with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic.: Veneti usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. *Absol.:* honore et aetate, *to have the advantage in respect of*, Cic.

antĕ-cello (*perf.* and *sup.* not used), 3. *v. n. to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel:* with *Dat.:* Asia facile omnibus terris antecellit, Cic. With *Acc.:* Tac. With *Abl.* of respect: humanitate antecellens, *pre-eminent in refinement*, Cic. [The simple verb *cello* is not found. The root, which means "to project, be prominent," appears in *celsus, excello, collis, culmen, columna, culmus, calamus*, Gr. κολώνη.]

anteceptus, v. antecapio.

antecessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [antecedo] *a going before, preceding*, Cic. **II.** *that which goes before, the antecedent cause:* rerum antecessiones (=antecedentia), id.

antĕcessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who goes before;* hence *milit. t. t.*, antecessores, *the advanced guard:* agminis, Suet. (Hence, Fr. *ancêtres*, and Eng. *ancestors.*)

antĕcursor, ōris, *m. a forerunner.* Hence *milit. t. t.*, antecursores, *the advanced guard, pioneers:* Caes.

antĕdīco and **antedictus,** more correctly ante dico, *etc.*

antĕ-ĕo, īvi *or* ii, 4. *v. n.* (Old forms, antideo=anteeo like antidea for antea, Pl.: antidit=anteit, id.: anteire, trisyl., Lucr.: anteis, anteit, dissyll. Hor. *Pres. Subj. sync.* anteat, Ov.: so also antibo, Tac.: *pluperf. Subj.* antissent, id.: *Inf.* antisse, id.) *to go before, precede:* with *Dat., Acc.*, or *absol.:* praetoribus anteeunt, Cic.: te anteit necessitas, *walks in front of thee*, Hor.: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to excel, surpass:* aliquem sapientia, Ter.: alicui aetate, Cic. Also pass.: se aequales tui abs te anteiri putant, id. **III.** *to anticipate:* aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv.: damnationem anteiit, Tac. **IV.** *to take precedence of, and so to set aside, oppose:* auctoritati parentis anteire, id.

antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bear before:* anteferre fasces, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to set before, prefer:* with *Dat.* and *Acc.:* longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic. **III.** *to anticipate:* id. (dub.)

antĕfixus, a, um, *Part.* [ante and fixus *part.* of figo] *fastened before, nailed to* (rare): truncis arborum ora, Tac. Hence, subst. antefixa, orum, *n. plu., the little ornaments affixed to the cornice of an entablature:* Liv.

antegestus, better separately, ante gestus.

antĕ-grĕdĭor, essus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *to go before, to precede;* with *Acc.*, Cic. Also without obj. expr.: id.

antĕ-hăbĕo, 2. *v. a. to prefer:* incredibilia veris, Tac.

antĕ-hāc (old form antidhac, like antidea for antea.—Antehac, dissyl., Hor.) *before this* (present) *time, formerly, previously* (cf. antea): antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id creptum est, Cic. Sometimes=antea: *previously, before that time:* ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall.

antĕ-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [antefero].

antĕ-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *before daybreak:* tempus, Cic.: cenae, *which continue until daybreak*, id.

antĕ-mĕrĭdĭānus, a, um, *adj. before mid-day, in the forenoon:* sermo, Cic.: literae, *received before mid-day*, id.

antĕ-mitto, 3. *v. a. to send before* (rare for praemitto): Caes.

antĕ-moenĭo, 4. *v. a.* [munio] *to furnish with a wall or rampart in front*, Pl.

antenna (less correctly, antemna), ae, *f. a sail-yard:* Caes.: cornua velatarum antennarum, *the ends of the sail-clad yards*, i. e. *with sails set*, Virg. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 267.) [Prob. for *ante-tenna*, from the root of tendo.]

antĕ-pēs, ĕdis, *m. the fore-foot*, Cic. poet.

antĕ-pīlānus, i, *m.* in pl., *milit. t. t., the soldiers who fought before the* pilani or triarii, i.e., *the hastati and principes*, Liv.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 168).

antĕ-pōno, pŏsui, sĭtum, 3. *v. a.* with *Acc.* and *Dat.: to set* one thing *before another:* equitum locos sedilibus plebis anteponere, Tac.: *of setting food before any one*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to prefer, give the preference:* neque has occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat, *should not be allowed to take precedence of (the invasion of) Britain*, Caes.

antĕ-pōtens, entis, *adj. superior in power, fortune*, etc.: Pl.

antĕquam and **ante quam,** v. ante, B. II. 2.

antes, ium, *m. plu. rows*, or *ranks*, e. g. of vines, Virg.: of soldiers, Cato.

antĕ-signānus, i, *m.* [signum] *that is before the standard;* hence, antesignani *sc.* milites, *a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards*, Caes.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 168). Fig. as subst., in a rhetorical passage, *a prominent man, a leader:* Cic.

ante-sto or **antisto,** stĕti, 1. *v. n. to stand before*, in fig. sense only: *to be foremost, to excel:* usu. with *Dat.:* Cic. (with *Abl.* of respect): also *Absol.:* Lucr.

antestor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [contr. from antetestor] *Legal t. t., to call to witness:* the formula was, "licet antestari?" and was addressed to a bystander by the plaintiff, who, when about to summon a defendant into court, wished to have a witness to the summons: at the same time he touched the ear of the witness: Hor. In Cic. once without respect to judic. proceedings: nae iste te antestaretur, *would appeal to you.*

antĕ-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come before, get the start of:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* tempori, Pl.: consilia et insidias (hostium), *to anticipate, prevent*, Sall. **II.** Fig.: *to exceed, surpass, excel* (very rare): with *Acc.:* nobilitatem, id. *Absol.* beneficia, ubi multum antevenere, *have exceeded the limit*, Tac.

antĕ-verto (**-vor-**), ti, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (as *dep.* Pl.) *to go* or *come before, to precede:* stella tum antevertens, tum subsequens, *now preceding, and now following*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to anticipate, prevent:* usu. with *Dat.:* Ter.: also *Acc.*, Tac. **III.** *to prefer:* omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, *thought it ought to take precedence of all his (other) plans*, Caes.

antĭcĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anticipo] *a preconception, an innate idea:* anticipatio Deorum, Cic.

antĭ-cĭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [*ante*, and *cap* the root of capio] *to take beforehand, to anticipate:* Cic.: anticipata via, *travelled over before*, Ov.

antīcus, a, um, *adj.* [ante] *in front, foremost:* opp. posticus: in anticam partem pelli, *to be carried forwards*, Cic.

antidea, v. antehac.

antĭdŏtum, i, *n.* and **-us** *or* **-os,** i, *f.*=ἀντίδοτον (-ος), *a counterpoison:* Suet. In gen. *an antidote, remedy:* Fig.: adversus Caesarem, Suet.

antĭpŏdes, um, *m. plu.*=ἀντίποδες, *the antipodes.* In Cic. as a Gr. word.

antīquārĭa, ae, *f. a female antiquary*, Juv.

antīquārĭus, ii, *m.* [antiquus] *one who studies antiquities, an antiquary:* Tac.: Suet.

antīquē, *adv., like the ancients*, Hor. *Comp.* antiquius, *more after the ancient manner*, Tac.

antīquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [antiquus] *olden time, antiquity, ancientness:* ultima, *very remote antiquity*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *the history of ancient times:* memoria antiquitatis, id. **2.** abstr. for concr., *men of former times, the ancients:* antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. **III.** *primitive virtue, integrity, honesty*, etc.: gravissimae antiquitatis viri, *men of the most dignified, old-fashioned integrity*, id.

antīquĭtŭs, *adv.* [id.] *in former times, anciently:* Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. **2.** *from ancient times;* hence sometimes with *inde* or *ab . . . . ad:* antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora, Quint. Also in speaking of times comparatively recent: hordeum antiquitus paratum, *for a long time past*, Caes.

antīquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to restore a thing to its former condition.* Only as forensic term: *to reject a bill:*

legem, Cic. (The letter A was used= Antiquo, *I vote against the bill.*)

ănтīquus, a, um, *adj.* [ante; another form of ant-icus: antiquus referring to *time*, anticus to *space*), *former, old, ancient, that was formerly* (opp. to *novus*, as *vetus, that which has been long in existence, and still exists*, to *recens*. Yet antiquus and vetus are often synonymous): Juppiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam concordiam conjugis, *to her former harmony with her husband*, Pl.: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis, *an earlier* or *older date*, Cic. Subst.: antiqui, *the ancients*, esp. *the ancient writers* (veteres, *as still living in their works and influence*): habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Poet. = praeteritus, *past, gone by:* vulnus, Ov. **II.** Of things *begun before the present age, yet still existing:* antiquissima scripta, Hor.: saxum antiquum, *a stone which has lain where it lies from time immemorial*, Virg.: antiquum obtinere, *to keep up an old custom*, Pl. **III.** Meton. *of the old stamp*, or *fashion*, i.e. *simple, honest, innocent, venerable, etc.:* homo antiqua virtute et fide, Ter.: terra antiqua potens armis, *venerable, illustrious*, Virg. **2.** Hence, *comp.* and *sup.: more* or *most important, preferable* or *better:* quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, *to be preferred*, Cic.: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, *to be preferred to all others*, id. **IV.** *aged:* Virg.

antistes, stĭtis, *m.* and *f.* also antistĭta, ae, *f.* (like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens). Lit.: *a foreman, an overseer, president* in gen. (rare): vindemiatorum, Col. **II.** *a president of a temple, a high-priest:* caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. As *fem.: a chief priestess:* assiduae templi antistites, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *a master in any science* or *art:* artis dicendi, Cic. [*Ante*, and *sta* root of sto. Cf. superstes.]

antistĭta, v. antistes.

antisto, v. antesto.

antĭthĕton, i, *n.* = ἀντίθετον, Rhet. *t. t., opposition, antithesis*, Cic.

antrum, i, *n.* = ἄντρον, *a cave, cavern* (almost entirely poet.): antra gelida, Virg.: grato sub antro, *in pleasant grot*, Hor. Of *the hollow of a tree:* exesae arboris, Virg.

ānŭlārĭus [ann.], a, um, *adj.* [anulus] *pertaining to a signet-ring.* **II.** Subst. anularius, ii, *m., a ring-maker;* Cic.

ānulātus [ann.] a, um, [id.]: *furnished* or *ornamented with a ring:* aures, Pl.

ānŭlus [ann.] i, *m., any article in the form of a ring:* velares anuli, *curtain rings*, Plin.: catenae, *a link of a chain*, id.: cruribus aptus, *a fetter*, Mart. **II.** Esp. *a ring for the finger, a signet-ring:* Cic. The right to wear a gold ring was possessed in the time of the Republic by the equites only: hence anulus equestris, Hor.: anulum invenit, *i. e. he has been promoted to the equestrian order*, Cic. So jus anulorum, *equestrian rank*, Suet. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 25.) [For etym. v. annus.]

(1.) ānus, i, *m. the fundament:* Cic. [Prob. for *as-nus*, from *as*, to sit; v. ara.]

(2.) ānus, i, *m. a ring*, Pl. (dub.)

ānus, ûs (also uis, Ter.), *f. an old woman, old wife, old maid:* quae est anus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic. For *the Sibyl:* Hor. **II.** Adj. *old, aged:* anus matronae, Suet. Also of animals and things: cerva anus, Ov.: terra, Plin. [Etym. uncertain.]

anxĭē, *adv. anxiously:* Sall.

anxĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [anxius] *mental trouble, anxiety* (strictly a permanent condition of mind, while *angor* is temporary), Cic.: perpetua, *constant anxiety*, Juv. Sometimes = angor, *anguish, trouble*: anxietas animi, Ov. **II.** *scrupulous care, carefulness:* quaerendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint.

anxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anxius fero] *causing anxiety:* Cic. poet.

anxĭtūdo, Inis, *f.* [anxius] (rare) *anxiety:* prona ad luctum, Cic. fr.

anxĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ango] *anxious, solicitous, uneasy, painfully uncertain*, (mostly of a permanent habit of mind): Cic.: but frequently of a transient feeling: anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, id. With *Gen.:* anxius animi, Sall. The source or cause of the feeling, **1.** in *Abl.* (usu. constr.): gloria ejus, *troubled by the renown of the other*, Liv. **2.** in *Gen.* (later): inopiae, Liv. (dub.): potentiae, Tac. **3.** in *Abl.* with *de:* de fama ingenii, Quint. **4.** in *Acc.* with *ad:* ad eventum, Lucan. **5.** expressed by dependent clause: anxius, ne bellum oriatur, Sall. **II.** In act. sense: *causing anxiety, solicitude, etc.:* timor, Virg.

ăpăgē, *interj.* = ἄπαγε, *away! begone! go to!* with *Acc.* or *absol.;* also with sis (=si vis): apage istas a me sorores, Pl.: apage, haud nos id deceat, id.

āper, pri, *m. a wild boar:* aper Erymanthius, *the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules*, Cic. Prov.: uno saltu duos apros capere, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Pl.: apros immittere liquidis fontibus, *to let in the (filthy) wild-boars to the clear fountains*, i. e. *to do a very perverse thing*, Virg. [Cf. A.-S. *eofor*, O.H.G. *ebar*.]

ăpĕrĭo, erui, ertum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut.* aperibo, Pl.), *to uncover, lay bare:* ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic.: aperto pectore, *with naked bosom*, Ov. Fig.: *to make visible, to show, reveal:* dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, Liv. Similarly of objects which *come into view in a journey or voyage:* formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo, *comes in sight*, Virg.: aperientibus classem promontoriis, *allowing a view of the fleet*, Liv. **II.** *to open, unclose:* aperite aliquis ostium, Ter.: locum asylum, *to open a place as an asylum*, Liv. Fig.: amicitiae fores, Cic. **III.** aperire locum (populum, gentes, *etc.*), *to lay open a country, people*, etc.: *to open up, to render accessible:* qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. **IV.** Fig.: of mental objects: *to disclose, to unveil, reveal, prove;* or gen. *to explain, relate*, etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperire, Cic.: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv.: casus aperire futuros, *to disclose the future*, Ov. Also, with refl. pron. or in pass.: *to reveal one's true character:* Ter. Sometimes *with Acc. and Inf.*, or *relat. clause:* quum jam directae in se prorae hostes appropinquare aperuissent, *had shown that the enemy were approaching*, Liv.: domino navis, quis sit aperit, Nep. **V.** *to commence, inaugurate:* scholam, Cic.: annum, *to open or begin the year*, Virg. [Prop. to "take away, remove" a covering, from *ab* with *par*, root of parare, parĕre; cf. operio.] (Hence Ital. *aprire;* Sp. *abrir;* Fr. *ouvrir*.)

ăpertē, *adv.* [apertus] *openly, clearly, frankly, without disguise*, loqui, Cic. See Adj.

ăperto, 1. *v. freq.* [aperio] *to keep on laying bare*, Pl.

ăpertus, a, um, *Part.* [aperio] *open, uncovered.* Adj., opp. to tectus, *open, uncovered:* naves apertae, *without deck*, Cic. Opp. to silvestris: porrecta ac loca aperta, *level and open ground* (*where there is no cover*), Caes. Poet.: of the sky: *unclouded, cloudless, clear:* caelo invectus aperto, Virg. **2.** Opp. to clausus: *unclosed, open.* Of the sea: *the high seas, the ocean:* apertissimo oceano, Caes.: of other things: oculi, Lucr.: caelum, *not circumscribed by mountains, etc.*, Cic.. iter, *unimpeded*, Liv. Poet. of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis ulla fuit, *in the open field*, Ov. **3.** *neut.* as *subst.*, usu. after *prep., open space:* per apertum fugientes, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *open, clear, evident, avowed:* illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Hence the phrase, in aperto esse, *to be clear, notorious*, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι: Sall. Also = *to be practicable, easy:* hostes aggredi in aperto foret, *would be an easy matter*, Tac. **2.** Of character: *frank, open, candid:* animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Ironic.: apertissimus, *very frank*, i. e. *impudent, shameless*, id.

ăpex, icis, *m. the tip* or *top of a thing, the point, summit:* lauri, Virg.: flammae, Ov. **II.** *a hat, cap, crown, tiara*, etc.: ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic.: hinc Fortuna apicem sustulit, *removes the diadem*, Hor. **III.** *the conical cap of a flamen, ornamented with a piece of olive wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool:* (this ornament was

properly the apex): v. Smith's Ant. 28: apicem dialem, *the cap of the flamen of Jove*, Liv. **IV.** Fig.: *the highest ornament* or *honour*: apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. [From root *ap* in aptus, q. v., and apiscor; for form cf. vert-ex.]

aphractus, i, = ἄφρακτος (*uncovered, sc.* ναῦς, hence), *f.*, *a long vessel without a deck* (= pure Lat. navis aperta): Cic.

ăpĭānus, a, um [apis] *belonging to bees, of bees*: Plin.: Col.

ăpĭārĭus, a, um [id.] *belonging to bees*: masc. as *subst.* apiarius, *a bee-keeper*: neut. apiarium, *a bee-house, apiary*, Col.

ăpĭcātus, a, um [apex] *adorned with the priest's cap*: Ov.

ăpĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [apis] *a little bee*, Pl. (Hence Ital. *pecchia*; Fr. *abeille*.)

ă is or **-es**, is, *f.* (*gen. plur.* apium and apum), *a bee*: Cic.: Hor.: reges apum, *queen* (lit. *king*) *bees*, Col. Fig., of one *who loves sweet poetry*, Hor. [O. H. G. *bia*; Mod. G. *biene*; Eng. *bee*.]

ăpiscor, aptus, 3. *v. dep.* [rare: *adipiscor* more common], *to reach after, attain to, get, gain, come up with*, etc.: hereditatem, Pl.: maris apiscendi causa, Cic.: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. Poet.: *to perceive, understand*: Lucr. [Root *ap*, to connect, join on, reach, attain; v. adipiscor.]

ăpĭum, ii, *n.* the name of certain umbelliferous plants of doubtful species, *parsley, celery*, etc. The leaves of one species were used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance and beauty: this species is supposed by some to be the *wild celery*: by others *wild parsley*. apio ornatus amaro, *with pungent parsley*, Virg.: vivax apium, *that long keeps its freshness*, Hor. Used for prize-wreaths in the Greek games; Graiaeque apium meruisse coronae, Juv. (Hence Ital. *appio*; Fr. *ache*.)

ăplustre, is, *n.* (*nom. plur.* aplustra, Lucr.: *Dat.* aplustris, id.): *the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments* (v. Smith's Ant. 264): Cic. [Latinized from Gr. ἄφλαστον.]

ăpŏclēti, (or acc. to some apolecti) = ἀπόκλητοι, *the supreme council of the Aetolians*: Liv.

ăpŏdўtērĭum, ii, *n.* = ἀποδυτήριον, *the undressing-room in a bathing-house*, Cic.

ăpŏlactĭzo, 1. *v. a.* = ἀπολακτίζω, *to spurn, scorn*, Pl.

ăpŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀπόλογος, *a narrative*: apologum agere, Pl. **II.** *a fable, apologue*: Cic.

ăpŏprŏēgmĕnon, i, *n.* = ἀποπροηγμένον, in the lang. of the Stoics, *that which is to be rejected*, opp. to *proegmenon*, Cic.

ăpŏthēca, ae, *f.* = ἀποθήκη, *a place where a thing is laid up, storehouse*, etc.: the apotheca in which the wine was kept, was in the upper part of the house above the fumarium (Smith's Ant. 28): Cic.: Hor. [Hence Ital. *bottega*; Sp. *bodega*; Fr. *boutique*.]

a pārātē (adp.), *adv. with great preparation, sumptuously*: apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

appărātio (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [apparo] *a preparing, preparation* (rare): Cic.

appărātus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [apparo]. Of persons: *prepared*: apparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, *after careful preparation and study*, Cic. **II.** Of things: *well supplied*: domus omnibus instructior rebus et apparatior, id. **2.** Hence *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous*: ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, id.

appărātus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a getting or making ready, a preparing, providing* operum ac munitionum, Liv. **II.** In concrete sense, *apparatus* (*instruments, furniture, machines*, etc.). omnem commeatum, totiusque belli apparatum, *all his stores and munitions of war*, Caes.: so in *plur.*, id. Also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, Liv. **III.** *splendour, pomp, magnificence, state*: regio apparatu, *with royal pomp*, Cic.: in *plur.*, Persicos odi apparatus, *pomp and display*, Hor.

ap-pārĕo (adp.), ui, itum, 2. *v. n.* *to become visible, make one's appearance, to appear*: apparent rari nantes, *are seen swimming*, Virg.: Cic. With *Dat.*: anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, *appeared to him*, id. *Absol.*, animosus atque fortis appare, *shew yourself*, Hor. Hence apparens, opp. to latens, *visible, evident*. tympana non apparentia obstrepuere, Ov. **II.** *to be apparent*; esp. *impers.* apparet with *Acc. and Inf.* or *relat. clause*: *the thing* (or *it*) *is evident, clear, manifest, certain*, δῆλόν ἐστι, φαίνεται: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv.: apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. And by attraction, with the *Nom. and Inf.* as in Gr. δῆλός ἐστι: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, *that it is clear they were bestowed . . .*, Cic. Or without the Inf.: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen, *there was manifestly at hand a fierce struggle*, Liv. **III.** *to appear as the attendant of any public officer, the priest of a deity*, etc., *to attend, serve* (rare): cf. apparitor: quum appareret aedilibus, *when he was in attendance on them*, Liv.

ap-părĭo (adp.), 3. *v. a.* *to gain, acquire*, Lucr.

appārĭtĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appareo III.] *service, attendance*: in longa apparitione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *domestics, servants*: only *plur.*, ex necessariis apparitionibus, id.

appārĭtor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a servant*, esp. *a public servant* (*lictor, scribe, priest*, etc.): Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 29).

ap-părō (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to prepare* or *make ready, to fit out, put in order, provide*, etc.: ornare et apparare convivium, Cic.: nuptias, Ter.: bellum, Cic.: ludos magnificentissimos, id.: aggerem, Caes. With *in*. in Sestium apparabantur crimina, *were got up against*, Cic. (in Liv. *ad* hostes bellum apparatur, the sense is, *on the part of the enemy*). Fig.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam apparo, *am contriving*, Pl. With *Inf.* as object: trajicere ex Sicilia apparantem tempestates inhibuerunt, Suet. Absol.: dum apparatur, *while the preparations are going on*, Ter. With *ut*: ut eriperes, apparabas, Pl. Se apparare, with *Inf.*: qui sese parere apparent legibus, id.

appellātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appello] *an addressing, accosting*: hanc nactus appellationis causam, *this opportunity of addressing*, Caes. **II.** Legal *t. t.*, *an appeal to a tribune for assistance, and from one magistrate to another of equal or higher rank*: *provocatio* and *provoco* of an appeal to the populus in a matter affecting life (Smith's Ant. 29): intercessit appellatio tribunorum, *i. e.* ad tribunos, Cic.: appellationem et tribunicium auxilium, Liv. **III.** *a naming, a calling by name*: neque nominum ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. Hence, Meton.: *name, title*: voluit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. **IV.** In gram., *pronunciation*: suavitas vocis, et lenis appellatio literarum, id.

appellātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who appeals, an appellant*: Cic.

appellĭto (adp.), 1. *v. freq. a.* [id.] *to name often, to be accustomed to call* or *name*: montem Caelium appellitatum a Caele Vibenna, Tac.

(1.) ap-pello (adp.) pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* *to drive, move*, or *bring to*. With *ad* or *Dat.*: ad litora juvencos, Ov.: hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris, *brought me to your shores*, Virg. Fig.: animum ad scribendum appulit, *applied his mind to writing*, Ter. **II.** Nautical *t. t.*, *to bring to land, to make any coast, haven*, etc. (very freq.) Constr. with *Acc.* of navis, classis, *etc.*, or in pass. with *Nom.*: also intrans. with *Abl.* nave, classe, or absol.: quum Persae classem ad Delum appulissent, *had anchored* (*their fleet*) *at Delos*, Cic.: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, *put in at my country-seat*, id.: alios milites ad Siciliam appulsos esse, *had landed in Sicily*, Cic. With *Abl.*: quum Rhegium oneraria nave appulisset, *he had put ashore with a transport ship*, Suet. Absol.: huc appelle, *put to, here!* Hor. Also intrans. with subject navis: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit, *came ashore*, Tac.

(2.) appello (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *perf. Subj.* appellassis = appellaveris (Ter.), *to call upon, speak to, accost* or *address*: aggrediar hominem, appel-

labo, Pl.: appellat hilari vultu hominem, Cic. Also, *to address by letter:* id. **II.** *to entreat, appeal to:* quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall. **2.** With *Acc.* and *de: to make overtures to any one about something (bad):* aliquem de proditione, Liv.: de stupro, Quint. Also, *to apply for payment of money:* Cic. **III.** Legal *t. t.: to appeal to,* especially to a tribune for assistance, v. appellatio: procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, id.: aliquem ut sponsorem, id.: so appellare auctores, *to quote the authorities,* Plin. **2.** *to sue, accuse, summon:* de pecunia, *to sue for payment of a debt,* Cic.: also absol., id. **IV.** *to name* or *call:* fruges Cererem appellare, *to call corn* 'Ceres,' id.: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? id. Hence, *to designate, salute by a certain title:* rex a suis appellatur, *is saluted king,* Caes.: victorem, *to hail as victor,* Virg. **V.** appellare literas, *to pronounce;* Cic. [Cf. compello, interpello. The etym. of these words is unknown.]

appendĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [appendix] *a small appendage:* Cic.

appendix, ĭcis, *f.* [appendo] *that which hangs to anything, an appendage:* hence, **II.** *an addition, supplement:* appendicem animi esse corpus, *an appendage,* Cic.: belli, *an addition to it,* Liv.

ap-pendo (adp.), endi, ensum, 3. *v. a. to weigh out, pay to:* aurum alicui, Cic. Fig.: verba non annumerare sed tanquam appendere, *to have regard not to their number, but their weight,* id.

appensus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appendo].

appĕtens (adp.), entis, *Part.* [appeto] *striving passionately after, eager for,* in neutral sense (avarus in bad sense); with *Gen.:* appetens gloriae, Cic. **II.** = avarus (pecuniae being implied): *grasping, avaricious:* homo non cupidus, neque appetens, id.

appĕtenter (adp.), *adv.* [appetens] *eagerly, graspingly:* Cic.

appĕtentĭa (adp.), ae, *f.* [appetens] *a longing after, appetite:* cibi, Plin.: effrenata, *unbridled desire,* Cic.

appĕtītĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appeto] *a grasping at:* solis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a passionate longing for, desire:* alieni, id.

appĕtītus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appeto].

appĕtītus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an onset, attack:* Amm. **II.** Fig.: *a passionate longing* or *desire:* voluptatis, Cic. **2.** *passion* or *desire,* as a faculty of the soul: id.: in pl. *the appetites or passions,* opp. to ratio, *reason,* id.

ap-pĕto (adp.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (in poetry rare). **A.** *v. a. to make for, seek to reach:* Europam, Cic. And of things without life: mare terram appetens, *pressing forward to the land,* id.: Thule, quam hactenus [nix et] hiems appetebat, *snow and frost visited, made their home,* Tac. [dub.] **II.** *to seek* or *grasp after:* solem manibus, Cic.: of persons, appeti, *to be sought after, courted.* **III.** *to attack as an enemy, to fall* or *seize upon, assail:* ferro atque insidiis, id.: humerum gladio, *to cut at any one's shoulder,* Caes. **IV.** Fig.: *to strive after eagerly, to long for* (freq.): amicitiam, Caes.: bona, *to desire what is good* (opp. to declinare mala), Cic.: alienum, *to covet,* Phaedr. **B.** *v. n. to draw on* or *nigh, to approach* (only of time): dies appetebat, Caes.: freq. in Liv., jam ver appetebat, *spring was now at hand:* comitia appetebant, id.: et hiems appetebat, Tac.: v. *supr.* (A, 1.)

ap-pingo (adp.), 3. *v. a. to paint upon* or *among* (very rare): delphinum silvis appingit, Hor. Also, *to add in writing:* appinge aliquid novi, Cic.

ap-plaudo (adp.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to strike the hands upon, to clap:* Ov. **II.** *to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud:* Cic. dub.

applausus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [applaudo].

applĭcātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [applico] Lit.: *a binding on, a joining to:* hence, fig.: animi, *a bending* or *inclination of the mind,* Cic.

applĭcātus (adp.), a, um, *Part. adj.* [applico] *lying upon* or *close to, attached to:* Leucas colli applicata, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *inclined* or *adapted to, directed to:* omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, *inclined to self-love,* Cic.

applĭcĭtus (adp.), a, um, *Part. adj.* [applico] *lying upon* or *close to, attached to:* Plin.: Quint.

ap-plĭco (adp.), avi and ui, atum and (later) ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* (the perf. applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic., but he frequently uses applicavi) *to join, fasten,* or *attach to: to place at* or *near,* etc. With *ad,* more rarely with *Dat.:* se ad arbores applicant, *lean against,* Caes.: flumini castra, *to pitch a camp so as to rest on a river,* Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to connect with, to add to:* ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, Cic. **2.** *to direct intently towards, to apply, devote to:* Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id.: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. **3.** crimen alicui, *to charge one with a crime:* Plin. **III.** Nautical *t. t.,* navem applicare, or applicare simply, or pass. applicari, *to steer a ship towards, to bring* (*or come*) *to land:* ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv.: Ceae telluris ad oras applicor, Ov.: quo applicem? Enn. in Cic.: quae vis immanibus applicat oris, *brings you,* Virg.: Medea Creteis regionibus applicat angues, *directs her dragon-chariot,* Ov.

ap-plōro (adp.), avi, 1. *v. n. to deplore, wail with some one to listen:* Hor.

ap-pōno (adp.), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* apposivi, Pl.; cf. pono) *to put,* or *lay at, near,* or *by the side of, to apply to,* etc.: appone hic mensulam, Pl.. omnes columnae machina apposita dejectae, Cic.: scalis appositis urbem defenderunt, Liv. Of the putting on of anything: apposita velatur janua lauro, Ov. **II.** *to serve up, put on the table:* cenam, Pl.: patellam, Cic. **III.** With *Acc.* and *Dat.: to appoint to any service* or *duty, to join as an assistant:* accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id.: moderator et magister consulibus appositus, Liv. **IV.** *to add to, superadd* (rare): Hor. **V.** Fig.: with *Dat.: to put down to, reckon,* appy. a book-keeping phrase (very rare): appone lucro, *set down to the credit side,* id.

apporrectus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [ad and porrectus] *stretched* or *extended near:* draco, Ov.

ap-porto (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry, bring, convey to:* divitias domum, Pl.: signa populo Romano apportavit, *brought them and presented them to,* Cic.

ap-posco (adp.), 3. *v. a. to demand in addition* (rare): Ter.: Hor.

appŏsĭtē (adp.), *adv. pertinently, appropriately:* Cic.

appŏsĭtus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appono]. As Adj., *situated at* or *near to, contiguous.* With *Dat.:* castellum flumini appositum, Tac. Fig.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, as we say, '*next door to,*' Cic. **II.** *fit, suitable, appropriate,* etc. With *ad:* ager ad vitem appositus, Varr.: Cic.

ap-pōtus (adp.), a, um, *adj. drunk, intoxicated,* Pl.

ap-prĕcor (adp.), 1. *v. dep.* (v. rare) *to worship, pray to:* Deos, Hor.

ap-prĕhendo (poet. apprendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a. to seize, take hold of:* aliquid manu, Pl. So of the tendrils of the vine, claviculis tanquam manibus, Cic. **2.** *to seize hostilely:* Hispanias, id. **II.** Fig.: of discourse: *to lay hold of and bring forward:* quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id. (Not used in class. period in sense of *mental apprehension.*)

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

apprīmē (adp.), *adv. especially, very:* Pl.: Ter.

ap-prĭmo (adp.), essi, essum, 3. *v. a. to press to* (rare): aliquid pectori, Tac.

apprŏbātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [approbo] *an approving, assenting to, approbation:* Cic. **II.** *proof, confirmation:* Cat.: in logic, approbatio assumptionis, *proof of the minor premiss,* id.

apprŏbātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who gives his assent* or *approval* (rare): Cic.

apprŏbē (adp.), *adv. very well:* Pl.

ap-prŏbo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to approve, assent to, favour:* legiones clamore donum approbantes, Liv. 1

orationem, Caes. II. *to prove, demonstrate, establish:* innocentiam, Tac. III. *to do according to any one's liking,* or *satisfactorily:* opus approbavit, Phaedr.: with *Dat.* of person *to whom:* castrorum rudimenta Paullino approbavit, *went through his military education to the satisfaction of P.,* Tac.

ap-prōmitto (adp.), 3. *v. a. to promise in addition:* Cic.

ap-prōpĕro (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to hasten, accelerate:* opus approperatum est, Liv. II. Neutr. *to make haste:* Cic.

appropinquātio (adp.), ōnis, *f. an approach* (in time), *drawing near* (very rare): mortis, Cic.

ap-prōpinquo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to approach, come,* or *draw near to.* Of place: ad aquam, Cic. With *Dat.:* finibus Bellovacorum, Caes. Fig.: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, *were near obtaining,* id. II. Of time: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id.

ap-pugno (adp.), 1. *v. a. to fight against, attack, assault:* castra, Tac.

appulsus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appello].

appulsus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [appello] lit. *a driving to:* hence, II. *a landing, bringing to land:* ab litorum appulsu arcere, *to prevent from landing,* Liv. III. *an approach,* in gen.: pars terrae appulsu solis exarsit, Cic. IV. *an effect, influence caused by approach:* frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, id.

aprīcātio, ōnis, *f.* [apricor] *a basking in the sun:* Cic.

aprīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [apricus] *sunniness, sunshine:* Plin.

aprīcor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to sun oneself, bask in the sun:* Cic.

aprīcus, a, um, *adj.* [aperio] *lying open, uncovered* (v. rare in this sense): aprico Lare, *under the open sky,* Prop. II. *exposed to the sun, sunny;* opp. to opacus, *shady:* Cic. *Neut.* used subst., *a sunny spot:* buxus amat aprica, Plin. Fig.: in apricum proferre, *to bring to light:* Hor. 2. Meton.: of objects *exposed to the sun* or *fond of the sun:* arbor, Ov.: flores, Hor.

aprīlis, is [commonly derived from aperio] (orig. *adj.: sc.* mensis) *m. the month April* (as the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants): as adj. Nonae Aprilis, *the Nones of April,* Cic.: as subst., id.

aprūgnus (also written aprūnus), a, um, *adj.* [aper with *-g(e)n-us* from root of gigno] *pertaining to the wild boar:* Pl.

aptātus, a, um, *Part.* [apto] *adapted to, suitable, appropriate:* Cic.

aptē, *adv. closely, fitly, suitably:* mundi corpus apte cohaeret, Cic.

apto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aptus] *to fit, apply, put on, adjust;* with *Dat.:* vincula collo, Ov. II. In gen.: *to prepare, get ready,* etc., aptare trabes silvis, *to fell and hew suitable ship-timber in the woods,* Virg. With *Dat.,* ad, or *absol.:* aptare idonea bello, Hor.: ad pugnam classem, Liv. III. *to furnish, provide;* with *Abl.:* classem velis, *to furnish with sails,* Virg.: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, *had armed himself,* Liv.

aptus, a, um, *Part.* and *adj.: fitted, attached to:* gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, *fastened to the ceiling by a horse-hair,* Cic. Fig.: ex aliqua re = pendens ex aliqua re, *depending on, arising from:* honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. II. *bound* or *tied together, connected,* etc.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, id. Poet. with *Abl.: endowed* or *furnished with:* caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, *studded with,* Virg. III. *suitable, appropriate, adapted:* with *ad* or *Dat.* (of persons always with *Dat.*): castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes.: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. With *in:* in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. With *qui:* nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de aetate loqueretur, *no fitter character to speak on old-age,* Cic. Poet. with *Inf.:* aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. Absol.: lar aptus, *a suitable homestead,* Hor.: aptus exercitus, *in fighting order,* Liv.: tempus aptum, *the right time,* id. [The root is *ap,* which means "to connect, join on, reach, attain," v. *apiscor, adipiscor.*]

ăpŭd, *prep.* with *Acc.* (also aput, Inscr.) *near, at, by, with,* always of rest, and principally of persons. I. Of persons: quum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, *next to,* Cic. 2. apud me, te, se, *etc., at the house of:* apud me domi, Ter. So, *in the country of, among the people of a nation:* apud nostros justitia culta est, Cic.: apud inferos, *in Hades,* id. Hence, 3. Fig., with a personal pronoun: *to be in one's senses, not wandering in mind* (conversational): sumne ego apud me? Pl. 4. *before, in the presence of* = coram: apud judices reus est factus, Cic.: Caesar apud milites concionatur, Caes.: apud aliquem jurare, *to take the oaths at any one's dictation, be sworn by him,* Tac. 5. *in the mind of a person:* apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic.: apud aliquem valere, *to have weight with,* id. 6. *in the time of:* apud majores nostros, id. 7. *in the writings of* (*authors*): apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id.: apud Solonem, *i. e. in his laws,* id. 8. Instead of Dat. (rare): queritur apud me per literas, id. II. Of places (rarely: usu. ad): *in the neighbourhood of, near:* nos apud Alyziam unum diem commorati sumus, id.: apud oppidum morati, Caes. III. For *ad* implying motion (v. rare): atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Pl. (Apud is sometimes placed after its subst.: Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac.)

āqua, ae (aquāī, Lucr.), *f. water* in gen.: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. Particular phrases: 1. praebere aquam, *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (from the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. 2. aquam aspergere alicui, *to animate, refresh,* Pl. 3. aquam liberam, servam bibere (poet.), *to be in freedom, in slavery,* Ov. 4. in aqua scribere, applied to vain or resultless actions, Cat. 5. aqua et ignis, to denote the necessaries of life: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, pluribus locis utimur quam amicitia, Cic. Hence, aqua et igni interdicere alicui, *to exclude from fire and water, to banish,* id. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis as a symbol of their union: v. Smith's Ant. 173. 6. aquam et terram petere, from an enemy, *to demand submission,* Liv. II. In more restricted senses: 1. *the sea:* ad aquam, *by the water side, on the sea-coast,* Cic. 2. With ref. to well-known *lakes, rivers,* etc.: Albana, *the water of the Alban lake,* id.: Tusca, *the Tiber,* Ov. 3. *rain:* cornix augur aquae, Hor.: hence, *a flood, inundation:* aquae magnae, *heavy rains and floods,* Liv. 4. In plur.: *medicinal springs:* ad aquas venire, Cic. Hence, often as the name of a place, Aquae Sextiae, *etc.* 5. *the water in the water-clock:* hence the phrases: aquam dare, *to give an advocate time for speaking,* Plin.: aquam perdere, *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it:* Quint.: aqua haeret, *the water stops,* to denote a difficulty in explaining one's meaning: Cic. 6. aqua intercus, -cūtis, *the dropsy:* medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. [Cf. Sanscr. *ap;* Goth. *ahva,* river, O.H.G *aha.*] (Hence, It. *acqua;* Sp. *agua;* Fr. *eau* from older *eave,* orig. *ève;* also O.Fr. *aigue.*)

āquaeductus, ūs, *m.,* separ. aquae ductus, *a conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct:* Cic. Also, *the right of conducting water:* id.

āquālĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [aqualis], lit. *a small water-vessel:* hence *the belly, paunch,* Pers.

āquālis, e, *adj.* [aqua] *pertaining to water;* Varr. II. Subst. aqualis, is, *c.* (*sc.* urceus *or* lama), *a vessel for washing, a basin, ewer:* Pl.

āquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to water:* rota, *a wheel for drawing water,* Cato: provincia, *superintendence of the supply of water,* Cic. II. Subst., aquarius, ii, *m. a water-carrier:* Juv. 2. *an inspector of the conduits* or *water-pipes:* Cael. in Cic. 3. *the water-bearer,* one of the signs of the Zodiac: Hor.

āquātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *found in* or *by the water, aquatic* (for which

Cic. has aquatilis): aves, *water-fowl*, Plin. **II.** *watery, moist, humid:* Auster, Ov.

ăquātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *found in* or *near water, aquatic:* bestiae, Cic. Subst., aquatilia, *n. plu. aquatic animals:* Plin. **II.** *having a watery taste, watery:* cucurbitae, id.

ăquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aquor] *a fetching of water:* esp. *on the part of troops,* Caes. **II.** *a place whence water is brought, a watering-place:* Cic.

ăquātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a water-fetcher* (milit. *t. t.*): Caes.

ăquĭla, ae, *f. an eagle:* Cic.: feroces aquilae, Hor.: in poetry, *the lightning-bearer of Jupiter,* Plin. *Prov.* aquilae senectus, *a vigorous old age,* Ter. **II.** *the eagle as the principal standard of a Roman legion* (while signa are the standards of the cohorts), v. Smith's Ant. 343: aquila argentea, Cic.: aquilifer aquilam intra vallum projecit, Caes. Hence meton.: *the office of standard-bearer to a legion,* Juv.: also, *a legion:* Lucan. **III.** In architecture, aquilae, *the timbers which formed the pediment of a temple, and were called* aquilae *from their resemblance to an eagle with outspread wings:* sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. **IV.** *the name of a constellation:* Cic. [Prob. from root *ak,* to be sharp, swift; v. acer, and cf. Gr. ὠκύς.] (Hence, Fr. *aigle.*)

ăquĭlĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [aquila fero] *an eagle-* or *standard-bearer* (v. aquila, II.); *the chief centurion of a legion:* Caes.

ăquĭlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [aquila] *pertaining to the eagle, eagles':* ungulae, Pl.

ăquĭlo, ōnis, *m. the north wind:* Ov. In plur., Cic. Appy. for *any stormy wind:* Virg. Meton., *the North:* spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, id. [Perh. from *ak;* v. aquila.]

ăquĭlōnārĭs, e, *adj.* [aquilo] *northerly, northern:* regio, Cic.

ăquĭlōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *northerly:* Cic. (dub.): Plin.

ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj. dark-coloured, dun, swarthy* (rare): color, Pl.: Suet.

ăquor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [aqua] *to bring* or *fetch water* (milit. *t. t.*): Caes.: Sall. Poet. of bees: Virg.

ăquōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in water, humid, rainy:* hiems, *rainy winter,* Virg.: nubes, *rain-clouds,* Ov.: languor, *the dropsy,* Hor.: mater, *i. e. Thetis,* Ov.: Piscis, *a constellation,* id.

ăquŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little water, a small stream* (rare): Cic.

ar, an old form for ad, *q. v.*

ăra, ae, *f.* (old form asa): orig. *any elevation for sacrifices, an altar:* aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr.: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. One who took an oath laid hold of the altar: aram tenens jurare, Cic.: arae et foci, *altars and hearths,* meton. for *homes* (from the altars to the Penates, erected in dwelling houses): hence, pro aris et focis pugnare, *to fight for altars and hearths,* i.e. *for one's dearest possessions,* Cic. Criminals and others fled to the altars for safety: (in aram confugere, Cic.). Hence, Fig., ad aram legum confugere, *to seek the protection of the laws,* id. **II.** *an altar-like elevation or structure, a monument;* e. g. ara sepulcri, Virg.: Cic. So certain *flat rocks out at sea* were called arae (mediis in fluctibus), Virg. **III.** *the Altar, a constellation in the southern part of the heavens:* Cic. [*Asa* seems to have meant, "sitting-place" for suppliants; cf. Skr. *âs,* to sit, Gr. ἧ(σ)μαι.]

ărābarches, ae, *m.* = ἀραβάρχης, *an officer of customs in Egypt:* Juv.: Cic.

ărānĕa, ae, *f.* [ἀράχνη] *a spider:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *a spider's web, cobweb:* (aedes) oppletae araneis, *a house choked with cobwebs,* Pl. (Hence, Ital. *aragna;* Fr. *araignée;* cf. also Ital. *ragnatela,* "cobweb.")

ărānĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [aranea] *a small spider:* Cic.

ărānĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [araneus] *a small spider:* Virg.

ărānĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [araneum] *full of spiders' webs:* Cat.

ărānĕum, i, *n.* in *pl.* only: *spiders' webs:* Phaedr.

ărānĕus, i, *m.* [ἀράχνης] *a spider:* Lucr. (Hence, Ital. *ragno.*)

ărānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [araneus] *pertaining to the spider:* texta, Plin.

ărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aro] *ploughing,* Col.: and in gen. *the cultivation of the ground, farming:* fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *arable land:* arationes, *the public farms* or *plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce,* Cic.

ărātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aratio] *a small arable field,* or *estate:* Pl.

ărātor, ōris, *m.* [aro] *a ploughman, husbandman, farmer.* Hor. Also *adj.:* taurus arator, *a ploughing ox,* Ov. **II.** aratores, *the cultivators of public lands,* for which they paid a tenth of the produce: id.

ărātrum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plough* (of its construction, *etc.,* v. Smith's Ant. 31 *seq.*): Virg.: Cic.

arbĭter, tri, *m.* [ar = ad, and root *ba,* "to come" or "go"; cf. βα-ίν-ω] *one who comes to a place, a visitor, intruder:* ab arbitris remoto loco, *in a spot safe from all intruders,* Cic.: *a spectator, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness:* remotis (amotis, Sall.) arbitris, *all eye-witnesses being withdrawn,* id. **II.** Legal, *t. t. an umpire, arbiter, a judge* (one who decides acc. to equity, while the *judex* decides acc. to strict law): vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: me cepere arbitrum, Ter.: Caesar constituit ut arbitri darentur; per eos fierent aestimationes, Caes. Fig.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic.: pugnae, *the judge, umpire of the contest,* Hor. **III.** *he who governs* or *manages, lord, master:* arbiter bibendi, *master of the ceremonies, toast-master,* id.: imperii (Augustus), Ov.: armorum, (Mars), id.: Adriae (the wind Notus) Hor.

arbĭtra, ae, *f.* [arbiter] *a female witness:* Hor.

arbĭtrārĭo, *adv. with uncertainty:* Pl.

arbĭtrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arbiter] *uncertain, not fixed:* Pl.

arbĭtrātus, ūs, *m.* [arbitror] *an arbitrating, an arbitration:* Cato. **II.** *will, pleasure, choice, decision:* meo arbitratu loquar libere, *I will say what I like,* Pl. **III.** *direction, superintendence:* Cic.

arbĭtrĭum, ii, *n.* [arbiter] *a being present, presence.* **II.** *the judgment* or *decision of an arbitrator,* which was to be given in accordance with "equity" (v. arbiter, II.: and Cic. Rosc. Com. 4): aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium, Cic. **III.** In gen.: *a sentence, decision:* libera arbitria agere, *to exercise unfettered judgments,* Liv.: in extrajudicial sense, Ter.: ad judicium arbitriumque alicujus redire, *to be referred to any one's absolute decision,* Caes. **IV.** *will, mastery, dominion, authority:* suo nomine atque arbitrio, *on their own account and at their own pleasure,* id. **V.** arbitria funeris, *the expenses of a funeral,* Cic.

arbĭtro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (less freq. form of arbitror): Pl. Esp. *pass.:* quum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, *was thought to be,* Cic.

arbĭtror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [arbiter] Orig.: *to observe, perceive, hear* (cf arbiter, I.): Pl. **II.** Legal *t. t.* (cf arbiter, II.): *to make a decision, give judgment* or *sentence:* hence, fidem alicui arbitrari, *to put faith in* (lit. *to adjudge or award trust to one*), id. **III.** Also legal *t. t. to give evidence, testify* (strictly, *to make oneself witness or evidence:* arbiter, I.): Cic.: Liv. **IV.** In gen.: *to be of opinion, to believe, think* (the most freq. sense): ut arbitror, sicut arbitror, *as I am of opinion,* Cic.: foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.* (freq.), Caes.: Jugurtham arbitrati, *supposing him to be Jugurtha,* Sall. **V.** *to estimate:* Caes.

arbor, ōris (older form arbos, like labos, colos, honos, *etc.,* with Acc ARBOSEM) *f. a tree:* freq. with gen. of species, fici, *the fig-tree,* Cic.: abietis, *fir-tree,* Liv.: etc. Poet.: arbor Jovis, *the oak,* Ov.: arbor Phoebi, *the laurel,* id.: arbor Palladis, *the olive,* id. **II.** Meton. for *things made of wood.* **1.** *a mast:* with mali ("*the trunk of the mast*"), Virg.: also alone, Luc. **2.** *an oar:* centena arbore, *with a hundred oars,* Virg. **3.** *a ship:* Pelias arbor, *the ship Argo,* Ov. **4.** arbor infelix, *a gallows, gibbet:* arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *ardh,* to grow. So orig. *dh* becomes *b* in ruber, uber.] (Hence, Fr. *arbre.*)

arbŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor]

pertaining to trees: falx, *a knife for pruning trees*, Cato.

arbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a tree, of trees:* frondes, Ov.

arbos, v. arbor.

arbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arbor] *a small tree, shrub:* Varr.

arbustum, i, *n.* [contr. from arbosetum, from arbos=arbor, like virgultum from virguletum, salictum from salicetum, *etc.*] *a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees* (while vinea was one in which the vines lay upon the earth, or were supported by poles): expressa arbusto convicia, *abusive language that smacked of the vineyard*, Hor. ‖ In *plur.* arbusta = arbores (poet.): arbusta diruta ripis, *trees torn from the banks of rivers*, Virg.: Lucr. Rarely so in sing.: arbusto vitem copulari, Cato.

arbustus, a, um, *adj.* [arbos -tus] *planted with trees:* ager, Cic.

arbŭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus] *of the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus:* Virg.: Ov.

arbŭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *the fruit of the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus:* glandes atque arbuta, Lucr.: also used in plur. for *the leaves and foliage of the arbutus:* frondentia capris arbuta sufficere, *to give the goats a supply of arbutus-fodder*, Virg.

arbŭtus, i, *f.* [cognate with arbor] *the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus:* Virg.: Hor.

arca, ae, *f.* [arceo] *a place for keeping any thing, a chest, strong box, coffer:* Cic. Esp. *a box for money, a coffer:* and meton. like our *purse*, for *the money in it:* arcae nostrae confidito, *you may rely upon my purse*, id. **2.** *a coffin:* Liv. ‖ Meton. any closed or confining place: *a close prison, a cell:* (servi) in arcas conjiciuntur, ne quis cum iis colloqui possit, Cic.

arcāno, *adv. in secret, privately:* Caes.: Cic.

arcānus, a, um, *adj.* [arca]. Lit.: *shut up, closed:* ‖ Of things: *secret, private, hidden, concealed:* consilia, Liv.: Cic. Esp. of things *sacred and mysterious:* arcana sacra, Hor.: and by poet. license, transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum volgarit arcanae, *mysterious Ceres*, id. ‖ Of persons: *that keeps a secret, trusty:* dixisti arcano satis, Pl. Fig.: arcana nocte, *in confidential night*, Ov. ‖‖ Subst. arcanum, i, *n. a secret, a mystery:* arcani Fides prodiga, *betraying what is secret*, Hor.: esp. in pl., arcana fatorum, *secrets of destiny*, Ov.

arcĕo, cŭi, 2. *v. a. to shut up, to enclose:* alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, *encloses and holds*, Cic. ‖ *to keep* or *hold off, to keep at a distance, to prevent.* Constr.: the word representing what is kept off in *Acc.* (or *Nom.* to the *pass.*): that from which it is kept in *Abl.* either with or without *ab:* poet., also in *Dat.:* and sometimes not expressed at all. Sometimes also the constr. is reversed; that which is kept off being represented by *Abl.*, and that which is guarded by *Acc.:* thus, *to keep the winds from the fleet*, may be either arcere ventos classe, or classem ventis arcere (less freq.). **1.** With *Acc.* only: somnos ducere et arcere, *to invite or banish sleep*, Ov. With *Inf.* as obj.: *to hinder, prevent:* id. **2.** With *ab:* tu Juppiter hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, *will ward him off*, Cic. **3.** With simple *Abl.* (not with persons): Virginiam matronae sacris arcuerant, *had excluded her*, Liv.: Ov.: funesto veterno, *i. e. to save* (*any one*) *from*, Hor. **4.** With *Dat.:* oestrum pecori, *to protect them from the fly*, Virg. [Cogn. with arca, arx: cf. Gr. ἀλκή, ἀλ-αλκ-εῖν, ἀρκέω.]

arcessītus, a, um, *Part.* [arcesso]. As *adj. far-fetched*, Cic.: frigidi et arcessiti joci, *stale and far-fetched*, Suet.

arcessītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a calling for, summons* (very rare; only in *Abl. sing.*): ipsius rogatu arcessituque, *at his own request and call*, Cic.

arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* (*Inf.* also arcessire and arcessiri, like lacessiri instead of lacessi: we also find a form, *accerso*, which arose from a transposition of letters, frequently used by Sall.) *to send for, fetch, call, summon:* quum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic.: ex continenti alios fabros arcessiri (or arcessi) jubet, Caes. ‖ Legal *t. t. to summon, arraign before a court of justice:* hence, in gen. *to accuse, inform against:* with *Acc.* and *Gen.* or *Abl.:* ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, *should accuse him before this court*, Cic.: capitis arcessere, id. ‖‖ Of mental objects: *to bring, seek, derive a thought*, etc.: a capite quod velimus, *to fetch from its source, trace a thing back to its principle*, Cic.: ex medio res arcessere, *to derive subjects from every-day life*, Hor. Hence arcessitus: *far-fetched, forced, unnatural:* q. v. [Etym. uncertain; the word seems to be formed similarly to capesso, facesso, lacesso.]

archĕtўpus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρχέτυπος, *original:* archetypos Cleanthas, *the original statues of Cleanthes*, Juv.

archĭmăgīrus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιμάγειρος, *a chief cook*, Juv.

archĭpīrāta, ae, *m.* = ἀρχιπειρατής, *a leader of pirates, arch-pirate:* Cic.

architectōn, ŏnis, *m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων, *a master-builder, architect:* Pl. Fig.: *a master in cunning:* id.

architector, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [architectus] *to build, construct, fabricate* (very rare): Vitr. ‖ Fig.: *to devise, invent:* voluptates, Cic.

architectūra, ae, *f.* [architectus] *the art of building, architecture:* Cic.

architectus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων, *a master-builder, architect:* Cic. ‖ Fig.: *an inventor, deviser, author:* princeps atque architectus sceleris, id.

archōn, ontis, *m.* = ἄρχων (ruler), *the highest magistrate in Athens, an archon:* Cic.

arcĭ-tĕnens (in MSS. also arquitenens, like arquus for arcus, quur for cur, *etc.*), entis, *adj.* [arcus teneo] *holding a bow, bow-bearing.* Poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Ov. ‖ A constellation: *the archer:* Cic. poet.

arctē, *adv.* v. arte.

arcto, v. arto.

arctŏphўlax, ăcis, *m.* = ἀρκτοφύλαξ, *the Bear-keeper, a constellation*, usu. called Bootes: Cic. poet.

arctos (rar. arctus; *Acc.* arcton, Ov.: Virg. *nom. plur.* arctoe, dub.), i, *f.* = ἄρκτος, *the Great and Little Bear* (ursa major et minor), a double constellation: Virg.: Ov. ‖ Meton.: *the north pole:* Ov. **2.** *the coolness of the North:* Hor.

arctūrus, i, *m.* = ἀρκτοῦρος (the bear-keeper), *the brightest star in the constellation Bootes:* Cic. **2.** *the whole constellation* (= arctophylax, q. v.): Virg.: sub ipsum Arcturum, *just about the rising of Arcturus*, id.

arctus, a, um, v. artus.

arctus, i, *f.* v. arctos.

arcŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [arcuo], as *adj., bent like a bow, curved:* arcuatus currus, Liv.

arcŭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [arcus], *to arch, curve*, Plin.: v. preced. art.

arcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arca] *a small box, a casket for perfumes, ornaments*, etc.: arculae muliebres, Cic. Hence, Fig.: of rhetor. ornament: id.

arcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [arcula] *a maker of little boxes or jewel-caskets*, Pl.

arcus, ūs, *m.* (anciently arquus, like quur for cur, quojus for cujus, *etc.*), *a bow:* arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic.: incurvare, adducere, *to bend or draw a bow*, Virg. ‖ *the rainbow:* Cic.: fully, pluvius arcus, Hor. ‖‖ *anything arched* or *curved.* Of waves: aquarum, Ov. Of a serpent: immensos sinuatur in arcus, id. Of a bay or harbour: falcatus in arcus, id.: curvatus in arcum, Virg. Of the boughs of trees: id. Hence of the zones: via quinque per arcus, Ov. In architect.: *an arch, vault, triumphal arch*, etc.: marmoreus, Suet.

ardĕa, ae, *f. a heron:* Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἐρωδιός.]

ardĕlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [perh. cogn. with ardeo] *a busybody, a meddler:* Phaedr.

ardens, entis, *Part.* [ardeo] *blazing, burning:* oppidani cupas ardentes in opera provolvunt, *burning barrels*, Hirt.: hence, *glowing, fiery:* quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, *hotter*, Ov. ‖ Fig.: ardentes oculi, *glowing eyes*, Virg.: ardentis Falerni pocula, *fiery*, Hor.: ardentes auro, *on fire* (*glittering*) *with gold* (of *bees*), Virg. **2.** Of passions, diseases, *etc., eager, ardent, excited, burning:* volneris ardenti dolore, *from the burning pain of the wound*, Lucr.: avaritia, Cic.: in good sense, of the orator; *glowing with emo-*

tion, id.: ardentiore studio, *with more eager desire*, id.

ardenter, *adv. ardently, hotly, eagerly:* quod cupias ardenter, Cic.

ardĕo, rsi, rsum, 2. *v. n.* [perh. cogn. with areo] *to be on fire, to burn, blaze:* multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, *the soil is on fire in many places*, Lucr.: paries cum proximus ardet, *when your neighbour's house is on fire*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to flash, glow, sparkle:* Tyrio ardebat murice laena, *shone*, Virg.: v. ardens, II. **III.** Of bodily disease, passionate emotion, *etc.: to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed*, etc.: ardentia morbo membra, *burning with fever*, Lucr.: podagrae doloribus, *to be tormented by the pains of gout*, Cic.: studio pugnae, *to burn with eagerness, be full of ardour for*, Caes.: dolore et ira, Cic.: ardere Galliam, *Gaul was in a state of excitement* ("was on fire"), Caes. Esp. *to burn with love:* ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov.: with *Abl.* of the object of passion, non alia magis arsisti, *you glowed with love for no other more*, Hor.: also *Acc.*, Virg. **IV.** *to desire eagerly* (poet.): foll. by *Inf.:* ardet abire, *he is eager to depart*, Virg.

ardesco, arsi, 3. *v. incep.* [ardeo] *to take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed:* ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to gleam, glitter:* fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, id. **III.** Of the passions: *to be inflamed, become more intense:* Lucr. So, ardescit pugna, *waxes hotter*, Tac.

ardor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a burning fire, heat, flame:* solis ardor, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *fire and animation*, esp. *in the eyes:* ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic. **III.** Of the passions or feelings: *heat, ardour, eagerness:* ardor mentis ad gloriam, id.: tantus fuit ardor armorum, *the heat of the conflict*, Liv. Esp. of *the passion of love:* Ov.: and meton.: *the beloved object:* tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, "*flame*," id.

ardus, a, um, *adj.* v. aridus.

arduus, a, um, *adj. steep, lofty:* difficili ascensu atque arduo, Cic.: campo sese arduus infert, *moves stately*, Virg.: freq. in Virg. in sense of *upreared, rearing oneself up* (cf. Aen. 5, 480). *Neut.* as subst. esp. after *prep.:* per arduum scandere, *to climb the steep ascent*, Hor.: ardua terrarum, *heights, mountains*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *difficult, arduous, hard:* magnum opus et arduum conamur, Cic.: arduum factu, Liv.: rebus in arduis, *in trying circumstances, adversity*, Hor.: in arduo, Tac. [Cf. Irish *árd*, high.]

are, v. arefacio.

ārĕa, ae, *f. a vacant piece of ground*, esp. in a town: Hirt. The word has various special meanings determinable by the context: **1.** *a plot of ground for building, the site of a house:* praeclara, *a capital site*, Cic.: Hor. **2.** *an open space for games, a playground:* id. Hence, fig.: area scelerum, *a field where vices have full scope*, Cic. Also, *a race-ground:* Ov. **3.** *a threshing-floor:* Cic.: Virg. Respecting its construction, see Smith's Ant. 37. **4.** *an open court or quadrangle:* Plin. Ep. **5.** *a fowling-ground:* Pl. [Cf. O. H. G. *ar-in*, floor. Perh. cogn. with *areo*; v. terra.]

ārefăcio (*per anastrophen*, facit are, Lucr.) fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [areo facio] *to make dry, to dry up:* Varr.: Lucr.

ārēna (harena, Varr.; which is prob. better), ae, *f. sand:* bibula, *the thirsty sand*, Lucr.: numero carens, *that cannot be numbered*, Hor. Arena nigra = limus, *slime, mud*, Virg.: and in like sense by itself, omnem Cocyto eructat arenam, *all its mire*, id. Poet.: in plur.: summae verruntur arenae, Ov. Prov.: arenae mandare semina, *to sow the sand*, i. e. *to begin a fruitless work*, id. **II.** *a sandy place, sandy land:* ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. Hence, **1.** (in plur.) *a sandy desert:* super Libycas arenas, *the sands of Africa*, Ov. **2.** *the seashore*, id. **3.** *the place of combat* (covered with sand) *in the amphitheatre, the arena;* misses in arenam aper, Suet. Hence, meton., *the combats in the amphitheatre:* operas arenae promittere, *to offer to fight in the arena*, Tac. Hence, fig., **4.** *the fighting ground, the scene* or *theatre of any kind of contention:* civilis belli arena, Flor. [The original form of the word was *fasena;* and the *f* is represented in the form *h-arena*. Etym. unknown.] (Hence, Ital. *rena*.)

ārēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arena] *pertaining to sand:* lapis, *sandstone*, Serv. **II.** arenaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fodina), *a sand-pit:* Cic. (in *pl.*)

ārēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sand, sandy:* litus, Virg.

ārens, entis, *Part.* [areo] *dry, arid, parched:* saxa, Ov.: *dried up, thirsty:* arente fauce trahere pocula, Hor.

ārĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be dry:* tellus, Ov. **2.** *to be dried up, to languish from thirst:* siti, Liv.: Ov.

ārĕŏla, ae, *f. dimin.* [area] *a small open space:* Col.: Plin. Ep.

āresco, ui, no *sup.* 3. *v. incep.* [areo] *to become dry, to dry up:* cito arescit lacrima, Cic.: aruerat tellus, *was parched*, Luc.

ārētālŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀρεταλόγος, *a babbler about virtue, a boaster:* in gen. a Cynic or Stoic: Suet.: Juv.

argentārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* taberna) *a banking-house, a bank:* Liv. **II.** (*sc.* ars) *the trade of a banker* or *money-changer:* argentariam facere, *to carry on such a business*, Cic. **III.** (*sc.* fodina) *a silver mine:* Liv.

argentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *pertaining to silver:* metalla, *silver mines*, Plin. **II.** *pertaining to money:* cura, *care of money*, Ter.: taberna, *a bank*, Liv.

argentārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a money-changer, banker:* Cic.

argentātus, a, um, [id.] *plated* or *ornamented with silver:* milites, *whose shields are plated*, Liv. Fig.: argentata querimonia, *silvered complaints*, i. e. *backed up with money*, Pl.

argentĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [argenteus] *of silver:* Pl.

argentĕus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *of silver, made of silver:* aquila, Cic.: salus, *a silver salutation* (*a present* in jest), Pl. **II.** Meton.: *adorned with silver* = argentatus: scena, Cic. **2.** *of a glittering white colour, silvery:* niveis argentea pennis ales, Ov. **3.** of *the silver age:* subiit argentea proles, id.

Argentiextĕrĕbrōnīdes [argentum exterebro] a name coined by Plautus, *extortioner, sponger*.

argentum, i, *n.* Lit.: *the white metal; silver:* infectum, *unwrought*, Liv.: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *silver plate:* purum, caelatum, *plain* or *chased silver-plate*, Cic. **2.** *silver money:* argentum aere solutum est, Sall.: also, *money* in gen.: argenti sitis, Hor. [The root is seen in Gr. ἀργός, ἀργής, ἄργυρος.]

argilla, ae, *f. white clay, potter's earth:* Cic. [The root is the same as in arg-entum: cf. Gr. ἄργ-ιλος.]

argūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argumentor] (rhetor. *t. t.* freq. in Cic.), *an adducing of proof, an argumentation:* probabilis, Cic. **II.** *the proof itself:* id.

argūmentor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [argumentum] *to adduce proof, to argue:* nec jure an injuria caesi sint argumentari refert, Liv.: argumentari de voluntate alicujus, *to conclude from*, Cic. With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.*, *to adduce something as proof:* multa probabiliter argumentari, Liv.

argūmentum, i, *n.* [arguo] *an argument, proof, evidence, sign:* argumentis refellere, *to refute by arguments*, Cic.: animi laeti argumenta, *indications*, Ov. **II.** *a logical demonstration:* argumentum concludere, *to establish or make good a proof*, Cic. **III.** *the subject of any written composition; theme, argument, plot:* argumentum est fictae rei, quae tamen fieri potuit, id.: epistolae, *topic*, id.: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, *to construct a play with a plot*, Liv. **IV.** *the subject of artistic representations* (*sculpture, painting, embroidery*, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta, Cic.

argŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to make clear, prove:* hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere, *if it is made good:* Cic.: speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, *he sought to prove*, Liv. Pass. in reflect. signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, *shows itself in*, Ov. **II.** With *Acc.* or in *pass.:* *to accuse, charge with, convict, refute:* servos ipsos neque arguo neque purgo, Cic.

laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, *is self-convicted*, Hor. The offence charged is expressed by a word in *Gen.*; *Abl.* alone or dependent on *de*; or by *Acc.* and *Inf.* **1.** with *Gen.* (the usual constr.): viros summi sceleris, Cic.: furti, Phaedr. **2.** With *Abl.* alone; prob. only in case of crimen: te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic. **3.** With *Abl.* and *de*; de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, id. **4.** With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: me arguit hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Pl. So in *Pass.*, occidisse arguitur, *he is charged with killing*, Cic. Rarely with *Acc.* and *ut*: fratrem ut subditivum apud patrem arguere, *to make him out to be so*, Suet. **III.** Meton. of things: *to find fault with, complain of, censure*: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. [Prob. same root as in argentum: primary sense, "to make clear."]

argūtē, *adv. subtly, acutely*: Cic. **II.** *craftily*: Pl.

argūtĭae, ārum, *f. plu.* [argutus] *that which affects the senses strongly, liveliness, animation*: argutiae digitorum, *gesticulation with the fingers*, Cic. **II.** Of mental qualities: *acuteness, subtlety, shrewdness, cunning*: Demosthenes nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi cedit, *in subtlety and acuteness*, id. **III.** *excessive nicety, over-refinement*: id.

argūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat subtle*: Cic.

argūtus, a, um, *Part.* [arguo], usually *adj.* Lit. *made clear*: hence of objects affecting the senses: *clear, lively, active, sharp, pungent*, etc.: oculi nimis arguti, *very expressive eyes*, Cic.: argutum caput, *fine, shapely*, Virg.: hirundo, *the twittering swallow*, id.: olores, *tuneful*, id.: ilex, *rustling*, id.: Neaera, *clear-voiced*, Hor.: forum, *noisy*, Ov.: serra, *creaking*, Virg. Of omens: *distinct, clear, conclusive*: argutissima exta, Cic. **II.** *talkative, gossiping* (in good as well as bad sense): Pl.: argutissimae litterae, *full of (lively) gossip of all kinds*, Cic. **III.** Of mental qualities **1.** In good sense: *acute, witty, amusing*: poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, Cic. **2.** In bad sense: *cunning, sly, artful*: meretrix, Hor.

argўraspis, ĭdis, *adj.* = ἀργύρασπις, *having a silver shield*: Liv.

ārĭdĭtas, ātis, *f. dryness*: Plin.

ārĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aridus] *dry* (as applied to a small object): labella, Cat.

ārĭdus, (contr. ardus), a um, *adj.* [areo] *dry, withered, parched*: ligna, Lucr.: folia, Cic. *Neut.* as subst., after *prep.*, ex arido tela conjicere, *from dry land* (opp. to mare), Caes. **II.** Fig.: arida febris, *parching*, Virg.: fragor, *a dry crackling noise*, id.: victus, *poor, innutritious diet*, Cic.: genus sermonis exile, aridum, *arid, pith-less, jejune*, id.: Tac.: arido argento 'st opus, "*hard cash*," Pl.

ărĭes (old form ares; poet. aries sometimes dissyl., like abies; *Gen.* trisyll. as if it were, ăryĕtis), ĕtis, *m. a ram*: Varr. **II.** *the Ram, a sign of the zodiac*: Ov. **III.** *a battering-ram* (v. Smith's Ant. 40): Liv. **IV.** *a projecting beam shaped so as to break the force of a current*, Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

ărĭĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *neutr.* (ăryĕtat, trisyll. Virg.) [aries] *to butt like a ram, to strike violently*. **1.** *Act.*: quis illic est qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? *knocks so violently at*, Pl. **2.** *Neutr.*: arietat in portas, Virg.

ărista, ae, *f. the awn* or *beard of an ear of grain*: munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. In Virg. appy., meton. for messis: post aliquot aristas, *after several harvests*, i.e. *years*. **II.** Meton.: *the ear itself*: maturae aristae, Ov. Also, *an ear of spikenard*: id.

ărithmētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀριθμητικός, *pertaining to arithmetic*. Subst. arithmetica, ae, and ē, ēs, *f.*; also ōrum, *n. plu. arithmetic*: in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, Cic.

ārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [aridus] *dryness*: Pl.: Varr.

arma, ōrum, *n. plu. implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence*; but of the latter, only those used in close combat, as distinguished from *tela*, used at a distance: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.: armis et castris, proverb. = remis velisque, viris equisque, *with vigour, with might and main*, Cic. **2.** Specifically, *a shield*: caelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv.: se in sua colligit arma, *covers his whole person with his shield*, Virg. **3.** Meton.: *soldiers, army*: nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv.: auxiliaria arma, *auxiliaries*, Ov. **4.** Also meton., *war, battle*: silent leges inter arma, Cic.: in arma feror, *into the fray*, Virg. **5.** Fig.: *means of protection, defence, weapons*: horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret, i.e. *wool, to protect from cold*, Ov.: prudentiae, *the weapons of (legal) knowledge*, Cic. **II.** In general sense: **1.** *implements of agriculture*: quae sint duris agrestibus arma, Virg.: cerealia arma, *for grinding, baking*, etc., id. **2.** *the tackling of a ship*: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. **3.** *of the wings of Daedalus*: Ov. [From root *ar*, to fit, join, v. ars.]

armāmenta, ōrum, *n. plu.* [armo] *outfittings*, esp. *the tackle of a ship, including everything except the hull of the vessel*: aptari suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov.

armāmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [armamenta] *an arsenal, armoury*: publicum, Cic. **2.** navium, *a dock-yard*, Plin.

armārĭŏlum, i. *n. dim.* [armarium] *a little chest or closet*: Pl.

armārĭum, ii, *n.* [arma] Lit. *a place for tools*; hence, *a store-chest for clothing, money*, etc.: Pl.

armātūra, ae, *f.* [armo] *an outfit, equipment, armour*: Numidae levis armaturae, *the light-armed Numidians*, Caes. **II.** Meton.: *armed soldiers*: legiones, levis armatura, equitatus, Cic. Fig.: tanquam levis armaturae excursio, *as it were, the preparatory skirmishing of the light-armed troops*, id.

armātus, a, um, *Part.* [armo] *equipped, armed*: consilium, *an armed assembly*, i. e. *a Gallic assembly, which all male adults were bound to attend fully equipped for war*, Caes.: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, *has seceded in arms*, Sall. *Sup.* armatissimus, *most perfectly armed*, Cic. *Masc.* as subst. armatus, *an armed man, a soldier*: esp. in *pl.*, loca multitudine armatorum completa, Caes.

armātus, ūs, *m.* [armo] *the manner of arming*: (only in *Abl.*): Liv. **II.** Meton.: like armatura, *troops armed in a certain way*: (relicto) omni graviore armatu, *all the heavily armed troops*, id.

armentālis, e, *adj.* [armentum] *pertaining to a herd*: equa, Virg.

armentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a herd*: App. Subst. armentarius, ii, *m. a herdsman, neat-herd*: Virg.

armentum, i, *n.* (old form armenta, ae, *f.*) [aro]: lit. *cattle for ploughing, any beast of draught*: most freq. in plur.: greges armentorum, *of oxen*, Cic.: also of *horses*, Virg.: collectively *a herd*: armentum agere, Liv. **II.** Meton.: of other large animals; e.g. *deer; sea-monsters*: Virg.

armĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma fero] *weapon-bearing, armed, warlike*: Ov.

armĭger (armigerus, Inscr.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma gero] *weapon-bearing, armed, warlike*. **II.** Subst.: *an armed person*: cum paucis armigeris, Curt.: *a weapon-bearer, shield-bearer* (the usual signif.): Pl.: Sergius armiger Catilinae, *an adherent*, Cic. (dub.): armiger Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, Ov.

armilla, ae, *f.* [armus] *an armlet, arm-ring, bracelet*: Liv.

armillātus, a, um, [armilla] *ornamented with a bracelet*, etc.: Suet. Of dogs, *wearing a collar*: Prop.

armĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [arma potens] *powerful in arms, valiant, warlike*: Mavors, *lord of battle*, Lucr.: Diva, Virg.

armĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [arma sono] *resounding with arms* (poet.): Pallas, Virg.

armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [arma] *to furnish with implements, to fit out, to equip*: Caes.: muri propugnaculis armabantur, *were furnished with*, Liv. **II.** *to furnish with weapons, to arm*: pastores, Caes. With *in, contra, adversus*: servi in dominos armabantur, Cic.: delecta juventus contra Milonis impetum armata est, id. Pass. in refl. sense, *to arm for battle*: milites

armari jubet, Caes. **III.** Fig.: nugis armatus, *armed with nonsense*, Hor.: iambo, id. **IV.** *to arouse to arms:* Hannibal regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep.: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, Liv.

armus, i, *m. the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter:* gen. *of an animal*, while humerus designates that of men: ex humeris armi fiunt (of Hippomenes changed into a lion), *his shoulders become fore-quarters*, Ov. Of men: (poet.) Virg. **II.** *the side of an animal:* equi fodere calcaribus armos, Virg. [Root *ar*, to fit, join; v. ars: cf. Gr. ἁρμός, "a joint;" Eng. *arm.*]

ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to plough, to till:* ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, *ploughed, fallowed and re-ploughed*, Cic. Fig.: of a ship: *to plough:* aequor, Ov. Of age: *to furrow, wrinkle:* jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, id. Proverb. arare litus, *to lose one's labour:* non profecturis litora bobus aras, id. **II.** Meton.: *to live by husbandry, to farm* or *cultivate:* cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ἀρόω; Goth. *ar-jan*, O. Eng. *to ear.*]

arquātus, a, um, *adj.* [arquus= arcus] *arched, bent:* Iris arquato caelum curvamine signans, Ov.: arquatus morbus (lit., the disease in which the skin takes the yellow colour of the rainbow), *the jaundice*, Cels. Subst. arquatus: *having the jaundice:* Lucr.

arquitenens, entis, *adj.* v. arcitenens.

arquus, v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, v. arrha, arrhabo.

arrectus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arrigo] *Adj.: steep, precipitous:* pleraque Alpium ab Italia arrectiora sunt, Liv.

ar-rēpo (adr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep towards, to steal softly to:* with *ad*, post-Aug. with *Dat.:* ad columbaria, Varr. Fig.: sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam arrepere, *to creep into anyone's friendship*, Cic.: animis muliercularum, Tac.

arreptus (adr.) a, um, *Part.* [arripio].

arrha or **arra,** ae, *f.* more freq., arrhăbo or arrăbo, ōnis, *m. money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, deposit* (v. Smith's Ant. 42): arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Pl.

arrhabo, onis, v. preced.

ar-rīdĕo (adr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. n. to smile upon*, especially *approvingly:* used by Cic. in opposition to derideo: *absol.* or with *Dat.*, more rarely with *Acc.:* quum risi, arrides, Ov.: ridentibus arrident humani vultus, *respond to smiles*, Hor.: video quid arriseris, Cic. Pass.: si arriderentur (opp. to deriderentur), *if they were smiled upon, regarded with favour*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to be favourable, kindly disposed to:* tempestas arridet, Lucr. Also, *to be pleasing to, to please:* opp. to displiceo, Cic.: Hor.

ar-rĭgo (adr.), rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* [rego] *to set upright, raise, erect:* leo comas arrexit, Virg.: arrectis luminibus, *with staring eyes*, id.: auribus, *with up-pricked* (*attentive*) *ears*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to encourage, animate, rouse, excite:* oratione, Sall.: animos, *to incite, rouse the courage*, Virg.: also of excitement, vetus certamen arrexit animos, *set them on the alert*, Sall.

ar-rĭpĭo (adr.), rīpŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to seize, snatch, lay hold of;* esp. of things *hastily picked up:* scutis e strage arreptis, *picking up shields from the heap of slain*, Tac.: arma quae possunt arripiunt, *they lay hold of such arms as they can*, Caes.: aliquem medium, *to seize him by the waist*, Ter. Poet.: arripere tellurem velis, *to sail hastily towards*, Virg. **II.** *to seize upon, to take to oneself, appropriate:* quaerit unde animum arripuerimus, *where we got our souls from*, Cic.: cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus arripuit, *picked up a surname for himself from them*, id. **III.** *to grasp with the mind, to learn quickly* or *with avidity, to pick up* pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, id. **IV.** Judicial *t. t., to seize and drag before a tribunal, accuse:* tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv.: ad quaestionem, Cic. **V.** Poet. *to attack with ridicule* or *reproach, to satirize:* primores populi arripuit, Hor.

ar-rōdo (adr.), rōsi, rōsum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw* or *nibble at:* Plin. Fig.: rem publicam, *to nibble at it* (*like a weasel*), Cic.

arrŏgans (adr.), antis, *Part.* [arrogo] *Adj.: assuming, arrogant, haughty:* minax atque arrogans, Cic.: moderatio, *haughty moderation* (*as if waiving a just claim*), Tac.

arrŏganter (adr.), *adv. proudly, arrogantly:* Cic.

arrŏgantia (adr.), ae, *f.* [arrogans] *assumption of superiority, arrogance:* ingenii atque eloquentiae, *taking to oneself airs on the ground of genius and eloquence*, Cic.: sine arrogantia gravis, *possessing dignity without assumption*, id. **II.** *haughtiness, overbearing conduct:* licentiam arrogantiamque militum reprehendit, Caes.: avaritia et arrogantia, praecipua validiorum vitia, *rapacity and overbearingness*, Tac. **III.** *pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy* (rare): Liv.

arrŏgātĭo, (adr.), ōnis, *f. adoption of one who was* sui juris homo, Gell. (Comp. adoptio.)

ar-rŏgo (adr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask* or *inquire, to question* (anteclass.): Pl. **II.** With *Dat.: to associate* (*an officer*) *with another, to place by the side of:* (consuli) dictatorem arrogare, Liv. **III.** *to claim what is not one's own, to assume:* mihi non sumo tantum, judices, neque arrogo, Cic. Also poet. *to claim* (*rightfully or otherwise*): imperiis laudem arrogare, *to claim* (*and gain*) *praise for his rule*, Hor.: and *Acc., to confer upon, claim for* (opp. to *abrogare*): scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, *entitles them to be valued*, Hor.

arrōsus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arrodo].

ars, artis, *f. acquired skill*, whether *manual* or *mental:* Cic. **I.** *any skilled trade* or *handicraft:* opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, minimeque artes eae probandae, quae ministrae sunt voluptatum, id. **II.** *skill in the liberal arts, combining theory and practice; any such art* or *profession* (usual sense of the word; *mechanical trades* being rather artificia than artes): id. So, ars gymnastica, Pl.: ars disserendi, *dialectics*, Cic.: artes urbanae, *jurisprudence and eloquence*, Liv.: centum puer artium, *accomplishments*, Hor. Sometimes the word is used with esp. reference to *theory* as distinguished from *practice* (facultas), Cic. **III.** Meton.: *a work of art:* divite me scilicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor.: clipeum efferri jussit Didymaonis artes, *the workmanship of*, Virg. **IV.** Transferred to *moral qualities, conduct, character, way or manner of acting:* both in good and bad sense: artes antiquae tuae, *thy former manner of life, conduct*, Pl.: multae sunt artes (*i.e.* virtutes) eximiae, hujus administrae comitesque virtutis (*sc.* imperatoris), Cic.: insolens malarum artium, *a stranger to evil courses*, Sall.: Hor. **V.** *cunning, artifice, stratagem:* capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios, Liv.: Virg. **VI.** Artes (personified) *the Arts:* Artium chorus, Phaedr. [Root *ar*, to fit, join; cf. Gr. ἀρ-αρ-ίσκω, ἄρ-ηρ-α, ἀρτύω.]

artē (not arcte), *adv. closely, tightly:* arte continentur trabes, Caes.: quam artissime ire, *to march in the closest order*, Sall. **II.** Fig., arte dormire, *soundly*, Cic.: rationem astringere, *to connect the links of an argument with logical strictness*, id.

artērĭa, ae, *f.* (arterium, i, *n.* Lucr.) =ἀρτηρία, *the windpipe:* ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens, Plin. From its roughness also called arteria aspera: Cic. **II.** *an artery:* Cels.: Plin.

arthrĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀρθριτικός, *gouty, arthritic:* Cic.

artĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [articulatus] *joint by joint, piecemeal:* membra dividit, poet. in Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *with proper divisions;* hence *clearly, distinctly:* articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic.

artĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [articulus]. Lit.: *to divide into joints, to separate into natural divisions:* used only of speech, *to utter distinctly, to articulate:* Lucr.

artĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [artus] *a little joint, a joint, a knuckle; a knot* in trees: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes.: auxerat articulos macies, *had made the joints larger (apparently)*, Ov.: articulorum dolores habere, *gouty pains*, Cic. Of plants: tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum, *at the joints of vine-shoots*, id. **2.** *limbs, members* in gen. (cf. artus): Lucr. **II.** Fig.: of discourse: *a member, division:* Cic. **2.** Of time: *a point of time, a moment:* in ipso articulo temporis, *at the very nick of time*, id. Also, without tempus: in ipso articulo, Ter. So with res: in articulo rerum, *at a critical point*, Curt. **3.** Of other abstract things: per eosdem articulos et gradus (honorum), *stages and grades*, August. in Suet.

artĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [ars facio]. **I.** Subst.: *one who exercises a skilled craft* or *liberal art; an artist, artificer:* gen. with some qualifying word: artifices scenici, *actors, performers*, Cic. Also absol.: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. Of *a physician*, id.: *a builder*, id.: *an orator* or *writer:* Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. **2.** *a maker, originator, author, contriver:* si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, id.: artificis scelus, *the contriver*, Virg. **II.** Adj.: **1.** Act. *skilful, ingenious, dexterous:* with *Gen.* or *absol.:* Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, *skilled in such work*, Sall. Fig.: artifices Natura manus admovit, *her skilful hands*, Ov. **2.** Pass.: *skilfully made, artificial, ingenious:* artifex vultus, Pers. Poet. of a horse: *broken, trained:* Ov.

artĭfĭcĭōsē, *adv. skilfully, according to art:* Cic.

artĭfĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [artificium] *accomplished in art, skilful:* rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic. **II.** Pass.: *made with art, ingenious:* vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique, id. **III.** *artificial* (as opp. to *naturalis*): id.

artĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [artifex] *the occupation of an artifex, profession, trade, skilled handicraft, art:* distinguished from quaestus, *any mode of earning money*, Cic.: credo magna artificia fuisse in ea insula, *i. e. the arts in the highest sense, sculpture, painting*, etc., id. **II.** *skill, ingenuity:* singulari opere artificioque, id.: vicisse Romanos artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, *through a peculiar kind of skill*, Caes. **III.** *theory, system:* non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, *the theory of art arose out of its practice*, Cic. **IV.** In bad sense; esp. in *pl.*: quibus artificiis effectum est, ut resp. in hunc statum proveniret, *by which devices*, Cic.

arto (arcto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [artus, *Part.*] *to press close, to compress, contract:* omnia conciliatu artari possunt, *packed closely*, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to abridge, limit, curtail*, etc.: Liv.

artŏlăgănus, i, *m.*=ἀρτολάγανον, *a kind of bread* or *cake* (*made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*): Cic.

artopta, ae, *m.*=ἀρτόπτης, *a baker:* Juv. **II.** *a vessel to bake in, a bread-pan:* Pl.

artua, v. artus.

artus (not arctus), a, um [commonly regarded as part. of arceo] *pressed together.* Hence, *adj.: close, thick, narrow, confined, short:* hostes carros impedimentaque sua in artiores silvas abdiderunt, Caes.: vitis, *a vine tied close* (over a trellis or otherwise), Hor.: nexus, Ov.: arto stipata theatro, *crowded in a confined theatre*, Hor.: nimis arta convivia, *too crowded*, id. **II.** Fig.: *strict, severe, scanty, brief*, etc.: jura, *severe laws*, Lucr.: artior somnus, *a sounder sleep*, Cic.: artis in rebus, *in trying circumstances*, Ov. **III.** *neut.* as subst. esp. after *prep.*: nec desilies imitator in artum, *cramp yourself*, Hor.: ne, spem sibi ponat in arto, *diminish hope*, Ov.: ne in arto res esset, *straitened*, Liv.

artus, uum, *m. plu.* (artua, *n.* Pl.: *Dat.* artibus, *better* artubus: *sing.* Lucan.) *joints* (=articuli): molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic.: per membra, per artus, *in every limb and joint*, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *the limbs:* omnibus artubus contremiscere, Cic. [From *ar*, to fit, join; v. armus, and cf. Gr. *ἄρ-θρον*.]

ārŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ara] *a small altar:* Cic.

ărundĭfer (har.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arundo fero] *reed-bearing:* caput, Ov.

ărundĭnĕus (harund.), a, um, *adj.* [arundo] *made of* or *abounding in reeds, reedy:* silva, Virg. Poet.: carmen, *a shepherd's song*, Ov.

ărundĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in reeds*, Cat.

ărundo (har.), ĭnis, *f. a reed, cane* (slenderer and taller than canna), *the common reed:* fluvialis, Virg.: Ov.: Caes. **II.** Meton. *anything made of reed:* **1.** *an angling rod:* captat arundine pisces, Tib. **2.** *lime-twigs for catching birds:* Pl. **3.** *the shaft of an arrow:* Ov. Hence, *an arrow:* haeret lateri letalis arundo, Virg. **4.** *a pen for writing:* Pers. **5.** *a reed* or Pan-pipe, *σῦριγξ*: tenui meditabor arundine Musam, Virg.: cf. junctis arundinibus (canere), Ov. **6.** *a flute:* id. **7.** *a weaver's comb made of reed:* stamen secernit arundo, id. **8.** *a reed for brushing down cobwebs:* Pl. **9.** *a plaything for children, a hobby-horse:* equitare in arundine longa, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

aruspex, v. haruspex.

arvīna, ae, *f. grease, fat:* Virg.

arvum, i, *n.* (*sc.* solum) [aro] *an arable field, cultivated land:* prata et arva et pecudum greges, *meadow land, arable land, and stock*, Cic.: arvo studere, *farming for corn*, Sall. **II.** in gen. sense, *soil, land;* esp. in *pl.:* Virg.: Ov.: nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, *on land*, Lucr. **III.** Meton.: *region, country:* aspicis en, praeses, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. Arva Neptunia, *the sea*, Virg.

arvus, a, um, *adj.* [aro] *that has been ploughed, but not yet sown, arable* (rare): ager, Cic.

arx, arcis, *f., a stronghold, citadel, equivalent to the Greek ἀκρόπολις*: esp. the citadel, on the Capitoline hill in Rome, Cic.: Caes.: Liv. Prov.: arcem facere e cloaca, *to make much ado about nothing*, Cic. Fig. (rare): ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, *the centre and stronghold*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *defence, protection, refuge, bulwark*, etc.: duas arces libertatis tuendae, *two safeguards of freedom* (the tribunal and right of appeal), Liv.: Cic. **III.** Since citadels were usually on heights, arx came to mean generally, *a summit* or *height, especially of a mountain:* celsa sedet Aeolus arce, Virg.: beatae arces, *favoured heights*, (hills of Tarentum), Hor. Of the citadel of heaven: siderea mundi arx, Ov.: arces igneae, Hor. Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, id. [For etym. v. arceo.]

as, assis, *m. a unit.* As a standard of weight, *a pound*, divided into 12 parts, *viz.:* uncia, *a ounce;* sextans, *one-sixth* or 2 *ounces;* quadrans, 3 *ounces;* triens, 4 *ounces;* quincunx, 5 *ounces;* semis, *the half*, 6 *ounces;* septunx, 7 *ounces*, bes, 8 *ounces;* dodrans, 9 *ounces;* dextans or decunx, 10 *ounces;* deunx, 11 *ounces.* **II.** As a coin, the *as* was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally *a pound weight of uncoined copper* (asses librales *or* aes grave), afterwards gradually reduced in weight. (Respecting these reductions, as well as respecting the *as* in general, v. Smith's Ant. s. v.) The small value of the *as* after the last reduction led to the word being used in various phrases to denote a paltry coin: quod (*sc.* pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor.: viatica ad assem perdiderat, *to the last farthing*, id. **III.** In divisions of money among heirs, *etc.*, the *as*, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus, heres ex asse, *sole heir;* heres ex semisse, *he who receives half;* heres ex dodrante, *he who receives three-fourths of the inheritance:* and so heres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, *etc.:* Cic. (Hence, Fr. *as;* Eng. *ace*, in dice and cards.)

asa, v. ara.

a-scendo (adsc.), ndi, nsum, 3. *v. n.* (in MSS. *escendo* is often found where editt. have *ascendo*) [scando] *to climb up, mount up, ascend.* Mostly with *in* and *Acc.* or *Acc.* alone; also with *ad* (=*to go up to*) and *absol.* With

in.: in lembum, *to embark*, Pl.: in triremem, Nep.: in equum, *to get on horseback*, Cic. With *Acc.*: summum jugum montis, Caes.: navem, Ter.: murum, Cic. Also pass.: si mons erat ascendendus, id. With *ad*: ad Gitanas, Epiri oppidum, *to go up to*, Liv. Absol.: qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, id. **II.** Fig.: *to rise in rank*, etc.: with *in:* in summum locum civitatis, Cic. With *ad:* ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. With *Acc.*: unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. *Absol.:* gradatim ascendit vox, *gradually rises*, id. **2.** super, supra aliquem *or* aliquid ascendere, *to surpass, to rise higher than* (only in Tacitus): liberti ibi super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac.

ascensĭo (adsc.), ōnis, *f.* [ascendo] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent* (infreq.): Pl. Fig.: oratorum, *gradual rise in excellence*, Cic.

ascensus (adsc.), a, um, *Part.* [ascendo].

ascensus (adsc.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent:* primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes. Also in plur.: scalis ascensus tentant, *make repeated attempts at escalade*, Liv. Fig.: ad honoris amplioris gradum, Cic. **II.** In concrete sense: *a place for ascending, an ascent;* difficilis atque arduus, id.: qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. Fig.: in virtute multi ascensus, *many degrees*, Cic.

ascĭa, ae, *f. an axe* or *hatchet:* ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Cic.: asciam sibi in crus impingere, *to cut one's own legs off* (Prov.), Petr. **II.** *a mason's trowel:* Vitr. The phrases—sub ascia posuit; consummatum hoc opus sub ascia est; sub ascia *or* ad asciam dedicatum; occur often in sepulchral inscriptions, and are supposed to mean that the tomb was consecrated before its building was finished. [Gr. ἀξίνη; Germ. *axt*, Eng. *axe.*]

a-scīo (adsc.), 4. *v. a. to take to, or associate with oneself:* socios, Virg.: Tac. [This verb is only found in infin., and was probably formed on false analogy from the perfect tenses of *ascisco.*]

a-scisco (adsc.), īvi (in class. Lat. never ii), ītum, 3. *v. a.* [scisco] *to approve or adopt anything:* quum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, Cic. **II.** *to receive* or *admit a person in some capacity* (as *citizen, ally, son*, etc.): Numam Pompilium regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit, id.: socios, Caes.: successorem, Suet. In the histt., with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, *etc.*): asciti simul in civitatem et patres, *made citizens and patricians simultaneously*, Liv. With *inter:* inter patricios, Tac. **III.** In gen.: *to admit into one's society, associate*: also, of things, *to appropriate, adopt:* Velentes voluntarios undique ad spem praedae asciverunt, Liv. **2.** of things: sibi oppidum, Cic. **IV.**=arrogo, *to arrogate something to oneself, claim* (very rare): id.

ascītus (adsc.), a, um, *Part.* [ascisco]. As *adj., derived, acquired* (opp. to what comes by nature), in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep.: Curt.

ascītus (adsc.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an acceptance, reception:* Cic.

ascŏpēra, ae, *f.* = ἀσκοπήρα, *a leathern sack* or *wallet:* Suet.

a-scrĭbo (adscr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to add to* or *insert in a writing:* constr. *absol.*, with *Dat., ad* or *in* with *Acc.*, or *in* and *Abl.:* antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, Cic. Esp. of superscriptions and inscriptions: non credo ascripturum esse MAGNO, id. **II.** Fig.: *to ascribe, attribute, impute*, etc.: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, id. **2.** *to place to one's credit, to assign:* eidem (servo) ascripsisse legatum, *bequeathed to him*, Plin. Ep. Poet.: culpam lues, olim quum ascriptus venerit poenae dies, *the appointed day*, Phaedr. So ascribere sibi aliquid, *to apply* (*an illustration*) *to oneself*, id. **III.** *to enrol, enter in a list* (*as citizen, soldier, colonist*, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, *to be entered, received as citizen*, Cic.: colonos Venusiam ascripserunt, *enrolled settlers for V.*, Liv. **IV.** Fig.: *to reckon* or *number in a class, include among:* ordinibus deorum, Hor.

ascriptīcĭus (adscr.), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo] *enrolled* or *received in any community* (*as citizen, soldier*, etc.): novi et ascripticii cives, Cic.

ascriptĭo (adscr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an addition in writing:* Cic.

ascriptīvus (adscr.), a, um, *adj.* [id. *no.* 3] *enrolled as a* (*supernumerary*) *soldier* (cf. ascripticius and accensus): Pl.

ascriptor (adscr.), ōris, *m.* [id. *no.* 1] *one who subscribes to* or *approves anything* (rare): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic.

ascriptus (adscr.), a, um, *Part.* [ascribo] As *adj.*, civis, *a naturalized citizen*, Cic. (see ascribo III.).

ăsella, ae, *f. dim.* [asina] *a small she-ass:* Ov.

ăsellus, i, *m. dim.* [asinus] *a little ass, an ass's colt:* Cic. Prov.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, *to preach to the deaf*, Hor.

ăsĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.*='Ασιατικός, *Asiatic:* genus dicendi, *a florid, oriental style of speaking*, Cic.

ăsĭlus, i, *m. a gad-fly, horse-fly:* usu. called tabanus: Virg.

ăsĭna, ae, *f.* [asinus] *she-ass:* Varr.

ăsĭnus, i, *m. an ass:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *a dolt, blockhead:* scio me asinum germanum fuisse, *have been a regular donkey*, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ὄνος (for ὀσ-νος); Goth. *asilus*, O. N. *asni.*] (Hence, Fr. *âne.*)

ăsōtus, i, *m.*=ἄσωτος, *a sensualist, a debauchee:* Cic.

aspărăgus, i, *m.* = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ.), *asparagus:* in *pl.* Suet.

aspargo, ĭnis, v. aspergo.

aspectābĭlis (adsp.), e, *adj.* [aspecto] *that may be seen, visible* (rare): corporeum et aspectabile, Cic.

aspecto (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [aspicio] *to look at repeatedly* or *attentively, to gaze at:* quid me aspectas? Cic.: immensam silvam, *gazing intently upon*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to observe, pay attention to:* jussa principis aspectare, Tac. **III.** Of site: *to face, look towards:* collis qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, *commanding a view of*, Virg.

aspectus (adsp.), a, um, *Part.* [aspicio].

aspectus (adsp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** *Act.: a seeing or looking at, a glance:* uno aspectu judicare, *to judge from a single glance*, Cic.: also, primo aspectu, id. **II.** Objectively, *view of*, foll. by *Gen.:* aspectum hominum vitare, *to shun the sight of men*, id.: Tac.: In plur.: mortales aspectus reliquit, *disappeared to mortal eyes*, Virg.: **III.** *faculty of seeing, sight, vision:* lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic.: aspectum omnino amittere, *to go blind*, id. **IV.** *range of sight* (usu. *con*-spectus): prope in aspectu urbis, *within sight of*, id. **V.** *look, aspect, mien, countenance:* horribili aspectu, *with frightful* (*threatening*) *look*, Lucr.: pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

as-pello (absp.), 3. *v. a. to drive away:* Pl.: Ter.

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (aspra=aspera, Enn.: aspris=asperis, Virg.) **I.** Of touch: *rough, uneven* (opp. to *lēvis* or *lenis*): loca, Caes.: also without loca: per aspera et devia, Suet.: quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum: lene, asperum, Cic.: aspera arteria, *the windpipe* (v. artēria), id. Of carvings or bas-relief: as in Gr. τραχύς: aspera signis pocula, *rough with carved figures*, i.e. *richly carved*, Virg. **II.** Transf. from the touch to other senses. Of taste: *harsh, sour, bitter, pungent:* sapor maris, Plin.: of wine, Ter. **2.** Of sound: *harsh, grating*, etc.: pronuntiationis genus, Cic. **3.** Of smell: *sharp, pungent*, Plin. **4.** Of climate: *harsh, severe:* aspera caelo Germania, Tac.: hiems, *rough, tempestuous*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: of moral qualities: **1.** *rude, harsh, violent, wayward:* homo asper et durus, Cic.: homines asperi et montani, Caes.: cladibus asper, *exasperated by losses* Ov.: Pholoe, *shrewish*, Hor. And of discourse: *caustic, biting*: asperioribus facetiis perstringere, Cic. **2.** Of principles, tenets, *etc., rigid, austere:* doctrina (*sc.* Stoicorum) non

moderata, nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior, id. **3.** *wild, savage, fierce:* tigris aspera, Hor.: Gaetuli asperi incultique, *savage*, Sall.: and, in good sense, studiis asperrima belli, *devoted to the fierce pursuits of war*, Virg. **IV.** Of circumstances or situations: *critical, adverse, calamitous, perilous*, etc.: in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio erat, *more trying and dangerous*, Caes.: bellum, Sall. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence, Fr. *âpre.*)

asperatus, a, um, *Part.* [aspero].

aspĕrē, *adv. roughly.* Fig.: *harshly, severely, rudely:* Cic.

a-spergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo), ersi, ersum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to scatter* or *strew upon:* or of liquids, *to sprinkle upon: to bestrew, besprinkle, bespatter.* The constr. is twofold: (*a*) *to sprinkle on:* the thing *sprinkled*, expr. by *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*); that *on which* it is sprinkled by *Dat.* (*b*) *to besprinkle:* the latter expr. by *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*); the former by *Abl.* (*a*) with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* guttam bulbo, Cic.: pecori virus, *to infect, poison*, Virg. Sometimes *in* with *Acc.* instead of *Dat.:* pigmenta in tabula aspergere, *to dash in*, Cic. Fig.: clarissimo viro labeculam aspergere, *cast a stain upon*, id.: si illius comitatem tuae gravitati asperseris, *blend*, id. Colloq. of a small legacy: Aebutio sextulam aspergit, *dribbles out to him*, id. (*b*) with *Abl.* and *Acc.:* ne aram sanguine aspergeret, *besprinkle it with blood*, id. Fig.: *to asperse, sully, stain:* hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis? id.

aspergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo), ĭnis, *f.* [aspergo, *v.*] *a sprinkling, besprinkling:* aquarum, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *that which is sprinkled, drops:* salsa, *the salt spray*, Virg.

aspĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [asper] *unevenness, roughness*, opposed to *lēvitas:* saxorum, Cic.: locorum, Sall. **2.** Of taste: *harshness, sharpness, tartness:* vini, Plin. **3.** Of sound: *harshness of tone:* vocis, Lucr. **4.** Of climate, *etc.:* hiemis, *severity*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: of moral qualities: *roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness:* asperitas et immanitas naturae, Cic.: verborum, *fierce, angry language*, Ov. **III.** Of circumstances: *adversity, calamity, difficulty*, etc.: belli, Sall.

aspernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aspernor] *contempt, disdain* (rare): Cic.

aspernor, atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* [ab spernor; v. sperno] *to cast off, spurn, reject, despise:* alicujus familiam, Ter.: querimonias aspernari, contemnere ac negligere, Cic.: aspernari furorem alicujus a suis aris atque templis, *indignantly to repel* (a rare signif.), id. Fig.: qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris, *repudiate*, id. With Inf. as object: dare aspernabantur, *refused*, Tac. Pass. (rare): qui habet, ultro appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur, *is treated with contempt*, Cic.

aspĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [asper] *to make rough, uneven, harsh:* tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur, *become rough*, Varr.: et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, *roughens*, Virg. **II.** *to sharpen, whet:* pugionem saxo, *to sharpen it on a stone*, Tac.: sagittas ossibus, *tip them with bone*, id. **III.** Fig.: *to make fierce, to rouse up, excite*, in saevitiam, id.

aspersĭo (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspergo] *a sprinkling*, aquae, Cic. Of *the laying on of colours:* id.

aspersus (adsp.), a, um, *Part.* [aspergo].

a-spĭcĭo (adsp.), exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* (aspexit=aspexerit, Pl.), *to look at, to behold, see:* with *ad, Acc.* or *absol.* With *ad* (ante-class.): aspice ad me, Pl. With *Acc.* (usu. constr.): aspicite ipsum, contuemini os, Cic.: lucem aspicere vix possum, *I can hardly bear to behold the light of day*, id. Fig.: lumen aspicere, *to see daylight, be born*, id. In Pl. with *contra:* aspiciam aliquem contra oculis. Absol.: postquam aspexi, illico cognovi, Ter. In *Pass., to be seen, be in sight:* unde aliqua pars fori adspici potest, *is visible*, Cic.: Tac. **II.** Fig.: of locality: *to face, lie towards:* ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac. **III.** *to consider, survey, inspect*, etc.: opus admirabile, Ov.: Boeotiam atque Euboeam, *to visit and examine the state of*, Liv. **IV.** *to mark, observe:* aspice laetentur ut omnia, *see how all things rejoice*, Virg.: res (obscuras) aspicere, *to pay attention to them*, Cic. **V.** *to look upon with respect, admiration* (=suspicio, q. v.): Nep.

aspīrātĭo (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspiro] *a breathing to* or *upon:* aëris or caeli, *the influence of the atmosphere as it breathes upon living creatures*, Cic. **II.** *evaporation, exhalation* (= exspiratio, but with a reference to its effect on animals, *ad*-spirare): terrarum, id. **III.** In gramm.: *a rough breathing, aspiration:* id.

a-spīro (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *act.* **A.** *v. n. to breathe* or *blow upon:* with *ad*, the *Dat.* or *absol.:* ad quae (granaria) nulla aura humida aspiret, Varr.: pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, *exhaling*, Cic. Of the fragrance of a plant: dulci aspirans complectitur umbra, Virg. Also of musical instruments: tibia aspirat choro, *accompanies*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to be favourable to, to assist, sustain:* aspirat fortuna labori, Virg. **III.** *to endeavour to reach* or *attain, to aspire to, approach:* with *ad, in*, a *local adv.* or *absol.:* quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam aspirat? Cic.: aspirare in curiam, id.: bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, *approach*, id. Poet.: with *Dat.:* nec equis aspirat Achillis, *does he hope to win*, Virg. **B.** *v. act. to breathe* or *blow upon, to infuse*, lit. and fig.: Juno ventos aspirat eunti, id.: amorem, id.

aspis, ĭdis, *f.* (*Acc. Gr.* aspida, Lucan.: *plur.* aspidas, Cic.) = ἀσπίς, *the asp, viper*, Cic.

asportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [asporto] *a carrying away:* signorum, Cic.

as-porto (abs-porto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry away:* simulacrum, Cic. Of persons: *to transport:* trans mare, Pl.

asprētum, i, *n.* [asper] *a rough place:* usu. in *pl.* only: Liv.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

assecla or **assĕcŭla** (ads.), ae, *m.* [assequor] *an attendant, servant:* prob. always in contemptuous sense [assectator in good sense: v. infr.]: *a hanger on, satellite, creature:* assentatores eorum atque asseclae, Cic.

assectātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assector] *an (assiduous, respectful) attendance* (as that of clients, *etc.*): in petitionibus, Cic.

assectātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an attendant, follower* (in good sense): vetus assectator ex numero amicorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a disciple:* sapientiae, *i. e.* philosophus, Plin.

as-sector (ads.), atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* [assequor] *to accompany constantly, follow about, follow, attend on* (esp. of the friends of candidates): Cic. **II.** *to attach oneself to, take the side of* (later): Tac.: Cic.

assĕcŭē (ads.), *adv.* [assequor], *immediately*, Pl.

assecŭla (ads.), ae, *m.* v. assecla.

as-sensĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assentior] *assent, approbation, applause:* crebrae assensiones, Cic. **II.** In philos. lang.: *a belief in the reality of sensible appearances:* id.

assensor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who assents to* or *agrees with:* Cic.

assensus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assentior].

assensus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an agreeing with any one, assent, approbation:* assensu omnium dicere, Cic.: cum ingenti assensu, *with the greatest sympathy on the part of his audience*, Liv. In plur.: Ov. **II.** In philos. lang. like assensio: *an admission of the reality of sensible appearances:* Cic. **III.** Poet.: *an echo:* vox assensu nemorum ingeminata, Virg.

assentātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assentor] *a flattering assent, complaisance, flattery:* nimia, *an excessively complaisant bearing*, Cic.: classed with adulatio and blanditia (q. v.), id. *Plur.:* inflatus assentationibus, Liv. **II.** In good sense (rare): *approbation, assent:* Vell.

assentātĭuncŭla (ads.), ae, *f. dim.* [assentatio] *trivial* or *petty flattery:* Cic.

assentātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assentor] *a flatterer:* Cic.

assentātōrĭē (ads.), *adv. in a flattering manner, fawningly:* Cic.

assentātrix (ads.), īcis, *f.* [assentor] *a female flatterer:* Pl.

assentĭo (ads.), si, sum, 4. *v. n.* (more rare than dep. form): *to assent to, agree with, approve,* etc. With *Dat.* or *absol.:* iis assensi, qui mihi lenissima sentire visi sunt, Cic.: assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis, Ov. *Pass. Impers.:* Fabio assensum est, Liv.

as-sentĭor (ads.), sensus, 4. *v. dep.* [sentio] (*i. q.* assentio, but much more freq.), *to assent to, approve, agree:* with *Dat.* or *absol.:* quum tibi senatus sit assensus, Cic.: verbo, *to express assent by a word* (without making a speech), Sall. With *neut. Acc.:* assentiri quidquam falsum, Cic.: cetera Crasso assentior, *on other points I agree with him,* id.

assentor (ads.), atus, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [euphon. for assensor, from assentior] *to assent habitually* or *in a flattering manner, to flatter:* omnia assentari, *to agree to everything he says,* Ter. Fig.: Baiae tibi assentantur, *does the agreeable to you, flatters you* (*by changing its climate*), Cic.

as-sĕquor (ads.), sĕcūtus (or sĕquūtus; v. sequor), 3. *v. a. dep. to follow after, to pursue:* assequere ac retine, Ter. **II.** *to overtake, come up with:* si es Romae, jam me assequi non potes: sin es in via, cum eris me assecutus, coram agemus, Cic. Also *absol.:* ut haud dubie assecuturi fuerint, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *to gain, attain to:* eosdem honorum gradus, Cic. Hence, *to equal, rival:* benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non assequar, id. **IV.** Of mental operations: *to comprehend, understand:* apertis obscura assequamur, id.

asser, ĕris, *m.* [related to asserere (2) as agger to aggerere] *a pole, stake, post:* Caes. **II.** *a pole on which a litter was borne:* Suet.

(1) **as-sĕro** (ads.), sēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. a. to plant* or *set near* (rare): Hor.

(2) **as-sĕro** (ads.), ĕrŭi, ertum, 3. *v. a.* Lit., *to put* or *join to.* Esp. as *legal t. t.:* manum, *or* aliquem manu, in libertatem *or* liberali causa or manu, also merely manu, and finally *absol., to lay hands upon, to take hold of a slave and declare him free, to liberate* (cf. Smith's Ant. *s. v.* assertor): si quisquam hanc liberali asseruisset manu, Pl.: quum in causa liberali eum, qui asserebatur, cognatum suum esse diceret, Cic.: asserui jam me, *I claimed my liberty,* Ov. Also, asserere in servitutem, *to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave:* clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assereret, Liv. **II.** In wider sense, *to vindicate, protect, defend:* dignitatem, Suet. **2.** *to appropriate, claim:* nec laudes assere nostras, *claim not for yourself,* Ov.: sibi divinam majestatem, *to claim divine honours,* Suet.: and by inversion: me assere caelo, *claim me for the sky,* i. e. *assert my celestial origin,* Ov.

assertĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assero] *a formal declaration respecting the freedom or servitude of any person:* Suet.

assertor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] strictly, *one who formally asserts that another is free:* in wider sense, *a restorer of liberty, a liberator:* generis humani, Suet.: dignitatis ac potentiae patriciorum, *champion,* id. **II.** *he who claims* or *declares one to be a slave:* quum instaret assertor puellae, Liv.

assertus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assero, 2].

as-servĭo (ads.) 4. *v. n. to serve, assist, contribute to:* contentioni vocis asserviunt, Cic.

as-servo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to keep, preserve, guard, watch, observe:* tabulas, *to keep accounts,* Cic.: portas murosque, Caes.

assessĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assideo] *a sitting by* (to console): Cic.

assessor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who sits by another, an assessor, assistant:* Cic.

assĕvēranter (ads.), *adv.* [assevero] *with asseveration, earnestly, emphatically:* loqui, Cic.

assĕvērātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration:* omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, Cic. **II.** *firmness, rigour:* multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac.

as-sĕvēro (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [severus] Lit., *to act with earnestness, to pursue earnestly:* quae est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc, an tentatur? *is this business conducted in earnest?* Cic. **II.** Of speech: *to assert strongly, firmly:* firmissime, foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.,* id. Also de aliqua re, id. Fig.: asseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, *proclaim, prove,* Tac.

as-sĭdĕo (ads.), sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] Lit.: *to sit by* or *near:* apud carbones, Pl.: assidens et attente audiens, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to sit* or *remain at one's side, as attendant, protector,* etc.: with *Dat.:* quum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens assideret, *supported him by his presence and aid,* id. Esp. of *sitting by the sick:* Hor.: Ov.: and so, valetudini (i. e. aegro) assidere, Tac. **III.** Legal *t. t., to assist in the office of judge, to be an assessor:* id. **IV.** *to be assiduously engaged about:* literis, Plin. Ep. **V.** *to sit down before a place hostilely, to besiege, blockade:* constr. with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* Gracchus assidens Cassilino, Liv.: muros assidet hostis, Virg. **VI.** *to be next door to, to resemble:* parcus nimiumque severus assidet insano, Hor.

as-sĭdo, sēdi, *no sup.* 3. *v. n. to sit down, to seat oneself* [denoting *the act;* whereas assideo denotes *the position*]: assido, accurrunt servi, soccos detrahunt, Ter. With *Acc.:* Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit, *took his seat on his right,* Sall. Esp. of a speaker *sitting down after concluding his speech,* Cic.: Sall.

assĭdŭē (ads.) *adv. continually, constantly:* voces quas audio assidue, Cic. *Sup.* assiduissime, id.

assĭdŭĭtas (ads.), ātis, *f.* [assiduus] *a constant sitting by* or *near, attendance:* mediĉi assiduitas, Cic. So of candidates for offices, who paid constant attention to the people, id. **II.** *constant presence:* Suet. **III.** *continual recurrence of anything:* bellorum, Cic.: epistolarum, *unbroken correspondence,* id. And without *Gen.:* talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, *unceasing devotion,* id.

assĭdŭo (ads.), *adv. continually, without intermission:* Pl.

(1) **assĭdŭus,** i. *m. a term applied to the citizens in the five classes of the Servian constitution, afterwards called locupletes, and opposed to the proletarii:* ab assibus, id est, ab aere dando, Gell. Hence for *a rich person:* Pl.

(2) **assĭdŭus** (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [from assideo, like continuus from contineo] **II.** *indefatigable, industrious, applying oneself thoroughly:* dominus; agricola, Cic.: *sitting by* or *near, continually present, in constant attendance:* quum hic filius assiduus in praediis esset, id. So of the constant attendants upon candidates: and sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl.: flagitator, *an incessant dun,* Cic. **III.** *continual, unremitting, perpetual:* labor, Caes.: scriptura, Cic.: febricula, Planc. in Cic.

assignātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assigno] *a marking out, an assignment, allotment:* agrorum, Cic. *Plur.* and *absol.:* novae assignationes, id.

as-signo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark out, to assign, to confer upon, allot:* Cic. Esp. of the division of public lands: ut ager militibus legionis Martiae assignaretur, id. Hence, agros assignant, *they found a colony,* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *to ascribe, to impute to* (gen. in bad sense): nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori assignandum putavit, *did not lay the blame on,* Cic. In good sense (later): prospera consilio alicujus assignare, Liv. **2.** *to commit to one's care, to consign:* quibus deportanda Romam regina Juno assignata erat, id. Fig.: bonos juvenes assignare famae, *to consign them to fame,* Plin. Ep. **3.** *to make a mark upon, to seal:* tabellas, Pers.

as-sĭlĭo (ads.), sĭlui, sultum, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap, spring upon,* or *jump at:* moenibus urbis, Ov. Poet. of the dashing of water: assiliens aqua, id. Fig.: assilire ad aliud genus orationis, *to jump to,* Cic.

assimilatio (ads.), v. assimulatio.

as-sĭmĭlis (ads.), e, *adj. similar, like:* with *Gen.* or *Dat.* (rare): assimilis sui, Ov.: cadenti, Virg.

assĭmĭlĭter (ads.), *adv. in like manner:* Pl.

assimŭlātĭo (ads.), (not assimilatio), ōnis, *f.* [assimulo] *likeness, similarity,* Plin.

assĭmŭlātus (ads.) a, um, *Part.* [id.] As *adj.: resembling:* montibus assimulata nubila, Lucr.

as-sĭmŭlo (not assimilo) (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to make like, to think like, to consider as similar, to compare:* linquitur ut totis animalibus assimulentur, *be thought like,* Lucr.: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimulare, *to liken,* Tac.: convivia assimulare freto, *to compare,* Ov. **II.** *to counterfeit, to pretend, to feign.* With *Acc., Inf., Acc.* and *Inf.,* or with *quasi.* With *Acc.:* clipeum jubasque, Virg. With simple *Inf.:* amare, Pl. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* ego me assimulem insanire, id. With *quasi:* assimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Absol.: quid si assimulo? id. [The true form is assimulo, though some MSS. read assimilo: cf. the variations between optumus and optimus, with other adjs. in *-umus:* aestumo and aestimo, *etc.*]

(1) assis, is, *m.* = as, *q. v.*

(2) assis, is, *m.* and *f.* = axis, *q. v.*

as-sisto (ads.), astĭti, no *sup.* 3. *v. n. to stand at* or *by, to attend, be present at:* in publico, in conspectu patris, Caes.: consulum tribunalibus assistere, *to appear before,* Tac.: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *stand erect,* Cic.

assĭtus (ads.), a, um, *Part* [assero, 1].

as-sŏlĕo (ads.), 2. *v. n. to be accustomed* or *wont* (only in the 3d person *sing.* and *plur.,* and *impers.*): deinde quae assolent, *what is usual,* Pl. Hence the phrase, ut assolet, *as is usual, customary:* sacrificio, ut assolet, rite facto, Liv.

as-sŏno (ads.), 1. *v. n. to sound* or *respond to* (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov.

assuē-făcĭo (ads.), fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [assuetus] *to habituate, accustom* [correl. to assuesco: v. foll. art.] Constr. with *Abl.,* and later, *Dat.,* or *ad.* With *Abl.:* nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti, Caes.: Cic. With *Dat.:* operi, Liv. With *ad:* ad supplicia patrum plebem, id. With *Inf.:* equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes.

as-suesco (ads.), ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. incept. n.* and (rarely) *a., to become accustomed to:* with *Abl., Inf., ad, in,* or *Dat.* With *Abl.:* genus pugnae, quo assuerant, Liv. With *Inf.:* ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. With *ad* or *in:* (uri) assuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, *cannot be made tame,* Caes. With *Dat.:* ex more, cui assuerunt, Quint. Also poet., with *Acc.* (Gk. constr.): ne tanta animis assuescite bella, *learn not to be familiar with such wars,* Virg. With *adv.* of manner, sic assuevi, *such is my wont,* Cic. **II.** *Active: to accustom to* (= assuefacio): v. rare: but Liv. has *pass.* assuescitur (2, 1): the pass. sense is usu. confined to *p. part.* assuetus, accustomed to: homines labore assiduo assueti, Cic. With *Gen.* (rare): Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis, Liv.

assuētūdo (ads.) ĭnis, *f.* [assuetus] *custom, habit* (rather rare): mali, Liv.: longa, Ov.

assuētus (ads.) a, um, *Part.* [assuesco]. **II.** *Adj.: accustomed, customary, usual:* ars, Ov. *Compar.* Hispanorum cohors assuetior montibus, *more used to,* Liv.

as-sūgo (ads.), ctum, 3. *v. a. to suck:* assuctis labris, Lucr.

assŭla (in many MSS. astula), ae, *f. a splinter of wood, stone,* etc., *shaving, chip:* Pl.

assŭlātim [assula], *adv. in shivers* or *splinters:* pultando assulatim foribus exitium afferre, *to knock a door into splinters,* Pl.

assulto (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [assilio] *to jump* or *leap at:* constr. usu. with *Dat.,* or *absol.:* feminae assultabant ut insanientes Bacchae, *leaped wildly,* Tac. Also with *Acc.,* id. **II.** *to attack, assault:* tertia vigilia assultatum est castris, id.

assultus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a leaping upon, an attack, assault* (rare): locum variis assultibus urget, Virg.

assum, i. *n.* [strictly *neut.* of assus, q. v.] *roast-meat:* assum vitulinum, *roast-veal,* Cic. **II.** In *plur.* assa, orum, *a sweating bath, sudatory:* id.

as-sum (ads. and anciently arsum), affui, adesse (*Pres. imperf. Subj.* older form, assiem, assies, assiet, *etc.: past imperf. Subj.* sometimes afforem, es, et, *etc.: Inf. fut.* affore: *imperf. part.* not used), *v. n. to be at* or *near, to be present:* omnes qui aderant auxilium petere coeperunt, Caes. With *Dat.:* senatui, *to attend,* Tac. **2.** *to stand by, to help, protect, support:* aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsient, *to help in this business,* Ter.: origini Romanae deos affuisse, *took part in,* Liv. Hence in invocations, *etc.:* assis, o Tegeaee, favens, *be present to aid,* Virg.: ades Dea muneris auctor, Ov. **3.** *to be present as a witness, to be witness:* promissis, id. Hence the *t.* scribendo adesse (usu. placed at the beginning of documents), *to be present as a witness to any legal document:* Cic. **4.** adesse animo *or* animis, *to be present in mind,* i. e., *to attend to, observe:* adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Also, *to be of good courage:* quamobrem adeste animis, judices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, id. **5.** Of abstract and inanimate things: *to be at hand, wait* or *attend upon:* aderat judicio dies, Liv.: omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, Pl.: quantus adest equis sudor, *impends, is in store for,* Hor. **II.** With the idea of motion: *to come, to appear:* hi ex Africa jam affuturi videntur, Cic.: ecce Arcas adest, *is here, has arrived,* Ov.: huc ades, *come hither,* Virg.: quum hostes adessent, Liv. **2.** Legal *t. t. to appear before a tribunal:* augurem adesse jusserunt, Vell. **3.** *to attend a meeting:* edixit ut senatus adesset, Cic.

as-sūmo (ads.), mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take to, to take up* or *in, adopt:* with sibi, *to take to oneself,* Cic.: sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia, *borrowed,* id.: socius omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, *is admitted,* Sall.: cautus dignos assumere, *to choose worthy friends,* Hor. **II.** Without the idea of action: *to receive, obtain* (passively): a ventis alimenta assumere, Ov. **III.** *to take in addition to, to add to:* ne qui postea (socii) assumerentur, *that no new allies should be made by either party,* Liv. **IV.** *to usurp, assume, arrogate:* neque mihi quidquam assumpsi, Cic. **V.** In logic, *t. t. to state the minor premiss of a syllogism:* id. **VI.** In gram., assumpta verba, *epithets,* id. **2.** *figurative expressions,* Quint.

assumptĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assumo] *a taking, receiving, adoption:* Cic. **II.** In logic: *the minor premiss of a syllogism:* Quint.

assumptīvus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [assumptus]. In Rhetoric: constitutio or causa, *which takes its defence from some extrinsic circumstance,* Cic.

assumptus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assumo].

as-sŭo (ads.), 3. *v. a. to sew on, patch on:* purpureus assuitur pannus, *a showy patch is stitched on,* Hor.

as-surgo (ads.), surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise up, stand up:* quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic.: assurgere ex morbo, *to recover,* Liv. Hence, *to rise up out of respect:* with *Dat.* or *absol.:* an quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic. In *Pass. impers.:* ut majoribus natu assurgatur, id. Hence, fig.: *to yield the precedence:* sunt et Aminaeae vites Tmolius assurgit quibus, *does them honour,* i.e. *acknowledges their superiority,* Virg. **2.** Of inanimate things: colles assurgunt, Liv. **II.** *to mount* or *tower up, to rise, to swell:* fluctibus assurgens fremituque marino, *rising with the billows and roar of a sea,* Virg. **III.** Of mental objects: querelis haud justis assurgis, *break out in complaints,* id. Of poetry, *etc.: to soar, rise:* raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint.

assus, a, um, *adj. roasted:* elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Pl. *Neut.* as subst. *roast-meat:* v. assum. **II.** Meton.: *dry, simple* (*without use of water*): sudatio, *a sweating bath,* Cels.: sol, *a basking in the sun without previous anointing,* Cic.: femina *or* nutrix, *a dry-nurse:* Juv.

[App. for *ar-sus*, cogn. with areo; v. ardeo.]

ast, *conj.* v. at. [Perh. for *at-sed.*]

a-sterno (adst.), *3. v. a. to strew upon:* asternuntur sepulcro, *prostrate themselves*, Ov.

astĭpŭlātor (adst.), ōris, *m.* [astipulor] *one who joins another in a stipulatio* or *contract*, Cic. Fig.: *one who assents* or *agrees:* et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, id.

a-stĭpŭlor (adst.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* Lit. *to join another in a stipulatio* or *contract:* Gai. II. Fig.: *to agree with, support* = assentiri (rare): astipulari irato consuli, Liv.

a-stĭtŭo (adst.), ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [statuo] *to place near* (very rare): Pl.

a-sto (adst.), stĭti, *no sup.* 1. *v. n. to stand at* or *near, stand by, stand still:* followed by various prep., or with *Dat.*, rarely *Acc.:* quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic.: astat in conspectu meo, *stands there before my very eyes*, id.: supra caput, Virg. Fig.: certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus astat, *awaits mortals*, Lucr.: sedes astare relictas, *lie ready to our hands*, Virg. II. *to stand at one's side as counsel, to assist:* Pl. III. Poet.: of things; *to be in existence:* astante ope barbarica, Enn. IV. *to stand up, to stand upright:* squamis astantibus, *with bristling scales*, Virg.

astrăgălus, i, *m.* (= ἀστράγαλος, the ankle bone). In archit.: a moulding *on columns, etc.*, Vitr. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.) 2. *a leguminous plant:* Plin.

a-strĕpo (adstr.), *3. v. n.* and *a. to make a noise at* or *to:* astrepebat vulgus diversis incitamentis, Tac. II. With *Dat.* like acclamo (q. v.), *to applaud, huzza:* haec dicenti astrepere vulgus, id. III. As *v. act.:* with *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* eadem, *to express the same sentiments by their shouts*, id.

astrictē (adstr.), *adv. strictly, according to rigid rule* (only of discourse): opp. to remisse, Cic. Also, *concisely*, Plin. Ep.: Cic.

astrictus (adstr.), a, um, *Part.* [astringo]. Hence *adj.: confined, close:* alvus astrictior, *bowels confined*, Cels.: Plin. II. Fig.: Of speech: *concise* (opp. to *remissus*): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. 2. *parsimonious, covetous, close-fisted:* pater, Prop.

a-stringo (adstr.), inxi, ictum, *3. v. a. to draw close, to bind, to tighten, contract*, etc.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Pl.: artius atque hedera procera astringitur ilex, *is twined around*, Hor.: limen astrictum, *made fast, locked*, Ov. Fig.: aspice quam non astricto percurrat pulpita socco, *not drawn close, loose;* of *an inaccurate style of writing*, Hor. Of the effect of cold: ventis glacies astricta pependit, *fast-bound*, Ov. II. Fig.: *to draw closer: to bind, put under obligation:* pater nimis indulgens, quidquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, *relaxes the rules I have made*, Cic.: astringi sacris, *to be bound to maintain them*, id.: se jurejurando astringere, *to bind oneself by an oath*, Suet. 2. With *pron. refl., to commit oneself to, become guilty of:* sese furti astringere, Pl. 3. Of reasoning or discourse: *to compress, abridge:* Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, Cic.

astrŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀστρολογία, *knowledge of the stars, astronomy* (class. for the later astronomia, but including also *astrology*): Cic.

astrŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀστρολόγος, *an astronomer* (class. for the later astronomus): Cic. II. *a star-interpreter, astrologer:* Suet.

astrum, i, *n. a star, a constellation:* chiefly poet. or in elevated style of prose: duodena astra, *the 12 signs of the Zodiac*, Virg. Poet.: *height:* turrim sub astra eductam, i. e. *to an immense height*, id. II. Meton.: *heaven, immortality:* sic itur ad astra, id.: educere in astra, Hor. Also of fame: tollere ad astra, id. [Prob. borrowed from the Gr. ἄστρον; v. stella.]

a-strŭo (adstr.), uxi, uctum, *3. v. a. to build near* or *add to a building:* Plin.: contignationem laterculo astruere, i. e. *to strengthen it by building it up with brick*, Caes.: Plin. II. Fig.: *add to:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* alicui nobilitatem ac decus, Tac.

astu, *n. indecl.* = ἄστυ, *a city*, esp. *Athens* (as urbs for Rome): Cic.

astula, v. assula.

a-stŭpĕo (adst.), 2. *v. n. to be stunned at, be astonished:* astupet ipse sibi, Ov.

astus, ūs, *m.:* in best authors only in *Abl.: cleverness, craft, cunning* (shewn in a single act: astutia denotes cunning as a trait of character): Pl.: consilio et astu, Virg. In *pl.*, astus hostium, Tac. [Etym. uncertain.]

astūtē, *adv. craftily, cunningly:* Cic.

astūtĭa, ae, *f.* [astutus]. Orig. perh. *dexterity, adroitness:* of animals, Pac. in Cic. Later in bad sense: *cunning, slyness, craft:* Pl.: Ter.: Cic. In *pl.* astutiae, *sly tricks*, Pl.: Ter.: Cic.

astūtus, a, um, *adj.* [astus] *artful, clever:* usu. in bad sense: *sly, cunning, dishonest*, etc.: non placuisse nostris majoribus astutos, *they did not approve of men that were too sharp*, Cic.: vulpes, *sly*, Hor.

asty, = **astu.**

ăsўlum, i, *n.* = ἄσυλον, *a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum:* Romulus asylum aperit, Liv.

ăsymbŏlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσύμβολος, *contributing nothing, scot-free* (pure Lat. immunis, Hor.): Ter.

at or **ast,** *conj.* (the latter, q. v., is used by the poets, and by Cicero in his letters. For the sake of euphony sometimes written *ad*). At denotes transition of thought, and in most cases adds something, the effect of which is to diminish or destroy the force of what has been admitted: *sed* is a word of opposition, *at* a word of addition: at is always at the beginning of a sentence or clause. I. Mere transition (freq. with a limiting meaning): *but, yet:* comminus gladiis pugnatum est: at Germani, celeriter phalange facta, impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. Hence *at* frequently occurs at the beginning of the subdivisions of works, as the books of the Aeneid, Ovid's Metamorphoses, etc., in which cases it serves to indicate a close connection, yet by way of contrast, between the end of the preceding division and the beginning of the new one, *e. g.:* talibus exemplis monitae nova sacra frequentant, turaque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras (last two lines of Ov. M. 3): at non Alcithoë Minyeias orgia censet accipienda dei (commencement of next book). 2. sudden transition to a new circumstance or idea; esp. in emphatic or impassioned style: consurgit Turnus in ensem et ferit. . . At perfidus ensis frangitur in medio, *but, lo!* Virg. Hence in appeals and exclamations: at tu nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare, *but do not, I pray*, Hor. And in ironical expressions: at credo mea numina tandem fessa jacent, *but, no doubt!* Virg. Sometimes at is found at the very commencement of a vehement speech: as, at o Deorum quicquid . . ., where it implies a sudden outburst of passion: *O but, all ye gods . . .!* Hor. II. In adding something opposed to what has been previously mentioned: *but, but then, but on the other hand:* nefarius Hippias Pisistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, immo jure fortasse, *but, on the other hand*, Cic.: Cingetorix, simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, ad eum venit. At Indutiomarus bellum parare instituit, *on the contrary*, Caes. Strengthened with *pol, edepol, hercle*, etc. *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, *nay, on the contrary, 'faith*, Pl. With *contra, e contrario, potius, etiam, vero*, etc.: (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, quatere vincula, Tac.: at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejectum esse Catilinam, *but, there are actually people who say*, Cic. 2. In anticipating an objection *at* may be translated, *but it may be said, but it may be objected:* at memoria minuitur, *but* (*it will be said*) *the memory fails*, Cic.: and in introducing the answer to an objection, by *why:* quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat, *why, that is agreed on all hands*, id. 3. With

enim, to state a reason for an objection: *but certainly, but indeed*, etc. at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; diem conficimus, *but really*, Pl. And in questions: at enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? *but, it will be asked*, Cic. **4.** After a condition or concession expressed by *si, etiamsi, etsi*, etc.: *yet, still, at least:* liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. **5.** Sometimes in sudden transitions=immo vero, sed . . .: non est, inquit, in parietibus res publica. At in aris et focis, *yes, but it is, etc.*, Cic.

ătăt or **attat**, also several times repeated atatatae, attatatatae, *or* atatte, atattate, *etc., interj.* An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, *etc.: oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Pl.: Ter.

ăt-ăvus, i, *m. the father of a great-great-grandfather* (abavus), or *great-great-grandmother* (abavia), opp. to adnepos. **II.** Meton. like avus, abavus, *etc.: ancestor, forefather:* Turnus avis atavisque potens, Virg.: Maecenas, atavis edite regibus, Hor. [The *at* appears to be the same with Skr. *ati* (ultra, nimis) = Gr. ἔτι, Lat. *et.*]

ātellānĭcus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Atellan farce:* exodium, Suet.

ātellānĭus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Atellan farce:* versus, Cic.

ātellānus, a, um, *adj. of* or *belonging to Atella, an ancient town of the Osci:* Atellana fabula, fabella, or *absol.* Atellana, ae, *f. a popular kind of farce*, respecting which v. Smith's Ant. s. v.

ātellānus, i, *m. an actor in an Atellan farce*, Cic.

āter, tra, trum, *adj. black (dead black, simple black* as opp. to *white:* v. albus: diff. from niger, *glossy black*): album an atrum vinum potas? Pl.: mare, *dark, stormy:* Hor. Often = *grimy, dirty:* ater pulvere, *begrimed with dust*, Hor.: dens, *dirty, foul*, id. Poet. = atratus: *clothed in black:* lictores atri, id. **II.** Fig. *dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate*, etc.: timor, Virg.: mors, Hor.: Esquiliae, *dismal*, as a burying-place, id. Dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days:* si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. **III.** Poet.: *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (rare): versus, Hor.: atro dente, *the venomous tooth of malice*, id. [Etym. unknown.]

ăthĕos (us), i, *m.* = ἄθεος, *one who does not believe in the gods, an atheist:* Diagoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic.

ăthlēta, ae, *m.* and **athlētes** = ἀθλητής, *a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete:* Cic.

ăthlētĭcē, *adv. athletically:* Pl.

ātŏmus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄτομος, *undivided, indivisible:* usu. *subst.* atomus, i, *f.* = ἡ ἄτομος, *an indivisible element, an atom:* of these atoms, all things, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, are composed, Cic.

atque or **ac** (the latter in class. prose usu. only before consonants), *conj.* [from adque, which form sometimes occurs in MSS. and inscriptions]: a copulative particle, denoting a closer connection than is implied by *et: and also, and besides, and even, and.* **A.** Used in joining single words: esp. where these express ideas closely related to each other: ex animo ac vere dicere, *sincerely and truly*, Ter.: copia sententiarum atque verborum, *store of thought and language*, Cic. Often the ideas are related by contrast: omnia honesta atque inhonesta; divina atque humana, Sall. With simul: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editioribus locis constiterat, *at once to make a show and to inspire terror*, Tac. **2.** Hence its use in Hendiadys: isto animo atque virtute, *with that virtuous feeling*, Cic.: de complexu ejus atque sinu, id. **3.** In adding a more important word: *and indeed, and even:* magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, *and in particular*, id.: hebeti ingenio atque nullo, *of dull intellect* (*and*) *in fact none at all*, id. In this sense sometimes strengthened by *adeo:* non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, *and in fact*, Liv. With *etiam:* id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, Cic. With the *pron.* hic, is: maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praeacutis, *and these, too, sharpened at the extremity*, Caes. **4.** Poet., to introduce an abrupt statement: *and instantly, and lo:* vir gregis ipse caper deeraverat: atque ego Daphnin aspicio, *when lo! I espy D.*, Virg. **II.** In comparisons: **1.** With par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, *etc., as:* neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, *not the same as it was with you*, Cic.: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. **2.** With alius, dissimilis, contra, contrarius, secus, *etc.: than, to, from:* illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, *different from you*, Pl.: contrario motu atque caelum (versatur), *in an opposite direction to*, Cic. **3.** Sometimes in both cases (1, 2) with *ut* or *si:* quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, *otherwise than as he had announced*, id.: aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, *as much as if*, id. **4.** With comparatives for *quam, than:* haud minus ac jussi faciunt, *no less than*, Virg. **5.** With adverbs of time, esp. *simul:* simul ac or atque, *as soon as:* v. examples under simul. Also with *principio, statim:* principio atque . . . exiit, = simul ac, Pl. **B.** To connect whole clauses: *and, and indeed, and yet, and [that] too:* Africanus indigens mei: Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, *and in fact, I am not in need of him either*, Cic. **2.** To annex something emphatic or important (cf. supra, I. 3): hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt. . . . Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, *and this very thing Nature effects*, id. **3.** In expressing a wish, usu. with utinam: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, . . . Atque uti nam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! *and I would that, etc.*, id. **4.** To connect an adversative clause: often with tamen: *yet, nevertheless* (almost = atqui): ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, *and* (*strange to say*) *he is not my son, but my brother's!* (al. atqui), Ter. **5.** After a negative clause with neque: naturam oceani atque aestus neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi rettulere, *and besides*, Tac. **6.** In anticipating an objection: ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, Cic. **7.** In comparisons: atque ut, id.: ac veluti, Virg.

at-qui, *conj.* To connect an emphatic adversative assertion or clause: *but yet, and yet. Cl.* Satis scite promittit tibi. *Sy.* Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? *and yet do you suppose that she is jesting?* Ter.: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, *and yet such is the fact*, Hor.: tum, ut me vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis: atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *nay, rather, I think I have come in opportunely for myself too*, Cic. **2.** Sometimes to introduce emphatically a new or confirmatory, but not antithetical clause: *indeed, yet certainly:* et Philus, praeclaram vero causam ad me defertis, quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *no doubt* (ironic.), id. With *pol* or *sic:* atqui pol hodie non feres, *at all events*, Pl.: atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, *yet so we have certainly heard*, Cic. **3.** In conditional sentences: atqui si: *if now, now indeed, if; well now, if:* or adversative: *but if now:* sine veniat. Atqui, si illam digito attigerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, *let him come! and sure enough if he do but touch her*, Ter. **4.** To reject or modify (sometimes to confirm, but in a different sense) a preceding negation or negative interrogation: *still, nevertheless: Ni.* Nunquam auferes hinc aurum. *Ch.* Atqui jam dabis: *No—but you will give it to me*, Pl.: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, *Yes, but it must be explained*, Cic. **5.** To connect a minor premiss, whether affirmative or negative (while atque only connects an affirm. proposition): *well but, but now:* qui fortis est, idem est fidens. Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non

extimescit. Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor, id.

ātrāmentum, i, *n.* [ater] *any black liquid:* sepiae, *the juice of the cuttle-fish,* Cic.: *writing-ink:* temperatum, *good, well-mixed ink,* id.: sutorium, *a black dye for leather,* id.

ātrātus, a, um [id.] *clothed in black* or *mourning:* cedo, quis unquam, cenarit atratus? Cic. Also, of suppliants, Suet.

ātrĭensis, is, *m.* [atrium] *the overseer of the hall* or *court* (atrium), and in gen. *of the house, a steward, major-domo:* Pl.: Cic.

ātrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small hall, an ante-chamber:* Cic.

ātrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ater] *blackness:* Pl.

ātrĭum, ii, *n. the hall* or *principal room in a Roman house* (v. Smith's Ant. s.v. domus): Cic. Poet. in plur. of a single atrium: apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Virg. Meton.: *the whole house:* nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. So of *the entrance rooms in the dwellings of the gods:* dextra laevaque Deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis, id. ‖. *a particular sort of temple, or court of a temple:* in atrio Libertatis, Cic. So atrium auctionarium, *an auction room,* id. [Etym. uncertain.]

ăt̆rōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [atrox] *violence, horribleness, heinousness:* sceleris, Sall.: rei atrocitatem levare, *to diminish its heinousness,* Cic.: temporum, *cruelty, bloodiness,* Suet. **2.** *Of character and disposition:* morum, *brutality,* Tac.: non atrocitate animi moveor, *by violence of temper,* Cic. **3.** In philosophy and law: *severity, rigour:* formularum, *the rigid strictness of judicial formulae,* Quint.

ăt̆rōcĭter, *adv. violently, fiercely, furiously:* Cic.

ăt̆rox, ōcis, *adj. very violent, furious, fierce* (both of things and persons: saevus, usu. only of persons): tempestas, *terribly violent,* Liv.: hora Caniculae flagrantis, *fierce, intolerable,* Hor.: proelium, *obstinate and bloody,* Liv.: res scelesta, atrox, *shocking, horrible,* Cic.: genus orationis, *full of invective,* id.: opp. to laetus, *disastrous,* Tac. **2.** Of character or disposition: *violent, savage, unrelenting:* Agrippina semper atrox, *of ungovernable temper,* id.: ingenium, *violent and implacable,* Liv.: atrox longo dolore, *wild, furious,* Tac. Poet. in good sense: *stubborn, inflexible,* animus Catonis, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

attactus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attingo].

attactus (adt.), ūs, *m.* [attingo] *a touching, touch* (very rare, and only in *Abl. sing.*): Virg.

attăgēn, ēnis, *m.* and **attăgēna,** *f.* (Mart.), *a heath-cock* (Gk. ἀττα γήν).

attălĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Attalus, king of Pergamus:* urbes, *i. e. Pergamean,* Hor.: vestes, *woven with gold,* Prop. Meton.: Attalicis conditionibus, *on terms worthy of an Attalus,* Hor. Absol., Attalica, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vestimenta), *garments of woven gold,* Plin.

attămen, *adv.* (also, as two words, at tamen), *but yet, but however, nevertheless:* Cic.: Caes.

attat and **attate,** v. atat.

attĕgĭa, ae, *f. a cottage, hut:* Maurorum, Juv.

attempĕrātē (adt.), *adv. opportunely, in the nick of time:* Ter.

at-tendo (adt.), endi, entum, 3. *v. a.* Orig., *to stretch* or *bend* (*e. g.* the bow) *in some direction:* arcum, App. Hence, in gen., *to direct* or *turn towards:* attendere signa ad aliquid, *to attach,* Quint. ‖. Fig. (the ordinary use of the word): animum *or* animos attendere, or absol. attendere, also animo attendere, *to direct the attention, bend the mind, to attend to, consider,* (cf. advertere animum, and animadvertere): **1.** animum or animos: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, *to notice whether* . . . ., Liv. With *depend. clause:* nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. **2.** Absol.: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, *pray listen attentively,* Cic. **3.** With *Acc. of the thing or person* to which the attention is directed: sed stuporem hominis attendite, id. Pass.: versus aeque prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, *are equally noticed, catch the ear,* id. With *Inf.* or *Acc.* with *Inf.:* non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, *did not observe,* id. With *rel. clause:* quum attendo, qua prudentia sit, id. With *de:* quum de necessitate attendemus, id. Post-Aug. with *Dat.:* eloquentiae plurimum attendit, *applied to, studied,* Suet.

attentē (adt.), *adv. attentively, carefully, diligently:* Cic.

attentĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attendo] *a bending of the mind, attention,* with or without animi: Cic.

at-tento (adtento *or* adtempto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [attendo] *to reach after:* hence, *to try, attempt, assail, attack:* attentata defectio, *the attempted revolt,* Liv.: Capuam attentari suspicabamur, *was being seduced to revolt,* Cic. mecum facientia jura si tamen attentas, *attack,* Hor.: annonam, *to tamper with the market,* Tac. Of a military attack: id.

(1) **attentus** (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attendo] *directed towards, attentive:* animus, Ter.: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, *a very acute and close manner of thinking,* Cic. ‖. *bent on business* or *making money, careful, frugal, industrious:* ad rem attentiores sumus, Ter.: paterfamilias prudens et attentus, *thrifty,* Cic.: more fully, quaesitis attentus, *absorbed in his gains,* Hor.

(2) **attentus** (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attineo].

attĕnŭātē (adt.), *adv. without rhetorical ornament, simply:* Cic.

attĕnŭātus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attenuo] *thinned, enfeebled, weakened, weak:* Ov. Of discourse: *concise, free from florid ornament,* Cic. **2.** In bad sense, *meagre,* id.: *over-polished, too refined, affected:* id.

at-tĕnŭo (adt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to thin, to make thin:* Lucr. Usu. fig. *to lessen, weaken, diminish:* legio proeliis attenuata, *thinned, reduced,* Caes.: bellum attenuatum est, *was reduced to insignificance,* Cic. Fig.: insignem attenuat Deus, *humbles,* Hor.

at-tĕro (adt.), trīvi, trītum (perf. atterui, Tib.) 3. *v. a. to rub at, towards,* or *against* (in Cic. only once as part.): Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, *brushing his tail against you,* Hor. Poet. of the action of a running stream upon sand: Ov. ‖. *to rub nearly through* (v. ad, G. *fin.*): hence fig. *to destroy, waste, weaken, impair:* postquam alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, *had weakened each other,* Sall.: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), *exhausts, drains,* Tac.: *pass.* atteri, *to lose dignity by being outdone,* Tac. (Agr. 9).

at-testor (adt.), atus, 1. *v. dep. to bear witness to, attest, confirm* (rare): Phaedr.

at-texo (adt.), xui, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave* or *plait on* or *to* (rare): pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, *are attached,* Caes. ‖. In gen.: *to add:* Cic.

attĭcē, *adv. in the Attic* or *Athenian manner:* Cic.

attĭcisso, 1. *v. n.* = ἀττικίζω, *to imitate the Athenian manner:* Pl.

attĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀττικός, *of* or *pertaining to Attica* or *Athens, Attic, Athenian:* Attica fides, i. e. *sincere, firm,* proverb.: Vell.

attĭgo (adt.), ĕre, old form for attingo, *to touch, strike,* etc.: Pl.

at-tĭnĕo (adt.), tĭnui, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. ‖. Trans., *to hold, hold fast, keep,* etc.: aliquem ante oculos, Pl.: prensam dextram, Tac.: Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attinuisse, *detained, amused,* Sall. ‖. Intrans., *to stretch to, reach to,* senex nunc jam cultros (*i. e.* ad cultros) attinet, *holds himself ready for the knife,* Pl. **2.** *to pertain to* or *concern* (ordinary sense of the word): nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter.: quid istuc ad me attinet, *what has that to do with me?* Pl.: quod ad eam civitatem attinet, *as far as relates to, in respect to,* Cic. Less freq. with *Acc.:* neque quemquam attinebat id recusare, *it was nobody's concern to* . . ., id. Absol.: dicere quae nihil attinent, *things which don't matter* (*to us*), Hor.: esp. with Inf. as subject, quid attinuit cum

iis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare, *of what use was it*, Cic.

at-tingo (adt.), tĭgi, tactum, 3. v. a. [tango] *to come in contact with, touch.* Constr. with *Acc.*, and in the poets with *ad:* prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. **2.** *to meddle with, attack:* Liv. **3.** *to reach, arrive at:* esp. as naut. *t. t. to touch or make (land)*: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic.: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. **4.** *to lie near, border upon, touch:* Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to touch, affect:* erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. **2.** *to touch upon (in speaking), to mention slightly:* paucis ut rem ipsam attigit, *how she has hit the thing off in a few words*, Pl.: quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, Cic. **3.** *to apply oneself to, to take in hand:* ut primum forum attigi, *applied myself to public affairs*, id. **4.** =attineo, *to relate to:* Pl. **5.** *to come near to* or *resemble:* quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, *have no more title to the name of law*, Cic.

at-tollo (adt.), no *perf.* or *sup.* 3. v. a. *to lift* or *raise up, elevate:* parvum attollite natum, *lift up*, Ov.: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, *is drawn up* or *raised*, Quint.: miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur arenae, *are upheaved*, Virg.: se in femur, *to rise on one's thigh*, id. Of buildings: *to erect:* immensam molem, id. Of the voice, Quint. **II.** Fig.: *to raise, exalt:* animos ad spem consulatus, *to raise one's hopes and to aspire to*, Liv.: nomen alicujus ad sidera, *to exalt it*, Lucan. **2.** *to extol:* more fully, laudibus attollere, Tac.: quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, *were extolled*, Vell.

at-tondĕo (adt.), tondi, tonsum, 2. v. a. *to shave, shear, clip* (rare): vitem, *prune*, Virg. Poet.: *to crop* or *nibble at:* tenera attondent virgulta capellae, id. Fig.: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, *shorn*, i. e. *diminished*, poet. in Cic.: attondere aliquem, *to cheat, fleece*, Pl.

attŏnĭtus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attono]. As *adj., infuriated, inspired, frantic:* vates, Hor.: domus, *the prophetic abode (shrine)*, Virg.: mater attonitae diu similis fuit, *like one frenzied*, Ov.

at-tŏno (adt.) ŭi, ĭtum, 1. v. a. *to thunder at;* hence, *to stun, stupefy*, most freq. in *part.* attonitus, *thunderstruck:* hence fig. *stunned, awe-struck, stupefied, frenzied* (cf. preced. art.): talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg: novitate ac miraculo, *confounded by*, Liv.

attonsus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attondeo].

at-torqueo (adt.), 2. v. a. *to hurl at* or *up:* Virg.

attractus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attraho].

at-trăho (adt.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw to* or *towards, to attract, to drag on:* adducitur atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, *in fact, he is dragged by force to the place*, Cic.: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, *to be dragged before him*, Liv. Of the magnet: ferrum, *to attract*, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *to lead to, induce, allure:* Cic.

at-trecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [tracto] *to touch, handle:* aspici non attrectari, *to be seen (only), not handled* (and examined), Cic.: esp. in an unlawful manner: aliquem nimium familiariter, Pl.: signum (Junonis), *to lay (profane) hands on*, Liv. **2.** *to appropriate to oneself:* fasces securesque, id.

at-trĕpĭdo (adt.), 1. v. n. *to hobble to a place:* Pl.

at-trĭbŭo (adt.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to add*, or *join to, to assign, bestow, give:* video, cui Appulia sit attributa, *assigned as a province*, Cic.: equos gladiatoribus attribuit, Caes. Of money, *to pay from the public treasury:* pecunia attributa numerata est, *the money granted was paid*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to give, occasion:* timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, *which my natural bashfulness causes me*, id. **2.** *to attribute* or *impute to:* aliis causam calamitatis, id.

attrĭbūtĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attribuo] *the assignment of a debt:* Cic. **II.** In gramm.: *a predicate, attribute*= attributum, id.

attrĭbūtus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attribuo]. Hence, Subst. attributum, i, *n. money assigned from the public treasury:* Varr. **II.** In gramm.: *a predicate, attribute:* Cic.

attrītus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attero] *rubbed off, worn away, wasted:* ansa, Virg.: vomer, *scoured bright*, id. Poet.: attrita frons, *a shameless, impudent face*, Juv.

au, *interj.*, v. hau.

auceps, ŭpis, *m.* [contr. for aviceps, from avis capio] *a birdcatcher, fowler:* Hor.: also acting as *a dealer in birds (for the table)*, id. Fig.: ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, *spy, eavesdropper*, Pl.: auceps syllabarum, *a minute and trifling critic, a caviller*, Cic.

auctārĭum, ii, *n.* [augeo] *an addition, overweight* (in a purchase): Pl.

auctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [auctus facio]: *increasing, augmentative:* motus, Lucr.

auctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [augeo] *an increasing, increase* (rare in this sense): dierum, Macr. (Tac. dub.) **II.** *a public sale, auction* (for the customs observed at an auction, v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): auctionem facere, *to hold*, Pl.: auctionem praedicare, *to proclaim*, id.: proscribere, *to advertise*, Cic.: proferre, *to defer, to adjourn*, id.

auctĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [auctio] *pertaining to an auction:* atria, *auction rooms*, Cic.: tabulae, *auction bills* or *catalogues*, id.

auctĭōnor, atus, 1. v. *dep. neut.* [id.] *to hold an auction; put goods up to public sale:* Cic.: Caes.

auctĭto, 1. v. *freq.* [aucto] *to increase much* (v. rare): Tac.

aucto, 1. v. *freq.* [augeo] *to increase* or *enlarge much* (rare): with *Abl.* of manner, lucro, Pl.: Lucr.

auctor (not autor *or* author), ōris, *com.* [id.] *one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form; one who originates anything:* **I.** *the originator, cause, doer:* auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes.: legis, *originator, introducer*, Liv.: in more gen. sense, the senators are called, auctores legum, Cic.: auctores rerum, opp. to scriptores, i. e. *the actors in historical events*, Sall.: in gen.: *one from whom anything proceeds:* muneris, *giver*, Ov. Esp., *founder, ancestor:* L. Brutus, praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, *the founder of thy nobility*, Cic.: ab aliquo auctore originem ducere, *from some ancestor*, Hor.: tu auctor, *thou (Mars) our founder (great ancestor)*, id. So in wider sense, Trojae Cynthius auctor, *founder*, Virg. **II.** *a master, teacher; one entitled to decide in any matter:* non sordidus auctor naturae verique, *no mean guide* or *authority*, Hor.: quamquam in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auctore versaris, *as your master*, Cic.: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, *a very good authority*, id. Esp. *of historians:* Polybius bonus auctor in primis, *a particularly good authority*, id. **2.** Hence (post-class.) *an author of a literary work*=scriptor: in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, Suet. **III.** Hence in gen.: *a narrator, reporter, informant:* haec se certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus, comperisse, Caes.: sublato auctore, *withholding the name of his informant*, Sall. Hence auctorem esse, with *Acc.* and *Inf.: to relate, recount:* Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptos esse ad Caecinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac. **IV.** *an instigator, adviser, promoter:* hunc, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt, *by the advice of many persons*, Caes.: auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium, *at the suggestion of*, id.: so, in augury, eas aves quibus auctoribus (id fecisset), *under whose guidance*, Cic. Phr.: auctor fieri, *to take the initiative, to give consent:* ut nemo civis Romanus libertatem possit amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, *becomes a party to the proceedings*, Cic. **V.** *a supporter or promoter of a law* (nearly =*suasor*, but somewhat stronger): (legis) auctorem atque adjutorem me futurum, *its supporter and advocate*, Cic.: isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, *no proposer nor seconder*, id. Special Phr.: patres auctores fiunt or facti (lit. *the fathers become* or *became approvers*), in early Roman history, signified that the acts of the

comitia centuriata were confirmed by the patres (patricians) in the comitia curiata: Liv.: Cic. **VI.** *a voucher, surety, witness:* hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, atque alius alii transdiderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur, *several vouchers for the fact*, Caes.: urbs diis auctoribus in aeternum condita, *under the guarantee of the gods*, Liv.: spondeat si Juppiter auctor, *should Jupiter himself go bail for it*, Virg. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* auctores sumus tutam ibi majestatem R. nominis fore, *we guarantee that . . .*, Liv. **VII.** Legal *t. t.: a seller* (as guaranteeing the right of possession, or title to the thing sold): quod a malo auctore emissent, *from a man who had no right* (or *title*) *to sell*, Cic. **2.** *a guardian*, of women and minors, whose acts were not valid without the consent of their guardian: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, *without the sanction of their legal representative*, Liv. **3.** Of *the witnesses to a marriage contract:* nubit genero socrus, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. **VIII.** *an agent, spokesman, champion:* si hunc habent auctorem doloris sui, *as the spokesman of their grievances*, id.: praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, *that noble champion of his state*, id.

auctōrāmentum, i, *n.* [auctoro] *a contract, engagement;* esp. *in the case of gladiators:* Sen. **II.** *the wages agreed upon, pay, hire:* est in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, Cic.: Sen.

auctōrĭtas (not autor-), ātis, *f.* [auctor] *the quality, condition or power* of an auctor (q. v.); *weight, personal influence, authority, importance:* Appius tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic.: quorum etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, id. Of things: ne parum auctoritatis esset in fabula, *but little weight*, id. **II.** Esp. *influence exerted in the way of counsel or persuasion:* cujus (Reguli) quum valuisset auctoritas, *his personal influence had carried such weight*, id.: auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, *by the pressure which he brought to bear*, Caes. **III.** *leading, command, responsibility:* quarta legio Caesaris auctoritatem exercitumque persecuta est, *followed his leadership*, Cic.: nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, *I will never shirk responsibility*, Ter.: Cic. **IV.** *liberty* or *authority to act with power:* qui habet imperium a populo R., auctoritatem legum dandarum ab senatu, *power to enact laws*, id.: cui tribuenda est auctoritas, *we must invest him with authority*, id.: peccandi, *a right to do wrong*, id. **V.** *an authoritative judgment:* de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia (*hendiadys*) dicendum esse (videtur), Cic.: so in *pl.*, auctoritates nostras consignatas habere, *our deliberate and solemnly attested judgments*, id. **VI.** In political affairs; with Senatûs: the sanction of the senate; sine auctoritate Senatus foedus facere, *without the sanction of the senate*, id.: so, ex auctoritate patrum, *in accordance with the* (*expressed*) *will of the senate*, Liv. **VII.** Hence, *a formal resolution, passed by a majority of the senate:* nearly = Senatus consultum: Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, Cic.; also called Senatus consultum de Bacch., Liv. Specially *a* S. C. *proposed and voted on but not passing into law, owing to the intercessio of a tribune, but of which a record was kept:* si quis intercedat S.to, auctoritate se fore contentum, Liv. The names of the persons who were witnesses to the drawing up of the senatus-consultum were called the auctoritates; hence the superscription to a senatus consultum, S. C. A. = Senatus consulti auctoritates (not auctoritas), Cic. Similarly, auctoritas populi, *the popular will* or *decision:* citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet.: also, auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. **VIII.** *a precedent, model:* valuit auctoritas, Cic. **IX.** *a warrant, evidence in support of an assertion*, etc., *validity, credibility:* quum justitia sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem, *sufficient guaranty*, id. Of the *validity* of a will (testimonii), id. Meton.: *records, documents:* nihil putas valere in judiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, *authoritative documents* (hendiadys), id. **X.** *the name of a person who is a voucher or witness, authority:* quum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, id. **XI.** In law, *legal ownership:* usûs auctoritas fundi biennium est, id.

auctōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [auctor] lit., *to be an auctor*, i. e. *to produce, cause* (v. rare): sibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore, Vell. **II.** *to give a pledge as bondsman, to become security for:* Ulp. **2.** With reflect. pron. or pass.: *to bind oneself, to hire oneself out:* esp. of gladiators: quid refert, uri virgis ferroque necari auctoratus eas, Hor. **3.** In gen. *to bind:* eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv.

auctumnalis, auctumnus, v. autumnalis, autumnus.

auctus, a, um, *Part.* [augeo] as *adj. great, plentiful, abundant* (only in *Comp.*): auctior et amplior majestas, Liv.

auctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an increasing, augmenting: increase, growth, abundance:* corporis, Lucr. *Plur.:* immensis auctibus extollere, *to increase his power by immense additions* or *contributions*, Tac.

aucŭpĭum, ii, *n.* [auceps] *bird-catching, fowling:* Cic. Fig.: *a catching at, lying in wait for:* facere aucupium auribus, Pl.: hoc novum est aucupium, *a new means of gaining a living*, Ter.: aucupia verborum, *catching at words, quibbling*, Cic.

aucŭpo, are, 1, for aucupor, *to lie in wait for, to watch:* num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl.

aucŭpor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auceps] *to go bird-catching* or *fowling:* Varr. **II.** Fig.: *to chase, strive for, lie in wait for*, etc.: viden' scelestus ut aucupatur? *how he gives chase?* Pl.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, *on the look out for*, Cic.

audācĭa, ae, *f.* [audax] *boldness*, in good and (most freq.) in bad sense. In good sense: *courage, intrepidity, valour, daring:* audacia in bello, Sall.: summae hominem audaciae mittit, *a man of extraordinary daring*, Caes. **II.** In bad sense: *audacity, presumption, insolence, shamelessness:* O hominis impudentem audaciam, Pl.: contrasted with fortitudo (*audacity* as opp. *to true courage*), Cic. *Plur.* audaciae, *audacious actions*, id. **2.** in milder signif.: *boldness:* in translationibus, *daring use of metaphors*, Suet.

audacter (rarely audaciter) [audax] *adv. boldly, courageously, audaciously:* Liv.: Cic. *Comp.* audacius. *Sup.* audacissime.

audax, acis, *adj.* [audeo, like tenax from teneo] usu. in bad sense, *bold, daring, audacious, presumptuous:* o scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter.: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, *most audacious* (or *outrageous*), Cic. (who seems always to use the word in bad sense): poeta, *adventurous* (in bringing out a play), Hor. With *ad:* ad facinus audacior, Cic. Poet. with *Abl.:* viribus audax, *proudly reliant on*, Virg. With *Inf.:* audax omnia perpeti, Hor. **2.** Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter.: animus, Sall.: in good sense, audacibus annue coeptis, *smile on my bold undertaking*, Virg. Of literary work, *out of the common way, showing originality:* dithyrambi (of Pindar), *bold*, Hor. **II.** Poet.: *violent, proud:* Cat.

audens, entis, *Part.* [audeo] *daring, bold* (in good sense): tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito, Virg.: Tac.

audenter, *adv. boldly, courageously, rashly:* Tac.

audentĭa, ae, *f.* [audens] *boldness, courage, spirit*, in good sense (rare): Tac.

audĕo, ausus, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* (*Perf.* ausi = ausus sum, Cato. Whence *Subj.* ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint), *to venture, to venture to do, to dare.* Constr. with *Inf.*, *Acc.*, and *absol.* With *Acc.* (not in Cic.): pessimum facinus, *to venture on*, Tac.: Liv.: esp. with *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* and like words: quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg.: plebs per se nihil audet

Caes. Hence also pass. (v. rare except in *Ger. part.*): agenda res est audendaque, Liv. **2.** With *Inf.* (the usual constr.): audeo dicere, *I dare say, I venture to assert*, Cic. **3.** *Absol. to show daring or audacity:* id. **4.** in a few instances with *quin:* ut non audeam quin promam omnia, Pl. [=av-ideo: cogn. with avidus and aveo.]

audĭens, entis, *Part.* [audio]. As *adj.: obedient:* with *Gen.:* tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Pl. Esp. in phr. dicto audientem esse, with *Dat.* of person, *to be obedient to any one's command:* interim Ser. Tullio populum dicto audientem esse, Liv.: Caes.: Cic. **II.** As subst. (but not in *Nom. sing.*): *a hearer, auditor:* ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic.

audientĭa, ae, *f.* [audiens] *a hearing, a listening; audience, attention:* facit ipsa sibi audientiam oratio, *gains a hearing*, Cic.

audĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (*imperf.* audibat, Ov.: *fut.* audibo, Pl.: audin'=audisne, as ain'=aisne: *Inf. perf.* audisse better than audivisse, acc. to Quint.) *to hear, to know by hearing, to understand, learn.* Constr.: what is heard is expr. by *Acc., Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *Acc.* and *imperf. part.:* the sources of the information are denoted by the *Abl.* dep. on *ex* (most freq.), *ab*, or *de:* both constructions are often united: quae vera audivi, taceo, Ter.: audiet cives acuisse ferrum, Hor.: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic.: saepe audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, id.: equidem saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, *from his mouth*, id.: neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, Nep.: ex Crasso audivi quum diceret, *I heard him say*, Cic. Hence also pass. with *Nom.* and *Inf.:* Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. N.B. To be carefully distinguished from preced. constr. is audire de aliquo (aliquid), more freq. in pass. sense: *to hear or be told (any thing) concerning any one:* de psaltria hac audivit, Ter. Audito as *Abl. absol.: it being heard, when news came*, etc.: audito, Q. Marcium in Ciliciam tendere, Sall. **II.** *to listen, to hearken, attend to:* benigne, attente, Cic.: neque vero ii audiendi sunt, *they do not deserve to be listened to*, id. Hence, of pupils: *to hear a teacher, attend his lectures:* Marce fili, te annum jam audientem Cratippum, *having been his pupil for a year*, id. **2.** Of prayer or entreaty: *to listen to, lend an ear, regard, grant:* in quo dii immortales meas preces audiverunt, id. Also of persons: puellas ter vocata audis, Hor.: minus audientem carmina, *turning a deaf ear to their litanies*, id. **3.** Of arguments, narrations, *etc.: to approve, agree with, allow:* nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymedem a Diis raptum ait, Cic. So, non audio, *that I do not grant*, id. **III.** *to hear, heed, obey.* With *Acc.:* te audi, tibi obtempera, *listen to yourself*, id.: te durae tellus audit Hiberiae, *is subject to*, Hor. Transf. to things: neque audit currus habenas, Virg. Audiens with *Dat.:* esp. in the phrase, dicto audientem esse; v. audiens, I. **IV.** *to hear something of oneself:* and with *bene* or *male, to be in good* or *bad repute, to be praised* or *blamed:* tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, *what you are called*, Hor.: velle bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, *to be well spoken of*, Cic. [The radical part of the word is *au* (v. auris), cf. Gr. ἀF-ιω. In audio, the root is augmented by *d.*] (Hence Ital. *udire*; Fr. *ouir.*)

auditĭo, ōnis, *f.* [audio] *a hearing, a listening to:* fabellarum, Cic. *Pass.:* hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, *by the mere hearing*, id. **II.** Meton.: *report, hearsay:* accipere aliquid fama et auditione, id.: ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem accepi, *not the slightest rumour*, id. In *pl., reports*, id.

auditor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hearer, an auditor:* Cic. **II.** *a pupil, disciple:* Theophrasti, id.

auditōrĭum, ii, *n.* [audio, auditor] *a lecture-room, hall of justice:* Quint. Fig., of the forum: Tac.

auditus, a, um, *Part.* [audio].

auditus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hearing, listening:* brevi auditu, Tac. **II.** *the sense of hearing:* Cic. **III.** Meton. *a rumour, report* (rare): occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac.

auf̆ĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, *v. a.* [ab-fero] *to bear away, to carry off, withdraw:* vos istaec intro auferte, Ter.: multa domum suam auferebat, Cic. Auferre, with *pron. refl.: to take oneself off, go away:* te obsecro, hercle, aufer te modo, *be off!* Pl. **2.** *to carry along, to sweep away:* auferor in scopulos, Ov. Fig.: *to carry away, mislead:* ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. **II.** *to take* or *snatch away;* mostly in bad sense: *to take with violence, rob, steal*, etc.: with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* aliquid heris, Pl.: pecuniam de aerario, Cic. Fig.: curas, Hor. **2.** Of death, pestilence, *etc.: to sweep off, to destroy:* abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, *carried off*, id. **III.** *to lay aside, desist from (some manner of speaking*, etc.): jurgium hinc auferas, *away with!* Pl. With *Inf.* as object: aufer me vultu terrere, *cease to menace*, Hor. **IV.** *to carry off, obtain, acquire:* id inultum nunquam auferet, *shall not obtain it, shall not get off with impunity*, Ter. Also with *ut:* ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, *you carried your point*, Cic. Fig.: *to carry away knowledge, to learn:* id.

aufŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* [ab-fugio] *to flee away* or *from;* esp. of persons *fleeing from punishment*, etc. (rare): quum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, Cic.: aspectum parentis, *to shun his father's face*, id. (dub.)

augĕo, auxi, auctum, 2. *v. a.* (*perf. Subj.* auxitis=auxeritis, Liv.) *to make to grow, increase, augment:* cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr.: augebantur illis copiae, Caes.: bellum augetur, *the war extends*, id.: nostris animus augetur, *their courage rises*, id. Fig.: *to exalt, to praise, extol:* homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, *does not magnify it*, Cic. **2.** With *Acc.* and *Abl.: to furnish abundantly with, enrich*, etc.: divitiis, id.: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia, *to be richly endowed with*, id. Without *Abl.:* aliquem augere atque ornare, *to advance*, id. **3.** In relig. language, *to honour, consecrate:* si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi, *if I have worshipped thee with offerings of the chace*, Virg. N.B.—v. rarely neut.: usque adeo pereunt fetus augentque (= sese augent) labore, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. αὔξω, αὐξάνω; Goth. *auk-an*; Eng. *eke.*]

augesco, 3. *v. incep.* [augeo] *to begin to grow, to become greater, to keep growing:* oriri et augescere, Cic.: Liv.

augmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an increase, increment:* corporis, Lucr.

augur, ŭris (earlier also auger, Prisc.), *c., an augur*, i. e. *a member of a college of priests at Rome, who foretold the future by observing the flight* or *notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, lightning, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences*, Cic. The augur is said to have been orig. called auspex: and the scientific term for observation continued to be auspicium and not augurium (v. Smith's Ant. s. v. augur). **II.** *any soothsayer, diviner, seer*, in gen.: augur Apollo, *god of prophecy*, Hor.: veri providus augur Thestorides, *Calchas, the Greek seer*, Ov.: nocturnae imaginis augur, *interpreter of night-visions*, id. [Prob. from avis and root of garrio, garrulus.]

augŭrālis, e, *adj.* [augur] *pertaining to augurs, relating to soothsaying* or *prophecy:* libri, Cic.: cena, *which the augur gave on his entrance into office*, id. **II.** *Subst.:* augurale, is, *n. the part of a Roman camp where the general took the auspices:* Tac. Hence, meton. *the general's tent:* Quint. **III.** *the augur's wand* or *staff*=lituus, Sen.

augŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [auguror] *a divining, a soothsaying:* Cic.

augŭrāto, *adv. after taking the auguries:* Romulus augurato regnum adeptus est, Liv.

augŭrātus, ūs, *m.* [auguror] *the office of augur:* Cic.

augŭrĭum, ii, *n.* [augur] *the profession of an augur, the watching and explanation of the flight of birds*, etc., *augury* (v. augur): augurium agere, *to take an augury, make an augural observation*, Cic.: accipere, *to understand* or *receive as an omen*, Liv.: augurium salutis, *an augury insti-*

tuted in time of peace, to ascertain whether the gods might be expected to listen to prayers for the prosperity of the state (de salute), Cic. **II.** *every kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying:* cui laetus Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, *the gift of prophecy*, Virg.: conjugis augurio, *by the interpretation*, Ov.: and of the mind, *presentiment, foreboding of things to come:* inhaeret in mentibus quasi seculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *heur* in *heureux, bonheur, malheur.*)

augŭrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the augurs, augural* (very rare): augurium jus, Cic.

augŭro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (rarer than auguror), orig. *to take an augury; to consecrate by auguries:* augurato templo ac loco, Cic.: see also augurato, *adv.* **II.** Fig.: oculis investigans astute augura, *look about you as sharply as an augur*, Pl. In gen.: *to presage, forebode:* si quid veri mens augurat, Virg.

augŭror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to act as augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur:* Cic. **II.** In gen. *to foretell:* or of the inward sense, *to forebode, surmise, conjecture:* Theramenes Critiae mortem est auguratus, id.: quantum ego opinione auguror, id.

augusta, ae, *f.* in the time of the emperors, *a title of the mother, wife, daughter, or sister of the emperor; like imperial majesty, imperial highness*, Tac.: cf. augustus

augustālis, e, *adj. relating to the emperor Augustus:* ludi augustales (or AUGUSTALIA), *games in honour of Augustus:* Tac. **II.** Augustales sodales, *a college of 25 priests, instituted by Tiberius in honour of Augustus:* id.

augustānus, (augustianus, Suet.) a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *of* or *pertaining to Augustus.* **II.** *pertaining to an emperor, imperial:* augustani, *Roman knights appointed by Nero*, Tac.

augustē, *adv. reverentially, sacredly:* auguste venerari deos, Cic.

augustīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *pertaining to Augustus:* currus, *the chariot of Augustus*: Suet.

(1) **augustus,** a, um, *adj.* [augeo] *consecrated, sacred, venerable:* sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov.: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. **II.** In gen.: *majestic, grand:* forma amplior augustiorque humana, Liv.: primordia urbium augustiora reddere, *more imposing*, id.: Hence,

(2) **augustus,** i, *m. a surname of the Roman emperors, derived from Octavius Caesar, to whom it was first given;* equivalent to *majesty* or *imperial majesty:* Hor. Hence, **II.** augustus, a, um, *adj. of* or *relating to Augustus* or *the emperor, Augustan, imperial:* Ov. Esp. mensis Augustus, *the month August*, named after Octavius Caesar; earlier, Sextilis, Juv. (Hence Ital. *agosto*, Fr. *août.*)

(1) **aula,** ae, *f.* (gen. aulaī, Virg.) = αὐλή, *the principal court of a Grecian house; a hall:* Virg. (pure Lat. atrium). In the shades, janitor aulae = Cerberus, Hor. **II.** *a palace, mansion, royal court:* illa se jactet in aula, Virg.: puer ex aula, *a page from the court*, Hor. Poet. of *the cell of the queen-bee:* aulas et cerea regna refingunt, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *princely power, dignity:* qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, *possessed the greatest influence at court*, Tac. **2.** *the persons composing the court, the court, courtiers:* id. **IV.** *cattle-fold* (acc. to orig. sense of αὐλή): Prop.

(2) **aula** = olla, q. v.

aulaeum, i, *n.* = αὐλαία, more freq. used in plur., *a curtain, canopy, awning:* suspensa aulaea, Hor.: aulaeis superbis, *under gorgeous hangings*, Virg. **II.** Esp. *the curtain of a theatre* = siparium; which, among the ancients, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, and raised again when the performance was concluded. (v. Smith's Ant. 344.) Hence the expressions, aulaea premuntur (Hor.), or aulaeum mittitur (Phaedr.), to denote the opening of the scene; and aulaeum tollitur (Cic.), to signify the conclusion. **III.** Fig., of *flowing drapery:* Juv.

aulicus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός [αὐλή] *pertaining to a princely court, princely:* apparatus, Suet. Hence *Subst.:* aulici, orum, *m. plu. courtiers:* Nep.

auloedus, i, *m.* = αὐλῳδός, *one who sings to the flute:* Cic.

aulŭla, ae, *f.* dim. of aula=olla, *a small pot or pipkin.* Hence Aululария, *sc.* fabula, *the play relating to the pot* (of treasure).

aura, ae (*Gen. sing.* aurāī, Virg.), *f.* = αὔρα, *the wafting air, a gentle breeze, a breath of air:* nocturna, Caes.: et me nunc omnes terrent aurae, *every breath of air terrifies*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, *the gale of prosperity*, Ov.: aura spei, Liv.: tua ne retardet aura maritos, *the breath of your charms*, Hor.: aura popularis, *the shifting breeze of popular favour*, Cic. Also in plur.: nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Virg.: and aura *absol.:* Liv. **3.** *the breath* (rare): flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. **II.** *wind, a gale:* omnes ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, Virg.: rapida, Ov. **III.** *the region of the air: the air* (mostly poet. and *plur.*): dum se laetus ad auras palmes agit, Virg.: stat ferrea turris ad auras, *rears itself on high*, id.: aeriae aurae, *the atmosphere*, Lucr. (freq.) Hence, superae aurae, *the upper world*, as opp. to the lower: Virg. **2.** In gen. *publicity, daylight:* ferre sub auras, *to give (a secret) to the winds*, id. **3.** Esp. *the vital air:* vitales aurae, Lucr. Fig.: libertatis auram captare, *to catch at the breath of freedom*, Liv. **IV.** Meton.: of analogous phenomena, as: *light, heat, vapour:* **1.** *a gleam, glittering:* discolor auri aura, *a contrasting gleam* (or *sheen*) *of gold*, Virg. **2.** *odour, exhalation:* dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *a sweet odour*, id.

aurārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *pertaining to gold, golden:* metalla, *gold mines*, Plin. **II.** Subst.: auraria, ae, *f.* (sc. fodina) *a gold mine:* Tac.

aurātus, a, um, *Part.* [auro] As *adj. ornamented with gold, gilt:* aurata metalla, *mines rich in gold*, Lucr.: tecta, Cic.: tempora, *covered with a golden helmet*, Virg.: milites, *with golden shields*, Liv. **II.** *made of gold, golden* (= aureus): monilia, Ov.

aurĕa, ae, *f. a bridle:* Fest. [Probably another form of *orea*, from os, oris.]

aurĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aureus] *of gold, golden;* applied to small things: anellus, *a pretty little gold ring*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *golden, very precious:* aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, *a golden little book*, Cic.

aurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *of gold, golden:* corona (a reward of valour), Liv.: numus (and *absol.* aureus, i, *m.*), *a gold coin*, first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sestertii, equal to about 1*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.* present money, but in Rome, acc. to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 17*s.* 8½*d.* (v. Smith's Ant. aurum): Cic. Poet.: aurea vis, *the power of changing every thing to gold*, Ov. **II.** *wrought* or *ornamented with gold, gilded* (= auratus): sella, Cic.: Ov. **III.** *of the colour of gold, glittering with gold:* lumina solis, Lucr.: sidus, Virg. **IV.** Fig. of physical and mental excellence: *precious as gold:* aurea Venus, id.: qui nunc te fruitur aurea, *all-golden*, Hor.: mediocritas, *the golden mean*, id.: aetas, *the golden age*, Ov.

aurĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum coma] *golden-haired.* Poet.: *with golden foliage:* fetus (arboris), Virg.

aurĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (auris) *the external ear, the ear-lap, lobe of the ear,* auriculam opponere, *to offer one's ear* (in token of readiness to appear as a witness in court), Hor.: Pl. Proverb.: auricula infima mollior, *softer than the ear-lap*, Cic. **II.** In gen., *the ear:* ut omne humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *have too itching ears*, Lucr. (Hence Ital. *orecchio;* Fr. *oreille.*)

aurĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum fero]

gold-bearing, gold-yielding: amnis, *i.e. Pactolus*, Tib.

aurĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [aurum facio] *a worker in gold, a goldsmith:* Cic.

aurīga, æ, *comm.* [aurea ago, v. aurea] *a driver, charioteer*, Caes.: Virg. Also, *a groom, ostler*, id.: of *a female driver*, id. Fig., of *a pilot, helmsman:* Ov. ||. Esp. *a charioteer in the games of the circus:* Cic. |||. A constellation: *the Waggoner*, id.

aurīgārĭus, ii, *m.* [auriga] *a charioteer in the races of the circus:* Suet.

aurīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aurigo] *a driving of a chariot in the course* (very rare): Suet.

aurĭgĕna, æ, *comm.* [aurum and *gen* in gigno] *gold-born, sprung from gold:* Ov.

aurĭgĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum gero] *gold-bearing:* tauri, *i. e. with gilded horns*, Cic.

aurīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [auriga] *to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race:* Suet.

auris, is, *f. the ear* (usu. in *plur.*): aures adhibere, *to give ear, listen*, Pl.: auribus accipere, *to hear*, id. Particular phrases: in *or* ad aurem, also in aure, dicere, admonere, *etc., to whisper in the ear:* in aurem dicere nescio quid puero, Hor.: ad aurem admonere, Cic.: in aure, Juv.: Cynthius aurem vellit et admonuit, *pulled my ear, by way of admonition*, Virg.: in utramvis *or* in dextram aurem dormire, *to sleep soundly*, i. e. *to be unconcerned*, Ter. ||. Meton.: *the sense of hearing*, as judging of the euphony of a discourse: offendent aures, quarum est judicium superbissimum, *the judgment of the ear is very delicate*, Cic. 2. Fig., *hearers, auditors:* Hor. |||. *the ear of a plough, the mould or earth board;* cf. Smith's Ant. aratrum: Virg. [For *aus-is:* cf. ausculto. Gr. οὖς and Goth. *aus-o*, ear, are cogn.: in these, as in Lat., *s* is added to the root: v. audio.]

aurĭtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [auritus] *the long-eared little animal, the ass:* Phaedr.

aurītus, a, um, *adj.* [auris] *furnished with ears, having long or large ears:* lepores, Virg.: asellus, Ov. Fig.: *attentive, listening:* Pl.: quercus (of the trees following Orpheus), Hor.: testis, *a witness by hearsay*, Pl.

auro, 1. *v. a. to gild:* only used in *p. part.* v. auratus.

aurōra, æ, *f. the dawn, daybreak* (mostly poet.): ad primam auroram, Liv. ||. Meton.: *the East:* Ov. [For *ausosa*, from root *us*, to burn, whence uro = uso: cf. Skr. *ushas*, morning; Gr. αὔ(σ)ως, Aeol. for ἠώς; O. H. G. *ôs-tan*, Eng. *east*.]

aurum (rustici *orum* dicebant, Fest.) i, *n. gold.* Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold*, Ter. ||. Meton.: *things made of gold, gold plate:* argento auroque, *with gold and silver plate*, Lucr.: pleno auro, *with a brimming golden goblet*, Virg.: similarly, of *articles of jewellery:* e.g. *a gold chain:* Ter.: *a gold ring:* Juv.: fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, *the golden bit*, Virg.: auro heros Aesonius potitur, *the golden fleece:* Ov. 2. Esp. *coined gold, money:* vide, quaeso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, *no deficiency in the gold*, Cic. |||. Poet., *the colour* or *lustre of gold:* anguis cristis praesignis et auro, Ov. |V. Poet.: *the Golden Age:* redeant in aurum tempora priscum, Hor.: Ov. [For *ausum*, which was the Sabine form; from same root as aurora, q.v.] (Hence Ital. *oro;* Fr. *or.*)

auscultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ausculto] *a listening, attending to:* Sen. ||. *an obeying:* Pl.

auscultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hearer, listener:* Cic.

ausculto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to hear with attention, to listen to:* ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Pl.: ausculta paucis, *listen for a moment*, strictly, (while I speak) *in few words*, Ter. 2. *to give credit to* (rare): crimina, Pl. 3. *to listen in secret, to overhear:* omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. 4. Of servants: *to attend* or *wait at the door for orders*, Hor. ||. With *Dat.* or *absol.: to give heed, obey:* mihi ausculta: vide, ne tibi desis, Cic. [From *aus-is:* v. auris. The origin of the second element in aus-culto is uncertain.]

ausim, v. audeo.

auspex, ĭcis, *c.* [contr. of avispex, from avis and specio: cf. augur.] Lit.: *a bird-seer, one who observes the flight, singing,* or *feeding of birds, and from thence predicts future events; an augur, soothsayer:* Cic. Later, of *the birds observed for such purposes; ominous, prophetic:* (galli gallinacei) victoriarum omnium auspices, Pl. 2. *the person who witnessed the marriage ceremony, and who in ancient times took the auspices at the ceremony:* nubit genero socrus nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, *without due religious sanction*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.) ||. *an author, leader*, etc.: divis auspicibus, *under the sanction of the gods*, Virg.: auspice Teucro, Hor.

auspĭcāto, *adv. after taking the auspices* (cf. augurato), Cic.

auspĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [auspicor] *consecrated by auguries:* auspicato in loco, Cic. 2. *fortunate, favourable, auspicious:* ominibus, Vell.: non auspicatus, *inauspicious*, Hor.

auspĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [auspex]. Lit.: *a bird-seeing, a bird-watching · divination from birds, auspices:* Cic.: Liv. The *auspicia* were divided into *maxima* or *majora*, and *minora:* the former were possessed by dictators, consuls, censors, and praetors: the latter by curule aediles and quaestors. Magistrates, on their entrance upon office, received the auspices: while their office lasted, they were said, habere auspicia (Cic.: Liv.), i.e. *to have the right of taking the auspices;* and at the expiration of their office, they laid them down. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.) In war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices: ductu auspicioque alicujus res gerere, Liv. Hence, meton. for *the chief command:* tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, *under your command*, or *auspices*, Hor. And in gen. *right, power, will:* meis auspiciis, *according to my own pleasure*, Virg. ||. In gen.: *a sign, omen, a divine premonition* or *token:* optimum, *a highly favourable omen*, Cic. Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium, *should give him the token* or *hint*, Hor.

auspĭco, 1. *v. a.* (for auspicor): *to take the auspices:* auspicare mustelam, *to accept it as an augury*, Pl.

auspĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auspex] *to take the auspices:* Gracchus quum pomoerium transiret, auspicari est oblitus, Cic.: Liv. Esp. in phr. auspicandi causa or gratia, *of things done for the sake of omen or good luck*, non auspicandi causa sed studendi, *not just for luck's sake, but for real study*, Plin. Ep.: auspicandi gratia tribunal ingredi, Tac. Hence, with *Acc., to begin, enter upon a thing:* militiam, Suet.

auster, tri, *m. the south wind* (opp. to *aquilo*, the north wind): validus, Hor.: vehemens, Cic.: plumbeus, *leaden, oppressive*, Hor.: humidus, *bringing* or *producing rain*, Virg. Proverb.: floribus austrum immittere, *to bring the sirocco upon flowers*, id., said of those who bring evil upon themselves. ||. Meton.: *the south country, the south:* in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

austērē, *adv. rigidly, severely:* Cic.

austērus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐστηρός, [from αὔω] *dry, harsh, sour, tart:* vinum, Cels. 2. Of smell: *pungent:* Plin. 3. Of colour: *deep, dark:* id. ||. Fig.: *severe, rigid, stern:* illo austero more ac modo, Cic. 2. Of discourse: *severe, grave:* poemata, Hor. |||. Of circumstances, treatment: *gloomy, hard, severe:* labor, id.

austrālis, e, *adj.* [auster] *southern:* regio, Cic.: cingulus, *the torrid zone:* id.

austrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *southern:* calores, Virg.: Col.

ausum, i, *n. a daring attempt, enterprise:* fortia ausa, Virg.: also in bad sense, pro talibus ausis, *outrages*, id.

ausus, a, um, *Part.* [audeo].

aut, *conj. or:* introduces an alternative regarded *objectively* as a fact: vel

from volo, an alternative, viewed as still to be chosen, and dependent on the will; that is, considered *subjectively*. Hence in many cases either aut or vel may be used, according to the point of view from which the subject is regarded: *e.g.* satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in Dumnorigem aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes.: here Caesar contemplates the alternatives as hypothetical facts. Petit ut vel ipse de eo statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, ib.: in this passage the same alternatives are stated, but from a different point of view, viz., as left to the choice of Divitiacus. Aut (often aut ... aut, *either ... or*) introduces an alternative the acceptance of which implies the rejection of the other; but whether the co-existence of the alternatives is possible or not is indicated by the context: truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis, *trunks of trees or very stout branches*, Caes. **2.** To introduce a new alternative, supposing the first to fail: *or else* (cf. alioquin): redduc uxorem, aut quam ob rem non opus sit cedo, *or else, tell me why*, Ter.: Cic.: omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur, aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, *or else he must give up, etc.*, Cic. So even in the case of two disjunctive phrases: res ipsa et reipublicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. **3.** In negative clauses, repeated: ne aut ille alserit, aut uspiam ceciderit aut perfregerit aliquid, Ter. **4.** In interrogations (quite exceptional): quaesivit num ille aut ille defensurus esset, Cic. **III.** In a limiting sense, to subjoin something less important: *or at least:* submersas obrue puppes, aut age diversas, Virg.: quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, *or at least wrongly*, Cic. **IV.** Only in the poets, neque ... aut, sometimes takes the place of neque ... neque: neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam: nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni, *nor have I, etc.*, Virg. **V.** The poets connect by aut ... vel, vel ... aut, instead of aut ... aut, or vel ... vel (in prose writers the two particles are never connected): tellus aut hisce, vel ..., Ov. **VI.** in connection with other particles: **1.** aut etiam: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, *or even X.*, Cic. **2.** aut certe: *or at least*, id. **3.** aut vero for connecting a more important thought: *or indeed, or truly:* quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? *aye, or what god?* id. **4.** aut ne ... quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem exspecto, *either good news, or else not even the hope of it*, id. (Hence Ital. *o*; Fr. *ou*.)

autem, *conj.* (never used at the beginning of a clause): *again, moreover:* unum (iter) angustum et difficile erat: mons autem altissimus impendebat, Caes. **2.** More frequently marks a more or less emphatic contrast: *on the other hand, but:* ipse nihil scribo; lego autem libentissime, *but I do read, and with the greatest pleasure*, Cic. **II.** When a word is repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: *now, well but, well then*: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, an mortem obeamus, id. **III.** In connecting a parenthetical clause: quod vitium effugere qui volet (omnes autem velle debent), etc., *and surely all ought, etc.*, id. **IV.** In arguments, to indicate the steps by which the conclusion is reached: *now, well but:* aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem, non igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, id. **V.** In putting an emphatic question: *indeed, forsooth. Th.* Ego non tangam meam? *Ch.* Tuam autem, furcifer? *thine, why, how so?* Ter. Esp. where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? num accusator? *witness did I say?* Cic. **VI.** In the poets, sed and autem are connected in interrogations: sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo? *but ... however*, Virg. **VII.** To denote a sudden transition: ecce autem subitum divortium, *when lo!* Cic. [Cf. *aut* and Gr. αὖτις, αὐτάρ.]

authepsa, ae, *f.*=αὐθέψης [αὐτός ἕψω, a self-cooker], *a utensil for cooking:* Cic.

autŏgrăphus, a, um, *adj.*=αὐτόγραφος, *written with one's own hand, autograph:* epistola, Suet.

autŏmăton, or -um, i, *n.*=αὐτόματον, *a self-moving machine, an automaton*, Vitr.

autor, autoritas, *etc.*, v. auctor, *etc.*

autumnālis (not auct.), e, *adj.* autumnus] *pertaining to the autumn, autumnal:* lumen, Cic. (poet.): aequinoctium, Liv.

autumnus (not auctumnus, though most probably derived from augeo, auctus), i, *m. the season of abundance, the fruit time, harvest-time, the autumn:* pomifer, Hor.: gravis, *unhealthy*, Caes.: autumno adulto, *about the middle of autumn*, Tac.: vergente, *drawing to a close*, id.

autumnus (auct.), a, um, *adj.* (poet.) *autumnal:* frigus, Ov.

autŭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (opp. to *nego*, to say nay): rare except in Pl.: *to assert, aver, relate, say, think, name:* quas (res) si autumem omnes, nimis longus sermo sit, *to mention*, Pl.: factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, *declares he will continue to do so*, Ter. (who has the word here only). [Etym. unknown.]

auxiliāris, e, *adj.* [auxilium] *suitable for aid, aiding, helpful, helping:* undae, *helping to form a deluge*, Ov.: carmen, *a formula of incantation in aid of Jason*, id. **II.** Milit. *t. t.:* milites, cohortes, *etc.*, or absol. auxiliares, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries*, supplied by the allies, (freq. opp. to legiones): Caes.: Tac. Hence, **2.** *of* or *pertaining to auxiliaries:* stipendia, Tac.

auxĭlĭārĭus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *bringing aid, helping, auxiliary:* magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Pl. **II.** Milit. *t. t.* auxiliaria: cohors, Cic.: Sall.

auxĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a helper, assistant* (rare): haud inglorius, Tac.

auxĭlĭātus, ūs, *m.* [auxilior] (v. rare) *a helping, aid:* Lucr.

auxĭlĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auxilium] *to give aid, to assist, succour, help* (rare in class. prose). With *Dat.:* ei poteris auxiliarier, Pl.: Cic.

auxĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [augeo, perh. through an obsolete adj. auxilis] *help, aid, assistance:* argentarium, *in money*, Pl.: auxilium esse alicui, *to assist one*, id.: more freq. auxilio esse alicui, Ter.: so with mittere, Caes. In plur.: quum (mare) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (navita) suis, *appliances in aid of seamanship*, Ov.: magna duo auxilia, *sources of aid*, Liv. **II.** Milit. *t. t.* usu. in plur. auxilia, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries:* mostly composed of foreign allies and light-armed troops (while the Italian allies were usually called *Socii*). Hence, opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic. In sing. (rare): Tac. **2.** In gen.: *military force, power:* Caesar confisus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, *with feeble resources*, Caes.

auxim, is, it, *etc.* v. augeo, *init.*

āvārē, *adv. covetously, greedily:* nihil avare, nihil injuste facere, Cic.

āvārĭter, *adv. covetously:* Pl.

āvārĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [avarus] *greediness, a craving after wealth, avarice, covetousness:* inhians et imminens, *open-mouthed and flagrant rapacity*, Cic. Opp. to abstinentia, Sall. In plur.: omnes avaritiae, *all instances or degrees of avarice*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *Of gluttony:* Pl.

āvārĭtĭes, ei, *f.*=avaritia, *avarice:* Lucr.

āvārus, a, um [aveo] *eagerly desirous of, greedy* (esp. *of wealth*), *avaricious, covetous:* avarus et furax homo, Cic.: semper avarus eget, Hor. With *gen.*, publicae pecuniae, *rapacious*, Tac. Poet. of inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, *covetous shore*, i.e. *the scene of such covetous actions*, Virg. **II.** In the poets sometimes without the idea of reproach: Graiis praeter laudem nullius avaris, *greedy only for glory*, Hor.

ā-vĕho (in MSS. sometimes abveho), vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry off or*

away: a patria, Pl.: frumenti quod subito potuerunt, navibus avexerunt, Caes. With *Acc.* of the place whither: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Virg. Pass. or reflect.: *to ride, be carried away, sail away, to depart:* avectus (*sc.* equo) ab suis, Liv.: creditis avectos hostes, *that the enemy have taken their departure*, Virg.

ā-vello, velli (*or* vulsi (volsi), rare), vulsum (volsum) 3. *v. a. to pull* or *pluck away, to tear off* or *away:* avellere tigna trabesque, Lucr.: avolsum humeris caput, Virg. ||. *to separate by force:* aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Fig.: aliquem e tanto errore, *to convert*, id. With *pron. refl.* or pass., *to tear oneself away, part from*, Ter.: Virg.

āvēna, ae, *f. oats:* Virg. 2. *wild oats*, a weed: infelix lolium et steriles avenae, id. ||. In gen.: *any stem* or *stalk, a straw*, etc.: fistula surgit disparibus avenis, Ov. |||. Meton.: *a shepherd's pipe, an oaten pipe:* silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. (Hence Fr. *avoine.*) [Etym. uncertain.]

(1) **āvĕo** or **hāvĕo**, 2. *v. n.* lit. *to be joyful, happy, in good health:* gen. used only in *imper.*, ave, aveto, avete (hav.), and *Inf.*, avere (hav.), as a form of salutation, both at meeting and at parting, like salve: *hail! be of good cheer, farewell:* Caesar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, Cael. in Cic. So Haveto at the end of a letter: Catil. in Sall.: Marcus avere jubet, *bids you adieu*, Mart. As a farewell to the dead=vale: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat.

(2) **āvĕo**, 2. *v. n. to be eager to do something, to long for, desire earnestly.* With *Inf. Acc.* or *absol.:* 1. with *Inf.:* valde aveo scire quid agas, *I am full of curiosity*, Cic. 2. with *Acc.:* aveo genus legationis, *I wish for*, id. 3. *absol.:* et mora, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, *the eager rivers*, Lucr. [Avere, to fare well, and avere, to desire, be eager, are prob. from different roots.]

āverrunco, 1. *v. n.* an ancient religious term: *to avert:* quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. [App. from the root of verro, q.v.]

āversābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aversor] *abominable:* Lucr.

āversor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [averto] *to turn oneself away:* aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, *turned their faces away*, Cic. ||. With *Acc.: to turn oneself away from, avoid, shun, repulse:* filium (consul) aversatus, i. e. *not permitting his presence*, Liv.

āversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an embezzler:* pecuniae publicae, Cic.

āversus, a, um, *Part.* [averto] *turned off* or *away:* hence *adj.* of place: *turned round, hind-foremost, belonging to the hinder or after part* (opposed to adversus): Cic.: aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, *he dragged the oxen hind-foremost, backwards*, Liv. *Neut.* as subst., usu. in pl.: per aversa urbis, *the back streets*, id. ||. Fig.: *disinclined, opposed, hostile:* with *ab*, *Dat.*, or *absol.* 1. With *ab:* aversus a Musis, Cic. 2. With *Dat.:* aversus mercaturis, Hor. 3. *Absol.:* aversa Deae mens, *estranged*, Virg.

ā-verto (vorto) (in MSS. sometimes abverto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn away from, to turn aside, to avert*, etc. (opp. to *adverto*). With *Acc.* and *ab* or *Abl.*: the new direction designated by *in* (more rar. by *ad*): iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, *had turned their march from*, Caes.: Italia Teucrorum regem, *to divert, send him away from Italy*, Virg. And poet. with *Acc.* (of the place whither): quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Virg. With *in:* in fugam classem, *to turn to flight*, Liv. *Absol.:* mille acies avertit, avertetque, *sc.* in fugam, *put to flight*, id. 2. Pass. in reflective signif. with the Acc.: equus fontes avertitur, *avoids, loathes*, Virg. 3. As *v. n.* avertere=se avertere, *to turn oneself away, to retire:* Pl. ||. *to turn anything aside from its proper channel, to steal, embezzle, appropriate to oneself:* pecuniam publicam, Cic.: quatuor a stabulis tauros, Virg. |||. Fig.: *to divert a person from a course of action, purpose*, etc.: a spe (alicujus rei) avertere, *to discourage from pursuing a certain course*, Cic. 2. *to alienate, estrange in feeling:* ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (*sc.* Caesaris) amicitia averterat, *had become quite alienated*, Caes.

ăvĭa, ae, *f.* [avus] *a grandmother:* Pl. Fig.: of *old-fashioned prejudices*, Pers.

ăvĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [aviarius] *a haunt of wild birds*, Virg.

ăvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj. relating to birds*, Varr. As subst. aviarius, i, *m. a bird-keeper*, Col.

ăvĭdē, *adv. eagerly, greedily:* avide arripere literas Graecas, Cic.

ăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [avidus] *eagerness, longing, vehement desire* (in both good and bad sense): potionis et cibi, Cic.: sermonis, id. ||. Esp. *eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice;* but only when in some way defined by the context: id.

ăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [aveo, 2] *longing eagerly for* (in either good or bad sense; avarus, strictly in bad sense only), *desirous, eager, greedy:* 1. With *gen.* (the usual constr.): cibi, Ter.: videndi, Ov. Poet., with *Inf.* instead of *gen.* of *gerund:* avidi committere pugnam, id. 2. With *in* and *Acc.:* avida in novas res ingenia, *bent on, eager after*, Liv. 3. With *Dat.* (v. rare): servorum manus subitis avidae, *on the look out for sudden changes*, Tac. 4. *Absol.*, and transf. to things: sunt avidae (aures meae), *keen and curious*, Cic.: visus, *greedy sight*, Lucr. ||. *avaricious, covetous* =avarus: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter.: avidae manus heredis, Hor. |||. *hungry, greedy, gluttonous:* convivae, id. Poet. of things: *insatiable:* mare, Lucr. Fig.: pars, *a greedy*, i. e. *disproportioned share*, id.

ăvis, is, *f.* (*Abl. sing.* both avi and ave, but the former more usual) *a bird.* Prov.: avis alba, for *something rare, unusual:* Cic.: so rara avis, Juv. ||. Esp., *a bird of omen* (v. augurium and auspicium): and meton. *a sign, omen, portent:* mala avi, *with an evil omen*, Hor.: liquido auspicio, avi sinistra, *with a favourable omen*, Pl. (v. sinister). [Cf. Skr. *vi-s*, a bird, in which initial *a* has been lost.]

ăvītus, a, um, *adj.* [avus] *pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral:* possessiones, Cic. ||. Meton.: *very old* or *ancient:* merum, Ov.

ā-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *out of the way, lonely:* also, *untracked, trackless, pathless:* avia peragro loca, *new, untrodden ground*, Lucr.: itineribus, *through by-ways*, Sall. Also, *Neut.* as subst.; usu. in *plur., pathless places, a wilderness:* avia cursu dum sequor, *parts of the city aloof from the highways*, Virg. With *Gen.:* nemorum, nearly=avia nemora, Ov. Poet. of persons: *wandering, straying:* in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Virg. ||. Fig.: avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, *in error*, Lucr.

āvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [avoco] *a calling off, a diverting of the attention, diversion* (v. rare): Cic.

ā-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call off* or *away:* partem exercitus ad bellum, Liv. ||. Fig.: *to withdraw, divert, remove:* aliquem ab aliqua re, Cic. |||. *to divert* or *distract the mind* (in both good and bad sense): Plin. Ep.

ā-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly away:* per aethereas umbras, Cat. ||. Meton. of persons: *to hasten away, flee away* (opp. to advolare): experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic.

avulsus, a, um, *Part.* [avello].

ăvunculus, i, *m. dim.* [avus] *a mother's brother, maternal uncle* (a *father's brother* = patruus): Cic.: avunculus magnus, *a grandmother's brother* (aviae frater), *great-uncle*, id.: avunculus major, *a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle* (proaviae frater), Gai. Sometimes avunculus major=avunculus magnus, *brother of the grandmother*, Suet.: and avunculus, *absol.*=avunculus major, Tac. (Hence Fr. *oncle.*)

ăvus, i, *m. a grandfather;* pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. 2. Meton.: *ancestor, forefather:* Hor. [Cf. Goth. *avô*, grandmother.] (Hence, through low Lat. *aviolus*, Fr. *aïeul.*)

axĭcĭa, ae, *f. a pair of scissors*, Pl.

axilla, ae, *f.* [ala] *the arm-pit:* Cic.

[Axilla is a diminutive of ala, q. v.: cf. mala, maxilla; velum, vexillum; talus, taxillus.] (Hence Fr. *aisselle.*)

axim, axit=egerim, it, from ago.

axis (also assis), is, *m.*=*an axle:* faginus axis, Virg.: and meton.: *a chariot, waggon,* Ov. II. *the axis of the world:* mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. Hence meton.: *the north pole:* Lucr. 2. *the whole sky:* maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Virg. 3. *a region, climate, country:* boreus, *the north,* Ov.: Gallicus, Juv. III. *a board, plank:* Caes. [Cf. Gr. ἄξων; O. H. G. *ahsa,* mod. Germ. *achse,* Eng. *axle.* V. ala.]

B, b, indecl. *n.*, the *soft*, or *sonant*, labial, corresponding to the *hard*, or *surd*, *p*, etc. The Romans probably gave the sound *p* in many cases where they wrote *b*, especially when the *b* was final, as in ab, ob, sub, before *p* or *t*, or when those preps. were used in comp., before the same letters, when no assimilation took place in writing. Quintilian says "quum dico *obtinuit*, secundam *b* literam ratio poscit, aures magis audiunt *p*." so sometimes *scribtus* is found instead of *scriptus*. Hence we find variations between *bs* and *ps:* cf. *Absyrtus* and *Apsyrtus, opsonium* and *obsonium:* gen., however, the Gr. ψ was rendered by *ps.* II. Whether *b* (at least as an initial sound) existed in the original Indo-European tongue, has been disputed, in consequence of the difficulty of tracing the sound through cognate words in the several branches of that family of languages. Latin initial *b* corresponds in only a few words to Greek β, as in *balbus* (βάρβαρος), *balo* (βλη-χή), *bos* (βοῦς), *bito* (βαίνω, ἔ-βη-ν), and in some of these it represents Indo-European *g* or *gv.* In *bibo* it corresponds irregularly to π; in balaena, initial *b* represents φ. *B* in the middle of words corresponds to Indo-European *bh*, and therefore to Greek φ; as in *albus* (ἀλφός), *ambo* (ἄμφω), *nebula* (νέφος), *umbilicus* (ὀμφαλός); in a few instances it corresponds to *dh*, and so to Greek θ, as in *ruber* (ἐ-ρυθ-ρός), *uber* (οὔθαρ). In words *borrowed from* the Greek, *b* sometimes represents π, as in *buxus* (πύξος), *Burrus* (Πύρρος), *carbasus* (κάρπασος). According to Grimm's law, *p* in Gothic should answer to Latin *b;* but no example of such correspondence is forthcoming. III. In *bis, bellum, bonus, b* has arisen from an earlier Latin *du.* In *publicus* (=populicus), it has taken the place of *p. Ferbui,* from *ferveo,* was perhaps due to the wish to avoid the combination *vu.* In *aspello, asporto* (*absp.*), the *b* is omitted; in *aufero, aufugio* (*abf.*), it is changed to *u.* IV. Latin *b* most commonly remains unchanged in French, esp. at the beginnings of words, as *bonus* (*bon*), *bibere* (*boire*); but in a good many instances turns to *v*, as *cubare* (*couver*), *ebrius* (*ivre*), *habere* (*avoir*), *probare* (*prouver*), *subinde* (*souvent*). So also in Italian *avere, provare.* V. In Inscr., B generally denotes *bonus* or *bene:* thus B. D.=*Bona Dea;* B. M.=*Bene Merenti.*

bābae or **papae,** *interj.*=βαβαί or παπαί, an exclamation of wonder or joy: *wonderful! strange!* Ter.

bābylo, ōnis, *m.* [from Babylon, whence Babylonian, foreigner], *a money-changer, banker:* Ter.

bābylōnĭca, orum (more rare in sing. babylonicum, i), *n. plu. Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry:* Lucr.

bāca (less correctly bacca), ae, *f. a berry:* lauri, Virg. Esp. of *the olive,* Cic.: baca Sabina, Juv. Absol. (poet.) for the *olive berry:* quot Sicyon bacas, quot parit Hybla favos, Ov. 2. In gen.: *any fruit of a tree:* arbores seret diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet bacam ipse nunquam, Cic. II. Meton. of things like a berry: e. g. *a pearl:* aceto diluit insignem bacam, Hor.: circum cava tempora bacae, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *baie.*)

bācātus, a, um [baca, *no.* II.] *set* or *adorned with pearls* (very rare): monile, *beaded,* Virg.

baccar (bacchar), ăris, *n.*=βάκχᾰρις, *a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed:* also called nardum rusticum: errantes hederas passim cum baccare, Virg.

bacchānal (old orthogr. BACANAL), ālis, *n. a place devoted to Bacchus:* ad Bacchas veni in Bacchanal, Pl. 2. In gen., in the plur., Bacchanalia, ium and iorum: *a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus:* v. Smith's Ant. 136: Liv.: Cic. In sing. (rare): Bacchanal facere, Pl. Poet.: Bacchanalia vivere, *to live in the manner of such a feast, to live riotously,* Juv.

bacchātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [bacchor] *a revelling, raving, in the manner of the Bacchae* (v. rare): Cic.

bacchīus, a, um, *adj., Bacchic:* pes, *the metrical foot* — — ⏑ (e. g. Rōmānŭs); or, ⏑ — — (pĕr ōmnēs): Gr.

bacchor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [Bacchus] *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus:* Cat. Hence bacchantes, um or ium, *f.* =Bacchae, *the Bacchantes:* sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu, Ov. 2. Meton.: *to revel* or *rave like the Bacchae:* Cic.: totam incensa per urbem bacchatur, *goes about raving,* Virg. Of poetic recitation: carmen, *declaim wildly,* Juv. III. Fig.: of inanimate things: of winds: *to rage,* Hor. Of a rumour: bacchatur fama per urbem, *spreads rapidly,* Virg. Of wild, enthusiastic, discourse: Cic. *Perf. part.* in pass. sense: virginibus bacchata Taygeta, *scene of the Bacchic revelry of maidens,* Virg.

Bacchus, i, *m.:* meton. for *wine:* Virg.

bācĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [baca fero] *bearing berries:* taxus, Plin. II. Esp.: *bearing olives:* Ov.

bācillum, i, *n. dim.* [baculus] *a small staff, a wand:* Cic. In particular, *the wand* or *staff of the lictor:* id.

bācŭlum, i, *n.* (also, baculus, i, *m.*) (rare) *a stick, a walking stick:* incumbens baculo quem dextra gerebat, Ov. Also *the augural staff* or *lituus:* Liv. [Cf. Gr. βάκτρον, in which, as in baculum, the root *ba*, to go, walk, is augmented by *k.*]

bādisso, 1. *v. n.*=βαδίζω, *to go, walk:* Pl.

bājŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [bajulus] *to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy* (very rare): asinus bajulans sarcinas, Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *bailler.*)

bājŭlus, i, *m. a carrier of a burden, a porter, carrier, day-labourer:* bajuli atque operarii, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

bālaena (ball.), ae, *f.*=φάλαινα, *a whale:* Pl.: Ov. (Hence Fr. *baleine.*)

bālănātus, a, um, *adj.* [balanus] *perfumed with balsam,* Pers.

bālănus, i, *f.* and (rarely) *m.*=βάλανος=glans, *an acorn,* Plin. II. Meton.: *any fruit of similar form.* Esp. *a nut yielding a balsam, the Arabian ben-nut:* pressa tuis balanus capillis, *expressed balsam,* Hor. 2. A species of Cirriped, called the *acorn-shell,* belonging to the Crustacea: Plin.

bālātro, ōnis, *m.* [cogn. with blatero] lit. *a babbler;* hence, *a jester, a buffoon:* mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne, Hor.

bālātus, ūs, *m.* [balo] *the bleating of sheep:* agni balatum exercent, Virg. Also of goats: Plin.

balbē, *adv. stammeringly, stutteringly:* Lucr.

balbus, a, um, *adj. stammering, stuttering* (opp. to planus, *free from impediment in speech*): os pueri balbum, Hor. [Cf. Gr. βάρβαρος.]

balbūtio, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [balbus] *to stammer, stutter:* Cels. Fig.: *to speak obscurely:* desinant balbutire (Academici) aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. II. *Act., to stammer* or *lisp out something:* perpauca, id.

bālĭneae,=balneae, v. balneum.

bālĭneum, v. balneum.

ballista (less correctly balista), ae, *f.* [βάλλω] *a large military engine for hurling stones and other missiles, the ballista* (orig. disting. from catapulta, which discharged *arrows:* v. Smith's Ant. 381): ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum, Cic. II. Meton.: *a missile:* Pl. 2. Fig.: jam infortunii intenta ballista probe, *artillery of mischief,* id.

ballistārĭum, ii, *n.*=ballista: Pl.

ballōtē, es, *f.*=βαλλωτή, also called porrum nigrum, *black horehound:* Plin.

balneae, v. balneum.

balnĕārĭa, v. balnearius.

balnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [balneum] *pertaining to the bath:* balnearii fures, *lurking about baths*, Cat. Subst.: balnearia, orum, *n. plu. a bath room, bath:* Cic.

balnĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *the keeper of a bath:* Cic.

balnĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [balneum] *a small bath-room:* Juv.

balnĕum, i, *n.* in plur. usu. heterocl. balneae, arum, *f.:* later, balnea, orum, *n.* [contr. from bălĭnĕum = βαλανεῖον, also in use, in Pl. and esp. in post-Aug. prose; *plur.* bălĭnĕae] *a bath, a place for bathing* (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur.: v. Smith's Ant. 54 *seq.*): Cic. **2.** *neut. plur.* balnea, orum: Hor. [Hence It. *bagno;* Fr. *bain.*]

bālo, avi, atum, 1. *v.n. to bleat:* Pl. Poet.: pecus balans, Juv.: and absol. balantum (= ovium) grex, Virg. [Cf. Gr. βλη-χή; O. H. G. *blazu*, mod. Germ. *blöke*, I bleat.] (Hence Fr. *bêler*).

balsămum, i, *n.* = βάλσαμον, *a fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead:* Virg. **2.** *the balsam-tree itself:* Plin.: Tac. (Hence Fr. *baume.*)

baltĕus, i, *m.* (and baltea, *n. plur.*) *a girdle, belt:* esp. *a shoulder-belt* or *sword-belt* (v. Smith's Ant. 57): verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. **2.** Poet.: *a woman's girdle:* caelatus balteus auro, Ov. **II.** Fig.: as an instrument of punishment, *a strapping:* Juv.

bărăthrum, i, *n.*=βάραθρον, *a deep pit, a gulf, abyss* (mostly poet.): Pl.: Hor. Poet. *a whirlpool:* imo barathri, Virg. Of the infernal regions: id. **II.** Fig.: *the maw, stomach* (from its insatiableness): Pl. Hence of a greedy man: barathrum macelli, *an abyss of the market*, Hor.

barba, ae, *f. the beard*, of men and of animals, also of plants: alba, Pl.: barbam promittere, *to let it grow*, Liv.: also barbam submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet.: barbam vellere alicui, *to pluck one by the beard* (a great insult), Hor.: barbam pascere sapientem, *to grow a wise beard*, i. e., *study the Stoic philosophy*, id. (For the Roman customs respecting the beard, v. Smith's Ant. 57.) **2.** of animals: lupi, id. **3.** of plants: nucum, Plin. [Cf. O.N. *bardr*, Eng. *beard.*]

barbărē, *adv. in the manner of a foreigner, barbarously, rudely*, etc.: loqui, Cic. Of *Latin* (as opp. to Greek): Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare (= Latine), *i. e. from a foreign language into Latin*, Pl. Of manners or of disposition: *rudely, roughly:* Hor. No *comp.* or *sup.*

barbărĭa, ae (rarely **barbaries**, acc. -em), *f.* [barbarus] *an outlandish* or *foreign country*, i. e. *outside of Greece or Italy:* non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria, Cic. **2.** Applied (in the mouth of a Greek) even to *Italy*, as opp. to Greece: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *mental barbarousness:* forensis, Cic. Of *barbarism in language:* id. **2.** *savageness, uncivilized manners:* inveterata, id.

barbaricum, *Subst.* v. barbaricus.

barbărĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=βαρβαρικός [barbarus], *outlandish, foreign, strange, barbarous*, opp. to Grecian or Roman: vestes, Lucr.: with the accessory idea of *splendour:* barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Also (in the mouth of a Greek) for *Italian, Roman:* urbes, Pl. Hence *Subst.* barbaricum, i, *n.* (post-class.) *a foreign land:* in barbarico, Eutrop.

barbaries, v. barbaria.

barbărus, a, um, *adj.*=βάρβαρος, *foreign, strange, barbarous:* and *Subst. a foreigner, stranger, barbarian*; opp. to Greek or Roman: hospes, Pl.: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic. Also of *Latin* as opp. to *Greek* (but seldom so in the mouth of a *Roman*): cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. In barbarum, *adv. after the manner of barbarians* or *foreigners*, Tac. **II.** Meton.: of manners: *uncultivated, rude, unpolished, unmannerly:* inhumanus ac barbarus, opp. to commodus ac disertus, Cic. **2.** Of character: *wild, savage, cruel, barbarous:* barbari quidam et immanes, id.: libidines, Hor. Not compared.

barbātŭlus, a, um, *dim.* [barbatus] *having a little beard:* juvenes, Cic. **2.** Of fishes: id.

barbātus, a, um, *adj.* [barba] *having a beard, bearded:* dicere licebit Jovem semper barbatum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. Meton. *an adult:* Hor. **2.** *an ancient Roman* (because unshaven): aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula, Cic. **3.** Joined with magister=*a philosopher:* Juv.: Pers. **II.** Of animals: barbati mulli, Cic.: *absol. a goat*, Phaedr. **2.** Transf. to plants: *woolly:* nux, Plin.

barbĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [barba gero] (a Lucretian word), *bearded:* capellae, Lucr.

barbĭtŏn, *n.* (v. rarely) and **barbĭtŏs**, *m.* and *f.* (only in *nom.*, *acc.*, and *voc.*; *plur.* barbita, *n.*)=βάρβιτον (-ος), *a lyre, a lute:* age, dic Latinum, barbite, carmen, Hor. Meton.: *the music of the lute:* non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla meas, Ov.

barbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [barba] *a little beard*, Cic. **2.** Of plants: Plin.

bardus, a, um, *adj. stupid, dull of apprehension* (v. rare): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Not compared. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. βραδύς.]

barītus (also barritus, barditus), ūs, *m. the war-cry of the Germans:* Tac.

bāro, ōnis, *m. a simpleton, blockhead:* nos barones stupemus, Cic. [app. the same with varo.]

barrus, i, *m., an elephant:* Hor.

bāsānītes (usu. with lapis)=βασανίτης, *a touch-stone:* Plin.

bascauda, ae, *f.* [Welsh: *basget, basgawd*] *a basket:* Juv.

basilica, v. basilicus.

bāsĭlĭcē, *adv. royally, splendidly, magnificently:* Pl.: ut ego interii basilice! (facete), *how utterly, entirely* id.

bāsĭlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=βασιλικός, *kingly, royal, splendid, magnificent:* basilicas edictiones atque imperiosas habet, Pl. **II.** Subst.: basilicus, i, *m.* (sc. jactus), *the fortunate throw of dice:* id. **2.** basilica, ae, *f.*=βασιλικὴ (*sc.* οἰκία or στοά), *a public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both as a court of justice and as an exchange; a basilica, portico* (pure Lat. regia). There were many similar buildings in Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 57): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic. **3.** basilicum, i, *n. a princely robe:* Pl.

bāsio, avi, atum, 1. *v.a.* [basium] *to kiss* (poet. and rare), Cat. [Hence Fr. *baiser.*]

bāsis, is, *f.*=βάσις (a stepping, going). Lit.: *a foot-track* (of cattle, *etc.*): Veg. **2.** *a pedestal, foot, base:* statuarum, Cic.: villae, *the foundation wall*, id. **3.** In mathematics: trianguli, *the base of a triangle*, id.

bāsium, ii, n. *a kiss; a kissing of the hand* (rare): jactat basia tibicen, *throws a kiss of the hand*, Phaedr.: Juv.

bătillum (in MSS. also vatillum), i, *n.* and batillus, i, *m. a shovel, fire-shovel*, etc.: Plin. **II.** *a fire-pan, chafing-dish:* prunae batillum, Hor.

bătĭōla, ae, *f. a small drinking-cup:* Pl. [al. batiaca, cf. Gr. βατιακή.]

battuo, v. batuo.

bātŭo (also written battuo), ui, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to strike, beat, hit* (very rare): Pl. Of fencing, as *v. n.*: batuebat pugnatoriis armis, *he fenced with sharp weapons* (not with the foil), Suet. (Hence Ital. *battere;* Fr. *battre.*)

baubor, 1. *v. dep.* Of dogs: *to bark gently, howl* (opp. to gannitus, *snarling, yelping*): Lucr. [Cf. Gr. βαύζω.]

bĕātē, *adv. happily:* bene beateque vivere, Cic.

bĕātĭtas, ātis, *f.* [beatus] *happiness, blessedness:* a word coined by Cic.

bĕātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *happiness, blessedness:* coined by Cic.

bĕātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat happy:* Pl.: Pers.

bĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [beo]. As *adj.: happy, prosperous, blessed* (opp. to miser): qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est,

Cic.: opto ut beatus sis, *I wish you all happiness*, id. 2. Of outward prosperity: *rich, wealthy, in comfortable circumstances:* Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, id. Poet. of inanimate things: *fortunate, rich, abundant; excellent, splendid:* arces, Hor.: rus, *blissful*, id.: beatus audiit Eurotas, *gladsome*, Virg. II. In late Lat. *blessed*, i.e. *dead:* Eccl.

bellāria, ōrum, *n. pl.* [bellus]: *dessert fruits, nuts, confectionery*, etc.: Pl.

bellātor, ōris (ancient form duellator), *m.* [bello] *a warrior, soldier* (disting. from miles, a *professional* soldier): Pl.: primus bellator duxque, Liv. II. Adj. (like amator, arator, venator, *etc.*): *warlike, valorous* (poet.): Turnus, Virg.: equus, *warhorse*, id.

bellātrix, īcis, *f.* [bellator] *a female warrior;* or *adj. warlike* (mostly poet.): Camilla, Virg.: diva, *i.e. Pallas*, Ov. Fig.: ista bellatrix iracundia, *this warlike rage*, Cic.

bellātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] humorously for bellulus, *pretty, neat:* bella bellatula, Pl. (dub.)

bellē, *adv.* [bellus] *finely, prettily, neatly, excellently, well*, etc.: belle habere, *to be in good health*, Cic.: cetera belle, *the rest is all right*, id.: Euge tuum et belle, *that 'bravo!' and 'excellently' of yours*, i.e. *praise, approbation*, Pers.

bellĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellicus] *fond of war, warlike, of warlike disposition, martial, valorous:* gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic.: provincia, Caes. Fig.: bellicosior annus, *a year more notable for wars*, Liv.

bellĭcus (old form, duellicus), a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *pertaining to war, military:* ars duellica, Pl.: laus, *military glory*, Cic.: gloria, Tac.: caerimoniae (opp. to in pace religiones), Liv.: maxime in res bellicas potens, *specially influential in warlike affairs*, id. Subst.: bellicum, i, *n. a signal for march* or *for the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet): Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, Liv. Fig.: iidem me bellicum cecinisse dicunt, *sounded the war-trumpet, aroused, incited*, Cic. II. = bellicosus: *warlike:* Virgo, i.e. *Minerva*, Ov.

bellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum gero] *waging war, warlike, martial, valiant* (poet.): gentes, Ov.: manus, id.

bellĭgĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to wage* or *carry on a regular war*, (rare): cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, *it had been a tumult rather than a formal war* (v. tumultus), Liv. Fig.: cum fortuna, Cic.

bellĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [bellum potens] *powerful* or *valiant in war* (poet., and rare). Subst.: magne Bellipotens, *great god of war, i.e. Mars*, Virg.

bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (bellor, 1. *v. dep.* Virg.) [bellum] *to wage* or *carry on war, to war:* quum illa civitas cum Poenis bellaret, Cic.: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes.: ad bellandum profecti, *having gone forth to war*, Tac. Freq. as *impers. pass.;* si cum Alexandro foret bellatum, *had they been engaged in a war with A.*, Liv.: quoad bellatum esset, *until the war should be ended* = debellatum esset, id. 2. In gen.: *to fight, contend* (poet.): Ov.

bellor, ari, v. bello.

bellua, belluatus, v. belua, beluatus.

bellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] *pretty, nice:* Pl.

bellum, i, *n.* (old form duellum, freq. found in the poets of the Aug. per.) [from duo: hence prop., *a contest between two, a duel*] *war* (as opp. to *peace*, pax, and disting. from tumultus, q. v.): jam aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Cic.: bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita videatur, id.: bellum haudquaquam memorabile, *distinguished by no memorable event*, Liv.: occupant bellum facere, *are the first to commence*, id.: justum bellum, *a regular war, entered on with due formality*, id.: Samnitium bellum, *against the Samnites*, id. Phr.: bellum parare, *to arm, equip for war*, Cic.: Liv.: movere, *to stir up*, Cic.: Liv.: denuntiare et indicere, *to declare*, Cic.: inferre alicui, *to make war upon*, id.: facere, id.: Caes.: sumere or suscipere, *to undertake*, Cic.: Liv.: alicui bellum mandare, or deferre bellum ad aliquem, or dare alicui bellum, *to entrust with the management of a war*, id.: Cic.: agere, *to carry on, wage*, id.: administrare cum aliquo, i.e., contra aliquem, *to conduct as general*, id.: *to protract*, Liv.: also, ducere, Caes.: continuare bellum, *to continue without interruption*, Liv.: conficere, *to bring to a close by victory* (=debellare), Cic.: componere, *to terminate by agreement or treaty*, id.: finire (rare), *to terminate in any way*, Liv. The abl. bello sometimes = in bello, *in war, in time of war;* esp. in connection with adj. or gen.: Veienti bello, Cic.: bello Latinorum, id. Contrasted with proelium: Hannibal fassus in curia est, non proelio modo se, sed bello victum, Liv. Belli, *adverbially: in war, abroad*, opp. to domi: *in war and in peace:* belli domique, Sall. In Livy sometimes belli domoque; sometimes also domi belloque, *at home and abroad*. 2. Fig.: tribunicium bellum, *contention, quarrel with the tribunes*, Liv.: Cic. 3. Rarely = proelium, *a combat, fight* (poet.): hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, *the other conflicts*, Virg. 4. By personification, for Janus: mortiferumque averso in limine Bellum, Virg.

belluosus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from benulus, from benus = bonus] *nice, pretty, charming, lovely, neat; agreeable*, etc.: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Pl.: puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dices, *most charming*, Cic.: fac bellus revertare, *in nice condition, looking well*, id.: hominis et belli et humani, *elegant and refined*, id.: locus pueris bellissimus, *a very nice place for the boys*, id. Of things: non bella est fama, *not very creditable*, Hor.: recordor, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, *in what a delightful condition the state was*, Cic. Foll. by *Infin.*, bellum est, *it is delightful to . . .*, id. (Hence old Fr. *bel;* mod.: *beau, bel, belle.*)

bēlŭa (less correctly, bellua), ae, *f. a beast*, esp. of large size, *a monster* (v. bestia): belua vasta lupus, Ov.: of the sea-monster slain by Perseus: veniens immenso belua ponto, id. Esp. *the elephant:* Ter.: Cic.: Gaetula belua, Juv. Fig.: avaritia, belua fera, *that cruel monster*, Sall. 2. Meton.: as a term of reproach: *beast, brute:* age nunc, belua, credis huic quod dicat? Ter. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence Ital. *belva.*)

bēlŭātus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [belua] *ornamented with figures of animals:* tapetia, Pl.

bēlŭōsus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in monsters:* Oceanus, Hor.

bĕnĕ, *adv.* (*Comp.* melius: *Sup.* optime) [benus = bonus] *well, rightly, ably, correctly; beautifully, pleasantly; successfully, prosperously*, etc.: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic.: bene morati reges, *well-disposed*, id. (but see also moratus): bene cantaverit, *cried* (*her herbs*) *to some purpose*, Pers.: bene de republica sentientes, *taking a right view of the state*, Cic.: quod bene vertat, *turn out well, be successful*, Liv. II. Particular phrases: bene dicere, *to speak well, sensibly, to the point:* bene dixti, *well said*, Ter. 2. bene facere, in gen., *to do* or *act well:* bene fecit A. Silius, qui transegerit, Cic.: bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, *etc., very well, well done, I am much obliged*, etc., Pl. and Ter. passim: bene facere alicui, *to do any one a kindness:* ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere absistam, Liv. 3. bene esse alicui, *to be well with one, be fortunate for:* jurat bene solis esse maritis, *that only married folk are well off*, Hor. So bene est, bene habet (=εὖ ἔχει), bene agitur, *it is well, I am satisfied*, etc. Thus in letters, si vales, bene est; or abbreviated S. V. B. E., Cic.: bene habent tibi principia, *you have made a good beginning*, Ter.: bene habet; nil plus interrogo, *it's all right*, Juv. 4. bene emere, *to buy cheap:* bene vendere, *to sell*

dear: Cic.: Pl. **III.** With *adj.* or *adv.: very, right, exceedingly:* bene magna caterva, Cic.: pectus bene fidum, Hor.: omnes bene mirae eritis res, *most wonderful*, Pers. **2.** non bene, vix bene, *hardly:* vix bene desieram, Ov.: satis bene, *tolerably, fairly*, Cic. **3.** As an exclamation: *good, excellent*, etc.: id.: and with *Acc.* or *Dat.: health to you!* etc.: bene te, Pl.: bene mihi, bene vobis, id. **4.** In prayer, hoc bene sit, *may this be blessed*, Pers. (Hence Fr. *bien.*)

bĕnĕdĭcē, *adv.* [bene and dic in dico, q. v.] *affably, kindly:* Pl.

bĕnĕ-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to speak well of any one, to commend, praise:* with *Dat.* (in this signif. usu. written apart): cui bene dixit unquam bono? Cic. *Absol.:* ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetae), Hor. **2.** *to say words of good omen:* heja bene dicite, Pl. (Hence Fr. *bénir.*)

bĕnĕdictum, i, *n. a speaking in praise of, commendation* (v. rare): Pl.

bĕnĕ-făcio (more correctly bene facio): v. bene.

bĕnĕfactum (more correctly, bene factum): v. bene.

bĕnĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f. active kindness, beneficence:* Cic.

bĕnĕfĭcentior, v. beneficus.

bĕnĕfĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium] *pertaining to a favour* (as *adj.* v. rare): Sen. **II.** Subst.: beneficiarii, orum, *m. plu. soldiers who had received some honour* or *special exemption from service:* Caes.

bĕnĕfĭcium, ii, *n.* [beneficus] *a well-doing, good conduct:* Cato. But gen. used in the sense of *kindness done, favour, benefit, good turn* (dist. from favor=disposition to favour, good-will; and from gratia=favour, as regard and goodwill enjoyed): pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter.: in beneficio, *as a favour*, Liv. With *in* and *Acc.:* Caesar sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, Caes.: Cic. In *Abl.: by the help of, support:* beneficio tuo salvus, Cic.: hoc beneficio, *by this means*, Ter. **II.** In public life: *a distinction, favour:* especially of the public offices conferred by the Roman people: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, i.e. *the offices were made to be in the gift of the people*, Cic. Esp. of *military promotions:* quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, *up to this time almost the exclusive gift of*, Liv. Meton.: *the persons promoted:* magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, Caes. So of other privileges and exemptions: e.g. liberorum=jus trium liberorum, Suet.

bĕnĕ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [bene and facio]. Lit.: *well-doing; generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging:* ubi beneficus, si nemo alterius causa benigne facit? Cic.: benefica voluntas, *readiness to oblige*, id. The Comp. and Superl. in use are beneficentior, beneficentissimus.

benefio, v. benefacio.

bĕnĕvōlē, *adv. benevolently, kindly:* amice et benevole liquid facere, Cic. (*Comp.* benevolentius and *Sup.* benevolentissime, late.)

bĕnĕ-vŏlens (less correctly, benivolens), entis, *adj.* for benevolus [bene volo], *well-wishing, kind-hearted, favourable, kind, obliging:* amicus multum benevolens, Pl. *Comp.* benevolentior, and *Sup.* benevolentissimus, Cic.

bĕnĕvŏlentĭa, (less correctly, benivolentia), ae, *f.* [bene and volens] *good-will, good-feeling, kindness, favour, friendship:* foll. by erga, *goodwill towards*, Cic.: also, in and *Acc.*, Caes. Or absol., benevolentia sempiterna aliquem colere, complecti, Cic.: benevolentiam imperatoribus conciliare, *to secure commanders the goodwill of their men*, Caes.

bĕnĕ-vŏlus (less correctly, benivolus), a, um, *adj.* [volo] *well-wishing, kind, friendly:* erga aliquem, Pl. Of servants: *devoted:* servus domino benevolus, Cic. *Comp.* and *Sup.* from benevolens, q. v.

bĕnignē, *adv.* Of feeling: *kindly, courteously, favourably:* facere, Pl.: salutare, Cic.: arma capere, *readily, willingly*, Liv.: ab nullo benigniora verba tulere, *in no case received a more favourable reply*, id. **2.** benigne dicis, or *absol.* benigne, in colloquial lang., both in accepting and declining an offer: *I thank you, I am much obliged; no, I thank you*, etc.: benigne dicis, Pl.: dic ad cenam veniat . . . Benigne, respondet, Hor. **II.** Of action: *abundantly, liberally, generously:* benigne pecuniam praebere, Pl.: iis ipsis quibus benigne videbitur fieri, *the very persons themselves who will appear to be the objects of our bounty*, Cic. Of the yield of trees, etc.: si benigne corna vepres et pruna ferant, *bountifully*, Hor.

bĕnignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [benignus] **1.** Of feeling or behaviour: *goodheartedness, kindness, friendliness; affability, courtesy, mildness:* etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis, Cic. **II.** Of action: *beneficence, liberality, bounty*, ne major benignitas sit, quam facultates, *that our liberality do not exceed our means*, id. In plur.: vides, benignitates hominum ut periere, Pl.

bĕnignus, a, um, *adj.* Of feeling or behaviour: *kind-hearted, kindly, friendly; pleasing, mild, affable:* benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Of things: oratio benigna, *kindly speech*, Cic. Poet.=faustus, *propitious, favourable:* quas benigno numine Juppiter defendit, Hor.: fati benigni, *smiling fate*, Juv. **II.** Of action: *beneficent, liberal, bounteous*, etc. (opp. to malignus, *scanty, niggardly*): erga te benignus fui, Pl.: Cic. Poet., with *Gen.:* vini somnique benignus, *a hard drinker and fond of sleep*, Hor. Opp. to frugi bonae=prodigus, *prodigal, lavish:* Pl. **2.** of things: *abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich:* ager, Ov.: Hor. [beno- (=bono-), and *gen* in gigno: cf. *malignus* and *privignus.*]

bĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make happy, to bless, gladden* (rare and mostly poet.): hoc me beat, Pl.: Ter. Hence, beas *or* beasti, *that delights me, I am rejoiced at that*, Pl. With *Abl.* of manner: caelo Musa beat, *rewards with heaven*, Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

berbex, v. vervex.

bēryllus, i, *f.*=βήρυλλος, *a beryl:* Juv.

bēs, bessis, *m.* [bi-essis, from assis=as] *two-thirds of a unit* (of the as, as a coin, weight, measure, *etc.*): fenus ex triente factum erat bessibus, *i.e.* instead of the previous monthly interest of ⅓ *p. cent.*, ⅔ was now reckoned; thus for the year, the interest advanced from 4 *p. cent.* (12×⅓) to 8 (12×⅔), Cic.

bestĭa, ae, *f. a beast* (opp. to man: the generic name for beast), including belua, a *large* beast, and fera, a *wild* or *untamed* beast: bestiae terrenae, aquatiles, Cic. As a term of reproach: mala tu es bestia, Pl. **II.** Esp. *a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators and criminals in the public spectacles:* ad bestias mittere, *to condemn to (be torn by) the beasts*, Cic. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence Fr. *bête.*)

bestĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bestia] *pertaining to beasts:* ludus, *a fight with beasts*, Sen. **II.** Subst. bestiarius, ii, *m. one who fought with wild beasts in the public spectacles:* Cic.

bestĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little beast*, or *animal; an insect:* Cic.

(1) bēta, ae, *f. a vegetable, the beet:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *bette.*)

(2) bēta, *n. indecl.*=βῆτα, *the second letter of the Greek alphabet* (pure Lat. *be*, B): Juv.

bētācēus, a, um, *adj.* [beta] *of beet:* pedes, *beet-roots*, Varr.

bĕto=bito, q. v.

bĭ-, *two;* found in composition only [=Skr. *dvi-*; Gr. δι-]: the older form was *dui*, as dui-dens for bi-dens.

biblĭŏpōla, ae, *m.*=βιβλιοπώλης, *a bookseller:* Plin. Ep.

biblĭŏthēca, ae, *f.*=βιβλιοθήκη, *a library*, both as *a room* and as *a collection of books:* Cic.: (on the Rom. libraries, v. Smith's Ant. 59).

biblus, i, *f.*=βίβλος, poet. for *papyrus:* Lucan.

bĭbo, bibi, 3. *v. a. to drink:* aquam turbidam, Cic.: lac, *to suck*, Ov. Absol.: dum bibimus, Juv. Pass. impers.: bibitur, *there is drinking, they drink:* Cic.: Pl. **II.** Particular phrases: bibere Graeco more, *i.e.* propinando, *to drink to one's health*, Cic.: aut bibat aut abeat, *let him quaff or quit!* id.: bibere flumen, poet.: *to*

dwell near a river (quaff its waters): qui Thybrim Fabarimque bibunt, Virg. **III.** Transf. to things: *to imbibe, drink in, absorb:* (terra) bibit humorem, id.: fumum, of wine jars, exposed to smoke from below, Hor. **IV.** Fig.: longum amorem, *to take a long draught of love*, Virg.: bibere aure or auribus, of eager listening, *to drink in:* Hor. [*bi-bo* is a redupl. of the root *bo*, a weakened form of *po*; cf. potus, poculum, Gr. πό-τος, πέ-πω-κα. The *b* of the root, which has thus arisen out of *p*, has assimilated to itself the *p* of the reduplication.] (Hence Ital. *bevere*; Fr. *boire*.)

bĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bibo] *drinking readily, freely, quaffing:* bibulus Falerni, *fond of it*, Hor. **II.** Transf. to things: *that sucks in* or *absorbs:* arena, Lucr.: favilla, *thirsty embers*, Virg.: lanae, *absorbing* or *taking colour*, Ov.: charta, *blotting-paper*, Plin. Ep.

bĭceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [bi-, caput]: *having two heads, two-headed* (rare): puella, Cic.: Parnassus, *having two summits*, Ov.

bĭclīnĭum, ii, *n. a dining couch for two persons:* Pl. [The root *cli* is seen in inclino, clivus, *etc.*]

bĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. two-coloured:* equus, Virg.: baca, *green and black*, Ov.

bĭ-cornĭger, ĕri, *m. two-horned:* an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

bĭcornis, e [bi-, cornu] *adj. two-horned:* caper, Ov. **II.** Meton.: of a *two-pronged* fork, Virg. Of the *new* moon: Hor. Of rivers *having two mouths:* Rhenus, Virg.

bĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj.* [bi-, corpus] *having two bodies* (rare): Cic. poet.

bĭ-dens, entis, *adj.* (old form duidens), *with two teeth, two-pronged:* ancora, Plin. **II.** Subst. *m. a pitch-fork, a two-pronged fork:* Virg. **2.** *f. an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete:* Virg. **3.** *any sheep:* Phaedr.

bĭdental, ālis, *n. a place where any one had been struck by lightning,* or *killed by lightning and buried:* Hor. (The spot was consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep [bidens]; whence the name of the place: v. Smith's Ant. 59.) Applied also to the corpse that has been struck: Pers.

bĭduum, ii, *n.* [biduus] *a period of two days:* Cic.: biduo post, *two days afterwards*, Caes.

bĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* (v. rare) [bi-, dies] *continuing two days:* Liv.

bĭennĭum, ii, *n.* [bi-, annus] *a period of two years:* Caes.: biennio ante, *two years before*, Liv.

bĭfārĭam, *adv.* [bifarius] (*Acc. fem. sc.* partem), *in two parts, in two places*, etc.: Cic.: victoria duobus bifariam proeliis parta, Liv.: castra bifariam facta, id.

bĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj. two-fold, double:* Amm. [bi-, and *fa* root of fari, "to speak;" cf. *ambifarius, multifarius, trifarius.*]

bĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bi-, fero] *bearing fruit twice a year:* biferique rosaria Paesti, Virg.

bĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [bi-, and *fid* root of findo] *cleft* or *divided into two parts:* Ov.

bĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [bi-, foris] *having folding doors:* valvae, Ov. Hence, *having two openings, double:* via (narium), App. Poet.: cantus, *two-fold, from a double pipe*, Virg.

bĭ-formātus, a, um, *adj. double formed, two-shaped:* poet. in Cic.

bĭformis, e, *adj.* [bi-, forma] *double* or *two-formed, two-shaped:* biformis Janus, Ov. Fig.: of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor.

bĭ-frons, ontis, *adj. with two foreheads* or *faces:* bifrons Janus, Virg.

bĭfurcus, a, um, *adj.* [bi-, furca] *two-forked:* ramus, Ov.

bĭgae, arum, *f. plu.* (also post-Aug. in *sing.* **biga,** ae) (contr. from bijugae, *sc.* equae] *a pair of horses* (rarely *of other animals*), *a two-horsed chariot:* Virg.

bĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [bigae] *bearing the figure of a pair of horses* (of coin): Liv.

bĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [bi-, jugum] *yoked two together*: equi, Virg.

bĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *yoked two together* (poet.): leones, Lucr.: certamen bijugum=bigarum, *the contest between the* bigae, Virg. As subst. bijugi, orum, *m. plu. sc.* equi: *two horses yoked abreast:* desiluit Turnus bijugis, *from his two-horsed chariot*, id.

bĭ-lībra, ae, *f. two pounds:* bilibrae farris, Liv.

bĭlībris, e, *adj.* [bilibra] *weighing two pounds:* offae, Plin. **2.** *containing two pounds:* cornu, Hor.

bĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [bi-, lingua] *two-tongued:* i. e. *speaking two languages, bilingual:* Canusinus, Hor. Fig.: *double-tongued, treacherous:* Tyrii, Virg.

bĭlis, is (*abl.* bili, Pl.: Cic.: later, bile) *f. gall, bile:* Cels.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *anger, choler:* bilem id commovet, *stirs the bile, makes one angry*, Cic.: effundere, *to vent*, Juv. **2.** atra (or nigra) bilis, *black bile*, for *melancholy:* Cic. Also of *madness:* *Am.* Delirat uxor. *So.* Atra bili percita est, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

bĭlix, icis, *adj.* [bi-, and the root of licium] *with a double thread, two-threaded:* lorica, Virg.

bĭlustris, e, *adj.* [bi-, lustrum] *lasting two lustra*, i. e. *of ten years' duration* (v. rare): bellum, Ov.

bĭmăris, e, *adj.* [bi-, mare] *situated between two seas* (poet.): Corinthus, Hor.

bĭ-mărītus, i, *m. the husband of two wives:* Cic.

bĭmātris, e, *adj.* [bi-, mater] *having two mothers* (poet.: applied to Bacchus): Ov.

bĭmembris, e, *adj.* [bi-, membrum] *having limbs of two kinds:* puer, *two-headed*, Juv. Subst. bimembres = Centauri, *the Centaurs:* Virg.

bĭmestris, e (*Abl.* bimestri; by poet. license, bimestre, Ov.), *adj.* [bi-, mensis] *of two months' duration* (rare): stipendium, Liv.: porcus, *two months old*, Hor.

bĭmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bimus] *only two years old:* Cat.

bĭmus, a, um, *adj. two years old, lasting two years:* merum, Hor.: nix, Ov.: sententia, *a vote for the continuance of a government for two years*, Cic. [Cf. trimus, quadrimus; prob. for *bi-himus*, "of two winters;" v. hiems.]

bĭni, ae, a (in the sing. Lucr. *Gen. plur.* freq. binum) [bi-, with the distributive term. -nus; so ter-ni, quaterni] *two by two, two a-piece:* describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, *two censors for each state*, Cic. **2.** As *card. num.* with *subst.* of plur. form but *sing.* meaning: binae (literae), *two epistles*, Cic.: bina castra, id. **3.** Hence of things that match: *a pair:* boves bini, *a yoke of oxen*, Pl.: binos (scyphos) habebam, *a pair, two of like form*, Cic. Absol.: nec findi in bina secando, *to be cleft in twain*, Lucr.

bĭnoctĭum, ii, *n.* [bi-, nox] *a space of two nights* (v. rare): Tac.

bĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [bi-, nomen] *having two names* (confined to Ov.): Ascanius (also called Iulus), Ov.

binus, a, um, v. bini.

bĭpalmis, e, *adj.* [bi-, palmus] *two spans long* or *broad* (v. rare): spiculum, Liv.

bĭ-partĭo (less correctly bipertio), no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to divide into two parts, to bisect:* Cic.

bĭ-partītō, (less correctly bipertito), *adv. in two divisions:* classem distribuere, Cic.: signa inferre, Caes. With esse *or* fieri: ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic.

bĭ-pătens, entis, *adj. doubly opened:* portis alii bipatentibus assunt, *gates with both leaves wide open*, Virg.

bĭ-pēdālis, e, *adj. two feet long, broad*, or *thick:* trabes, Caes.

bĭpennĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bipennis fero] *bearing a two-edged axe:* Ov.

bĭpennis, e [bi-, pinna]. Adj.: *having two edges, two-edged:* ferrum, Virg. Far more freq., **II.** Subst.: bipennis, is, *f.* (*sc.* securis) *an axe with two edges, battle-axe:* dura, Virg.: Hor.

bipertio, *etc.*, v. bipartio, *etc.*

bĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj. two-footed:* equi, Virg.: asellus, *two-legged ass*, Juv. **II.** Subst.: *a biped*, Plin. Ep.

bĭrēmis, e, *adj.* [bi-, remus] *two oared* (rare): biremes lembi, Liv.: scapha, Hor. **II.** Subst.: **1.** biremis, is, *f., a small two-oared boat,*

Lucan. 2. *a galley with two banks of oars* (v. Smith's Ant. 260): Caes.

bĭs, *adv. num.* [for duis, as bellum for duellum] *twice:* bis consul, *who has been twice consul* (iterum consul= *actually in his second consulship*), Cic. With *in*, or simple *Abl.*: bis in die, *twice a day*, id.: bis die, Hor.: Cic. With numerals and distributives: bis quinos dies, *twice five days*, Virg. With cardinal numbers (poet.), bis quinque viri, *the decemvirs*, Hor. Bis terque (=iterum atque iterum), *again and again:* Hor. Bis tanto *or* tantum, *twice as much:* bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Pl.

bĭsulcĭlingua, ae, *adj.*, found only in *fem.* [bisulcus lingua] *with a cloven tongue.* Fig.: of *a hypocrite* or *deceitful person*, bestia, Pl.

bĭ-sulcus, a, um, *adj.:* lit. *two-furrowed; cloven:* lingua, *forked*, Ov.

bĭto (beto), 3. *v. n. to go* or *come:* si illa ad me bitet, Pl. [In be-t-o, bi-t-o, the root *ba* (seen in βα-ίνω, ἔ-βη-ν) is augmented by *t*. The original I. E. form of this root was *ga* or *gva*.]

bĭtūmen, ĭnis, *n. bitumen:* Tac. [Etym. unknown.]

bĭtūmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [bitumen] *consisting of bitumen, bituminous:* vires, poet. circumlocution for *bitumen*, Ov.

bĭvĭum, i, *n.* [bi-, via] *a place with two ways*, or *where two ways meet:* in bivio portae, Virg. Fig.: *a two-fold means*, Varr.

bĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having two ways* or *passages* (rare): fauces, Virg.

blaesus, a, um, *adj. lisping, stammering, speaking indistinctly.* Ov.: blaesis atque mero titubantibus, Juv.

blandē, *adv. flatteringly, in a winning manner, soothingly, courteously, blandly:* compellare hominem, Pl.: rogare, Cic.

blandĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus dico] *smooth-speaking, fair-spoken:* Pl.

blandĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [blandus loquor] *coaxing language, softness of expression:* Enn. in Cic.

blandĭlŏquentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *speaking caressingly, fair-spoken:* Pl.

blandĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus loquor] *smooth-speaking, smooth-tongued, fair-spoken:* Pl.

blandīmentum, i, *n.* [blandior] *coaxing address, blandishment, flattery* (gen. in *plu.*): opp. to minae (*threats*), Cic. In sing.: Tac. **II.** *anything that pleases the senses, an allurement, charm:* multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, *attractions, temptations*, Cic.: sine apparatu, sine blandimentis, expellunt famem, *without condiments, dainties, etc.*, Tac.

blandĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* [blandus] *to flatter, soothe, caress, coax:* with *Dat.*: Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcari ut duceretur in Hispaniam, *coaxing his father to take him*, Liv. **II.** Fig., of things: *to please, attract, win upon:* voluptas sensibus nostris blanditur, Cic.

blandĭter, *adv. winningly, flatteringly, courteously:* Pl.

blandĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [blandus] *winning address, flattery;* nearly=blandimentum, but more abstract: classed with adulatio (*abject flattery*), and assentatio (*truckling*), Cic. 2. Oftener in *pl.*, blanditiae, *winning arts and ways, flatteries, blandishments:* blanditiis ab aliquo (pecuniam) exprimere, *to wheedle him out of it*, id.; elicere, Plin. Ep. 3. Fig., of things; *charm, temptation:* praesentium voluptatum blanditiis deleniri, Cic.

blandītim, *adv.* [blandior] *in a flattering, caressing manner:* Lucr.

blandus, a, um, *adj. smooth-tongued, flattering, having a winning address:* Cic.: canes, *fawning*, Virg. Poet. with *Inf.*: blandum ducere, *so sweetly persuasive as to lead*, Hor. **II.** Ingen. (mostly of things): *pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring:* illecebris blandae voluptatis, Cic.: flores, *charming*, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

blătĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to talk idly* or *foolishly, to babble*, Hor.

blătĭo, 4. *v. a.* [akin to blatero] *to talk foolishly, babble:* nugas blatis, Pl.

blatta, ae, *f. a kind of beetle or cockroach:* Virg.: Hor.: Plin.

blennus, i, *m.*=βλεννός, *a blockhead, dolt:* Pl.

blītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blitum] *tasteless, insipid, silly, useless:* Pl.

blītum, i, *n.*=βλίτον, *a pot herb, a kind of orache:* Pl.

bŏārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] *relating to neat cattle:* forum boarium, *the cattle market at Rome:* Liv.

bocchus, i, *m. a plant named after the king of Mauritania:* Virg.

bōia, ae, *f. a collar*, Pl. More freq. *pl.*, bojae, arum, id.

bōlētus, i, *m.*=βωλίτης, *a mushroom:* Suet.: Juv.

bŏlus, i, *m.*=βόλος, *a throw* or *cast.* Of *dice in gaming* (ante- and post-class. for jactus): Pl. **II.** *a cast of a fish-net;* and meton. *the draught of fishes:* bolum emere, Suet. **III.** Fig.: *a bait, an allurement:* is primus bolu'st, Pl. 2. *gain, profit* ('*a haul*'): bolum tantum mihi ereptum, *such a nice mouthful*, Ter.

bombax, *interj.*=βομβάξ, an exclamation of surprise: *strange! Oh, indeed!* Pl.

bombus, i, *m.* βόμβος [onomatop.] *a hollow, deep sound* (*as of a trumpet*), *a humming, buzzing:* tuba reboat raucum bombum, Lucr.: bombum facere, *to buzz* (of bees), Varr. (Hence Fr. *bombe.*)

bombўcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [bombyx] *of silk, silken: neut. pl.*, bombycina, orum, *silken clothes*, Mart.

bombyx, ўcis, *m.*=βόμβυξ, *the silk-worm:* Plin. **II.** Meton.: *a silken garment, silk:* Arabius, Prop.

bŏnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [bonus] *good quality, goodness:* praediorum, Cic.: agri, id. **II.** Of mental and moral characteristics: in gen. sense, ingenii, id. 2. In moral sense, *worth, honesty, integrity:* alicujus fidem bonitatemque laudare, *honesty and integrity*, id.: joined with justitia, id.: Nep. 3. *amiability, kindness, good-nature:* facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas, *kindness*, Phaedr.: joined with beneficentia, Cic.: bonitate affluens, *overflowing with good nature*, id. (Hence Ital. *bontà*; Fr. *bonté.*)

bŏnum, i, *n.* [bonus] *good; a good thing:* In abstr. sense, *good* as opp. to *evil, harm;* oft. in *part. gen.:* hoc tamen boni est, *there is this much good* (in it), Cic.: aliquid boni, quod boni, etc., id. 2. *profit, advantage:* esp. in *Dat.* after esse: quibus bono fuit, *to whose advantage* (*interest*) *it was*, id.: so, cui bono? *whose interest did it serve? who was the gainer?* id.: bonum publicum simulare, *to make a pretence of the public good*, Sall. **II.** *a good thing; a good;* as opp. to *an evil:* tria genera bonorum, *three kinds of things acknowledged as good*, Cic.: ornatissimus omnibus et virtutis et fortunae bonis, *advantages, blessings*, id.: summum bonum, *the highest good of man*, id. 2. In *pl.* bona, *property, goods, effects:* vendere, Cic.: proscribere, *to advertise property for sale*, id.: patria, *hereditary estate*, Ter.

bŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (old form duonus, like duellum=bellum): *Comp.* melior; *Sup.* optimus: *good.* In widest sense, *good of its kind; of good quality:* ager, *good soil*, Ter.: caelum, *good* (*wholesome, pure*) *air*, Cato: domicilia, *good houses*, Cic. Phr.: bona verba, *words of good omen*, Tib.; but also of *civil language*, bona verba, quaeso! Ter.: aetas, *the prime of life*, Cic.: dicta, *witty sayings*, id.: pars, *a good* (*considerable*) *part*, id.: Hor. 2. Hence, *fit, suitable:* foll. by *Dat.* or ad and *Acc.:* (ager) bonus pecori alendo, Liv.: bona bello cornus, *suitable for the purpose of war* (*archery*), Virg. 3. Specially of *race, descent, circumstances:* bono genere, *of good family*, Pl.: viri, *respectable*, Cic.: cf. bonorum, id est lautorum et locupletium ("*good society*"), id.: bonis rebus meis, *in my prosperity*, id. **II.** Of mental and moral qualities: *expert, skilful:* gubernator, id.: foll. by *Inf.* (poet.), boni calamos inflare, *expert at playing*, Virg. 2. In moral sense; *good, virtuous:* Cic.: Hor. Absol., boni, *the good, the virtuous*, Cic. 3. Opp. to ignavus; *brave, active, vigorous:* boni atque ignavi, *the brave and the cowardly*, Sall.: bono animo, *with good courage*, Pl. 4. Of behaviour to others; *kind, favourable:* foll. by in and *Acc.*, or *Dat.*; also absol.: bono animo in populum R., Caes.: Cic.: vos O mihi manes este boni! *gracious*, Virg.: Acestes, *bountiful*, id.: bonâ veniâ (phr. of society),

by your good leave, by your kind permission, Ter.: also, cum bona venia, Liv. Surname of Jupiter: optimus maximus=*most good or gracious*, Liv. [The etym. of duonus is uncertain.] (Hence It. *buono*; Sp. *bueno*; Fr. *bon*.)

bŏo, 1. *v. n. to roar, resound:* boat caelum fremitu, Pl.: Ov. [Orig. bovo; cf. Gr. βοή (βοϝή). The original Indo-European root was *gu* "to make resound;" v. bos.]

bŏrĕas, ae, *m.* [Βορέας or Βοῤῥᾶς] *the north wind:* (pure Lat. aquilo): Virg. *Acc.* Borean, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *the north:* Boreae finitimum latus, Hor.

bŏrĭus or **bŏrĕus** = βόρειος, *pertaining to the north wind, northern:* sub axe boreo, Ov.

bōs, bŏvis (*gen. plur.* bŏvĕrum: Cato: usu. boum: *Dat. plur. contr.* bōbus or būbus): *comm., an ox* or *cow:* Liv.: Hor.: bos Lucas (i. e. Lucanus; because the Romans first encountered elephants in Lucania), *the elephant*, Lucr. Prov.: bovi clitellas imponere, *to put a pack-saddle upon an ox*, i. e. *to impose upon a person a duty for which he is not qualified*, old poet. in Cic.: optat ephippia bos, i. e. *every one is discontented with his own work*, Hor. Meton.: *a whip cut from neat's leather:* Pl. [The stem is *bov*; cf. Gr. βοῦς, stem βοϝ; O. Ir. *bó*. The Skr. is *gâu-s*; and the original I. E. word had initial *g*, whence we have, by Grimm's law, O. H. G. *chuo*, mod. Germ. *kuh*, Eng. *cow*. The root is prob. *gu=boare*, v. boo.] (Hence Ital. *bove*; Fr. *boeuf*.)

bŏtŭlus, i, *m. a sausage*, Mart.

bovarius, v. boarius.

bovile, v. bubile.

bŏvillus, a, um, *adj.* old form= bubulus [bos] *pertaining to oxen* or *kine:* grex, in an old religious formula, Liv.

brācae (less correctly braccae), arum, *f. plu.* (once in *sing.* braca, ae, Ov.), *trousers, breeches*, orig. worn only by non-Roman and non-Grecian nations: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 62.) [A Germanic word; cf. N. *brok*, A. S. *broc*.]

brācātus (bracc.), a, um, *adj.* [braca] *wearing trousers* or *breeches:* hence, *foreign, barbarian, effeminate:* nationes, Cic.: Ov. **II.** Meton. for trans-alpinus, in opp. to togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Plin.

bracchĭālis, e, *adj.* [bracchium] *of* or *belonging to the arm:* nervus brachialis, Pl.

bracchĭum, ii, *n.* (less correctly, brāchium)=βραχίων, *the arm*: particularly *the fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow* (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): bracchia et lacerti, Ov. **II.** In gen. *the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers:* Caes.: collo dare bracchia circum, *to throw the arms around the neck*, Virg.: direxit bracchia contra torrentem, *swam against the stream*, Juv.: in numerum jactare, *to move the arms to music* (spoken of dancing), Lucr. Prov.: levi *or* molli bracchio agere, *to act without energy*, Cic.: praebere bracchia sceleri, *to lend aid*, Ov. **III.** Meton.: *of animals:* Of *the claws of cray-fish*, etc., id.: hence also of *the sign Cancer*, id.: and of *Scorpio*, Virg. **IV.** Fig.: objects resembling arms: e.g. *the branches of trees:* (arbor) ramos et bracchia tendens, Virg. **2.** *an arm of the sea:* Ov. **3.** Of ships=antenna, *the sail-yards:* jubet intendi bracchia velis, Virg. **4.** In milit. lang. *an outwork*, usu. consisting of agger and fossa (more freq. called lingua, *q. v.*): alia parte consul muro Ardeae bracchium injunxerat, Liv. So of *the side-works, moles, in the fortification of a harbour:* id. [The Lat. word is borrowed from the Greek.] (Hence Fr. *bras*.)

bractĕa, or brattea, ae, *f. a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf:* leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg.

bractĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [bractea] *a fine thin leaf of gold:* Juv.

branchĭae, arum, *f.* (=τὰ βράγχια), *gills*, e.g., of a fish: Plin.

brassĭca, ae, *f. a cabbage:* Pl. In pl. of *diff. sorts*, Cato.

brĕvĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [brevis] *a summary, abridgment, abstract:* rationum, Suet.: imperii, *statistical view*, id.: officiorum omnium breviaria, *official reports*, id.

brĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [brevis] *somewhat short, shortish* (rare): homo, Pl.

brĕvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [brevis loquor] *a brief speaker:* Cic.

brĕvĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [breviloquens] *brevity of speech:* Cic.

brĕvis, e, *adj. short, confined*, of linear space and of time; (opp. to longus, latus, and less freq. to profundus or altus). In space: *short*, opp. to *long:* via, Liv.: cursus, Virg.: pleraque Alpium ab Italia breviora, i.e. *the descent is shorter* but *steeper*, arrectiora, Liv. Of stature: Cic.: more fully, brevi corpore, Suet.; staturâ, Quint. Of depth: *shallow*: vada, Virg. Hence, subst. brevia, ium, *n. plu.*: *shallow places, shoals:* id. **2.** *little, small*, (=parvus, exiguus: poet.): mus, Ov.: pondus, *little weight*, Hor. Phr., in breve cogi, *to be rolled up into narrow compass*, id. **II.** In time: dies, Virg.: tempus vitae, id.: flores rosae, *fast fading*, Hor. Phr.: brevi tempore, and absol., brevi *or* in brevi, *in a short time, shortly, soon:* Cic.: Caes.: for which, (in) brevi spatio, Lucr.: Hor. **III.** Transf. to things, *taking a short time*, esp. of discourse: *brief, short, concise:* brevis narratio, Cic. Meton. of the speaker himself: brevior in scribendo, id.: Hor. Hence *Abl.* brevi, *briefly, in few words:* id percurram brevi, Cic. Breve facere or dicere, *to be short* or *brief:* id. In breve cogere, *to comprise in few words:* Liv. **2.** In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: syllaba, Hor. [For *breg-u-is*; related to Gr. βραχ-ύ-ς as levis (=leg-u-is) to ἐ-λαχ-ύ-ς.] (Hence Fr. *bref*.)

brĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brevis] *shortness.* Of space or bulk (rare): brevitas nostra, opp. to magnitudo corporum, *smallness of stature*, Caes.: Lucr. **II.** Of time: *shortness, brevity:* temporis, Cic.: vitae, id. **III.** Of discourse: *brevity, conciseness:* Hor. **2.** In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: pedum, syllabarum, Cic.

brĕvĭter, *adv. shortly, briefly, concisely.* Of space (extremely rare): *comp.* brevius, *by a shorter road*, Tib. **II.** Usu. of discourse: *briefly, concisely:* Cic.: Virg. **2.** Of syllables: breviter dici, *to be pronounced short* Cic.

brūma, ae, *f.* [contr. from brevima, old superl.]: *the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice;* opp. to solstitium (the *summer solstice*), Cic.: Varr. (see also solstitium): sub bruma, *at midwinter*, Caes. **II.** *the winter time, winter* (poet.): iners, Hor.: tepidae brumae, *mild winters*, id.: Virg.

brūmālis, e, *adj.* [bruma] *pertaining to the winter solstice* or *shortest day:* dies, Cic.: signum, *Capricorn*, id.: flexus, *the tropic of Capricorn*, Lucr. **II.** *wintry, of winter:* tempus, Cic.: frigus, Virg.: horae, *the short winter hours*, Ov.

brūtus, a, um, *adj. heavy, unwieldy*, (rare): pondus, Lucr.: tellus, *sluggish, motionless*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *dull, stupid, senseless, irrational:* Sen.: bruta fulmina et vana, *senseless, striking blindly*, Plin. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. βαρύ-ς, but v. gravis.]

būbīlĕ (also bŏvīle), is, *n.* [bos] *a stall for oxen:* Cato: Pl.: Phaedr.

būbo, ōnis, *m.* (once *f.* Virg.) [cf. Gr. βύας, βύζα] *an owl, the long-horned owl* (with cry of ill-omen): sinister, Lucr.: funereus, Ov.: Virg.

bŭbulcĭto, āre, *v. n.* (sometimes būbulcĭtor, āri, *v. dep.*) [bubulcus], *to keep or drive oxen*, Pl.

būbulcus, i, *m.* [from stem bŭb-ŭlo-=*bov-ulo-*, with term. -icus] *one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman*= arator: Cic.

būbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] *of oxen:* pecus, *neat cattle, oxen*, Varr.: coril, *thongs, straps of ox-hide*, Pl.

būcaeda, ae, *m.* [bos caedo] *one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide:* Pl.

bucca, ae, *f. the cheek, the chops* (dist. from gena, *the parts just under the eyes*, and from mala, *the cheek bone, side of the face*): suffiare buccas, Pl. inflare, *to blow out the cheeks (in anger)*, Hor.: dicere quod or quidquid in buccam venerit (colloq. phr.), *to say whatever comes uppermost*, Cic. Also ellipt.: garrimus quidquid in

buccam, id. 2. *a mouthful:* Mart. II. Meton.: *a declaimer, bawler, ranter:* Juv.: notaeque per oppida buccae, *horn-blowers,* id. (Hence Ital. *bocca,* Fr. *bouche.*)

buccĭna (also būcina), ae, *f. a crooked horn* or *trumpet* (while *tuba* is usually the straight trumpet). *A war-trumpet:* bello dat signum rauca cruentum buccina, Virg.: used to proclaim the watches of the day and night (v. Smith's Ant. 62): te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Hence, meton. for vigilia: ut ad tertiam buccinam praesto essent, *at the third watch,* Liv. 2. Poet.: *Triton's shell,* used for blowing on, Ov. 3. Fig., of *rumour:* foedae buccina famae, *the trumpet of foul* (or *slanderous*) *rumour,* id. [Perh. from *bucca.* Gr. βυκάιη is prob. borrowed from the Latin.]

buccĭnātor (also bucinator), ōris, *m.* buccino] *one who blows the* buccina, *a trumpeter:* Caes. 2. Fig.: *one who trumpets forth, publishes abroad:* buccinator existimationis meae, Cic.

bucco, ōnis, *m.* [bucca] Lit.: *one who has distended cheeks;* hence, *a babbler, blockhead* (v. rare): stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl.

buccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a cheek, a mouth:* Suet. II. *the beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks:* in *pl.,* Liv.: Juv.

buccŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [buccula] *full-cheeked:* Pl.

bucerius, a, um, v. foll.

būcĕrus (būcĕrius, Lucr.), a, um, *adj.*=βουκέρως, *having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned:* bucera secla, *the race of horned cattle,* Lucr.: armenta, Ov.

būcŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=βουκολικός, *pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic:* only as subst. Bucolica, orum, *n. plu.*=τὰ Βουκολικά, *Bucolics:* Ov.: also Gk. *gen. pl.* bucolicôn: bucolicôn poema, *Virgil's pastoral poems, the Bucolics,* Col.

būcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bos] *a heifer:* Virg.: Cic.

būfo, ōnis, *m. a toad:* Virg.

bulbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [bulbus], *bulbous:* Plin.

bulbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *bulbous:* id.

bulbus (-ŏs), i, *m.* [βολβός] *a bulb:* id. 2. *an onion:* id.

būleutērĭon, ii, *n.*=βουλευτήριον, *a Greek senate-house:* Cic.

bulla, ae, *f. a bubble:* perlucida, Ov. Fig., si est homo bulla, *a mere bubble,* Varr. II. *a boss, knob, stud* (upon a door, girdle, *etc.*): aurea, Cic. III. *the bulla* or *boss worn upon the neck* (*mostly of gold*): ornamentum pueritiae, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 62). Hence the phrase, bulla dignus, *childish,* Juv. It was also hung upon the forehead of favourite animals: Ov.

bullātus, a, um, *adj.* [bulla], *wearing the bulla:* heres, *the son while yet a child,* Juv.

bullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small bubble,* Cels.

būmastus, i, *f.*=βούμαστος (having large breasts), *a species of grape with large clusters:* Virg.

būris, is, *m.* [by Serv. fancifully derived from βοὸς οὐρά, ox-tail] *the crooked hinder part of the plough, the plough tail:* Virg.

bustĭrăpus, i, *m.* [bustum rapio] *a robber of tombs:* Pl.

bustŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bustum] *pertaining to a place where dead bodies were burned:* gladiator, *that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead,* Cic.

bustum, i, *n.* [v. comburo] *a place where dead bodies were burned and buried:* Lucr. Also the *pyre after burning,* Virg. II. In gen.: *a tomb, sepulchral monument:* incidere in busto, *to carve on a tomb,* Cic.: Gallica busta, *a place in Rome, so called from the Gauls burned and buried there,* Liv. Fig.: bustum legum omnium ac religionum, *the tomb* or *destroyer,* Cic.

buxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. bearing box-trees,* Cat.

buxum, i, v. buxus.

buxus, i, *f.* (buxum, i, *n.,* Virg.) *the box-tree:* Ov. II. Meton. *box-wood:* rasile, *polished box,* Virg. Hence for *things made of box-wood: a pipe* or *flute:* id.: *a whipping-top:* volubile buxum, id.: *a comb:* Ov. [Borrowed from Gk. πύξος.] (Hence Fr. *buis.*)

C, c, *the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding originally in sound to the Greek* Γ. The Duilian inscription gives LECIONES for *legiones;* and even to the latest times *C.* and *Cn.* stood for *Gaius* and *Gnaeus.* But from an early period there was a tendency to give to *C* the sound of *K:* in inscriptions *Consul* is represented by the abbreviation *Cos.* not *Kos;* and *K* was retained as a written symbol only before *a,* as in KAL for *Kalendae* and *Calumnia.* It is probable that, so long as Latin remained uncorrupted, *C* retained the hard sound of *K,* even before the vowels *i* and *e.* II. *C* in Latin corresponds to Skr. *k, kh, k'* or ç, and regularly to Gr. κ. Sometimes where π is found in Greek, Latin, following the orig. Indo-European, has c (or *qu*): thus coquo, πέπτω; linquo, λείπω; voco, ϝέπος; oculus, ὄψομαι. In the Germanic languages it is represented by *h* and sometimes, in the middle of a word, by *g:* cf. *calamus,* O. H. G. *halm; cor* (stem. *cord-*), Goth. *hairtô,* Eng. *heart; cornu,* Goth. *haurn,* Eng. *horn; socer,* Goth. *svaihra; decem,* Goth. *taihun; nox* (stem. *noct-*), Goth. *nahts,* O. H. G. *naht; dacruma* (later *lacrima*), Goth. *tagr.* III. Changes of C in French. 1. of *c* into *ch:* cf. Lat. *caballus, calidus, camera, canis,* &c.: with Fr. *cheval, chaud, chambre, chien, etc.* 2. Of c into *s:* cf. Lat. *facimus, licere, placere, etc.:* with Fr. *faisons, loisir, plaisir, etc.* 3. Of *c* into *g:* cf. Lat. *acer, macer, etc.:* with Fr. *aigre, maigre,* &c. 4. Omission of *c:* (i) Between two vowels: cf. Lat. *focus, jocus, nocere, etc.:* with Fr. *feu, jeu, nuire,* &c. (ii) followed by *t:* cf. Lat. *dictus:* Fr. *dit: lectus:* Fr. *lit.* (iii) followed by *r:* cf. Lat. *lacrima,* with Fr. *larme.* IV. as an abbrev. c stands for *Gaius,* and reversed, Ↄ, for *Gaia.* Upon voting tablets it meant *condemno.* As a numeral it denotes *centum.*

căballus, i, *m.*=(καβάλλης, Plut.) *an ordinary saddle* or *draught horse; a nag, hack* (whereas equus=*race-horse, stallion*): Hor.: *of a superior kind of saddle-horse,* Satureiano vectari caballo (from Satureia, in Apulia), Hor.: optat arare caballus, *the nag would prefer to draw the plough* (of discontent with one's own work), id.

căchinnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cachinno] *violent laughter:* Cic.

căchinno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [cachinnus] *to laugh aloud, burst out laughing immoderately* (rare): Lucr.: Cic.

căchinno, ōnis, *m., one who laughs loudly, a scoffer:* Pers.

căchinnus, i, *m. a loud laugh, immoderate laughter:* tollere, *to burst out laughing,* Cic.: edere, Suet. Fig., of *the ripple and plash of waves,* Cat. [Cf. Gr. καχάζω.]

căco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go to stool:* Hor. [Cf. Gr. κάκκη, κακκάω.]

cacŏēthēs, is, *n.*=κακόηθες (strictly, of bad habit) *an obstinate, malignant disease,* e. g. *an ulcer:* Plin. II. *an itch for doing anything:* scribendi cacoēthes, *a passion for scribbling,* Juv.

căcŭla, [cācula in Pl. *Pseud.* Arg. 4] ae, *m., a servant,* esp. *the servant* or *slave of a soldier:* Pl.

căcūmen, ĭnis, *n., the tip, end,* or *point of a thing; the peak, summit.* Lucr.: montana, Ov.: absol., Liv. II. Meton.: *the end, limit:* donec alescundi summum tetigere cacumen, *until they have attained the utmost limit of their growth,* Lucr. [Etym. uncertain.]

căcūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cacumen] *to point, make pointed:* Ov.

căcăvĕr, ĕris, *n.* [cado] *a dead body, a corpse, carcass* (hence disting. from corpus): coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes.: informe, Virg. As a term of reproach, of *a worthless person:* Cic.

căcăvĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cadaver] *like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous:* Ter.

căcĭdo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3. *v. n. to fall, fall down from a height, sink,* etc. (opp. to surgo, sto; and disting. from labor, which means *to slide* or *glide down*): (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram, *fall headlong to the earth,* Lucr.

The place *from which* is designated by the *Abl.* with *ab, ex, de:* a summo cadere, Pl.: ex equo, Cic.: cadere de equo, Pl. *Absol.:* (unda) cadens: Virg. **2.** Of the heavenly bodies: *to set:* cadentia sidera, *the setting stars*, id.: juxta solem cadentem, *in the west*, id. **3.** *to fall away from, drop off, be shed;* with *Dat.:* lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanae cadunt, Ov.: Virg. **4.** Of a stream: *to fall into, empty itself:* in sinum maris, Liv. **5.** *to fall dead, to be slain:* pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes.: Tac. With *ab:* ab hoste, *to be slain by*, Ov. **6.** *to be sacrificed:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to fall under, become subject to:* usu. with *sub* or *in* and *Acc.*, sometimes with *ad* and *Acc.:* sub sensus cadere nostros, *to fall under the senses, i.e. to be perceived*, Lucr.: in conspectum, *to become visible*, Cic.: ad servitia, *to fall to the lot of slaves*, Liv. **2.** With *in* or *sub* and *Acc.: to fall in with, be suitable to, agree with, suit:* non cadit in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.: in iis rebus, quae sub eandem rationem cadunt, id. **3.** *to fall upon a definite time* (rare): in alienissimum tempus, id. Hence, *to fall due:* in eam diem cadere numos, id. **4.** With *Dat.: to fall to one, to happen, occur* (esp. in an unexpected manner): and *absol.: to fall out, turn out:* nihil ipsis jure incommodi cadere possit, id.: utcunque ceciderit primo, *however it should turn out with him on whom the lot fell first*, Liv. *Absol.:* verebar quorsum id casurum esset, *how it would turn out*, Cic. So of dice: *to be cast, turn up:* illud quod cecidit forte, Ter. Hence, cadere in (ad) irritum *or* cassum, *to be frustrated, fail:* omnia in cassum cadunt, Pl.: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. **5.** *to fall* (in strength, power, worth, *etc.*), *to decrease, diminish, abate, decay*, etc.: cadit Eurus, Ov.: cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, *subsided*, Virg.: cura patrum cadere (= recedere) et succedere matrum incipit, id.: non debemus ita cadere animis, *to lose courage, be disheartened*, Cic.: cadent quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, *fall into disuse*, Hor. With *Abl.* of causa *or* formula, *to lose one's cause* or *suit:* causa cadere, Cic.: also *absol.*, cadere, Tac. With *Abl.* of crimen: *to fall by an accusation, to be condemned:* criminibus repetundarum, id. Of theatrical representations: *to fall through, to fail* (opp. to stare): securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. **6.** Rhet. *t. t.*, of words and periods: *to be terminated, end, close:* verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. [V. cedo.] (Hence Fr. *choir, chéance:* mod. Fr. *choir, chance.*)

cādūcĕātor, ōris, *m.* [caduceum] *a herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce:* Liv.

cādūcĕum, i, *n.* (strictly *adj.: sc.* sceptrum *or* baculum), or **caduceus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* sciplo), *the herald's staff* (emblem of peace): caduceo ornatus, Cic. **2.** *the wand of Mercury*, as messenger of the gods: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.) [a Latinization of Dor. καρυκίον (Att. κηρύκειον)].

cādūcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [caduceus fero] *bearing a herald's staff*, epithet of Mercury: Ov.

cădūcus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] *inclined to fall, easily falling* (rare): vitis, quae natura caduca est, Cic. **II.** *that falls* or *has fallen, about to fall* (mostly poet.): frondes, Virg.: caduco fulmine, *with descending bolt*, Hor.: caduci bello, *slain in war*, Virg. In gen., *devoted to death* (= Horace's moriturus): juvenis, id. **III.** Fig.: *frail, fleeting, perishable, vain:* corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic.: fama, Ov.: spes, *vain, futile*, id. **IV.** In law, caduca bona: *possessions left under conditions to a legatee, who neglected to fulfil those conditions, they then fell to other heirs, or to the exchequer:* hence, *vacant, having no heir* (v. Smith's Ant. bona caduca): hereditates, Cic. Hence, Fig. of other things: caduca atque vacua possessio, id. **2.** As *Subst.:* caducum, i, *n. a windfall:* Juv.

cădurcum, i, *n.* [Cadurci, *a Gallic tribe*] *a Cadurcian coverlet, of Cadurcian linen:* Juv.: and meton., *a bed of the kind, a marriage bed:* id.

cădus, i, *m. a large vessel* (mostly of earthenware) *for containing liquids*, esp. *wine; a jar:* Virg. Meton. *wine:* nec parce cadis, Hor. Also = urna, *a funeral urn:* aënus, Virg. [Cf. Gr. κάδος.]

caecĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [caecus and *gen* in gigno], *born blind:* Lucr.

caecĭtas, ātis, *f.* [caecus] *blindness* (rare): Cic. Fig.: in furore animi et caecitate, id.

caeco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make blind, to blind:* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: mentes imperitorum, Cic. **III.** Meton.: *to render dark, to obscure;* of discourse: id.

caecŭbum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Caecuban wine:* Hor.

caecus, a, um, *adj., blind:* Cic.: corpus, *the back*, Sall. Proverb.: ut si caecus iter monstrare velit, *the blind leading the blind*, Hor.: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, *that may be seen even by a blind man*, Liv. **2.** Fig.: *mentally* or *morally blind:* caecus atque amens tribunus, Cic. With *ad:* caecus ad has belli artes, *blind to them, easily deceived by*, Liv. Of the passions: amor, Virg.: furor, Hor.: pavor, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *that cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, secret:* vallum caecum, *an invisible fence*, Caes.: fores, *private*, Virg.: vulnus, *a secret wound*, Lucr.: also, *a wound upon the back* (a tergo), Virg. With ref. to hearing: caecum murmur, *obscure sound*, id. **2.** Fig.: of mental objects: caecas exponere causas, *mysterious*, Lucr. **III.** Also Meton.: *that obstructs the vision; dark, gloomy, obscure:* caeca caligine, *thick darkness*, Virg.: nox, Lucr.: domus, *without windows*, Cic.: acervus (of chaos) *chaotic, confused*, Ov. **2.** Fig.: *uncertain, doubtful:* vestigia, Virg.: obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, *i.e. of an uncertain consequence* or *result*, Cic.: crimen, *that cannot be sustained*, Liv. **3.** *ineffectual, unmeaning;* caeci in nubibus ignes, *aimless*, Virg. No *sup.* [Cf. Goth. *haihs*, one-eyed.]

caedes, is (*Gen. pl.* caedium), *f.* [caedo] *a cutting* or *lopping off* (rare): Gell. **II.** *a cutting down, slaughter, carnage*, esp. in battle or by an assassin; *murder:* caedes in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic.: caede cohortium cognita, Caes.: gaudebat caedibus miles, *delighted in butchery*, Tac. Of *animals*, esp. *in the chase:* studiosus caedis ferinae, *i. e.* ferarum, *fond of 'sport,'* Ov.: also of *victims*, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *the persons slain* or *murdered, the slain:* caedis acervi, Virg. Also, *the blood shed, gore:* id.: mea potius caede imbuite manus, Tac.

caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3. *v. a. to cut down, hew, lop, cut:* arbores, Cic.: silvam, Caes. Prov.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, i.e. *curry my own hide*, Hor. **II.** In gen.: *to beat, strike, cudgel*, etc.: caedere januam saxis, Cic. Proverb.: stimulos pugnis caedere, *to kick against the goad*, Pl. Fig.: in judicio testibus caeditur, *hard pushed*, Cic. **III.** *to strike mortally, to kill, murder:* ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, id. Poet.: caeso sparsurus sanguine flammam, *the blood shed in slaying*, Virg. **2.** *to cut to pieces* (spoken of an army): Cic. **3.** *to slaughter animals*, esp. *for offerings, to slay, sacrifice:* Liv.: Baccho caper omnibus aris caeditur, Virg. [For *scaed-o*, formed by vowel-extension from *skid*, root of scindo.]

caelāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [caelo] *a bas-relief* (rare): clypei caelamina, Ov.

caelātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a carver in bas-relief, a chaser in silver, an engraver:* Cic.

caelātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the art of carving bas-reliefs*, esp. *in metals; engraving, chasing* (v. Smith's Ant.): Quint. **II.** Meton.: *the engraved figures, carved work:* Suet.

caelebs (not coelebs), lĭbis, *adj. unmarried, single* (whether of a bachelor or of a widower): caelebs senex, Pl.: Hor. Meton.: caelebs vita, *a bachelor's life*, id. **II.** Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. Of trees on which no vine has been trained: caelebs platanus, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

caeles (coel.), ĭtis, *adj.* [caelum], *heavenly, celestial* (poet. for caelestis: not found in *nom. sing.*): caelitibus regnis pulsus erat, Ov. Subst.:

caelites: *the inhabitants of heaven, the gods:* grates tibi ago, summe sol, vobisque reliqui caelites, Cic.

caelestis (coel.), e (*Abl. sing.* caeleste for caelesti, Ov.: *Gen. plur.* caelestum, for caelestium, Virg.), *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sky* or *heaven, heavenly, celestial:* arcus, *the rainbow,* Plin.: aqua, *rain,* Hor.: prodigia, Liv. Subst.: caelestia, *n. pl., the heavenly bodies,* Cic. II. Meton.: *divine:* sapientia, Hor.: auxilium, *of the gods,* Ov. 2. Subst.: mostly *plur.: the gods:* in concilio caelestium, Cic. 3. In gen.: *divine, god-like, magnificent, pre-eminent,* etc.: caelestes divinasque legiones, id.: quos Elea domum reducit palma caelestes, *glorified like the gods,* Hor.

caelĭcŏla (coel.), ae (*Gen. plur.* caelicolum, Virg.), *adj.* [caelum colo] (poet.) *dwelling in heaven, a deity, a god:* Ov.: Juv.

caelĭfer (coel.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [caelum fero] (poet.) *supporting the heavens:* caelifer Atlas, Virg.

caelĭ-pŏtens (coel.), entis, *adj.* [caelum potens], *powerful in heaven:* Pl.

caelo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [caelum, 2] *to engrave in relief upon metals, to carve, engrave, chase:* hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic.: pictis caelatisque formis, *engravings,* id. Upon wood: Virg. II. Meton.: of poetry: caelatum musis opus, Hor.

(1) **caelum** (often but incorrectly written coelum), i, *n.* (old form **caelus,** i, *m. plur.* only caeli, Lucr.), *the sky, heaven, the heavens, the vault of heaven:* ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia caelum, Ov.: rotundum ut caelum, terraque ut media sit, Cic.: de caelo tangi, *to be struck by lightning,* Liv.: also, e caelo ictus, Cic.: de caelo servare, *to observe the signs of heaven,* id.: de caelo fieri, of celestial signs, *to come to pass,* id. II. Meton.: *the air, climate, atmosphere, weather:* salubre, Cic.: palustre, *marshy air,* Liv.: foedum (of the climate of Britain), Tac.: caelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Of *the earth,* in opposition to the Lower World: falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. III. Fig.: *the summit of prosperity, happiness, honour,* etc.: Caesar in caelum fertur, Cic.: in caelo sum, *I am perfectly content,* id. [Caelum is for *cavilum,* from same root as cavus: it is thus the native Lat. word corresponding to Gr. κοῖλον, and means "vaulted, arched."] (Hence Ital. *cielo;* Fr. *ciel.*)

(2) **caelum,** i, *n.* [for *caed-lum* from caedo], *the chisel* or *burin of a sculptor* or *engraver:* Quint.

caementum, i, *n.* [caedo] *rough stone, as it comes from the quarry,* used for walls (most freq. in plur.): Cic.: Liv.: Hor.

caen- and its derivv., v. cena, *etc.*

caenum, v. coenum.

caepa (also cepa), ae, *f.,* and **caepe** (cepe), is, *n.* (in. *plur.* only cepae, arum, *f.*), *an onion:* Hor.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence It. *cipolla.*)

caerĭmōnĭa, ae, *f. a religious usage, a sacred ceremony* (whilst *ritus* designates both religious and profane rites) (mostly in the plur.): in sacerdotio caerimoniisque diligentissimus, Cic.: caelestes (opp. to justa funebria placandosque Manes), Liv.: bellicae (opp. to in pace religiones), id. II. *religious awe, reverence, worship, manifested in external acts* (mostly sing.): sacra summa religione caerimoniaque conficere, Cic. III. *sacredness, sanctity* (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): augendam caerimoniam loco, Tac. [Since cavira was an old form of *cura, caerimonia* is by some connected with curo.]

caerŭlĕus, in poetry also **caerŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [commonly regarded as, by dissimilation, for *caeluleus* from caelum] *dark blue, azure, dark-coloured, cerulean:* poet. epithet of the sky, of the sea, of rivers, and other kindred objects: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes.: ponti plaga caerula, Lucr.: caerulei dii, *sea-deities,* Ov.: deus, *Neptune,* Prop.: mater, *Thetis,* Prop.: caeruleus Thybris, Virg. Of other dark-coloured objects: crines, Ov.: angues, Virg. 2. As *Subst.:* caerŭla, ōrum, *n., the sky:* Ov.: *the sea,* Virg. II. Meton. and poet.: *dark, gloomy, sable:* equi (Plutonis), Ov. III. *dark green:* quercus, id.

Caesărĕus, a, um [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar:* Ov.

caesărĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [caesaries] (very rare): *covered with hair, having long hair:* Pl.

caesărĭes, ei, *f. a head of hair, hair;* usu. *of men,* but also *of women* (only *sing.*): decora, Virg.: promissa, *long,* Liv. 2. *the hair of the beard* (v. rare): Ov.

Caesarīnus, a, um [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar, Caesarian:* celeritas, Cic.

caesĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caesius] *bluish, dark blue:* linteolum, Pl.

caesim, *adv.* [caedo] *by cutting, with cuts:* of the propagation of plants: Col. 2. Milit. *t. t. with the edge of the sword,* opp. to punctim, *with the point:* punctim magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. II. Rhetor. *t. t. in short clauses:* Cic.

caesĭus, a, um, *adj. bluish gray* (very rare, and usually of the eyes): caesios oculos Minervae, Cic.

caespes (also cespes), ĭtis, *m. a turf, sod:* recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Caes. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering huts, sheds, *etc.:* araque gramineo viridis de caespite fiat, Ov.: nec fortuitum spernere caespitem, *the chance-cut turf* (for building), Hor. II. Meton.: *an altar of turf:* positusque carbo caespite vivo, id. III. In gen.: *a grassy field, green sward, turf:* hastam de caespite vellit, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

caestus (not cestus), ūs, *m.* [caedo] *a strap of bull's hide loaded with lead* or *iron, wound around the hands and arms, a boxing-glove for pugilists:* Cic.: Virg.: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

caeterus, a, um, with its derivatives; v. ceter.

caetra, ae, v. cetra.

călămister, tri, *m.* (**calamistrum,** i, *n.* Pl.: Varr.) [calamus] *a curling iron, crisping-pin* (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): calamistri vestigia, Cic. II. Fig. of discourse: *excessive* or *artificial ornament, flourish of words:* id.

călămistrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calamister] *curled with the iron:* coma, Cic.

călămĭtas, ātis, *f. damage, injury, loss, misfortune, adversity:* Cic. Esp. *of the misfortunes of war, defeat:* magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse: quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, Caes. [The ancient gramm. derived the word from *calamus,* and defined it to be a fall of hail or a tempest, which damages the crops. Acc. to some, it comes from *cad-o,* through the obsolete adj. *calamis* (whence *incolumis*): the change of *d* to *l* is not impossible, and Pompey is said to have always written *kadamitas.*]

călămĭtōsē, *adv. disastrously, miserably:* Cic.

călămĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calamitas] Act.: *that causes great damage* or *loss, ruinous, disastrous, destructive:* acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. II. Pass.: *suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable:* homines, agri, id.

călămus, i, *m. a reed, cane* (pure Lat. arundo, *q. v.*): Plin. II. Meton.: Of objects made of reeds: *a reed-pen:* quicumque calamus in manus meas inciderit, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic.: *a reed-pipe:* unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantes, *with curved lip runs over the open reeds,* Lucr.: *a dart, an arrow:* hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor.: *a fishing-rod:* calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. III. Transf. to things of a similar form: *any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade:* lupini calamus, Virg. [Prob. borrowed from Gr. κάλαμος; with which cf. O. H. G. *halam, halm.*] (Hence Fr. *chaume.*)

călăthiscus, i, *m.* = καλαθίσκος, *a small wicker basket;* Cat.

călăthus, i, *m.* = κάλαθος. *a wicker basket, a hand-basket* (= quasillum) (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.). Acc. to diff. uses, *a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread-* or *fruit-basket,* etc.: implet calathos e vimine textos, Ov.: calathi Minervae, Virg. II. Meton.: any other vessel of similar form, of metal

or wood: *a milk-bowl, milk-pail:* id.: *a wine-cup:* id.

cālātor, ōris, *m.* [calo] (lit. a servant for calling, *etc.*, a crier: hence, in gen.), *any servant, attendant:* Pl.

calatus, a, um, v. calo.

calcāneum, i, *n.* [calx] (a rare form for calx) *the heel:* Virg. (Hence It. *calcagno.*)

calcar, āris, *n.* [id.] *a spur:* calcari quadrupedem agitare, Pl.: concitare, Liv.: calcaribus uti, Cic. Proverb.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur a willing horse,* Plin. Ep.

calcarĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calx, 2] *of or pertaining to lime:* Plin.

calcatus, a, um, *Part.* [calco].

calceāmentum (calcia-), i, *n.* [calceo] *shoeing, shoes* in gen.: calceamentum, solorum callum; cubile, terra: Cic.

calcĕārĭum, i, *n.* [calceus] *shoemoney,* Suet.

calcĕātus (calciatus), a, um, *Part.* [calceo].

calcĕo (calcio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calceus] *to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe:* pedes, Phaedr. Of animals: Suet. Comicè: dentes calceati, *well prepared for biting,* Pl. (Hence Fr. *chausser.*)

calcĕŏlārĭus (calciol.), ii, *m. a shoemaker:* Pl.

calcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [calceus] *a small shoe, a half-boot* (rare): repandus, *with pointed toes,* Cic.

calcĕus (also calcius), i, *m.* [calx] *a walking shoe, a half-boot* (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic.: calceos poscere (= soleas poscere, v. solea), *to rise from table* (since the Romans took off their shoes at meals), Plin.: calceos mutare, i. e. *to become a senator* (from the peculiar shoes worn by senators), Cic.

calciatus, *etc.* v. calceatus, *etc.*

calcio, v. calceo.

calcĭtro, 1. *v. n.* [calx] *to strike with the heels, to kick,* of animals (rare): Plin. Fig.: *to resist, to be stubborn* or *refractory:* Cic. II. *to strike convulsively with the feet, to writhe,* of one dying: Ov.

calcĭtro, ōnis, *m. a kicker:* equus, Varr. II. Of men: *a boisterous fellow, a blusterer:* Pl.

calco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calx] *to tread upon, to trample under foot, to walk over:* adstructos morientum acervos, Ov.: calcanda semel via leti, *must once be trod,* Hor. II. Fig.: *to trample upon, tread down, oppress:* amorem, Ov.: hostem, Juv.

calcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calx, 2] *a small stone, a pebble:* Cic.: dumosis calculus arvis, *gravel in the thorny fields,* Virg. II. *a counter used in playing draughts;* hence, fig., calculum reducere, *to take back a move, retrace one's steps,* Cic. III. *a stone used for reckoning;* hence, meton.: *a reckoning, computing, calculating:* calculum alicujus rei subducere, *to compute,* id.: ad calculos vocare aliquid, *to subject to an accurate reckoning,* id., aliquem, *to settle accounts with any one,* Liv.: ponatur calculus, *let us make a reckoning,* Juv.

caldus, a, um, v. calidus.

călefăcio (contr. calfăcio), fēci, factum: *inf. pass.* calefieri, 3. *v. a.* [caleo facio] *to make warm* or *hot, to warm, heat:* corpus, Cic. II. Fig.: *to heat; to vex, to anger, to disturb, excite, glow,* etc.: calface hominem, id.: (rubor) calefacta per ora cucurrit, Virg.: calefactaque corda tumultu, id.

călĕfacto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [calefacio] *to make warm, to warm, heat* (very rare): calefactare aquam, Pl. II. Fig.: aliquem virgis, id.

calefactus or **calfactus,** a, um, *Part.* [calefacio].

calefio, v. calefacio.

Călendae, v. Kalendae.

călēnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) [Cales] *Calenian wine:* molle Calenum, Juv.

călĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* (caliturus, Ov.: *impers.* caletur, Pl.) *to be warm* or *hot, to glow with heat* (opp. to frigere): calere ignem, Cic.: calentia membra, Virg.: centumque Sabaeo ture calent arae, id. Poet. of persons: *to feel warm* (=aestuare): qui apud carbones assident semper calent, Pl. II. Fig.: *to glow* in mind, *to be roused, warmed, inflamed:* (populus levis) calet uno scribendi studio, *glow with a universal desire for writing,* Hor.: feminā calere, *to become enamoured of,* id. Also, *to be troubled, perplexed:* te calere puto, Cic.: mentis morbo, *to labour under,* Hor. 2. Of abstract things: *to be urged on zealously, to be carried on enthusiastically:* illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. 3. *to be yet warm, new,* or *fresh:* at enim nihil est, nisi dum calet hoc agitur, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

călesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [caleo] *to grow* or *become warm* or *hot* (opp. to refrigescere): calescere vel apricatione vel igni, Cic. II. Fig.: *to become excited, inflamed* with love, *etc.:* quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore calesco, Ov.

calfacio, v. calefacio.

călida (calda), ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua), *hot water,* Cato: Tac.

călĭdē (calde), *adv. quickly, promptly:* Pl.

călĭdum (caldum), i, *n. a warm drink, hot wine and water:* Pl.

călĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (contr. form caldus, predom. in Aug. period in prose, but not used by the poets exc. when required by the metre. *Comp.* caldior, Hor.) [caleo: like aridus, frigidus, fervidus, *etc.*] *warm, hot:* fons, Lucr.: omne quod est calidum et igneum, *of a warm and fiery character,* Cic. II. Fig.: *hot, fiery, rash; eager, spirited; fierce, vehement, impetuous* (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, *of a fiery spirit,* Virg.: redemptor, *eager, active,* Hor. 2. *quick, ready* (rare): huic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, *quick,* i. e. *quickly,* Pl. (Hence It. *caldo;* Fr. *chaud.*)

călĭendrum, i, *n.* [perh. = κάλλυντρον, ornament] *female's headdress made of false hair:* Hor.

călĭga, ae, *f.* [prob. cognate with calceus] *a strong and heavy shoe, studded with iron nails, worn by Roman soldiers* (v. Smith's Ant.): Cic. 2. Fig.: offendere tot caligas, tot millia clavorum, i.e. *common soldiers,* Juv.

călĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [caliga] *wearing heavy shoes:* Juv.

călĭgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caligo] *covered with mist, foggy, dark, obscure, gloomy* (rare): caelum et humidum et caliginosum, Cic. II. Fig.: caliginosa nox, *murky night, obscurity,* Hor.

călīgo, ĭnis, *f. mist, fog,* Liv.: Ov. II. Meton.: *darkness, gloom, obscurity,* Cic.: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, *had occasioned dimness* or *dizziness,* Liv. III. Fig.: *mental blindness, dulness of understanding, obtuseness:* caeca mentem caligine consitus, Cat. 2. Of gloomy circumstances: *calamity, affliction;* ecce illa tempestas caligo bonorum, tenebrae reipublicae, id. [Curt. compares Gr. κηλ-ίς and κελ-αινός.]

călīgo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [caligo]: Neutr.: *to emit vapour, to steam, reek:* Col. 2. *to be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy:* caligare oculos, *the eyes are darkened,* Lucr.: caligantem nigra formidine lucum, Virg. II. Act.: *to veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure* (very rare): altae caligantesque fenestrae, *producing a dizzy blindness by their height,* Juv.

călīgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caliga] *a small military boot:* Tac.

călix, ĭcis, *m.* = κύλιξ, *a cup, goblet, a drinking vessel:* calix mulsi, Cic.: fecundi, *plentiful cups,* Hor. II. Meton.: *wine:* Cat. III. *a cooking vessel, pot:* Ov. (Hence Fr. *calice;* Eng. *chalice.*)

callĕo, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [callum]: Neutr.: *to be thick-skinned* (rare): plagis costae callent, Pl. 2. Fig.: *to be hardened, callous, insensible:* Serv. Sulpic. in Cic. 3. *to be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in:* omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent, Pl. II. Act.: *to know by experience* or *practice, to know, understand:* jura, Cic. With *Inf.:* duramque callet pauperiem pati, *knows how to endure,* Hor.

callĭdē, *adv.* [callidus] *skilfully, shrewdly, expertly:* callide arguteque dicere, Cic. II. *cunningly, craftily, artfully:* vitia sua callide occultare, Sall.

callĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callidus] *shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity, aptness:* nec calliditate Poenos, nec

artibus Graecos superavimus, Cic. ||. *cunning:* calliditas potius quam sapientia, id. Of *stratagem in war:* Liv. Of *oratorical artifice:* Cic. In *plur.* Syri calliditates, *sly tricks*, Ter.

callĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [calleo] *shrewd, worldly-wise, experienced, expert, skilful:* ut agitator callidus, equos sustinebo, Cic.: (Chrysippus) versutus et callidus, *subtle*, id. With *Gen.:* rei militaris, Tac. Gr. constr. with *Inf.:* callidus condere furto, *expert at concealing*, Hor. Meton. of things: callidissimum artificium (naturae), *most ingenious*, Cic. ||. In bad sense: *crafty, cunning, artful, sly:* gens non astuta nec callida, Tac.: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Meton. of things: doli, Pl.: audacia, Cic.

callis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Lucr.: Liv.), *a narrow foot-path, a mountain-track;* usu. *a path made by the treading of cattle:* Cic.: per devias calles exercitum ducere, Liv. [Cf. Gr. κέλ-ευθος.]

callōsus, a, um, *adj.* [callum] *with a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous:* Plin. ||. In gen.: *thick, hard, solid:* ova, Hor.

callum, i, *n.* (**callus,** i, *m.*, Cels.), *hardened skin* (esp. on the feet or hands): calceamentum solorum callum, Cic. ||. Meton.: *the firm flesh of certain animals:* aprugnum, Pl.: for which also absol. callum, id. Of the hard skin of plants: Plin. |||. Fig.: *hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity* (rare): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, *renders callous to pain*, Cic. [Cf. Gr. κόλλοψ.]

călo (an old word, also written with its derivatives kalo), *to call out, proclaim, convoke* (only as *t. t.* in religious matters): calata comitia, *comitia held for consecrating a priest* or *a king*, Gell. [Root *cal* or *cla:* cf. *kal-endae, cla-mor, nomen-cla-tor;* Gr. καλέω and O. H. G. *hal-ôn* are cognate.]

călo, ōnis, *m. a soldier's servant:* (v. Smith's Ant.): Caes.: Liv. ||| In gen.: *any low servant, attendant, drudge:* Cic.: Hor.

călor, ōris, *m.* [calco] *warmth, heat, glow:* vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. 2. Esp. *summer heat:* vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, id. Hence also for *summer*, opp. to ver and autumnus; esp. in *pl.:* mediis caloribus, *in the middle of summer*, Liv.: calores austrini, *the parching heat of the sirocco*, Virg. ||. Fig.: *the heat of passion, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence:* si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. Poet.: *the fire of love:* trahere calorem, Ov. (Hence Fr. *chaleur.*)

caltha, ae, *f. a strong-smelling yellow flower*, prob. *pot marigold:* Virg.

calthŭla, ae, *f.* [caltha] *a woman's robe of a yellow colour:* Pl.

călumnĭa, (also written kalumnia), ae, *f.* [calvor] *intrigue, trick, artifice, subterfuge; cavil, sophistry:* Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, *by the trick of "talking against time,"* Cic.: exsistunt etiam saepe injuriae calumnia quadam, *a kind of quibble*, id.: religionis calumnia, *a pretext derived from religious scruples*, id. ||. Legal *t. t. a false accusation, dishonest legal procedure:* calumnia litium aliquid petere, id.: calumniam jurare, *to swear that one did not bring a malicious accusation*, id.: Liv. 2. Meton. for actio calumniae, *an action for malicious accusation* (v. Smith's Ant.): calumniam effugere, Cic.: condemnatus calumnia, Tac.

călumnĭātor (kal), ōris, *m.* [calumnior] mostly *t. t. a contriver of tricks* or *artifices, a pettifogger, a quibbler:* Cic.

călumnĭor, (also kalumnior) atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [calumnia]. *To accuse falsely; to censure, attack in a sophistical* or *unfair manner, to cavil:* nam quod antea (te) calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. 2. Fig.: *to torment oneself with groundless care* or *anxiety:* sed calumniabar ipse: putabam qui obviam mihi venisset, suspicaturum, id. ||. Legal *t. t. to contrive legal artifices* or *false accusations, to make use of quibbles and frivolous objections:* ludificari et calumniari, id.

calva, ae, *f. the scalp without hair:* Liv.

calvĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [calvus] *baldness* (rare for calvitium): Suet.

calvĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *baldness:* Cic.

calvor, 3. *v. a. dep. to devise tricks, use artifice, to deceive:* Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

calvus, a, um, *adj. bald, without hair* (rare): Pl. (Hence Fr. *chauve.*)

(1) **calx,** calcis, *f.* (sometimes *m.*) *the heel:* calces deteris, *you are treading on my heels*, Pl.: calcemque terit jam calce, Virg.: ferrata calce, *with spurred heel*, id.: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic.: caedere calcibus, *to kick*, Pl. Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (*sc.* jactare, *etc.*), *to kick against the goad*, Ter.

(2) **calx,** calcis, *f.* (sometimes *m.*): Lit. *a small stone:* hence *a counter* or *draught* (rare for *dim.* calculus, *q.v.*): Pl. ||. *limestone, lime*, whether slaked or unslaked: Cic.: viva, *quicklime*, Vitr. |||. Meton.: *the goal* or *limit in a racecourse* (marked with lime or chalk; opp. to carceres, *q. v.*): ad calcem pervenire, Cic. Fig.: ad carceres a calce revocari, *to have to do a thing all over again*, id. (Hence Fr. *chaux.*)

călycŭlus, i. *m.* [calyx] *the calyx of a flower:* Plin.

călyx, ȳcis, *m.*=κάλυξ, *the calyx of a flower;* id. ||. *shell* (of shell-fish, etc.): id.

camara, ae, v. camera.

cambio, 4. *v. n. to exchange, barter:* App. (Hence the It. and mercantile *cambio, cambiare, cambiatura*, etc.: Fr. *changer*, etc.)

cămella, ae, *f. a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, wine-cup:* Ov.

cămēlus, i, *m., a camel, a dromedary:* Cic. [Of Semitic origin; cf. Hebr. *gâmâl.*] (Hence Fr. *chameau.*)

cămēna, ae, *f.* [orig. casmena; cf. Vedic Skr. *çans*, to relate, sing] *a* (*Latin*) *muse:* Hor.: Virg.: Ov.

cămĕra (also cămăra), ae, *f. a vault, an arched roof, an arch:* Cic. ||. *a flat ship with a covering of planks:* Tac. [Borrowed from Gr. καμάρα. Lat. *camurus* is probably cognate.] (Hence Fr. *chambre.*)

cămīnus, i, *m.*=ἡ κάμινος, *a smelting furnace, a forge:* Aetnam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis, Virg.: Juv. 2. *a fire-place:* camino luculento uti, *to keep a bright fire*, Cic. Proverb.: oleum addere camino, *to add fuel to the flame, to aggravate an evil*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *cheminée:* and from it Eng. *chimney.*)

cammărus (gamm.), i, *m.*=κάμμαρος, *a kind of lobster*, Juv.

campānus morbus, *a kind of wart endemic in Campania:* Hor.

campē, ēs, *f.*=κάμπη, *a winding, writhing:* campas dicere, *to seek evasions*, Pl.

campester, tris, tre, *adj.* [campus] *pertaining to a plain, flat, champaign, level:* opp. to montanus and collinus: campestres ac demissi loci, Caes.: vici, Liv.: urbs, id.: barbari, *dwelling in plains*, id.: Scythae, *inhabiting the steppes*, Hor.: hostis, *fighting in a plain*, Liv. Subst. campestria, ium, *n. plu., flat land, level ground:* pauca campestrium, Tac. ||. *relating to the athletic exercises in the Campus Martius:* ludus, Cic.: proelia, *contests*, Hor. Subst.: campestre, is, *n.* (*sc.* velamentum), *a leather girdle worn about the loins, a wrestling apron:* id. |||. *pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius:* gratia, Liv.

campus, i, *m. an even, flat space, a plain:* campos et montes peragrantes, Cic.: in agro publico campi duo millia jugerum immunia possidere, *2000 acres of level soil*, id.: Virg. 2. Meton.: *any level surface:* campi liquentes, *the watery plains, the sea*, Virg.: immota attollitur unda campus, *i. e. the level rock*, id. ||. Esp. *the Campus Martius* at Rome: *a place of assembly for the Roman people:* Cic.: e campo comitia ad patres translata sunt, *transferred from the people to the senate*, Tac. Meton.: *the comitia themselves:* curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, Cic. Also, *as a place for games, exercise, recreation, military drills*, etc.: id. There were other *campi* at Rome, as the Campus Esquilinus, *etc.* Hence, 2. Fig.: *a field of action, a subject of debate*, etc.: magnus est in republica campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id.

[Prob. cogn. with κῆπος.] (Hence Fr. *champ.*)

cămŭr, ŭra, ŭrum, *adj. crooked, bent inwards:* cornua, Virg. [v. camera.]

cănālis, is, *m. a pipe, channel,* esp. *a water-pipe:* currentem ilignis canalibus undam, Virg.: Caes.: Liv. [Cogn. with κάννα.]

cancelli, ōrum, *m. plu.* [dim. of cancer, 2] *an enclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything of the kind by which a place is enclosed and protected:* esp. fori, *the bar of tribunals,* Cic.: *the barrier in the public spectacles:* id.: circi, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *boundaries, limits:* extra hos cancellos egredi, Cic.

(1) **cancer,** cri, (*gen.* canceris, Lucr.), *m. a crab:* Virg. ‖ *a sign of the zodiac, the Crab:* Cic.: Lucr.: Ov. Poet. *the south:* id.: and Meton., *great heat:* id. ‖‖ *a cancer:* id. [Cf. Gr. καρκίνος.] (Hence It. *granchio, cancro;* Fr. *cancre, chancre.*)

(2) **cancer,** cri, *m.* [cogn. with κιγκλίς] *a lattice,* Fest.

candĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [candeo facio] *to make dazzlingly white:* Pl.

candēla, ae, *f.* [candeo] *a light, wax-light, tallow candle, torch, taper* (used by the poor, and in funeral processions): breve lumen candelae, Juv. Meton.: candelam apponere valvis, *i. e. to set the house on fire,* id. ‖ *a cord covered with pitch* or *wax* (which preserved anything wrapped round with it from decay): Liv.

candēlābrum, i, *n.* [candela] *a candlestick, a chandelier:* Cic.

candens, entis, *Part.* [candeo]. ‖ *Adj.: shining white, glittering* (poet.): taurus, *snow-white,* Virg.: elephantus, *pure white ivory,* id.: Ov.

candĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be of brilliant whiteness, to shine, glitter* (mostly poet.): ubi canderet vestis, Hor. 2. *to be glowing hot:* ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, *as the glowing iron hisses from the hot furnace,* Lucr.: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, *used to singe his hair with a red-hot coal,* Cic. [The compounds accendo, incendo, etc. imply a simple trans. verb *cando;* v. accendo.]

candesco, ui, 3. *v. n. incep.* [candeo] *to become of a glittering white, to glisten:* ut solet aer candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. 2. *to grow red-hot:* ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr.

candĭdātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [candidatus] *pertaining to a candidate.* Cic.

candĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [candidus] *clothed in pure white:* Pl. Hence,

candĭdātus, i, *m. a candidate for office* (because clothed in a white toga): Cic. Fig.: candidatus immortalitatis et gloriae, *a candidate for, one who aspires to,* Plin. Pan.

candĭdē, *adv. in dazzling white:* vestitus, Pl.

candĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [candidus] *shining white;* only of small objects: dentes, *beautiful white teeth,* Cic.

candĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [candeo] *of a dazzling white, gleaming* (opp. to *niger,* a glistening or lustrous black: while *albus* is a dead white, opp. to *ater,* a dead black). vestis, Liv.: luna, Virg.. candenti corpore cycnum, *glossy white,* id.: candidior barba, *hoary,* id.: populus, *the silver poplar,* id. 2. Meton. and poet.: of personal beauty: *fair, beautiful:* Dido, id.: cervix, Hor. As an epithet of the gods: candide Bassareu, *O beaming Bacchus,* Hor. Proverb.. candidae de nigris facere, *to make black white:* Ov. Poet. for candidatus, *clothed in white:* pompa, id. Candida sententia = candidi lapilli, *a sentence of acquittal,* id. ‖ Fig.: *pure, clear, serene; clean, spotless,* etc. Of the voice: *clear, silver-toned,* opp. to fusca: Quint. Of discourse: *clear, perspicuous, unaffected.* puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. And meton. of the orator himself: Quint. 2. Of mind and character: *pure, honest, upright, candid, frank:* candidus judex, Hor. 3. Of conditions of life: *fortunate, auspicious:* dies, Pers.: Favonii, Hor.: O diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo, *happiest of days,* Plin. Ep.

candor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dazzling, glossy whiteness, radiance, brightness, splendour,* etc.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic.: tunicarum, Liv. 2. Of persons: *fairness, beauty:* fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. ‖ Fig.: of discourse: *brilliancy.* fucatus candor, id. 2. Of mind or character: *uprightness, fairness, openness, candour:* candor animi, Ov.

cānens, entis, *Part.* [caneo]. ‖ *adj. gray, grayish.* Virg.

cănens, entis, *Part.* [cano].

cānĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* [canus] *to be white* or *hoary:* temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg.

canes, is, v. canis.

cānesco, 3. *v. incep.* [caneo] *to grow white* or *hoary:* pabula canescunt, Ov. Hence = senescere, *to grow old:* id. And fig. of discourse: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret, *was getting feeble,* Cic.

cănĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canis] *a small dog* or *bitch:* Plin. Hence fig. of a quarrelsome woman: Pl. ‖ *the Dog-star, Sirius:* flagrans, Hor.. rubra, id.

cănīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dog, canine:* lac, Ov.: scaeva canina, *a favourable augury from a dog,* Pl. Fig.: litera, *the letter* R, Pers.: eloquentia, *snarling,* Quint.: verba, *cutting words,* Ov.

cănis (also canes, like aedes, apes, for aedis, apis, *etc.,* Pl.), is. *com., a dog, hound:* canum fida custodia, Cic.: often used as *fem.* when the species is referred to: aut trudit acres multa cane apros, Hor. As a term of reproach, *dog:* Pl.: Ter. A contemptuous designation, *a hanger-on, a parasite:* multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Cave canem, an inscription before doors, "*Beware of the dog,*" Petr. ‖ *a constellation,* canis major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula or Sirius), and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence in plur. canes): Varr.: Ov. ‖‖ *the sea-dog:* Plin.: and mythically, of *the dogs of Scylla:* Lucr. [For *cvanis:* cf. Skr. *çvan-:* Gr. κύων, stem κυν-; Goth. *hun-d-s,* Eng. *hound.*] (Hence Fr. *chien;* Ital. *cane.*)

cănistra, orum, *n. plu. wicker baskets for bread, fruit, flowers,* etc. (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic.: onerant canistris dona Cereris, Virg. [Borrowed from Gr. κάναστρον.]

cānĭtĭes, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), *f.* [canus] *a gray* or *grayish-white colour, hoariness:* Ov. Esp. of *gray hair:* albaque toto vertice canities, id.: Virg. 2. Meton.: *old age:* Hor.

canna, ae, *f.* = κάννα, *a reed, cane:* palustris, Ov. ‖ Meton.: of *things made of reed; a reed pipe, flute:* id.: *a small vessel, gondola:* Juv.

cannăbis, ae, *f.,* (and less freq. **cannăbum,** i, *n.*) = κάνναβις and κάνναβος, *hemp:* Varr.: Col. [Prob. borrowed from the Greek; cf. O. H. G. *hanf,* Eng. *hemp.*] (Hence It. *canape,* Fr. *chanvre.*)

cănō, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*perf.* canui = cecini usual in the comps. concino, occino, *etc.*). Neutr. *to sing, play:* absurde, *to sing or play out of tune,* Cic.: arundine, Ov. Of faulty delivery: *to speak in a singsong tone:* id. 2. Of cocks: *to crow,* id. 3. Of instruments, *etc.: to sound, resound:* canentes tibiae id. Of the music of the spheres: (nisi putamus) ad harmoniam canere mundum, id. ‖ Act. *to sing, rehearse, recite* (with *acc.* carmen, cantilenam, versus, verba, *etc.*): carmina, quae in epulis canuntur, id.: praecepta canere, Hor. Proverb: carmen intus canere (of one who thinks only of his own advantage), Cic.: cantilenam eandem canis, *ever the old song,* Ter.: canere aliquid surdis auribus, *to preach to the deaf,* Liv. 2. *to celebrate* or *praise in song:* clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.: deos regesve, Hor. 3. *to prophesy, foretell, predict* (since the responses of oracles were usually in verse): et mihi jam multi crudele canebant artificis scelus, Virg.: cecinere vates, Liv. ‖‖ Milit. *t. t.* both *act.* and *neut.* Of signals: *to blow, to sound;* or *to be sounded: Act.:* bellicum canere, Cic.: (dea) pastorale signum canit.

Virg. 2. *Neutr.:* priusquam signa canerent, *before the signals sounded,* Liv. Phr.: receptui canere, *to sound a retreat:* id. Poet.: with *Acc.:* cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. Also *impers.:* Caesar receptui cani jussit, Caes. Fig.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. [Cf. Gr. κανάζω, κναχή, κόναβος.]

cănor, ōris, *m.* [cano] *tune, song, melody:* cycni, Lucr.: Martius aeris rauci canor, *martial clang,* Virg

cănōrus, a, um, *adj.* [canor] *tuneful, melodious, harmonious:* of the voice: vox Sirenum, Ov. And as a fault in delivery, *a sing-song, droning tone:* sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic.: versus, Hor.: nugae, *mere jingling,* id. Neut. as Subst.: omnino canorum illud in voce splendescit, *melodious, flowing style,* Cic. II. Of men or things producing sound: orator, Cic.: Triton, Ov.: aves, Virg.: ales, *i. e.* cycnus, *the tuneful bird,* Hor. Of instruments: fides, Virg.

cantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [canto] *music, song:* Pl.

cantērīnus (canth.), a, um, *adj.* [canterius] *pertaining to a horse:* haec mulier canterino ritu astans somniat, *like a horse,* Pl.

cantērĭus (canth.), ii, *m.* [borrowed from Gr. καινθήλιος, a pack-ass] *a gelding:* Cic. Proverb.: canterius in fossa, *in a helpless condition,* Liv.

cantharis, ĭdis, *f.* = καινθαρίς, *a genus of beetles:* of several species, freq. used in medicine, Plin.

cantharus, i, *m.* = κάνθαρος, *a large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, pot:* Pl.: potare modicis cantharis, *cups of simple make and material,* Hor.: gravis pendebat cantharus ansā, Virg. II. Meton.: *a kind of sea-fish,* Ov.: Plin.

cantherius, and derivv., v. canterius, *etc.*

canthus, i, *m.* = κανθός, *a wheel-tire:* Quint.: and meton. *a wheel:* Pers.

cantĭcum, i, *n.* [cantus] *a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing: a solo:* agere, Liv.: desaltare, Suet. II. *a song,* in gen.: Phaedr. III. *a singing tone* in the delivery of an orator: Cic.

cantilēna, ae, *f.* [id.] *an old song,* colloq. for *silly prattle, gossip:* ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic.: Ter.

cantĭo, ōnis *f.* [cano] *a singing, a song* (rare): Pl.: Suet. 2. *an incantation, charm, spell:* id veneficiis et cantionibus factum dicebat, Cic. (Hence It. *canzone,* Fr. *chanson.*)

cantĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [canto] *to sing* or *play repeatedly* (rare): Ter.: Cic.

cantĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cantio] *a flattering, alluring song:* Cic.

canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [cano]: Neutr.: *to sing, play,* etc.: Virg.: Hor.: cantare ad manum histrioni, in comedy, *to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures* or *dancing,* Liv. Proverb.: ad surdas aures, *to preach to the deaf,* Ov. Of the faulty pronunciation of an orator: *to declaim in a singing tone, to drawl:* si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, Caes. in Quint. So of any monotonous sound: ocima, *to cry herbs (for sale),* Pers. Of the cries of animals, e. g. the cock; *to crow,* Cic. Of instruments (poet.): cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. Fig., for fiction: non est cantandum, res vera agitur, *this is not matter for fiction, we are dealing with facts,* Juv. II. Act., with *Acc.* of carmen, versus, *etc.: to sing, play, recite:* carmina non prius audita canto, Hor. 2. *to celebrate* or *praise in song, sing of:* jampridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic. 3. Of an actor; *to enact, represent a part:* Suet. 4. *to predict* (poet.): vera cantas? vana vellem, Pl.: haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas, id. III. *to use charms, incantations, to enchant* (mostly poet.): frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg.: cantatum carmen, *an incantation,* Ov. (Hence Fr. *chanter.*)

cantor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a musician, singer, poet:* omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, *the fault of all singers,* Hor. In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, *one who repeats,* Cic. With *Gen.* of the person: *an extoller, eulogist:* cantores Euphorionis, id. II. *an actor, player:* id. (Hence Fr. *chanteur.*)

cantrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female musician, a songstress:* Pl.

cantus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *tone, melody, singing; a song, a poem:* cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic.; lugubres cantus, Hor.: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, *a kind of music though less distinct,* Cic. 2. Of animals: sub galli cantum, *by cock-crow,* Hor.: cornicis, *cawing,* Cic. II. *a prophecy, prediction* (poet.): Cat. III. *an incantation* (poet.): Ov. (Hence Fr. *chant.*)

cānus, a, um, *adj. white, hoary, gray* (mostly poet.): aqua, *foamy, frothy,* Ov.: cana nive, Hor. Esp. of *white* or *gray hair:* cano capite atque alba barba, Pl. Also, Subst. cani, orum, *m. plur.* (*sc.* capilli), *gray hairs:* non cani, non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. II. Meton. and poet.: *hoary, ancient:* cana Fides, Virg. [For *cas-nus;* cf. Osc. *casnar,* an old man, and *cascus;* O. N. *hōss,* gray.]

cāpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [capax] *a capability of holding much, capacity* (rare): Cic.

cāpax, ācis, *adj.* [capio] *able to hold much, wide, spacious, roomy:* conchae, Hor.: pharetra, Ov.: urbs, id. With *Gen.:* cibi vinique capacissimus, *able to take a great quantity of food or wine* (without injury), Liv. Fig.: aures avidae et capaces, i. e. *not easily satisfied,* Cic. II. Of the mind: *able to grasp, capable of:* ingenium, *great, capacious,* Ov. With *Gen.:* animal mentis capacius altae, id.: imperii, *equal to the task of empire,* Tac.

cāpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [capis] *a bowl* or *cup used in sacrifices:* Cic.

cāpēduncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [capedo] *a small bowl used in sacrifices:* Cic.

cāpella, ae, *f. dim.* [caper] *a she-goat:* Virg.: Hor. As a work of art: Cic. II. *a star in the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra), *Capella:* sidus pluviale capellae, Ov.

căper, pri, *m. a he-goat, a goat:* Virg.: Hor. 2. *a strong, unsavoury odour:* Ov. [Cogn. with Gr. κάπρος, a boar; cf. O. N. *hafr,* a goat, A. S. *häfar,* id.]

căpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act. *to wrinkle, to contract:* App. II. Neut. *to be wrinkled:* Pl.

căpesso (capisso), īvi (rarely, ii), ītum (*Part. fut.* capessiturus, Tac.), 3. *v. a.* [capio: cf. lacesso] *to seize, catch at eagerly, snatch, lay hold of:* cibum dentibus ipsis capessunt, Cic.: arma, *to fly to arms,* Virg. II. Of relations of place: *to strive to reach, to repair to:* Italiam, id. 2. With *pron. reflect.* and *in* or *ad:* quam magis te in altum capessis, Pl. Fig.: quam (filius) se ad vitam praecipitem capessat, *betakes himself to,* id. III. Fig.: *to take in hand,* or *pursue with zeal, to undertake, execute, manage:* viam, *to start,* Liv.: Jussa, Virg.: rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs,* Cic.: Liv.: magistratus, Tac.: bellum, Liv.: fugam, *to take to flight,* id.

căpillātus, a, um, *Part.* [capillus] *having hair, hairy:* adolescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair,* Cic.: (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i. e. *very old, made when it was the fashion to go unshorn,* Juv.

căpillus, i, *m.* (capillum, i, *n.* Pl.) [caput] *the hair of the head,* sometimes *of the beard:* erant illi compti capilli, Cic.: promissus, *long,* Caes.: crimen flexi capilli, *a misplaced hair,* Juv. (Hence Fr. *cheveu.*)

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. *v. a.* (old form of the *fut. perf.* capso, Pl. Old orthog. of *perf.* cepet = cepit), *to take, lay hold of, seize:* arma, Cic.: ensem, Ov.: cibum, *to take, partake of,* Pl.: pignus capere togas, *to take in pledge,* id. 2. Fig.: somnum capere, *to sleep,* Cic.: fugam, *to take to flight,* Caes.: consilium, *to adopt a plan,* id. II. *to take by force, to capture, seize, occupy:* oppida, id.: patriam suam, Liv. 2. Fig.: of the bodily or the mental powers (in the *pass.*): *to be injured, impaired, weakened, crazed,* etc.: altero oculo capitur, *he lost (the use of) one eye,* Liv.: auribus captus, *deaf,* Cic.: mente, *bereft of*

reason, id. With *part.* in agreement with noun denoting the part affected: velut mente capta, *as if insane*, Liv.: formidine captos, *paralysed by fear*, Virg. **3.** Of the will: *to charm, captivate; mislead, delude:* te conjux aliena capit, Hor.: amore captivae captus, *enslaved by love*, Liv.: quamvis voluptate capiatur, *ensnared by pleasure*, Cic. **4.** *to cast in a suit, to convict:* Pl. **III.** *to choose, elect, select:* me cepere arbitrum, Ter.: loca capere, Caes. Hence of the election to priesthoods: Cic. So also of the choosing of places for religious purposes: ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. **IV.** Of things occupying space: *to hold, receive, comprehend, contain:* plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov.: quum una domo jam capi non possint, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *to receive into the mind, to comprehend, grasp:* quod mentes eorum capere possent, Liv. **V.** Nautical *t. t.: to make a port, take a station*, etc.: insulam capere non potuerant, *could not make the island*, Caes. Fig.: capere otii portum et dignitatis, Cic. **2.** On land (comp. capesso, II.): *to fly to a place:* omnes Samnitium copiae montes proximos fuga capiunt, Liv. **VI.** *to undertake, enter upon an office* or *calling* (= suscipio or capesso): magistratum, Liv.: moderamina (navis), Ov. **VII.** *to get, receive, gain, collect* (of income, taxes, *etc.*): capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic.: vectigal ex agro, Liv.: stipendium capere jure belli, Caes. Hence, absol. *to inherit;* si capiendi jus nullum uxori, Juv. With pecuniam, *to take a bribe, extort:* pecuniam ob rem judicandam capere, *to be guilty of bribery in a judicial capacity*, Cic. **2.** Gen. of other things: *to obtain, take, assume:* coronam, Lucr.: consulatum, Cic.: patrium animum virtutemque capiamus, *let us put on*, id. Fig.: *to cultivate, acquire* (as a habit): consuetudo exercitatioque capiendae, *custom and experience must be acquired*, id.: misericordiam, id. **VIII.** Of feelings, passions, conditions: capio desiderium, satietatem, odium, detrimentum, *etc., to feel, suffer, enjoy;* and conversely, desiderium, satietas, odium me capit, *to be seized by:* satietatem capere, Pl. So often, in the formula, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes.: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic. [Cf. Gr. κώπη (= Lat. capulus); Goth. *hafjan*, to lift, M.H.G. *hefte*, Eng. *haft*, a handle.]

căpis, idis, *f.* [from root of capio] *an earthen vessel used in sacrifices*: Liv.

capisso, ere, v. capesso.

căpistro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [capistrum] *to tie with a halter, to muzzle:* Ov.

căpistrum, i, *n.* [capio] *a halter, a muzzle:* Virg. Fig.: maritale capistrum, *matrimonial fetters*, Juv. (Hence It. *capestro:* Fr. *chevêtre.*)

căpĭtăl or **căpĭtāle,** is, *n.* [caput]. Prop. *n.* of *adj.* capitalis. Hence, Subst. *a capital crime:* Cic.

căpĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the head* or *to life, mortal:* capitale periculum, *peril of life*, Pl. **II.** Legal *t. t.: affecting a man's caput*, either in the sense of life or of civil position: reus rerum capitalium, Cic.: capitali poena afficere aliquem, Suet. **III.** Fig.: *deadly, mortal, dangerous:* capitalis inimicus, *a mortal enemy*, Pl.: hostis, *a dangerous enemy*, Cic.: odium, *deadly hatred*, id.: oratio, *dangerous harangue*, id. **IV.** *pre-eminent, distinguished* (rare): Ov.

căpĭto, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a big-headed person*: Cic. [cf. fronto, naso.]

căpĭtōlīni, orum, *m. plu. the superintendents of the Capitoline games* (v. Smith's Ant. 242): Cic.

căpĭtōlĭum, ii, *n.* [caput] *the Capitol at Rome:* Liv. In the poets, often *plur.*, Virg.: Juv. **II.** Transf.: *the citadels of other towns:* Suet.

căpĭtŭlātim, *adv.* [capitulum] *by heads, summarily* (v. rare): Nep.

căpĭtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [caput] *a small head:* Pl. Facetiously for *a man:* id. **II.** In architecture: *the capital of a column:* Plin. (Hence It. *capitolo*; Fr. *chapitre.*)

cappăris, is, *f.* = κάππαρις, *caper-bush:* Plin. **II.** *its fruit, the caper:* id.

căpra, ae, *f.* [caper] *a she-goat:* Cic.: fera = caprea, Virg. **II.** *a bright star in the constellation Auriga, Capella:* Hor. **III.** *the smell of the arm-pits:* id. (Hence Fr. *chèvre;* It. *capriccio*, and from it, Fr. *caprice.*)

căprĕa, ae, *f.* [capra] *a roebuck:* Plin.: *a wild she-goat:* Virg. Prov.: jungere capreas lupis (of something impossible), Hor.

căprĕŏlus, i, *m. a kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck:* Virg. **II.** capreoli, in mechanics: *supports, props, stays:* Caes.: Vitr.

căprĭcornus, i, *m.* [caper cornu] *Capricorn, a sign of the zodiac:* Cic.

căprĭ-fĭcus, i, *f.* [caper ficus: lit. *the goat-fig*, as we say dog-rose, *etc.*] *the wild fig-tree, the wild fig* (growing among rocks, tombs, etc.): eruta sepulcris, Hor.

căprĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper and *gen* in gigno] *goat-born, goat-begotten, of the goat kind* (poet.): caprigenum pecus, Virg.: hominum genus, Pl.

căprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper] *pertaining to goats:* pellis, Cic. Prov.: de lana caprina rixari, *to wrangle about trifles*, Hor.

căprĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [caper pes] *goat-footed*, a poet. epithet of rural deities: capripedes Satyri, Hor.

capsa, ae, *f.* [from root of capio] *a repository, chest, box*, esp. for books and letters, *a satchel:* Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 70). (Hence It. *cassa;* Fr. *caisse.*)

capsārĭus, ii, *m.* [capsa], *a slave who took care of the* capsae, *in which books were kept, and carried those of school-boys:* Suet.

capso, is, it, *etc.*, v. capio.

capsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [capsa] *a small box* or *chest:* Cat.

captātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capto] *a reaching after* or *catching at* (rare): captatio verborum, Cic.

captātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who eagerly reaches* or *strives after* (rare): aurae popularis, *who courts the popular breeze*, Liv. Esp. *a legacy hunter:* Hor.

captĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capio] *a taking, catching*, or *seizing:* Gell. Fig.: *a deceiving, deception, fraud:* si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere, Cic. **2.** In dialectics: *a fallacy, a sophism:* captiones discutere, id. **II.** Meton.: *an injury, a disadvantage:* Pl.: Cic.

captĭōsē, *adv. captiously, insidiously:* captiose interrogare, Cic.

captĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [captio] *fallacious, deceptive:* societas captiosa, Cic. **2.** *captious, sophistical:* captiosa probabilitas, id. Absol.: captiosa, *sophisms*, id. **II.** *dangerous, hurtful:* quam captiosum est populo! id.

captĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a quirk, quibble, sophism:* Cic.

captīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [captivus] *a state of bondage, captivity:* Tac. As collective noun, *a crowd of captives*, id. Of countries, towns, *etc.: a taking, capture:* urbium, id. Also in *plu.:* id.

captīvus, a, um, *adj.* [captus, capio] *caught, taken prisoner* (esp. in war): cives, Cic.: senex, Curt.: usu. as subst.: *a prisoner, captive:* Cic. In *fem.:* captiva, *a female prisoner*, Ov. As *adj. pertaining to prisoners:* sanguis, Virg. Of animals: *caught* or *taken:* pisces, Ov.: ferae, id. Also of things without life: *captured in war, taken as booty:* naves, Caes.: ebur, Corinthus, Hor. Fig.: captiva mens, *enslaved*, Ov. (Hence It. *cattivo;* Fr. *chétif*, "wretched, mean;" Eng. *caitiff.*)

capto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [capio] *to catch at frequently* or *eagerly, endeavour to catch*, etc.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to strive after, desire earnestly, seek to obtain*, etc.: sermonem, *to listen to*, Pl.: assensionem alicujus, Cic.: plausus, *to catch at*, id.: misericordiam, id.: testamenta, *to hunt after bequests, legacies*, Hor.: Juv. With *Inf.* or clause as object: prendi et prendere captans, Ov. **III.** *to lie in wait for, to seek to entrap*, etc.: Cic. (Hence through *ad-captare*, It. *accattare;* Fr. *acheter.*)

captūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a taking, catching* (*of animals*): Plin. **II.** Meton.: *that which is taken, quarry, draught of fishes*, etc.: Suet. **2.** *low* or *immoral gain, pay, &c.:* id.

captus, a, um, *Part.* [capio]: esp. in sense of *disabled:* captus oculis, *blind:* etc.: v. capio, II. 2.

captus, ūs, *m.* [capio] *a taking, seizing; that which is taken:* trium digitorum captus, *as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch,* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *power of comprehension, capacity:* civitas ampla atque florens, ut captus est Germanorum, *according to German notions,* Caes.: prudentes, ut est captus hominum, *as far as human capacity extends,* Cic.

cāpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [capulus] *pertaining to a coffin:* homo, *near the grave,* Pl.

cāpŭlus, i, *m.* (also capulum) [capio] *a handle:* aratri, Ov. Esp. *the hilt of a sword:* Cic.: capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Virg. **II.** *a coffin, bier:* ire ad capulum, *to go to the grave,* Lucr. **III.** capulum, *a halter for fastening cattle:* Isid. (Hence from meaning III.: It. *cappio;* Fr. *câble;* Eng. *cable.*)

căpŭt, ĭtis, *n. the head,* of men and animals. Phr.: supra caput esse, *to be over our very heads,* Liv. Proverb.: nec caput nec pedes, *neither head nor tail* (an awkward affair), Cic. **2.** Poet.: *the head,* as the seat of the understanding, *the judgment, sense:* incolumi capite es? *are you in your senses?* Hor.: tribus Anticyris caput insanabile, *past all cure,* id. **II.** Fig.: *the head, top, extremity* (beginning or end) *of anything:* papaveris, *poppy-heads,* Liv.: tignorum, *ends,* Caes. Of rivers: *source:* Liv.: Hor.: also (more rar.), *the mouth,* Caes. Fig.: si quid sine capite manabit, *any scandal without a foundation,* Cic. Of plants, sometimes *the root:* vitis, Cato: also *vine-branches:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *a person:* ridiculum caput! *you absurd fellow!* Ter. Also in elevated style, tam cari capitis, *of so beloved a head!* Hor.: Virg.: liberum, Cic.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, *so many men, so many minds,* Hor. So, in capita, *to* or *for each person,* Liv. Of animals: sus triginta capitum fetus enixa, *head,* Virg. **IV.** Fig.: *life:* capitis periculum adire, *to risk one's life,* Ter.: Liv.: capitis poena, *capital punishment,* Caes.: capitis accusare, *to accuse of a capital crime,* Nep. **2.** *civil* or *political status,* including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family: its loss or deprivation was called deminutio *or* minutio capitis (v. Smith's Ant. 71): capitis accusare, *to accuse on a capital charge,* Nep.: capitis damnare, *to condemn to death,* Cic. **3.** *the leader of anything, the chief person* or *thing:* caput scelerum, *an arch knave,* Pl.: Ter.: caput est omnium Graecorum concitandorum, *the chief instigator,* Cic.: capita nominis Latini, *the heads, chiefs,* with masc. predicate, Liv. **4.** Of things: cenae, *the principal dish,* Cic.: rerum, *the chief point,* id.: and without rerum, caput est, *the main point is,* id.: in writings: *the principal clause* or *division, heading, chapter,* etc.: a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, id. Of money: *the principal, on which interest was paid:* Hor. Of any total: demit de capite medimna DC., Cic. [Cf. Gr. κεφαλή (κέβλη); Goth. *haubith,* A.S. *heáfod.*] (Hence It. *capo;* Fr. *chef;* also Fr. *achever,* from *ad caput,* since *caput* in the Romance languages signified the end, as well as the beginning, of a thing.)

carbăsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [carbasus] *of* or *made of carbasus:* vela, Cic.

carbăsus, i, *f.* [borrowed from Gr. κάρπασος] (*pl. neut.* carbasa) *very fine Spanish flax:* Plin. **II.** Meton. of *things made of it:* (i) *a linen garment:* Virg. (ii) *a sail, canvas:* tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro, id. (iii) *a curtain* or *awning:* Lucr.

carbătīna, ae, *f.* = καρπατίνη, *a kind of rustic shoe:* Cat.

carbo, ōnis, *m. a piece of burning or charred wood, charcoal, embers:* Ter. Of *glowing coals:* qui apud carbones assident, semper calent, Pl.: Cic. **II.** Fig. and poet.: creta an carbone notandi? *to be marked with black or white,* i. e. as *sane or insane?* Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *charbon.*)

carbōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [carbo] *pertaining to charcoal.* Subst.: carbōnārĭus, i, *m. a collier, a charcoal-maker:* Pl.

carbunculus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small coal.* Fig.: amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus, Pl. **II.** *a reddish, bright kind of precious stone:* Plin. (Hence Fr. *escarboucle.*)

carcer, ĕris, *m. an enclosure:* hence, *a prison, jail* (with the idea of *criminality:* vincula=simply, *confinement with fetters*), Cic.: *the state-prison at Rome,* part of which was called Tullianum: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 72). Fig.: ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *the criminals confined:* in me carcerem effudistis, *you have emptied the prison on me,* id. As term of reproach: *jail-bird:* Ter. **III.** *the barrier* or *starting place in the circus* (opp. to meta *or* calx, the goal: v. Smith's Ant. 88): Virg.: usu. in *plur.:* e carceribus exire, Cic. Fig.: *the commencement of a course of action,* etc.: ad carceres a calce revocari, *to begin life anew,* id. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. κάρκαρον.]

carcĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [carcer] *pertaining to a prison:* quaestus, *jail fees, profits,* etc., Pl.

carchēsĭum, ii, *n.* = καρχήσιον, *a Greek beaker* or *cup slightly contracted in the middle:* Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 72). **II.** *the similarly-formed upper part of a mast:* Lucan.

cardĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*=καρδιακός, *pertaining to the stomach:* morbus, *indigestion, heartburn,* Cels. Hence subst. cardiacus, i, *m. one who has a disease of the stomach:* Cic.

cardo, ĭnis, *m. the hinge of a door:* vellere postes a cardine, Virg.: versato cardine, *on opening the door,* Ov. In Astron., *a pole:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *that on which all depends, the chief point:* haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, *at so critical a moment,* Virg. [Cogn. with Gr. κραδάω, κραδαίνω, *to swing.*]

cardŭus, i, *m. the thistle:* Virg. (Hence Fr. *chardon.*)

cārē, *adv. at a high price* (rare): Suet. **II.** *dearly, highly:* carius aestimare, Planc. in Cic.

cārectum, i, *n.* [carex] *a rush- or sedge-bed:* Virg.

cărĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* (*pres. subj.* carint=careant, Pl.: *pass.:* carendus, Ov.) constr. with *Abl.:* in earlier poets also with *Gen. or Acc.: to be without, not to have, to be* (*happily*) *free from:* carere culpa, Ter.: dolore, Cic.: invidenda aula, *to be content without,* Hor. Also, *to be absent from:* forensi luce, Cic.: libens patria carere, Tac. Of inanimate objects: haec duo tempora carent crimine, Cic.: Hor. **II.** *to be destitute of, to want* (the thing wanted being *desirable,* but not indispensable; egere, to want what is *necessary*): commodis omnibus, Cic.: tali munere, Virg. With *Gen.:* Ter. With *Acc.:* Pl. [Perh. cognate with κείρω; cf. curtus.]

cārex, ĭcis, *f.* appy. some kind of *rush,* not a *sedge:* acuta, Virg.

cārĭca, ae (*sc.* ficus), [Caria] *a Carian fig:* Cic.: hence, *any dried fig:* Ov.

cărĭes, em, e (other cases not in use), *f. rottenness, decay:* Ov. [Etym. unknown.]

cărīna, ae, *f. the bottom of a ship, the keel:* carinae aliquanto planiores, *keels a good deal flatter,* Caes. **II.** Meton. and poet.: *a ship:* Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *carène,* and, from it, Eng. verb *careen.*)

cărĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* commonly translated *a dyer of yellow,* and wrongly derived from Gr. κηρός, which would require *ā*: Pl. The word is really not understood.

cărĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caries] *decayed, rotten:* dentes, Plin. **II.** Fig.: senectus, *withered,* Ov.

cāris, Idis, *f.*=καρίς, *a kind of sea-crab:* Ov.

cārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [carus] *dearness, scarcity, high price,* or *value:* annonae, *high price of corn,* Cic. Absol.: *dearth, scarcity:* primum caritas nata est, deinde inopia, id. **II.** Fig.: *high regard, affection accompanied by esteem:* erga patriam caritas, Liv. The subjoined *Gen.* usually denotes the object: *love for:* patriae et suorum, Cic.: reipublicae, *patriotism,* Liv. In *plu.: the affections:* omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, *species of affection,* Cic. With subject. *Gen.:* caritatem civium concupisse, *to covet the affection of the citizens,* id. (Hence Fr. *cherté,* dearness; *charité.*)

carmen, ĭnis, *n.* (old form casmen)

a tune, song, strain, vocal or instrumental (mostly poet. for cantus): vocale, *vocal music*, opp. to cithara, Ov. **II.** Usu. *a poem, poetry, verse:* grave plenumque carmen, Cic.: Hor. Absol. for *lyric poetry:* carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, id. And (opp. to the drama) for *an epic* or *lyric poem:* deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. For *a book* or *canto:* in primo carmine, Lucr. **III.** *a response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction:* Virg. **IV.** *a magic formula, an incantation, charm:* per libros carminum valentium, *potent spells*, Hor.: Juv. **V.** *a formula in religion* or *law, a formulary* (since the laws were in old times written in verse): Cic.: lex horrendi carminis erat, *the terms of the terrible legal form*, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *çasman*, a song; Lat. *Camena*, for *Casmena*.] (Hence Fr. *charme, charmer*.)

carnārĭum, ii, *n.* [caro] *a flesh-hook:* Pl. **II.** *a larder, pantry:* id.

carnĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* (old form, carnufex) [caro facio] *an executioner, hangman:* Cic.: rapere ad carnificem, Pl. Fig.: *a tormentor:* meus carnifex, Ter. As a term of reproach, *scoundrel, villain:* id.: Cic.

carnĭfĭcīna, ae, *f.* [carnifex] *the office of hangman:* carnificinam facere =carnificem esse, Pl. **II.** *the place of torture:* Liv. Hence, meton.: *the rack, torture, torment:* carnificinam subire, *to undergo torture*, Cic.: ductum se ab creditore in ergastulum et carnificinam esse, Liv. Fig.: carnificina est aegritudo, id.

carnĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to execute, behead:* (hostes) jacentes, *mangle, mutilate*, Liv.

carnĭvŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [caro voro], *feeding on flesh, carnivorous* (applied to animals): Plin.

carnōsus, a, um, *adj. fleshy, pulpy:* Plin.

cāro, ui, 3. *v. a. to card* (extremely rare): lanam, Pl.

căro, carnis, *f. flesh:* Cic.: lacte et carne vivere, Caes. In *plu.:* carnes vipereae, Ov. **2.** Fig.: of discourse: *fulness:* Quint. **3.** In contempt: istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. [Cf. Gr. κρέας; O. H. G. *hréo*, a corpse.] (Hence Fr. *chair*.)

carpentum, i, *n. a two-wheeled covered carriage* or *chariot*, esp. used by women on festal occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 72): carpento ingredi Capitolium, Tac.: Gallicum, Liv.

carpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to pick, pluck, pluck off, cull, crop, gather:* flores ab arbore, Ov.: rosam, Virg. **2.** Poet. of other things: *to pluck, tear off, tear away:* summas carpens media inter cornua setas, Virg. Of wool: *to pluck:* vellera, id. Hence: *to card for spinning:* pensum, id. **3.** Of animals: *to graze on, browse*, etc.: Cic.: carpunt gramen equi, Virg. Poet. of envy: summa cacumina carpit, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to cull, snatch, gather:* omnes undique flosculos (orationis) carpam, Cic. **2.** *to take, enjoy, use, make use of:* diem, Hor.: somnos sub dio, Virg. **3.** In bad sense: *to pick* or *carp at, to slander, calumniate:* Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur, Caes.: aliquem sermonibus, Liv. **4.** *to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume:* vires, Virg.: tuos labores, Hor. In milit. lang.: *to weaken an enemy, to harass:* agmen adversariorum, Caes.: novissimos, Liv. **5.** *to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, divide:* saepe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est, Cic.: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. **6.** *to enter upon a journey, pass over, navigate, to take* or *pursue one's way* (poet.): viam: Virg.: iter, Hor.: supremum iter = mori, id.: gyrum, *to pace the ring*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. καρπός, κρώπιον (a sickle): O. H. G. *herbist*; A. S. *hearfest* (*harvest*).] (Hence It. *carpia*; Fr. *charpie*, "lint.")

carptim, *adv. by pieces, in detached parts:* res gestas perscribere, *to narrate detached portions in detail*, Sall. **2.** *at different places* or *points, on different sides:* carptim aggredi, Liv. **3.** *at different times, separately:* dimissi carptim ac singuli, Tac.

carptor, ōris, *m.* [carpo] *a carver of food:* Juv.

carptus, a, um, *Part.* [carpo].

carrūca, ae, *f.* [carrus] *a sort of four-wheeled travelling carriage:* Suet. (Hence Fr. *charrue*.)

carrus, i, *m. a kind of four-wheeled waggon* or *car:* Caes.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *char*.)

cărunculă, ae, *f. dim.* [caro] *a little piece of flesh:* Cic.

cārus, a, um, *adj. dear, high priced* (opp. to vilis): pisces, agnina, bubula, Pl.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *dear, precious; beloved:* homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, *my dearest and best friends*, id. As subst.: cari, *the loved ones:* Pl. [Prob. from root of careo, with vowel-extension; "scarce" and hence "high in price, dear."] (Hence Fr. *cher*.)

căsa, ae, *f. a hut, cottage, cabin:* in milit. lang. *a barrack, tent*, etc.: casae more Gallico stramentis tectae, *thatched with straw*, Caes. Proverb.: ita fugias, ne praeter casam, *beware of going too far*, Ter. [For *skad-ta*, covered. The root *skad* is found also in cassis and castrum.] (Hence Fr. *chez*; and *caserne*, like *caverna* from *cava*.)

cascus, a, um, *adj. old, primitive:* a Sabine or Oscan word: Cic. [Lit. "gray"; v. canus.]

cāsĕŏlus, i, *m.* [caseus] *a small cheese:* Virg.

cāsĕus, i, *m. cheese:* Caes.: premere, Virg. (Hence It. *cacio*. A. S. *cese*, whence Eng. *cheese*, and Ger. *käse*, were borrowed from the Latin.)

căsĭa (more rar. **cassia**), ae, *f.* = κασία or κασσία, *a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon:* Virg. **2.** *A tree with aromatic bark:* id.

cāso (casso), 1. *v. n. incep.* [cado] *to be ready to fall, totter* (v. rare): Pl.

cassē, *adv. fruitlessly, in vain:* casse tempus terere, Liv.

casses, ium (in sing. *Abl.* casse, Ov.), *m. plu. a hunting-net, snare, toils* (poet.): decidere in casses, Ov. Meton.: *a spider's web:* Virg. Fig.: *snares, plots:* Ov.

cassia, v. casia.

cassida, ae, v. cassis.

cassis, ĭdis (cassida, ae, Virg.), *f. a helmet* (prop. *of metal*, while galea was of leather): Caes. Sometimes = galea: Ov. [For *skad-tis*, a covering; v. casa.]

cassis, is, v. casses.

casso, v. caso.

cassus, a, um, *adj. empty* (mostly poet.): nux, Hor. **II.** With *Abl.* or (rarely) *Gen.: devoid of, deprived of* (poet.): lumine, *deprived of life, dead*, Virg.: cassus luminis ensis, Cic. poet. **III.** Fig.: *vain, empty, worthless, fruitless:* formido, *groundless*, Lucr. Phr.: cassa memorare, *to talk idly*, Pl. In cassum, or in one word incassum, *adv. in vain, uselessly, to no purpose:* incassum frustraque, Lucr.: vana incassum jactare tela, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

castănea, ae, *f.* = κάστανον, *the chestnut-tree:* Plin. **II.** *a chestnut:* Virg. (Hence Fr. *châtaigne*.)

castē, *adv. purely, without stain, uprightly:* caste et integre vivere, Cic. **II.** *chastely, modestly:* id. **III.** *piously, devoutly:* id.

castellānus, a, um, *adj.* [castellum] *pertaining to a castle* or *fortress:* triumphus, *for the capture of a castle*, Cic. **II.** Subst.: castellani, orum, *m. plu. the occupants of a castle, the garrison:* Sall.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *châtelain*.)

castellātim, *adv.* [id.] *castle-wise:* dissipati, *scattered about in different fortresses*, Liv.

castellum, i, *n. dim.* [castrum] *a castle, fort, strong-hold, fortified dwelling*, Caes.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *shelter, defence, refuge:* castellum omnium scelerum, Liv. (Hence Fr. *château*, and Old Fr. *châtel*, as in *Neufchâtel*.)

castērĭa, ae, *f. a part of a ship, where the rowers used to rest:* Pl.

castīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [castigo] *deserving punishment:* Pl.

castīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a correcting, chastising, punishment; reproof*, etc.: omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. In *plu.:* Liv.

castīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who corrects* or *chastises, a corrector, reprover:* minorum, Hor.

castīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [castigo] *confined, compressed.* **II.** *Adj.: small, slender, delicate:* pectus, Ov.

castīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to make clean, to cleanse:* hence, *to correct, chastise, punish, with a view to amendment; reprove, censure* (v. punire): castigare pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic.: Pompeius segniores castigat, Caes.: servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo, *pinches with scanty measure*, Juv. **II.** *to correct an error, to set right, mend:* carmen, Hor. **III.** *to hold in check, to rein in, to restrain* (rare): equum tenacem non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. [From *casto-*, stem of castus, and *ag*, root of ago; cf. fatigo.] (Hence Fr. *châtier.*)

castĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [castus] *purity, chastity, abstinence* (esp. of the ministers of religion: rare): per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum, Cic.: decem dierum castimonia, Liv. **II.** *purity of morals, morality*, in gen.: Cic.

castĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *chastity, purity of body:* ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic.

castor, ŏris, *m.* = κάστωρ, *a castor, beaver:* pure Lat. fiber: *Acc.* castora, Juv.

castŏrĕum, i, *n.* [castor] = καστόριον, *the aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver; castor.* In *plur.:* Virg.

castra, orum, v. castrum.

castrensis, e, *adj.* [castra] *pertaining to the camp:* castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic.

castro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut, castrate:* castrari mares vetuit, Suet.

castrum, i, *n.* In sing.: *any fortified place, a castle, fort, fortress* (rare for castellum): Nep.: Liv. More usual as *nom. prop.:* e. g. Castrum Truentinum, Pomp. in Cic. **II.** In plur.: castra, orum, *n. a military camp, an encampment* (for an account of its construction, *etc.*, v. Smith's Ant. 73 *sq.*): nos ad portas castra habemus, Cic.: ponere, *to pitch*, Caes.: munire, id.: communire, Liv.: habere castra, *to encamp*, Caes.: castra movere, *to break up*, id.: castra stativa, *a permanent camp*, Cic.: aestiva, *summer camp*, Suet.: hiberna, *winter-quarters*, Liv.: navalia, *a naval station*, Caes.: nautica (*the same*), Nep.: castra Praetorianorum, *the barracks of the Praetorians in the suburbs of Rome*, Suet.: Tac. As *nom. prop.* like castrum, Castra Cornelia, or Corneliana, *etc.*, Caes. **2.** Meton.: *a day's march:* secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv. **3.** *military service:* qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes. **4.** Fig.: of *philosophical sects* or *opposing schools:* Epicuri castra, Cic. [For *skad-trum*, a covering, defence; v. casa.]

castus, a, um, *adj.* Lit.: *clean:* in gen., *morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless*, etc.: decet nos esse a culpa castas, Pl.: populus frugi castusque verecundusque, *an audience temperate, uncorrupted, modest*, Hor. Of things: res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic.: vita, id.: animus, id.: signa, *signs, indications of innocence*, Ov. **II.** *pure in body, chaste, continent:* Minerva, Hor. Of inanimate things: Veneris connubia, Lucr.: vultus, Ov. **III.** *pious, religious, holy, sacred:* ego qui castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic. Of inanimate things: haud satis castum donum deo, id. [For *kad-tus* cf. Gr. καθαρός.] (Hence Fr. *chaste.*)

căsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [casa] *a little cottage* or *hut, a small house:* Juv.

cāsus, ūs, *m.* [cado] *a falling:* nivis, Liv. In *plur.*, Lucr. **2.** *a fall, an overthrow*, id. **3.** Fig.: *a moral fall, a false step, an error*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *the end* (as applied to time): extremae sub casum hiemis, Virg. **2.** *that which happens unexpectedly, an event, accident, chance, emergency:* hic quantum in bello fortuna possit, et quantos afferat casus, cognosci potuit, Caes.: itur ad casum tabulae, *to the hazard table*, Juv. Hence casus is used in the sense of *danger, peril:* quae res magnum habet casum, Cic.: tendunt in quemcunque casum, *brave every danger*, Liv. In *Abl.* adverbially: *by chance, by accident:* sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. **3.** *an occasion, opportunity:* praeclari facinoris casum dare, Sall. **4.** *an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap:* meum illum casum tam horribilem, Cic. Euphemist. for *death:* Gracchorum casus, id. **5.** Casus is sometimes used by Caesar in a sense apparently equivalent to our *state, condition* (usually a *bad* one): sibi praestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a P. R. pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfici, id. **III.** Gramm. *t. t.: a case:* casus rectus, *the nominative*, Cic.: obliqui, Quint.

cătăgēlāsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* = καταγελάσιμος, *serving for ridicule; a banterer, jeerer:* a pun on the name of the parasite Gelasimus, Pl.

cătăgrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = κατάγραφος, *painted, coloured:* Cat.

cătămītus, i, *m. an effeminate person, catamite:* Cic.

cătăphractēs, ae, *m.* = καταφρακτής, *a coat of scale-armour:* Tac.

cătăphractus, a, um, *adj.* = κατάφρακτος, *mailed, mail-clad* (pure Latin, loricatus): Liv.

cătăplus, i, *m.* = κατάπλους, *the arrival of a ship:* hence Meton.: *a ship* or *fleet that arrives:* Cic.

cătăpulta, ae, *f.* = ὁ καταπέλτης, *an engine of war for throwing arrows, lances*, etc., *a catapult* (v. Smith's Ant. 381): Liv. Meton.: *a missile:* Pl.

cătăpultārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [catapulta] *pertaining to a catapult, thrown by it:* catapultarium pilum, Pl.

cătăracta (also catarracta), ae, *f.* and **cătăractēs** (catarr-) ae, *m.* = ὁ καταῤῥάκτης or καταράκτης: *a waterfall:* esp. *that of the Nile:* novissimo catarracte, Plin. **II.** *a portcullis:* Liv.

cătăractrĭa, ae, *f. a word coined to designate a kind of spice:* Pl.

cătasta, ae, *f.* [κατάστασις] *a stage on which slaves were exposed for sale:* Tib.

cătē, *adv. wisely, sagaciously: skilfully, dexterously:* Pl.

cătēja, ae, *f.* [a Germ. word] *a kind of missile weapon:* Virg.

(1) **cătella**, ae, *f. dim.* [catulus] *a little* or *young bitch:* Juv.

(2) **cătella**, ae, *f. dim.* [catena] *a little chain:* Liv.: Hor.

(1) **cătellus**, i, *m. dim.* [catulus] *a little dog, puppy, whelp:* As a term of endearment: Hor.

(2) **cătellus**, i, *m. dim.* (for the more common form catella) [catena] *a small chain:* Pl. (Hence Fr. *cadeau.*)

cătēna, ae, *f. a chain, a fetter:* in catenas conjicere, Caes.: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. Fig.: sera domitus catena, *brought into tardy subjection*, Hor. **II.** *a series of things connected together, a chain* (poet.): Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *a barrier, restraint, bond:* Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *chaine.*)

cătēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [cateno] *bound with a chain, fettered:* Fig.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, *connected as by a chain*, Quint.

cătērva, ae, *f. a crowd, a band of men:* Postumius obviam cum bene magna caterva sua venit, Cic.: juvenum, Hor. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a body of soldiers, a troop, company;* esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions: ne virilis cultus in Lycias proriperet catervas, Hor. **III.** *a company* or *troop of actors* (usu. grex): Pl. **IV.** Of the lower animals (very rare): pecudum, *a herd*, Lucr.: avium, *a flock*, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

cătervārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caterva] *pertaining to a crowd* or *troop:* catervarii pugiles, *fighting in bands*, Suet.

cătervātim, *adv.* [id.] *in companies, in troops:* Liv.: Virg.

căthĕdra, ae, *f.* = καθέδρα, *a chair;* esp. *one furnished with cushions and supports, an arm-chair, easy-chair:* discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras, Hor.: also, *a sedan-chair:* Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 76). Hence meton.: cathedrae molles, *effeminate women*, id. **II.** *a teacher's* or *professor's chair:* id. (Hence Fr. *chaire.*)

cătillo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [catillus] *to lick a plate:* Pl.

cătīnus, i, *m.* [Varr. compares Sicilian κάτινον] *a deep vessel for serving up* or *cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot:* Hor.

cătōnĭum, ii, *n.* [κάτω] *the lower world:* Cic. (humorously).

cătŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [prob. from an obsol. catus, *dog*] *a young dog, a puppy:* omnia in perfectis esse meliora, ut in

equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic. **II.** In gen.: *the young of wild beasts, a whelp:* catulos ferae celent, Hor.

cătus, a, um, *adj.* [Sabine = acutus, acc. to Varr.] *clear-sounding, shrill:* Enn. in Varr. **II.** *sharp,* of the intellect: in a good sense: *knowing, keen, shrewd, sagacious, wise:* prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic.: Mercuri, qui catus, *skilful,* Hor. Constr. with *Inf.:* jaculari, id. **2.** In a bad sense: *sly, crafty, cunning:* cata est et callida, Pl.

cauda (less correctly coda, like codex, plostrum), ae, *f.*, *the tail of animals:* cauda pavoni donata a natura ad ornatum, Cic. Proverb.: caudam jactare popello, *to flatter, fawn upon,* Pers.: caudam trahere, *to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be an object of derision,* Hor. Humorously: *the end of Verres' name,* alluding also to the tail of a boar, Cic. (Hence Ital. *coda;* Fr. *queue.*)

caudĕus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. instead of caudiceus, from caudex] *of wood, wooden:* caudea cistella, Pl.

caudex (**cōdex**), icis, *m.* (rare), *the trunk of a tree, the stock, stem:* quin et caudicibus sectis, truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, Virg. **2.** *the block of wood to which criminals were bound for punishment:* codex, Pl. **3.** A term of reproach: *block, dolt, blockhead:* caudex, Ter. **II.** *A ledger* (disting. from adversaria, q. v.): Cic.

caudĭcālis, e, *adj.* [caudex] *pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood:* provincia (humorously), *the employment of wood-splitting,* Pl.

caulae, arum, *f. plu.* [from root of cavus, v. caulis] *an opening, hole, passage:* per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. **II.** *a sheep-fold* or *cote:* Virg.

caulis, is, *m.* [from root of cavus: cf. Gr. καυλός] *the stalk* or *stem of a plant:* dictamni, Virg.: Plin. **2.** Esp. *a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage:* Cic.: Hor. (Hence Ital. *cavolo;* Fr. *chou.*)

caupo, ōnis, *m. a chapman, petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper:* Pl.: Cic.: Hor. [Cogn. with κάπηλος. Goth. *kaupôn,* O. H. G. *koufan* (N. H. G. *kaufen*) were perh. borrowed from the Latin.]

caupōna, ae, *f.* [caupo] *a female shopkeeper, a landlady, hostess:* App. **II.** *a retail shop, an inn, tavern:* Cic.

caupōnius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a shop* or *tavern:* cauponius puer, *a shop-* or *tavern-boy, waiter,* Pl.

caupōnor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to traffic* or *trade in anything, vend:* non caponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, *not making a traffic of war, but waging war in earnest,* Enn. in Cic.

caupōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caupona] *a small inn* or *tavern:* Cic.

caurus (less correctly cōrus), i, *m. the north-west wind:* Caes.

causa (caussa), ae, *f. a cause; reason, purpose, motive, inducement; source, origin;* also, in gen., *an occasion, opportunity:* causa ea est, quae id efficit, cujus est causa, Cic.: hanc nactus appellationis causam, Caes.: causa cur, *reason why,* Cic.: felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas, *grounds of things,* Virg. Poet. with *Inf.:* causa consurgere in arma, Virg. In a pregnant signif. = justa causa, *good reason, just cause:* meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum, Cic.: sine causa, *with no proper reason,* id. **2.** causa, in *Abl.* with *Gen.* of subs. or *Abl.* of pronominal adj. (commonly put after the noun): *on account of, for the sake of:* voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, id.: vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, id.: emolumenti tui causa, *with an eye to your own advantage,* id. **II.** *a feigned cause, a pretext, pretence:* tumultus causa fuit, *pretext for the rebellion,* Liv.: so, per causam, *under the pretext:* per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, Caes. Also, *an apology, excuse:* causam accipere, *to admit,* Cic. Hence, nullam *or* non causam dicere, quin, *to make no objection, allege nothing,* etc.: non causam dico quin, quod meritus sit, ferat, Ter. **III.** In gen.: *the question at issue, the groundwork of a rhetorical representation; matter, subject:* Cic.: Quint.: causae genus, *the class or head to which a case is to be referred,* Juv. **IV.** In law: *a cause, judicial process, suit:* causae privatae, Cic.: publicae, id.: causa cadere, *to lose an action,* id.: causam dicere, *to plead a cause,* Liv.: causam cognoscere, *to examine into* (as a judge), Caes. Hence, *interest, profit, advantage:* omnis familiae causa, Pl. **V.** *a political party, faction:* condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, Cic. Hence, **VI.** *a relation of friendship, connection:* explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, id. **2.** In gen.: *a condition, state, relation, position, case:* in eadem causa fuerunt Usipetes, Caes. **3.** *a business undertaken for any one, a commission, charge:* cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. [Most prob. from same root as caveo, q. v.] (Hence Ital. *cosa;* Fr. *chose.*)

causārĭus, a, um, *adj. sick, diseased;* corpus, Sen.: Plin. **II.** Milit. *t. t. discharged on account of ill health, invalid:* tertius exercitus ex causariis senioribusque scribatur, Liv.

causĭa, ae, *f.* = καυσία, *a white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun:* Pl.

causĭdĭcus, i, *m.* [causa and dic, v. dico] *a pleader, advocate* (in a court of law merely; hence opp. to orator in its extended sense, and often contemptuously): Cic.: nec causidicus nec praeco loquatur, Juv.

causĭfĭcor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [causa facio] (v. rare) *to allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend* Pl.

causor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [causa] *to conduct a law-suit, to plead, defend,* etc. Fig.: *to discuss* or *debate a question:* Lucr. **II.** *to give a reason, to allege as an excuse, to urge as a pretext, to plead:* negotia, Tac.: Hor. *Absol.:* causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. With *a clause:* causando, corrumpi equos inclusos in insula, Liv.: causatus consulere velle, *under the pretence of,* id.

caussa, v. causa.

causŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [causa] *a petty law-suit:* Cic.

cautē, *adv. cautiously, carefully* iter caute diligenterque facere, Caes. **II.** *with security:* aliter nec caute nec jure fieri potest, Cic.

cautēla, ae, *f.* [cautus, caveo] *precaution:* Pl.

cautes (cautis, Prud.), is, *f. a rough, pointed rock:* Caes. As a symbol of insensibility: Ov.

cautim, *adv.* [cautus, caveo] *cautiously, warily* = caute (rare): Ter.

cautĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caveo] *wariness, heedfulness, precaution, circumspection,* Cic.: mihi cautio est=cavendum est, *I must beware* (colloquial): hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, Ter.: mea cautio est, *I must see to it,* Cic.: res cautiones habet, *the matter requires caution,* id.: also, *admits of precaution:* quae cautionem non habebunt, de iis non ita valde laboro, id. **II.** In law: *a security, bond, warranty, bail:* vestrae cautiones infirmae sunt, id. Fig.: *an oral warranty, pledge:* id.

cautor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who is on his guard:* Pl. **II.** *a surety:* Cic.

cautus, a, um, *Part.* [caveo]. **II.** *Adj.: wary, heedful, cautious, provident:* parum cauti providique, Cic. Of things: cautissima senectus, Tac. **2.** In a bad sense: *sly, artful, cunning:* vulpes, Hor.: uxor, Juv. **III.** *Pass.: made safe, secured:* quo mulieri esset res cautior, curavit ut . . ., Cic. **2.** Fig.: *safe, secure* (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior, *to err on the safe side,* id.

căvātus, a, um, *Part.,* v. cavo.

căvĕa, ae, *f.* (*Gen.* caveāī, Lucr.) [cavus] *an excavated place, a cavity:* Plin. **II.** *an enclosure for animals; a stall, cage, den, coop, bee-hive,* etc.: avis inclusa in cavea, Cic. **III.** *the audience-part of a theatre:* cavea ima (*the seats of the nobility*), media and summa (*the seats of the lower classes*): prima (=ima), ultima (=summa), id. Meton.: *a theatre:* id. (Hence Ital. *gaggia, gabbia;* Fr. *cage.*)

căvĕo, cāvi, cautum (*imper.* regul. cāvĕ; but also cāvĕ, Hor.), 2. *v. n. to be on one's guard, to take care, beware, guard against. Absol.:* non fuisse

difficile cavere, Caes.: cave, *beware!* Hor. **2.** With *ab, to be on one's guard against*: ille Pompeium monebat, ut a me ipso caveret, Cic. Also with *simple Abl.* (not class.): malo, Pl. **3.** With *ne: to take heed lest, to guard against*: ne qua populus laboret nimium cavere, *be too solicitous lest*, Hor.: caves, ne videat aliquis, *that no one sees*, Ter. Also with *Subj.* without *ne* (only in *Imper.*), *take care not to*: ignoscas, Cic. **4.** With *ut: to take care that*: caveamus, ut ea moderata sint, id. **5.** With *Acc.: to beware of*: vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. Hence in *Pass.*: cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, Cic.: ne quid eis noceatur a Caesare cavetur, Caes. And with objective *Inf.*: Sall. **6.** cavere cum aliquo=ab aliquo (rare): Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, *with you, I must be on my guard*, Pl. **II.** Legal *t. t.*: *to look after the legal* or *pecuniary interests of any one* (with *dat.*): tu ceteris cavere didicisti, Cic. **2.** *to give security, to stand security for*: civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Caes. **3.** *to get security*: ab aliquo, Cic. **4.** *to stipulate*: quum caveretur utrorumque sociis, *when stipulations were made in favour of the allies of both*, Liv.: also foll. by de, id. **5.** *to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will*, etc.: cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne plures essent, Cic.: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, id. **III.** cavere alicui, *to protect, be kind to, have a care for*: melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse aliis solet, id. [The root is *scav*, initial *s* having been lost; cf. Goth. *us-skav-jan*, to be circumspect, O. H. G. *scawôn*, N. H. G. *schauen*.]

căverna, ae, *f.* [cavus] *a cave, cavern, grotto, hole*: magna vis terrae cavernis continetur caloris, Cic.: caverna navium, *the hold of ships*, id.: caeli, *the vault*, Lucr.

căvilla, ae, *f. dim. a jest* (very rare): aufer cavillam, *no jesting!* Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

căvillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cavillor] *a quibbling, wrangling*: inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio de provincia fuit, Liv.: juris, *a legal quibble*, Quint. **II.** *raillery, jesting*: acerba, *a cutting jest*, Suet. But acc. to Cic., the proper sense of cavillatio is *humour, raillery*, rather than *wit* (Or. 2, 54, 118).

căvillātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a jester; caviller*: facetus, Pl.: Cic.

căvillātrix, īcis, *fem. adj.* [id.] *sophistical*: Quint.

căvillor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [cavilla] *to make captious objections, to cavil at*: Liv. **II.** *to jest, joke, chaff, banter*, etc.: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, Cic. With *Acc.*: tribunos plebis, *to mock*, Liv.

căvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cavus] *to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate*: naves ex arboribus, Liv.: parmam gladio galeamque cavari cernit, *pierced through, perforated*, Ov.: tegmina tuta cavant capitum, *hollow out head-pieces* (*helmets*), i.e. *fabricate*, Virg.

căvum, i, *n.* or **cāvus**, i, *m. a hole, a hollow, a cavity*: Liv.: Hor.

căvus, a, um, *adj., hollow, hollowed, concave*: concha, Virg.: vena, Cic. Hence, *deep, deep-channelled*: flumina, Virg. [Cf. Gr. κοῖλος for κόϝ-ιλο-ς; the root is *ku*, seen in κύαρ, κύτος.]

cē, an inseparable demonstrative particle [cf. ci-s, ci-tra and Gr. ἐ-κεῖ.] Ce is appended to pronouns and adverbs, though the final *e* is often dropped. **1.** To pronouns: hence the forms hi-c, illi-c, isti-c: sometimes the ce is doubled, e. g. hancce, hacce, istaecce. When ce is doubled and followed by *ne*, it becomes *ci*, as in hiccine, isticcine, illiccine. **2.** The adverbs hic, huc, hac, hinc, illuc, illinc, illac, istinc, *etc.* which already have the particle ce, are strengthened by its reduplication, as hicce, hucce, hincce, illicce: so sic and sicce. Ce occurs also in nunc, tunc, from num and tum.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go, move, walk* (in this sense rare and poet. for incedo): Pl. Fig.: nitidus qua quisque per ora cederet, Hor. **II.** Fig.: like ire: *to come to something, to have some result, to turn out, to work*: and, acc. to the adverbs with which it is joined, *to succeed, to fail*, etc.: prospere, Sall.: bene, Hor.: male, Ov. **2.** cedere pro aliqua re: *to go for something* (as of equal value), *to be the price of*: epulae et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, Tac. **III.** *to go away, to withdraw, depart, retire*: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic.: horae quidem cedunt, et dies, et menses, et anni, *pass away*, id. Followed by *abl.*, with or without a prep.: cedere e vita, *to die*, id.: cedere memoria, *to be forgotten*, Liv.: non cessit fiducia Turno, *did not desert*, Virg. **2.** Milit. *t. t.*: cedere de oppidis, *to abandon*, Cic.: ex loco, *to yield or give up a post*, Liv. **3.** Mercant. *t. t.*: cedere foro, *to withdraw from the exchange, to stop payment, become bankrupt*, Juv. **4.** Legal *t. t.*: bonis or possessionibus (alicui cedere), *to relinquish in favour of another, make over*: alicui hortorum possessione cedere, Cic. **IV.** In gen. *to yield, give place to, submit*; with *Dat.* or *absol.*: quacumque movemur, (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, id.: Di, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, *i.e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy*, Ov.: malis, Virg. **2.** *to yield to in rank, excellence*, etc.; *give way to, comply with*: cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. Pass. impers.: ut non multum Graecis cederetur, Cic. **3.** As a military term: *to give way before the enemy, to lose ground, retire, retreat* (freq. in Cæsar): consulto cedere, *to make a feigned retreat*, Caes.: cedere campis, *to quit the plains*, Hor. **V.** Active: with *Acc.* of Direct obj. (rare except in case of *neut. pron. etc.*), and *Dat.: to concede, give up, yield*: aliquid cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.: cedere currum ei, Liv. **VI.** With *Dat.* or *in* and *Acc.: to fall to one's lot* or *share, accrue*: ut is quaestus huic cederet, Cic.: alicui in usum, Hor.: praedae alia militum cessere, *fell to* (*became*) *the spoil of the soldiers*, Liv. **VII.** With *in* and *Acc.* (like abire): *to be changed* or *to pass into, to become*: poena in vicem fidei cesserat, id.: cedere in unum, *to become*, or *be, of one opinion*: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. [Cf. ἐ-κε-κήδ-ει (=ὑπεχώρει, Hesych.) and Hom. κε-κάδ-οντο (=ἐχάσαντο); and perh. *cado.*]

cĕdŏ, [prob. from *ce, da*, give here; *ce* being demonstr. pronoun-stem in hi-ce, ci-tra, etc.] old Imper. form, whose contr. plur. is cette: equivalent to da or dic: *give, tell*: freq. a mere exclamation, *pray!* or to bespeak attention: *give*: cedo altera, *hand me another* (rod), Tac.: cedo aquam manibus, *give water!* Pl.: senem, *bring hither the old man*, Ter. **II.** *tell, let us hear*: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, Cic.: cedo, si conata peregit? Juv. In Ter.: cedodum. **III.** To call attention, *behold!* cedo mihi leges Atinias, Cic.

cēdrus, i, *f.*=κέδρος, *the cedar*: of which there are two kinds, a species of cypress, of which the wood has an aromatic scent, and the cedar of Lebanon, a timber tree of the pine tribe: Plin. **II.** Meton. and poet.: *cedar-oil*: carmina linenda cedro, *i. e. worthy of immortality*, Hor. (Hence It. *cedrato*, and, from it, Fr. *cédrat.*)

cēlātum, i, *n.* [celo] *a secret*: Pl.

cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj.* (*masc.* celebris, Tac.) *crowded*. Of places: *much frequented* or *resorted to, populous* (opp. to desertus): loci culti an inculti, celebres an deserti, Cic.: celebri urbe et copiosa, id. **II.** *honoured by a great assembly*, etc.; *renowned, distinguished, famous*: with *Abl.*: celeber dies omni caerimoniarum genere, Liv.: Tiresias fama, Ov. Absol.: dies celeberrimi laetissimique, *most festive*, Cic.: Diana, Hor. **III.** *often* or *quickly repeated*: celeberrima verba, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

cĕlĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [celebro] *a numerous assemblage, concourse*: hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. **II.** *a festal celebration, a festival*: celebratio ludorum, id.: annua, Tac.

cĕlĕbrātus, a, um, *adj. Part.* [celebro]. **II.** *Adj.: customary, usual, frequent*: tritum atque celebratum, Cic. **2.** *solemn, festive, brilliant*: dies celebratior, Ov. **3.** *known, celebrated, famous*: Tac.

cĕlĕbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celeber] *a multitude, a numerous concourse* (opp. to solitudo): in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum, Cic. **II.** *a festal celebration, a solemnity*: supremi diei,

a solemn funeral, id. **III.** *fame, renown, celebrity:* celebritas sermonis hominum, id.

cĕlĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fill:* ripas carmine, Ov. **2.** *to go in great numbers* or *often to, to frequent:* celebrare deum delubra festis diebus, Lucr.: quanto celebretur sportula fumo, *how the crowded sportula smokes*, Juv. **3.** *to act along with others; to do frequently, to practise often, exercise, repeat:* ad eas artes celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic.: celebratum genus mortis, *a kind of death suffered by many*, Tac.: popularem potestatem celebrabant, *were exercising*, Liv.: celebrare seria et jocos cum aliquo, id. **II.** *to celebrate, solemnize:* celebrare festos dies, Cic.: nuptias, Liv. **III.** *to honour, praise, celebrate:* domestica facta, Hor.: memoriam, Tac.: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, Cic. **IV.** In gen. *to make something known, to publish abroad:* qua re celebrata, id.

cĕler, ĕris, e, *swift, fleet, quick, speedy* (opp. to tardus): face te propere celerem, Pl.: sagitta, Hor.: Deae, Ov. With *Inf.* (poet.): celerem sequi Ajacem, *swift in pursuit*, Hor. **II.** Of mental and abstract things: motus, Caes.: receptus, id.: oratio celeris et concitata, *rapid, hurried*, Cic. **2.** In bad sense, *rash, hasty, precipitate:* consilia, Liv.: fata celerrima, Virg. [Cf. Lat. celox, and Gr. κέλης; prob. cogn. with κέλλω, ὀ-κέλλω, *to drive*.]

cĕlĕrĕ, *adv. quickly:* Pl.

cĕlĕres, um, *m. plu. the body guard of the Roman kings, consisting of 300 armed men, serving on horseback* (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): Cic.: tribunus celerum, Liv.

cĕlĕrĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [celer pes] *swift-footed* (v. rare): Cic.

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celer] *swiftness, quickness, speed* (opp. to tarditas): velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, Cic.: peditum, Caes.: veneni, *the quick effect*, Cic. In *plu.:* cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, id. **II.** Of intellectual and abstract things: animorum, id.

cĕlĕrĭter, *adv. quickly, speedily:* librum tibi celeriter mittam, Cic.

cĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [celer]. Act.: *to quicken, hasten, accelerate:* fugam in silvas, Virg. **II.** Neutr.: *to hasten, make haste, be quick:* circum celerantibus auris, Lucr.

cella, ae, *f. a store-room, a place for depositing grain* or *fruits, a granary, stall*, etc.: Cic.: apium, *bee-cells*, Virg. Hence dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, *to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for the kitchen:* Cic. **II.** *a mean apartment, closet, hut, cot*, etc.: Ter.: esp. of slaves, Cic. **III.** *the part of a temple in which the image of the god stood, the shrine:* Liv. [Cf. Gr. καλία.]

cellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cella] *pertaining to a store-room:* sagina, Pl. Subst.: cellarius, ii, *m., one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler:* id.

cellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small store-room*, or *apartment:* Ter.

cēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hide, to keep secret, to conceal.* With a double Acc., *to keep in ignorance of*, or *in the dark about:* non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, Cic. **2.** With one *Acc.* omitted: sometimes that of the object: nec venditor celare emtores debuisse, *to conceal from the buyer*, Cic.: of the person: celem tam insperatum gaudium? Ter. **3.** Rarely, with *de* and *Abl.* instead of one *Acc.:* de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? Cic. *Absol.* hoc celandi genus, id. **II.** Pass. with *Acc.* of object: nosne hoc celatos tam diu, *have we so long been kept in the dark about this?* Ter. **2.** With *Acc.* omitted: celabar, excludebar, Cic. **3.** More freq. with *de* and *Abl.:* credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id. **4.** The *thing* as subject, without *Acc.:* quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Pl.: amor celatus, Ter. **5.** Rarely, with *Dat.* of person: Nep. **III.** Of persons: *to hide, to put in a place of concealment:* plerosque hi qui receperant celant, Caes.: silvis genitor celarat Halesum, Virg. Pass.: diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. [Cf. Gr. καλ-ύπτω; Lat. *oc-cul-o, cla-m*; O. H. G. *hël-an*.]

cĕlox, ōcis, *m.* and *f.* [of the same root as celer] *a swift-sailing ship, cutter, yacht:* piratici celoces et lembi, Liv.: publica, *a packet-boat*, Pl. **II.** Adj. *swift, quick*, but with reference to the first signif.: obsecro, operam celocem hanc mihi, ne corbitam date, id.

celsus, a, um, *adj. high, upright, lofty, tall:* (celsus, high, *comparatively;* altus, high *absolutely*). Physically: (Deus homines) celsos et erectos constituit, *tall and of an upright posture*, Cic.: turres, Hor. **II.** Morally: in good sense: *lofty, elevated:* celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic. Also of *rank* or *station:* celsissima sedes dignitatis, *exalted*, id. **2.** In bad sense (rare): *haughty, proud:* haec jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, *setting oneself up*, id. [From the root which appears in *antecello, excello, collis*, etc.: v. antecello.]

cēna (less correctly, coena and caena), ae, *f. the principal meal of the Romans; dinner, supper* (v. Smith's Ant. 96 *seq.*): cenae caput, *the principal dish at the feast*, Cic.: cena prior, i. e. *a previous invitation*, Hor.: terrestris, *of vegetables*, Pl.: ducere, *to prolong*, Hor.: cenam condicere alicui, *to engage oneself to any one as a guest*, Suet.: inter cenam, *at table*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *a dish, course*, at dinner: Mart. 2. *a company at table:* ingens cena sedet, Juv. [The O. L. form is *ces-na*, (for *sced-na*), Sab. *sces-na* cf. Skr. *khád* (from orig. *skad*), to eat.]

cēnācŭlum (coen- and caen-), i, *n.* [cena] orig. *a dining-room*, usu. in an upper story; hence, *an upper story, an upper room, a garret:* (Hispalae) cenaculum super aedes datum est Liv. Of the lodgings of the poor: rarus venit in cenacula miles, *seldom comes to rob the garrets*, Juv. Fig., like ὑπερῷον: in superiore qui habito cenaculo (of Jupiter), Pl.

cēnātĭcus (caen- and coen.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dinner* (v rare): Pl.

cēnātĭo (coen- and caen-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dining-room:* Juv.

cēnātus (coen- and caen-), a, um, *Part.* [ceno] *that has taken food, having dined:* cur te cenatum noluerit occidere, Cic. **II.** Of time: *spent in feasting:* cenatae noctes, Pl.

cēnĭto, (coen- and caen-), 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to be accustomed to dine* (rare): si foris cenitarem, Cic.

cēno (coen- and caen-), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cena]. Neutr.: *to take a meal, dine, eat:* cenavi modo, Pl. **II.** Act.: with *Acc.* (poet. or post-Aug.): *to make a meal of, to eat, dine upon:* aves, Hor. Fig.: magnum malum, Pl. (See also cenatus.)

censĕo, ui, censum, 2. *v. a.* Lit. *to count, reckon:* so perhaps, accepta dico: expensa ne qui censeat, Pl.: hence, **II.** Polit. *t. t.: to take account of the names and property of Roman citizens* (the office of the censors), *to take the census; to tax, rate, assess:* censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic.: esse censui censendo, *to become a fit subject for the censor's list:* illud quaero, sintne ista praedia censui censendo, id.: capite censi, *rated at so much per head* (= the lowest class of citizens), Gell. **2.** *to give an account* or *return of one's property* (also as *depon.* censeor, census): censendi causa, *for the purpose of giving in the account of one's property*, Cic. **III.** Fig., in gen.: *to estimate, esteem, value:* in quo censendum nil, nisi dantis amor, Ov.: longo sanguine censeri, *to be valued at the worth of an ancient ancestry*, Juv. **IV.** *to deem, think, hold, judge, be of opinion:* quid censetis, nullasne insidias pertimescendas? Cic. **2.** Colloquially, to express assent: *Pl.* quid, patri etiam gratulabor? *Tr.* Censeo, Pl. **V.** Of public assemblies, councils of war, etc.: *to express an opinion either by words* or *by voting: to state as one's opinion, vote* (with *Acc.* and *Inf.* or with *Subj.*): captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.: plerique censebant, ut noctu iter facerent, Caes.: relinquendane haec censetis? Liv. With ellipsis: pars deditionem, pars eruptionem censebant (*sc.* faciendam), id. **VI.** Of the Senate: *to*

express an opinion, vote: ad unum omnes jungendum foedus cum Lucanis censent, Liv.: mitiora censuit obtinuitque, *proposed and carried a mitigated sentence*, Tac. **2.** (like jubere of the populus): *to decree, resolve, ordain:* quae Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv. With *Dat.* and *Acc.:* bellum Samnitibus et Patres censuerunt et populus jussit, *decided on war with*, id.: vestem principi triumphalem, utque ovans urbem iniret, censuere, *voted to him*, Tac. Fig.: of a domestic council, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

censĭo, ōnis, *f.* [censeo] *an estimating, taxing, rating, assessing:* Pl.

censor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a censor, the title of two Roman magistrates, who presided over the rating of the citizens, watched over their morals, and performed other functions:* Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. *s. v.*) **II.** Fig.: *a rigid judge of morals, a censurer, critic:* pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic.

censōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [censor] *pertaining to the censors:* tabulae, *the lists of the censors*, Cic.: lex, *a contract for leasing buildings*, id.: *for the public revenues*, id.: sometimes, also, *the orders*, or *decisions of the censors* (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, *etc.*), id.: nota, *the mark or brand of a censor*, Liv.: opus, *a fault* or *crime punished by the censors*, Cic.: censorius homo, *one who had been censor*, id. **II.** Fig.: *rigid, severe:* gravitas, id.

censūra, ae, *f.* [censeo] *the office of censor, censorship:* Liv.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *judgment, criticism*, in gen.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, *our judgment spares the raven and persecutes the dove*, Juv.

census, a, um, *Part.* [censeo].

census, ūs, *m.* [v. censeo] *a registering and rating of Roman citizens, their property*, etc., *a census:* censum habere, Cic.: agere, Liv.: censu prohibere, *to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens*, Cic.: censu excludere, Liv. Fig.: censum habere, *to take an account*, Caes. **II.** Meton.: *the register of the census, the censors' lists:* Cic. **2.** *the sum assessed:* senatorum, *senatorian fortune*, Suet.: equester, *equestrian fortune*, id. **3.** *wealth, property, possessions*, in gen.: homo egens, sine censu, Cic.: ars illi sua census erat, Ov.: immodici census, *of unlimited income*, Juv.: privatus illis census erat brevis, *their private income was scanty*, Hor.

centaurēum or **-ĭon,** i, *n.* = κενταύρειον and κενταύριον, *the herb centaury:* Virg.

centaurēus, a, um, *adj.* [centaurus] *pertaining to a Centaur:* rixa, Hor.

centaurĭon, ii, v. centaureum.

Centaurŏmăchĭa, ae, *f. the name of a fictitious country:* Pl.

Centaurus, i, *m.* Κένταυρος, *the Centaur, a constellation in the southern hemisphere:* Cic.

centēnārĭus, a, um, *adj. relating to the number* 100: numerus, Varr.: Plin.

centēni, ae, a (in sing. Virg.), *num. distrib.* [centum] *a hundred each, a hundred:* Cic.

centēsĭma, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *the hundredth part*, as a tax, a percentage: centesima rerum venalium, 1 *per cent. on*, Tac. Of interest, 1 per cent. monthly, or 12 per cent. per ann.: Cic.

centēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [centum] *the hundredth:* Cic.

centĭceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [centum caput] *hundred-headed:* belua, *i. e.* Cerberus, Hor.

centĭes (centiens), *adv.* [centum] *a hundred times:* Cic. Fig., *a great many times*, Pl.

centĭmănus, a, um, *adj.* [centum manus] *having a hundred hands:* Hor.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, *m.* [κέντρων] *thick cloth* (or *padding*) *composed of pieces sewed together, patch-work*, etc.: Cato: Juv. used in war to ward off missiles or to extinguish fires: centones insuper injecerunt, *covered* (*the woodwork*) *with padding*, Caes. Proverb.: centones sarcire alicui, *to impose upon by falsehood*, Pl.

centum, *indecl. num. a hundred:* Cic. **II.** Poet.: *an indefinitely large number:* centum clavibus servata, *secured by a hundred keys:* Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἑκατόν (= ἑν-κατον); Goth. *hund*, Eng. *hund-red.*] (Hence Fr. *cent.*)

centum-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj. a hundred-fold:* Virg.

centumpondĭum or **centŭpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [centum pondo] *a hundred pounds* (taken collectively), *a hundred pound weight:* Pl.

centumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [centum viri] *pertaining to the centumviral court*, judicium, Cic.

centum vĭri (or as one word), orum, *m. plu. a bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits:* Cic.

centuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cento] *a piece of patch-work; a party-coloured horse-cloth:* Liv.

centŭplex (centiplex), ĭcis, *adj.* [centum plico] *a hundred-fold:* Pl.

centupondium, v. centumpondium.

centŭrĭa, ae, *f.* [centum] orig. *a parcel* or *division of a hundred things of one kind:* hence, in gen., *any division.* **II.** Milit. *t. t.: a division of the legion, a century* (*of which there were* 60): Liv. **III.** *one of the* 193 *bodies into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people, a century:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. comitia): centuria praerogativa, *the century which voted first by lot*, Cic.

centŭrĭātim, *adv.* [centuria] *by centuries:* Caes.

centŭrĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [centurio] *divided into centuries*, comitia centuriata, *in which the Roman people voted according to centuries* (v. Smith's Ant. p. 105): Cic. Fig.: *well arranged:* Pl.

centŭrĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a division into centuries:* Liv. **II.** *the post of centurion:* Cic.

centŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [centuria] *to divide into centuries.* **II.** Of the army: juventutem centuriare, Liv.: Cic. **III.** Of the people in the comitia: esp. in *p. part.:* v. centuriatus.

centŭrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *the commander of a century, centurion:* Caes.: Cic.: Liv.

centŭrĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [centurio] *a review of centurions:* centurionatum inde egit, Tac.

cēnŭla (coen- and caen-), ae, *f. dim.* [cena] *a little dinner:* Cic.

cepa and **cepe,** v. caepa and caepe.

cēra, ae, *f.* [cognate with κηρός] *wax:* Cic. In plur.: referring to the cells of bees: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *a writing-tablet covered with wax.* Hence, prima cera, *the first page* or *leaf*, Hor. And of wills: Suet.: praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi, *got himself declared chief heir in the will of a childless old man:* Juv. **2.** *a wax seal:* Cic. **3.** *a waxen image of an ancestor:* Sall. (Hence Fr. *cire.*)

cērārĭa, ae, *f.* [cera] *a female maker of wax-lights:* Pl. (dub.)

cērārĭum, ii, *n. a fee for affixing a seal:* Cic.

cĕrăsus, i, *f.* = κέρασος, *the cherry-tree:* Ov. **II.** *a cherry* (= cerasum, Cels.): Prop. (Hence It. *ciriegia;* Fr. *cerise;* Eng. *cherry.*)

cērātus, a, um, *Part.* [cero].

cercŏpĭthēcus, i, *m.* = κερκοπίθηκος, *a long-tailed monkey*, venerated in some parts of India: Juv.

cercūrus, i, *m.* = κέρκουρος, *a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians:* Liv.: also, *a sea-fish*, Ov.

cerdo, ōnis, *m.* = κέρδων [κέρδος] *a hireling, day-labourer, handicraftsman:* Juv.

Cĕrĕālis, e, *adj. relating to Ceres, the goddess of corn;* hence, *relating to corn:* arma, *implements for grinding corn and preparing it for food:* Virg.

cĕrĕbellum, i, *n. dim.* [cerebrum] *a small brain:* Plin. (Hence Ital. *cervello;* Fr. *cervelle, cerveau.*)

cĕrĕbrōsus, a, um [cerebrum] *testy, choleric:* Hor.: Pl. (dub.)

cĕrĕbrum, i, *n. the brain:* Lucr.: Virg.: Cic. Poet. for *head, skull:* truncus illapsus cerebro, Hor. Regarded by some as the seat of the soul: alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *hot temper, passion:* O te, Bolane, felicem cerebri, *lucky in your choleric temper* (cf. cerebrosus), Hor. Phr.: mihi cere-

brum finditur, uritur, *my brain is splitting, is on fire (with rage)*: Pl. [Cf. Gr. κάρα, κάρη-νον; Goth. *hvairnei* (=κρανίον), O. H. G. *hirni*, brains, Scottish *harns*.]

Cĕrēs, ĕris, *f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of agriculture*: hence, meton.: *bread, corn, grain*, etc.: Virg.: Hor.

cērĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *waxen, of wax*: Cic.: effigies, Hor.: castra, *cells of wax, honeycomb*: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *wax-coloured*: pruna, *looking like wax, yellow*: id. **2.** *pliant, soft, like wax*: cerea bracchia Telephi, Hor. Fig.: *easily moved* or *moulded*; cereus in vitium flecti, id. Hence,

cērĕus, i, *m. a wax-light, wax taper*: Cic. [Hence Fr. *cierge*.]

cērīmōnĭa, v. caerimonia.

cērintha, ae, *f.*=κηρίνθη, *a plant of which bees are fond, wax-flower*: Virg.

cerĭna, ōrum, *n. wax-coloured garments*: Pl. [This sense would imply ē; but the word seems to be cĕrina, v. Epid. 2, 2, 49.]

cerno, crēvi, crētum, (orig. part. certus, *q. v.*) *3. v. a. to sift, winnow* (rare): in cribris, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to distinguish, discern; perceive, see distinctly* (only in imperf. tenses in this sense: but the perf. tenses are used in senses IV. and VI.): estne hic Hegio! si satis cerno, is hercle'st, *if I can properly make him out*, Ter.: vis magna pulveris cernebatur, Caes.: adesse eum et haec coram cernere existimate, id.: (oculi) multa cernunt subtilius, *distinguish with great accuracy*, Cic. Foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *to observe that . . .*: Sall. **III.** Transf. to intellectual objects: *to perceive, comprehend, understand*: vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur, Cic.: in voluptate spernenda virtus cernitur, *is seen in the despising of pleasure*, id.: cerno animo, *picture to myself, foresee*, id. **IV.** *to decide* (judicially) *what is contested* or *doubtful; to decree, determine* (= decernere): priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. **2.** *to decide by contending* or *fighting*: cernere ferro, Virg.: pro aris atque focis cernere, Sall. **V.** In gen.: *to decide* or *conclude upon, resolve* (rare): Pl. **VI.** Legal *t. t.*: of inheritances: *to decide to enter upon an inheritance*: Varr. Also, *to give formal notice of such decision*: Cic. Hence = adire, *actually to enter upon an inheritance*: id. Fig.: id. [Cf. Gr. κρίνω and Lat. *cri-brum*.]

cernŭus, a, um, *adj.* [cogn. with Gr. κάρα, and Lat. *cer-e-brum*] *with the face towards the earth, headlong* (rare and poet.): ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo, Virg.

cēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cera] *to cover* or *smear with wax, to wax*: esp. in *p. part.*: cerata tabella, Cic.: pennae, Hor.

cērōma, ătis, n. = κήρωμα, *an unguent for wrestlers*: Juv.

cērōmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κηρωματικός, *smeared with ceroma*: Juv.

cerrītus, a, um, *adj.* [Etym. uncertain] *having a crazed brain, frantic, mad* (rare and poet.): Hor.

certāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [certo] *a contest, struggle* (the most general term): bijugum, *chariot-race*, Virg.: pedum, *foot-race*, Ov. Gen.: of the mind, feelings, *etc.*: *rivalry, emulation*: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.: verborum linguaeque, Liv.: certamine summo, *with the greatest zeal, exertion*, Virg. And poet.: certamina ponere, certamina instituere, *to order, arrange a fight* or *contest*: prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis, Virg. **II.** *a military contest, battle, combat*: Caes.: inire certamen, Liv.: in ipso certamine, *in the heat of the battle*, id.: navale, *a naval engagement, sea-fight*, id.

certātim, *adv.* [id.] *with contest* or *struggle, emulously, earnestly, eagerly*: Cic.

certātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a contending, striving; a combat, contest*, etc.: corporum, Cic. Fig.: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, *rivalry*, id.: certatio mulctae, *a discussion concerning a penalty*, id.

certē, *adv. certainly, unquestionably, assuredly, really* (cf. certo): si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. In an affirmative answer: estne ipsus an non est? Is est, certe is est, is est profecto, Pl. It sometimes serves as an emphatic reiteration of a statement: venerat, ut opinor, haec res in judicium. Certe, *certainly, surely, no doubt*: Cic. In interrogations: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. **II.** To restrict an assertion: *yet surely, at least, at all events*: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, *or at least*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *certes*.)

certo, *adv. with certainty, for certain* (representing a thing *as an undoubted fact*; while certe points simply to *the belief of the speaker*): nihil ita exspectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.: certo scio, *I know for certain, have good reason to know*: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, id. In affirm. answers = *certe*: *Me.* Liberum ego te jussi abire? *Mes.* Certo, *yes, certainly*, Pl.

certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [cerno: for the sense, cf. cernere No. IV. *to decide a contest*] *to fight, contend*: armis cum hoste certare, Cic.: proelio, Sall.: pro salute, id. *Impers. pass.*: Bedriaci certabatur, *the battle was raging*: Tac. **II.** In gen.: *to contend, struggle, strive; emulate, vie with*: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr.: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic.: officiis inter se, id.: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to endeavour to pay interest with the produce of estates*, id.: ob hircum, *to compete for the prize of a he-goat*, Hor. *Impers. pass.*: certatum inter collegas maledictis, *there was a rivalry of abuse*: Liv. Poet.: with *Dat.* = cum (Gk. constr.): solus tibi certat Amyntas, *vies with*, Virg.: certantem uvam purpurae, *rivalling the purple dye*, Hor. Poet. in pass. signif.: certatam lito Deorum Ambraciam, *contended for*, Ov. Foll. by *Inf.* (mostly poet.): Phoebum superare canendo, Virg. **III.** *to contend at law*: ita de provocatione certatum ad populum est, *the point was debated*, Liv.: si quid se judice certes, Hor.

certus, a, um [orig. *Part.* of cerno, but usu. *adj.*], *determined, resolved, settled*: certum est, with *Dat.* = *neutr. impers. verb*: *it is determined, it is one's decision*: usu. *with Inf.*: certum est deliberatumque .... omnia dicere, *I am fully determined*, Cic.: certum atque decretum est, Liv. **II.** As *adj.* without est: with *Inf.*: certa mori, *resolved on death*, Virg. **2.** With *Gen.*: Tac. **III.** *established, settled, fixed*: concilium in diem certam indicere, Caes.: certi fines, *prescribed limits*, Hor.: certo aere, *at such and such a price*, Ov. **2.** = quidam, and our *certain*, of some certain, but not specified person or thing: esp. in *pl.*, habet certos sui studiosos, *certain persons*, Cic. **IV.** *sure, unerring, to be depended upon, trusty, faithful*, etc. Of persons: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Pl.: Apollo, Hor.: per litora certos dimittam, *trusty messengers*, Virg. **2.** Of things: animo certo et confirmato, Cic.: tua si mihi certa voluntas, *if I may rely on your compliance*, Virg.: sagitta, Hor.: agmine certo, *with unswerving course*, Virg. **V.** Of the understanding and knowledge: *certain, sure, true* (esp. freq. in *neutr.*): postremo certior res, Liv.: rumorque per barbaros manavit certior, *with increasing certainty*, id.: nihil certius ex eo auditum est, *no more definite information was gained from him*: id. So certum scire, *to know for a certainty*: Cic.: certum habere, Liv.: pro certo habere, Cic. In Pl., certum *or* certius facere alicui, *to assure a person, make him certain*: cf. *inf.* **2.** Of persons: *certain, sure*: certus de sua genitura, Suet.: exitii, Tac. Esp. in phr. certiorem facere: foll. by *de* and *Abl.* or by *Gen.*; also by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *rel. clause*: *to inform about, make acquainted with*: certiorem me sui consilii fecit, *he informed me of it*: Cic.: with *Acc. and Inf.*, Caes.: in *pass.*, de Caesaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, *were informed*, id. Also, with *posit.*, though rare (poet.): Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando, Virg.

cērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cera] *a small piece of wax*: miniata, *a kind of crayon*: Cic.

cērussa, ae, *f. white-lead, ceruse*: used by painters; also in medicine, and as a cosmetic: Ov.

cērussātus, a, um, *adj.* [cerussa] *painted with white lead*: Cic.

cerva, ae, *f.* [cervus] *a hind*: Plin. Poet.: *deer* in gen.: Virg.

cervīcāl, ālis, *n.* [cervix] *a pillow* or *bolster*: Juv.

cervīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small* or *elegant neck*: Cic.

cervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cervus] *pertaining to a stag* or *deer*: pellis, Hor.: Ov.: senectus, i. e. *great age*: Juv.

cervix, īcis, *f. the neck; the back of the neck with the parts touching it* (collum, *the neck* simply); hence, esp. in earlier Lat., usu. *pl.*: caput et cervices et jugulum tutari, *to guard head, neck, and throat*, Cic.: cervixque comaeque trahuntur per terram, *his neck and shoulders*, Virg.: plurima (in cattle), *plenty of neck, a full neck*, id.: sexta cervice ferri, *to be borne on the shoulders of six men*, Juv. **II.** Fig.: of the neck, *as receiving a yoke*: imposuistis in cervicibus nostris dominum, *laid a yoke upon our necks*, Cic. **2.** With ref. to *execution*: dare cervices alicui, *to offer one's neck for beheading*, id.: Tac. **3.** As the *seat of strength, for bearing burdens*: in *pl.*: collo et cervicibus sustinere, *on neck and shoulders*, Cic.: qui tantis erunt cervicibus, *will have strong enough shoulders*, id. **4.** Of proximity and danger, *the neck being a vital part*: (in *pl.*) bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, *an arduous war close at hand*, Liv.: in cervicibus (hostis) esse, opp. to procul, *to be close upon him*, id. [Prob. from *cer-* in cerebrum and cernuus, with root of *veh-o*; cervix being thus "*head carrier*."]

cervus (old orthogr. cervos), i, m. *a stag, a deer*: Cic.: vincere cervum cursu, *to be fleeter than a deer*, Pl. Transf.: cervi, *forked stakes*: milit. *t. t. chevaux-de-frise*: Caes. [Cf. Gr. κεραϝός, horned; Eng. *har-t.*]

ces ...es, is, v. caespes.

cessātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cesso] *a tarrying, delaying*: Pl. **II.** *inactivity, idleness*: cessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic.

cessātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a loiterer, an idler*: Cic.: Hor.

cessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cedo]. Legal *t. t.*: *a giving up, surrendering*: Cic.

cesso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] lit. *to give way often*: hence, *to delay, loiter* (of *culpable delay*; whereas cunctor = *to delay from hesitation*): in studio atque opere, Cic.: also with *in* and *Acc.*, in vota precesque, *to be backward with vows and prayers*, Virg. Esp. in rebuke: quid cessas, *why so slack?* Ter. **2.** *to be inactive, idle*: nihil agere et cessare (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. Of land, *to be uncultivated, fallow*, Virg.: of altars, *to be unvisited by worshippers*, Ov. **3.** *not to be at hand, to fail*: cessat voluntas? *is the will wanting* (= *do you refuse*)? Hor. Esp. as legal *t. t., not to put in an appearance, make default*, Suet. **4.** *to be guilty of a fault* (softened expr. for pecco): Hor. (of faults of style, etc.).

cestrosphendŏnē, ēs, *f.* = κεστροσφενδόνη, *a military engine for hurling stones*: Liv.

(1) **cestus**, *a boxer's glove*: v. caestus.

(2) **cestus** (not caestus) and cestos, i, *m.* = κεστός (lit. *worked with a needle*), *a girdle, girth*: Cato. Esp. *the charmed embroidered girdle of Venus*, Mart.

cētārĭum, ii, *n.* [cetus] *a fish pond*: Hor.

cētārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a fish-monger*: Cic.

cete, v. cetus.

cētĕr-, cetera, ceterum (*Nom. sing. m.* not in use: *sing.* in gen. rare), *adj. the other, the rest*. In *sing.*, vestem et ceterum ornatum, Cic.: multitudo, Liv. In *plur.*, *the rest*: cetera de hoc genere, *the other instances of the kind*, Hor.: ut omittam cetera, Cic. **2.** *Acc. neut. pl.* cetera used *adv.*: *in all other respects*: excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, *happy in all besides*, Hor.: Cic.: Liv. **3.** In enumerations: et cetera, *and so forth*, Cic. Also simply cetera, Lucr.

cētĕrōqui or **-quin** [ceter qui], *adv., for the rest, in other respects, otherwise* (rare): ubi ceteroquin sum libenter, Cic.

cētĕrum, *adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise*: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv. **2.** In passing to a new thought: *besides, for the rest*: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, Sall. **3.** With a restricting force: *but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand*: eos multum laboris suscipere, ceterum ex omnibus maxime tutos esse, Sall. Often at beginning of sentence: Liv.

cetos, i, v. cetus.

cētra (caetra), ae, *f.* [prob. a Spanish word] *a short Spanish shield*: Liv.

cētrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cetra] *armed with a* cetra, *shield-bearing*: cohors, Caes. Subst.: cetrati, ōrum, *m., troops so armed*: id.

cette, v. cedo.

cētus, i, *m.* (also, accord. to the Gr., cētos, *n.*; and hence plur. cetē, Virg.) = κῆτος, *any large sea-animal, a whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin*, etc.: Plin.

ceu, *adv. as, like as, just as*. In comparisons: tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg. Ceu quum: *as when*: id. Ceu si, *as if, as it were, like as if*: Lucr. Also without si, in same sense: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg.

Chaldaei, orum, *m. astrologers*: Cic.: *adj.* Chaldaeus, a, um, *Chaldean*, Juv.

Chaldāĭcus, a, um, *Chaldean*, Cic.

chălȳbēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [χάλυψ] *of steel*: massa, Ov.

chălybs, ȳbis, *m.* χάλυψ, *steel*: Virg.

Chăos, *Abl.* Chao (other cases not used in class. period), *n.* = χάος: *infinite space*: hence, *the deep gulf of the Lower World*: inane chaos, Ov.: personified: tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, Virg. **II.** *the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos*: Ov.: a chao, *from the very beginning of things*, Virg.

chara, ae, *f. an edible root found in Spain*: Caes.

chăractēr, ēris, *m.* = χαρακτήρ. Lit. *a marker, or instrument for branding*: Isid. **II.** Meton.: *a brand* or *mark*: Col. Fig.: *a characteristic, mark, character, style*, etc.: Varr.

chărĭstĭa, ōrum, *n. plu.* = χαρίστια, *a family banquet at which family feuds were settled*: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 83.)

charta, ae, *f. a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper*: Plin.: dentata, *smoothed* (*with ivory*), *fine paper*, Cic.: soluta, *an undone wrapper*, Juv. **II.** Meton.: *the papyrus plant*, Plin. **2.** *a writing, letter, poem*, etc.: Cic. **III.** *any thin leaf, plate, lamina*: charta plumbea, Suet. [Borrowed from Gr. χάρτης.]

chartŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [charta] *a little paper, a bill*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *chartre.*)

chēlē, es, *f.* = χηλή (the claw of an animal). *Plur.* chelae, in astron.: lit. *the arms of Scorpio*: but meton. *the constellation Libra, into which Scorpio extends*: Virg.

chĕlȳdrus, i, *m.* = χέλυδρος, *a fetid snake, living for the most part in water*: Virg.

chĕlys (*Acc.* chelyn, *Voc.* chely), *f.* = χέλυς, *the tortoise*: Petr. **II.** Meton.: *a musical instrument* (*a sort of lyre*) *made of the shell of a tortoise* (pure Lat. testudo): Ov.

chĕragra, ae, v. chiragra.

chīlĭarchus, i, *m.* = χιλίαρχος: in a fleet, *the commander of a thousand men*: Tac. **II.** Among the Persians, *the highest officer of state next to the king*: Nep.

chīrăgra (chĕragra) ae, *f.* = χειράγρα, *gout in the hand*: Hor. (who uses form chĕragra, *metri gratiâ*).

chīrŏgrăphum, i, *n.* = χειρόγραφον, *hand-writing* (pure Lat. manus): extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, *written in your own hand*, Cic.: also, *the writing or document itself*: id. **2.** *a bond, surety*, or *obligation under one's own hand*: Suet.

chīrŏnŏmos, i, *com.* and **chīrŏnŏmōn**, ontis (also Gr. untis), *m.* χειρονόμος or χειρονομῶν, *one who moves his hands according to the rules of art; a gesticulator*: Juv.

chīrurgĭa, ae, *f.* = χειρουργία, *sur-*

gery: Cels. Fig.: *violent and bloody remedies:* chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Chīus, a, um, *adj.* [Chios] *Chian:* esp. vinum, *wine of Chios:* also absol. Chium: Hor. *N. pl.* Chia, *fine cloth of Chios,* Lucr.

chlămȳdātus, a, um, *adj.* [chlamys] *dressed in a military cloak:* Cic.

chlămys, ydis, *f.* = χλαμύς, *a broad woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and inwrought with gold; a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle:* Cic. Worn also by non-military persons: Tac.: by children, Virg.

chŏrāgĭum, ii, *n.* = χορηγία, *the training and bringing out of a chorus:* Pl.

chŏrāgus, i, *m.* = χορηγός, *the superintendent of a chorus, the choragus:* Pl. II. Transf.: *he who pays the expense of a banquet:* Poet. in Suet.

chŏraules, ae, *m.* = χοραύλης, *a flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dance:* Suet: Juv.

chorda, ae, *f.* = χορδή, *a gut, gut-string,* esp. *catgut, a string (of a musical instrument):* chordae intentae, Cic. 2. *a rope, cord:* Pl.

chŏrēa (chŏrĕa, Virg.), ae, *f.* = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), *a dance in a ring, a dance:* Lucr.: festas duxere choreas, Ov.: Hor.

chŏrēus or **-ĭus,** i, *m.* = χορεῖος (*sc.* πούς, pes), in prosody, *a foot* afterwards called trochaeus: — ⏑: Cic.

chorius, v. choreus.

chŏrōcĭthărista, ae, *m.* = χοροκιθαριστής, *one who plays the cithara to accompany a chorus:* Suet.

chŏrus, i, *m.* = χορός, *a dance in a ring, a round dance* = *chorea:* Nympharum, Hor. II. Meton.: *a band of singers and dancers, a chorus, choir:* Cic.: Dryadum, Virg. Esp. in tragedy: Hor. Fig.: *of the heavenly bodies:* Pleiadum, id. 2. In gen., *a multitude, band, troop:* juventutis, Cic. (Hence Fr. *choeur;* Eng. *choir, quire.*)

Christĭānus, i, *m.* = Χριστιανός, *a Christian:* Tac.: Suet.

chrȳsallis, idis, *f.* = χρυσαλλίς, *the (gold-coloured) chrysalis of a butterfly:* Plin.

chrȳsanthĕmum, i, *n.* = χρυσάνθεμον (*the gold-flower*): *the marigold:* Plin.

chrȳsos, i, *m.* = χρυσός, *gold:* Pl.

cĭbārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [cibus] strictly *adj.* (v. foll. art.) *nutriment, victuals, provisions:* inopia cibariorum, Caes.: Cic. 2. *money paid from the treasury to magistrates of the provinces:* id. (Hence Ital. *civaja.*)

cĭbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to food:* res, Pl. II. Meton.: *ordinary, common:* panis, *coarse bread,* Cic.

cĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [cibo] *food, victuals, nutriment:* Pl.

cĭbo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cibus] *to give food to animals, to feed* or *fodder:* Suet.

cĭbōrĭum, ii, *n.* = κιβώριον, *a drinking-cup* (made like the large pod of the Egyptian bean): Hor.

cĭbus, i (ūs, Pl.), *m. food* for man and beast, *victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder* (opp. to potio): cibum capere, Pl.: petere, Ter.: capessere (of animals), Cic.: cibus animalis, *the nourishment afforded by the air,* id. 2. Transf. to plants, *the nutritive juice:* Lucr. II. Fig.: *sustenance* (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

cĭcāda, ae, *f. the cicada, tree-cricket:* Virg. II. Meton.: *as sign of summer:* Juv. (From *cicadula,* Prov. *cicala,* and thence Fr. *cigale.*)

cĭcātrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cicatrix] *full of scars, covered with scars:* Pl.

cĭcātrix, icis, *f. a scar, a cicatrice:* cicatrices adversae, *wounds in front* (and so, *honourable*), Cic. 2. Transf. to plants: *a mark of incision:* admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. II. Fig.: refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, *to open a wound afresh,* Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

ciccus, i, *m.* = κίκκος, *the core of a pomegranate;* hence for *something unimportant, worthless, a trifle:* Pl. (Hence It. *cica, cigolo;* Fr. *chiche, chiquet.*)

cĭcer, ĕris, *n. the chick-pea:* Hor. (Hence It. *cece;* Fr. *chiche.*)

cĭchŏrĭum (cĭchŏrēum, Hor.), i, *n.* = κιχόριον, *succory* or *endive:* Plin.

cicilendrum and **cicimandrum,** i, *n. fanciful names for spice:* Pl.

cĭcōnĭa, ae, *f. a stork, the white stork:* Hor.: Cic. (Hence It. *cicogna;* Fr. *cigogne.*)

cĭcur, ūris, *adj. tame:* bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum genera, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

cĭcūta, ae, *f. hemlock:* Ov. Meton.: *the poison extracted from it:* Hor. 2. *a pipe* or *flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe:* Virg.

cĭĕo, civi, cītum, 2. *v. a.* (the primitive form cio occurs in the compounds accio, excio, *etc.*), *to move, to put in motion, to shake* (a more vivid word than movere): calcem, *to make a move in the game of draughts* or *chequers,* Pl.: natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic.: imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, *stirs up,* Virg. 2. *to rouse* or *excite to* or *against something; to call* or *send for, to summon:* ad arma, Liv.: aere ciere viros, *to rouse with the trumpet,* Virg. II. Legal *t. t.:* ciere herctum (lit. *to put in motion,* i. e.), *to divide the inheritance,* Cic. III. *to call upon for help, to invoke, appeal to:* nocturnos manes, id.: foedera et deos, Liv. IV. *to call upon by name, mention by name:* herum, Pl.: triumphum nomine ciere, *i. e. to call* Io triumphe! Liv. Hence: patrem, *to name one's father,* i. e. *show one's free birth,* id. V. *to set in motion, produce, effect, cause:* often used with a subst. periphrastically: motus, Cic.: varias voces, Lucr.: ciere simulacra pugnae, *to call up a mimicry of war,* Virg.: also *to renew a combat, give new impulse to a fight:* consul pugnam ciebat, Liv. [Cf. Gr. κίω, κί-νυ-μαι, κινέω.]

cĭlĭcĭum, ii, *n.* κιλίκιον, *a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair, used by soldiers and seamen:* Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *cilice.*)

cīmex, icis, *m. a bug:* Plin. As a term of reproach: Hor.

cĭnaedĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cinaedus] *lewd:* Pl.

cĭnaedus, i, *m.* = κίναιδος, *he who indulges unnatural passions:* Pl.: Juv. 2. *a wanton dancer:* Pl.

cincinnātus, *adj.* [cincinnus] *with curled hair:* Cic.

cincinnus, i, *m. curled hair, a lock or curl of hair:* Cic. 2. Fig.: *too artificial* or *elaborate oratorical ornament* (cf. calamister): in oratoris aut in poetae cincinnis ac fuco, id. [Cf. Gr. κίκιννος.]

cinctĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cinctus] *a little girdle:* Pl.

cinctūra, ae, *f.* [cingo] *a girding, a girdle* (v. rare): Suet. (Hence It. *cintura;* Fr. *ceinture.*)

cinctus, a, um, *Part.* [cingo].

cinctus, ūs, *m.* [cingo] *a girding* (rare): cinctus Gabinus, *a peculiar manner of girding the toga on solemn occasions* (v. Smith's Ant. 380): incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 2. Meton.: *a girdle, belt:* sine cinctu et discalceatus, Suet.

cinctūtus, a, um, *adj.* [cinctus] *girded, girt* (rare): Ov.: Hor.

cĭnĕrārĭus, i, *m.* [cinis], *a hair-curler* (with irons heated in hot ashes): Cat.

cĭnĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis facio] *reduced to ashes:* Lucr.

cingo, xi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird, bind round, enclose,* etc.: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. Poet. in pass. with refl. sense, with *Acc.:* inutile ferrum cingitur, *girds on the sword,* Virg. From the idea of girding: 2. *to make oneself ready, to prepare:* cingitur, certe expedit se, Pl. II. Esp. of the head: *to encircle, wreathe, crown* (mostly poet.): tempora pampino, Hor. Fig.: cinctum nubibus atris caput (Atlantis), Virg. 2. Of places: *to surround, encircle, enclose, encompass* (the prevailing signif. in prose): flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes.: montes qui Thessaliam cingunt, id.: provincia mari cincta, *a sea-girt province,* Cic. Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbi, *covered,* Virg. Fig.: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, Cic. III. Milit. *t. t. to*

beset, to beleaguer, to invest a place, etc.: Nervii vallo et fossa hiberna (Romanorum) cingunt, Caes. Fig.: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, *beset*, Cic. **2.** *to cover*, i. e. *protect:* equitatus latera cingebat, Caes. **3.** Of fortifications: *to man*, i. e. *to surround and arm with men:* praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, id. **IV.** *to escort, to accompany* (rare): dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *ceindre.*)

cingŭla, ae, *f.* [cingo] *a girdle, belt, girth:* Ov.

cingŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a girdle, belt* (mostly poet.): Petr. More freq. in *plur.:* cingula, *a sword-belt*, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cingolo*; Fr. *sangle.*)

cingŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] *a girdle of the earth, a zone:* Cic.

cĭnĭflo, ōnis, *m.* [cinis flo] = cinerarius, *a hair-curler:* Hor.

cinis, ĕris, *m.* (rarely *fem.*), *ashes:* incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Prov.: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, *her speeches need no ashes*, i. e. *require no ornament* or *polishing*, Pl. Fig.: omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had totally consumed, spent*, Hor. **2.** Esp. *the ashes of a corpse that has been burnt* (both in *sing.* and *plur.*): dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, Cic. Poet.: post cinerem, cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, *after burning the corpse*, Ov.: praematuri cineres, *premature death*, Juv. **2.** *the ruins of a city reduced to ashes:* cineres patriae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. κόνις.] (Hence Ital. *cenere*; Fr. *cendre*, and, from the latter, Eng. *cinder.*)

cinnămōmum or **cinnămum**, i, *n.* = κιννάμωμον or κίνναμον: *cinnamon:* Plin. As term of endearment: Pl. In *plur.: twigs of cinnamon:* Ov.

cio, īre, v. cieo.

cippus, i, *m. a pale, stake, post*, etc.: esp. *a gravestone, on which was sometimes inscribed the extent of the burying-ground:* Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 86.) **II.** In milit. lang., cippi, *palisades:* Caes. (Hence Fr. *cep.*)

circā, *adv.* and *prep.* = circum. *Adv.: around, round about, all around, in the environs:* gramen erat circa, Ov.: ex montibus, qui circa sunt, Liv.: multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, *the neighbouring states*, id.: undique circa, *all round*, id. **B.** *Prep.* with *Acc.:* of space: *about, around:* noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, Nep.: Cic. **2.** With the idea of motion: *to . . . round about; to all . . . around*, etc.: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.: literis circa praefectos dimissis, *having dispatched circular letters to the commanding officers*, id. **3.** *round about, near to, in the neighbourhood of:* detrimentis quibusdam circa montem Amanum acceptis, Caes.: Liv. **4.** Of attendants, companions, *etc.: around, about:* multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Hence also, without a verb, circa aliquem, *of the attendants, companions, adherents of a person:* omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. **II.** Of time: *about, towards:* postero die circa eandem horam, Liv.: circa Ciceronem, *about Cicero's time*, Sen. **III.** Of number: *about, nearly, almost* (=ad or circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. **IV.** Fig.: *about, respecting, of, concerning* (late): Quint.: Suet.: Tac.

circāmoerĭum, ii, *n.* [circa moerus, for murus] *space about a wall* (v. pomerium): Liv.

circensis, e, *adj.* [circus], *pertaining to the circus:* subs. pl., circenses (sc. ludi) *the games in the circus:* Cic.: Virg.

circĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [circinus] *to make round, to round.* Poet.: easdem circinat auras, *flies through in a circular course*, Ov.

circĭnus, i, *m.* = κίρκινος, *a pair of compasses:* Caes. (Hence It. *cercine*; Fr. *cerne.*)

circĭter, *adv.* and *prep.* Of place: indefinitely: *about, near:* loca haec circiter, *near this place*, Pl. **II.** Of time: *about, towards* (governing the *Acc.*, and joined adverbially with *Abl. of time*): diebus circiter quindecim, *in about fifteen days*, Caes.: octavam circiter horam, Hor. **III.** Of number: as adv., *about, near, not far from:* circiter ccxx. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes.: circiter parte tertia (armorum) in oppido retenta, id. [*Circiter* stands related to *circa, circum*, as *inter* to *in, praeter* to *prae, propter* to *prope* and *subter* to *sub.*]

circueo, īre, v. circumeo.

circŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumeo] *a going round:* in milit. lang. *the rounds, the patrol:* (vigiliarum) circuitio ac cura, *regular inspection of the watches*, Liv. **2.** Fig.: *a round-about way of speaking* or *acting:* quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? Cic.

circuitus, a, um, *Part.* [circueo].

circŭĭtus, (circumitus), ūs, *m.* [circumeo] *a going round, a circuit:* solis, *revolution*, Cic.: longo circuitu, *by a long way round, a long detour*, Caes.: Cic.: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *the path traversed in going round, compass:* collis, *its (great) distance round*, Caes. **III.** Fig.: in rhetoric, *a period:* Cic.: Quint. **2.** *a circumlocution, a periphrasis* = circuitio (2): Quint.

circŭlātim, *adv.* [circulor] *circularly, in a circle, in groups:* Suet.

circŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pedlar, tramp:* auctionum, Asin. Pol. in Cic.

circŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [circulus] *to form a circle, to form in groups for conversation:* totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, Caes.: Cic.

circŭlus, i, *m.* (contr. circlus, Virg.) [circus] *a circular figure, a circle:* circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. **2.** In astronomy, *a circular path, orbit:* id. **II.** Meton.: *any circular body; a ring, hoop, chain:* Virg. **2.** *a circle* or *company for social intercourse* (mostly *plur.*): in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic.: de circulo se subducere, *to withdraw from a company*, id. (Hence Ital. *circolo*; Fr. *cercle.*)

circum, *adv.* and *prep.* with *Acc.: round, about, all around: Adv.:* ex ea turri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Caes. **2.** Strengthened with undique: *from every part around, all around:* circum undique convenere, Virg. **II.** Denoting proximity: *in the neighbourhood:* hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac.

B. *Prep.* with *Acc.: around, about, among:* terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, Cic.: varios hic flumina circum fundit humus flores, *on the borders of the streams*, Virg.: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit *sends round to his friends*, Cic. **II.** Denoting proximity: *in the neighbourhood of, round about:* urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. **III.** Of attendants, companions, adherents, *etc.:* paucae, quae circum illam essent, manent, *a few remain to wait upon her*, Ter.: Hectora circum, Virg.: servi circum pedes=ad pedes, *in attendance* (rare), Cic. Circum is sometimes placed after its subst. even in prose: Cic. N.B.—In composition the *m* remains unchanged before consonants, although some Inscrr. and MSS. give circun- for circum-, as circundo, circunflexus, *etc.:* before vowels, circum was, acc. to Prisc., written in full, but (except before *j* and *v*) the *m* was not pronounced. Yet in the best MSS. we find the orthography circuitio, circuitus, and even circueo together with circumeo. (ii.) Signif.: *around, about, in the neighbourhood of* (whether the verb denotes rest or motion): circumcido, circumfluo, *etc.:* in some instances the compds. with am- and circum- correspond, *e. g.* ambitus and circumitus. After verbs compounded with circum, the preposition is never repeated: hence such expressions as, circumcursare circum aliquid are not found. [Prob. acc. of *circus*; it stands side by side with *circa*, as *juxtim* with *juxta:* cf. adversum, secundum, and coram.]

circum-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a. to set in circular motion, to drive* or *turn in a circle, turn round, wheel:* (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv.: circumagat cohortes, *wheel about*, Juv. Fig.: quo te circumagas? *whither will you now turn* (for an answer)? id. **2.** Leg. *t. t. to manumit a slave by turning him round* (v. Smith's Ant. 248): Pers. Fig.: qui se illi (philosophiae) subjecit et tradidit, statim cir-

cumagitur, *is made a freeman*, Sen. **II.** Fig.: of time: with *pron. reflect.* or more freq. in *pass.: to revolve, pass away, be spent:* in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, Liv.: circumactus est annus, id. **III.** Fig.: *to bring round, to change the temper of:* una voce, qua *Quirites* eos pro *militibus* appellarat, facile circumegit et flexit, Suet. **IV.** *to lead* or *drive about, convey from one place to another:* (milites) huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.: in refl. sense, *to go about, up and down:* nil opus est te circumagi, *for you to follow me up and down*, Hor. Fig.: alieni momentis animi circumagi, *to be carried away by them, be at their mercy*, Liv.

circum-ăro, avi, 1. *v. a. to plough around:* Liv.

circum-caesūra, ae, *f. the external contour* or *outline:* Lucr.

circum-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut around, clip, trim:* Cic.: caespitem gladiis, *to cut sods* (because they have first to be *carved round*), Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to cut short, diminish:* sumptus, Liv.

circum-circā, *adv. all around:* Pl.

circumcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [circumcido.] **II.** As *adj.: steep, precipitous, inaccessible:* collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to shut* or *hem in, enclose on every side:* duobus exercitibus, Caes.: cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt, *surround with a silver rim, mount them with silver*, id. Fig.: consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus, *hemmed in*, Cic.

circum-cŏlo, 3. *v. a. to dwell round about* or *near:* Liv.

circum-curso, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq. to run round or about:* Pl.: Ter.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. *v. a. to put or place round:* constr. with *Acc.* and *Dat.;* and with *Acc.* and *Abl.* With *Acc.* (or in *Pass., Nom.*) and *Dat.* of ind. object: *to put, place,* or *set round:* satellites armatos contioni, *to place troops so as to surround an assembly*, Liv.: equites cornibus circumdat, *he flanks the wings with cavalry*, id: toto oppido munitiones circumdare, *to draw his lines all round the town*, Caes.: ligna et sarmenta circumdare, Cic. **2.** Fig.: cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, *the limits which I have set myself*, id.: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, *clothed peace with signal honour*, Tac. **II.** With *Acc.* and *Abl.: to surround with, encompass, enclose, encircle with:* animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.: oppidum quinis castris, Caes.: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, *as much land as they could enclose with a bull's hide*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: pueritiam robore, *to endue with*, Tac.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (*imper.* circumduce, Pl.) *to lead* or *draw around:* quatuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes. With *two Accus.:* aliquem omnia sua praesidia, *to conduct him round all one's posts*, Caes. Of things: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, paene totum oppidum cingit, id. *Absol.* (rare): praeter castra hostium circumducit, *marches around*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to cheat* or *defraud of:* with *Abl.:* quadringentis Philippis filius me et Chrysalus circumduxerunt, Pl. **2.** *to lengthen out:* reliquam diei partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, *whiled away the rest of the day*, Suet.

circumductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumduco] *a leading round:* aquarum, Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *a cheating, defrauding:* nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Pl.

circumductus, a, um, *Part.* [circumduco].

circum-ĕo or **circuĕŏ**, īvi *or* ĭi, circuĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to go round, travel,* or *march round,* etc.: vigilias, *to go the round of the sentries* (*visit them in order*), Sall.: Liv.: praedia, Cic.: sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantes circuit aras, Ov. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to march round, take in the rear, enclose, encompass:* sinistrum cornu, Caes.: hostem a fronte et a tergo, Curt.: often in pass., *to be surrounded, encompassed:* Liv. Fig.: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. **III.** *to go about canvassing, soliciting,* etc.: Quinctilius circumire aciem Curionis coepit, Caes.: Liv. In pass.: circuitam ab Romanis (Hispaniam), *had been visited by the Romans* (*to gain the people over*), id. **IV.** Fig.: *to circumvent, get the better of, deceive, cheat:* ne peritia locorum circumiretur, Tac.: multa prior arte Camillam circuit, Virg. **2.** Of discourse: *to express by circumlocution:* Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, *they avoided expressly mentioning the name*, Tac.

circum-ĕquĭto, 1. *v. a. to ride round:* moenia, Liv.

circum-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a. to carry round:* secum circumfert tegmine silvam (jaculorum), Virg.: age circumfer mulsum, *hand round*, Pl.: Cic.: huc atque huc acies circumtulit, *cast them round*, Virg.: oculos, Liv. In pass. with refl. sense, sol ut circumferatur, *may revolve*, Cic. **2.** Religious *t. t.: to carry round in order to purify:* whence meton.: *to purify*=lustrare, purgare, and so foll. by direct Acc.: idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, *sprinkled them in turn*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to spread around:* bellum, Liv. **2.** *to publish, proclaim, give out*, Ov.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to wheel about, to turn back:* cursus, Virg.

circumflexus, a, um, *Part.* [circumflecto].

circum-flo, 1. *v. n. to blow round about* (v. rare). Fig.: ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari, *to be exposed to all the winds of envy*, Cic.

circum-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to flow round:* utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. **2.** Fig.: *to flock around, encompass:* Varr. **II.** *to be overflowing, to abound:* Curt. With *Abl.* like abundare: *to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in:* omnibus copiis, Cic. Also *absol.:* circumfluere atque abundare, id.: circumfluens oratio, *too copious*, id.

circumflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [circumfluo]. *Act.: flowing around, circumfluent:* humor, Ov. **II.** *Pass.: surrounded with water:* insula, id.

circum-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a.* [fodio] *to dig round:* Col.: Plin.

circum-fōrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [circum forum] *all around the market* or *forum:* and, as the bankers' shops were round the forum, aes circumforaneum, *money borrowed from the bankers:* Cic. **II.** *strolling about from market to market, itinerant:* pharmacopola, id.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour around:* with the *Acc.* (or *Nom.* in *pass.*) either of that which is poured, or of that around which it is poured: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, *flows round the town*, Plin.: terram crassissimus circumfundit aër, *encompasses, envelopes*, Cic.: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, *surrounded by*, id. Oft. of milit. operations *with cavalry;* with *pron. refl.:* a tergo se circumfundere (hosti), *to pour round the enemy's rear*, Liv. *Act.* in same sense (later): circumfudit eques, Tac. **2.** In *pass.* with *intrans. signif.: to crowd around, to press upon, cling to:* circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. With *Dat.:* circumfundebantur obviis, sciscitantes, *crowded round those they met, interrogating them*, Liv. Poet.: *to cling to, embrace:* Ov. Fig.: undique circumfusae molestiae, Cic. **III.** In gen.: *to enclose, environ, surround, encompass:* esp. in *pass.:* Cic.

circumfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [circumfundo].

circum-gĕmo, 3. *v. n. to growl around:* Hor.

circum-gesto, 1. *v. a. to bear* or *carry about:* Cic.

circum-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *to walk round, surround* (esp. with the view of attacking): Tac.

circumgressus, a, um, *Part.* [circumgredior].

circumicio, v. circumjicio.

circum-injĭcĭo, 3. *v. a. to throw up round about:* vallum, Liv.: (better perh. as two words).

circumitio, v. circuitio.

circumitus, v. circuitus.

circum-jăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to lie round about, to border upon:* with *Dat.:* Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. Absol.: circumjacentes populi, *neighbouring*, Tac.

circumjacio, v. circumjicio, *init.*

circumjectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumjicio]. **II.** *Adj.:* of localities: *lying around, surrounding, neighbouring:* absol.: Liv.: Tac. Also with *Dat.:* aedificia circumjecta muris, Liv.: Tac.

circumjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a surrounding, encompassing* (rare): munita arx circumjectu arduo, *by a steep approach on every side,* Cic.

circum-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* [jacio] *to cast, throw, or place around:* vallum, Liv.: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes. In *pass.* with *Acc.* depend. on circum: quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound itself round a bar,* Cic. **2.** With *Abl.: to encompass* or *environ with:* extremitatem caeli rotundo ambitu circumjecit, id.

circumlātus, a, um, *Part.* [*v.* circumfero].

circum-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* With *Acc.* and *Dat.: to bind* or *fasten round* or *to:* habilem (natam) mediae circumligat hastae, Virg. **2.** With *Acc.* and *Abl.: to bind round with:* ferrum stuppa, Liv.

circum-lĭno, *no perf.,* lĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (also **circumlinio,** īre, Quint.). With *Acc.* and *Dat.: to smear all over:* circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. **II.** With *Acc.* and *Abl.: to besmear, to bedaub, to anoint* (most freq. in *part. perf. pass.*): circumliti mortui cera, Cic. Poet. circumlita saxa musco, *overgrown with moss,* Hor.

circumlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circum loquor] *circumlocution,* Quint.

circum-lŭo, 3. *v. a. to wash* or *flow around* (rare): pars arcis circumluitur a mari, Liv.

circum-lustrans, antis, *Part.* [lustro] *lighting all around:* Lucr.

circum-lŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [luo] *land isolated by the gradual action of water:* Cic.

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to send around:* post montes, *to send* (*troops*) *behind the mountains,* Liv.: or with *Abl.,* jugo, id. Absol.: Caes.: Liv.

circummoenio, v. circummunio.

circum-mūnĭo (circummoenio, Pl.), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to wall around, to fortify:* crebris castellis, Caes.

circummūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circummunio] *an investing of a town, circumvallation:* Caes.

circum-pădānus, a, um, *Adj.* [circum Padus] *situated around or near the Po,* Liv.

circum-pendeo, 2. *v. n. to hang around,* Ov.

circum-plaudo, 3. *v. a. to applaud on all sides:* Ov.

circumplecto, v. foll.

circum-plector, plexus (active *imper.* circumplecte, Pl.), 3. *v. a. dep. to clasp around, embrace; to surround, encompass:* pharetram auro, Virg.: collem opere, *to circumvallate,* Caes.

circum-plĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fold, wind,* or *twine around:* Cic.

circum-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put,* or *place around:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* nemus stagno, *to plant a grove round a pool,* Tac. Absol.: Hor.

circumpōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [poto] *a drinking round in succession:* Frgm. XII. Tab. in Cic.

circum-rētĭo, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [circum and rete with verbal term.] *to enclose with a net, ensnare.* Fig.: te circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, Cic.

circum-rōdo, si, 3. *v. a. to gnaw* or *nibble all round:* escam, Plin. Fig.: dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, i. e. *I have long hesitated to speak out,* Cic.: dente Theonino circumroditur, *is slandered, calumniated,* Hor.

circum-saepio, v. circum-sepio.

circum-scindo, 3. *v. a. to rend around, strip off:* Liv.

circum-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to draw a line around, to enclose:* orbem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to mark off, to mark the boundary, circumscribe, define:* exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, id.: uno genere circumscribere genus hoc aratorum, *to comprehend the cultivators under one class,* id. **2.** *to mark off for the purpose of excluding, to set aside:* hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripto, *excluded from consideration,* id. **3.** *to hem in, restrain, confine, limit,* etc.: si tribunus senatusconsulto circumscriptus sit, id. **III.** *to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap:* captiosis interrogationibus, id.: quot circumscripserit Hirrus pupillos, *how many wards Hirrus has defrauded,* Juv.

circumscriptē, *adv.* [circumscribo] *definitely:* Cic. **2.** *in periods:* circumscripte numeroseque dicere, id.

circumscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumscribo] *an encircling;* and meton. *a circle:* ex circumscriptione excedere, Cic. **II.** *a boundary, limit, outline, circuit:* terrae, id. **III.** In rhetoric: *a period:* id. **IV.** *a circumventing, deceiving, cheating:* adolescentium, id.

circumscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cheat, defrauder:* Cic.: Juv.

circumscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] **II.** *Adj.:* in rhetoric: *rounded into periods, periodic:* verborum ambitus, Cic.

circum-sĕco, sectum, 1. *v. a. to cut* or *pare around:* serrulā, Cic. **II.** *to circumcise:* Suet.

circum-sĕdĕo (sideo), ēdi, essum, 2. *v. a. to sit around, beset:* florentes amicorum turba circumsedet, Sen. **2.** *to besiege, blockade, invest:* Liv. Fig.: non moveri horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, *beset on every hand,* Cic.

circum-sēpio (better -saepio), psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to fence around, to surround:* stagnum aedificiis, Suet.

circumsessio, ōnis, *f.* [circumsedeo] *a hostile encompassing, a besieging:* Cic.

circumsessus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]

circumsideo, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sīdo, 3. *v. a. to sit down before a place, to lay siege to it:* Liv.

circum-sĭlĭo, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring* or *hop round* (rare and poet.): Cat. Fig.: morborum omne genus, *hovers round,* Juv.

circum-sisto, stĕti, 3. *v. a. to stand round, to surround.* With *Acc.:* quem omnes circumsistunt atque obsecrant, Caes. Pass.: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, id. *Absol.:* Tac.

circum-sŏno, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to resound on every side, to ring again with:* locus, qui circumsonat ululatibus, Liv. **II.** Act.: *to sound around:* clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv.: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, *makes it ring on every side with the noise of war,* Virg.

circum-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. sounding on every side:* circumsona turba canum, *barking around,* Ov.

circum-spectātrix, īcis, *f. she who looks around, a spy:* Pl.

circumspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumspicio] *a looking on all sides, a looking about:* Macr. Fig.: *circumspection, caution:* Cic.

circum-specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to look round often* or *anxiously, to watch:* Cic. Fig.: circumspectantes defectionis tempus, *on the lookout for,* Liv.

circumspectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumspicio]. **II.** *Adj.: well considered, guarded, circumspect, cautious:* verba non circumspecta, Ov. **2.** Transl. to persons: *circumspect, watchful, cautious:* Suet.

circumspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking around* (rare): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. Fig.: Cic. **2.** Meton.: *a view around:* in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. Fig.: *consideration:* detinere ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, id.

circum-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*perf. sync.* circumspexti, Ter.) [specio]. Neutr.: *to look about, to cast a look around:* qui in auspicium adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Fig.: *to look round, to be on the watch, be cautious, take heed:* esse circumspiciendum diligenter, id. **II.** Act.: *to look round upon, view on all sides, to survey:* tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv.: saxum circumspicit ingens, *he looks round and sees,* Virg.: oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit, *gazed* (*slowly*) *round upon,* id. **2.** Fig.: *to view mentally, to ponder, weigh, consider:* consilia, Caes.: nunquamne, homo amentissime, te circumspicies, *will you never examine yourself?* Cic.

3, *to look about desiringly for, seek for*, etc.: circumspicere externa auxilia, Liv.

circum-sto, stĕti, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to stand round, to take a station round, encompass:* circumstant animae dextra laevaque frequentes, *throng*, Virg.: Ov. Hence, subst.: circumstantes, *the bystanders*, Tac. With *Acc.:* equites qui circumstant senatum, Cic. 2, *to surround in a hostile manner, to beset:* quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv. Fig.: quum nos undique fata circumstent, Cic.: scio acerba meorum circumstare odia, *am conscious of being beset by*, Virg.

circum-strĕpo, *no perf.*, pitum, 3. *v. a. to make a noise around, to shout clamorously round:* quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac.

circum-strŭo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build round about, surround with buildings:* Suet.

circum-surgens, entis, *Part.* [surgo] *rising all around:* Tac.

circum-tĕgo, 3. *v. a. to cover round about:* Lucr.

circum-tentus, a, um, *Part.* [tendo] *fastened round, begirt:* Pl.

circum-textus, a, um, *Part.* [texo] *woven all round (by way of ornament)*: Virg.

circum-tŏno, ui, 1. *v. a. to thunder around:* poet. of the sea: qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov. Fig.: *of the din of arms:* hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis, Hor.

circum-tonsus, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo] *shorn all round* (rare): Suet.

circum-vādo, si, 3. *v. a. to assail* or *attack on every side, to encompass, beset:* naves, Liv. Fig.: of *the assault of fear:* terror circumvadit aciem, id.

circum-vāgus, a, um, *adj. wandering* or *flowing around, encircling* (v. rare): oceanus, Hor.

circum-vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to surround with a rampart, circumvallate:* Caes. Fig.: *to encompass, harass*, Ter.

circumvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumveho] *a carrying around* (of merchandise): portorium circumvectionis, *transit duties*, Cic. 2, *a circuit, revolution:* solis, id.

circum-vector, 1. *v. pass. freq. to be carried around;* and as *v. dep., to ride* or *cruise round* (rare): Ligurum oram, Liv. Poet.: *to go through, describe in detail:* singula, Virg..

circumvectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumvehor].

circum-vĕhor, vectus, 3. *v. pass. to be carried round;* and as *v. dep., to ride or sail round:* classe, Liv.: equo, id.: mullones collibus circumvehi jubet, *to go round over the hills*, Caes.

circum-vĕlo, 1. *v. a. to veil around, envelop:* Ov.

circum-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a.* Lit.: *to come round, go round; to encircle, encompass, surround* (rare): Cocytos sinu labens circumvenit atro, Virg.: Rhenus insulas circumveniens, *flowing around*, Tac. 2, *to get round, surround in a hostile manner, encompass, invest:* ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes.: cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. ||. Fig.: *to beset, oppress, distress:* circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopia, Enn. in Cic.: circumveniri atque urgeri, Cic.: falsis criminibus circumventus, *beset by, the victim of*, Sall. 2, *to circumvent, cheat, defraud:* circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic.

circumventus, a, um, *Part.* [circumvenio].

circum-verso (vorso), 1. *v. a. freq. to turn around* (v. rare): Lucr.

circum-verto (vorto), 3. *v. a. to turn round* (rare): in *pass.* with refl. sense: rota circumvertitur axem, *turns on its axis*, Ov. ||. *to cheat, deceive:* qui me argento circumvortant, Pl.

circum-vestĭo, 4. *v. a. to clothe* or *cover round* (rare): arborem, Plin. Poet.: se circumvestire dictis, *to wrap oneself in words (hide one's real meaning)*, Poet. ap. Cic.

circum-vincĭo, inctum, 4. *v. a. to bind around:* Pl.

circum-vīso, 3. *v. a. to look around:* Pl.

circum-vŏlĭto, avi, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to flutter* or *fly round and round:* lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Virg. ||. Meton.: *to rove about, to hover round:* circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circum-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fly round:* Hor.: nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra, *hovers round*, Virg.

circum-volvo, no *perf.*, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll round:* *pass.* with refl. sense: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Virg.

circus, i, *m.* Lit.: *a ring, a hoop:* whence *the shape of a ring, an orbit, circle* (more rare than circulus): circus lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Cic. ||. *an oval space for chariot races*, etc. Esp. *the Circus Maximus at Rome* (v. Smith's Ant. 87, *sqq.*): id.: Liv.: circus fallax, from the jugglers who frequented it, Hor.: per circum, *in the circus*, Tac. 2, Transf. *any race-course:* Liv.: Virg. [Cf. Gr. κίρκος, κρί-κος, κυρ-τός; Lat. *cur-vus.*] (Hence It. *cerco*; Fr. *cirque.*)

cīris, is, *f.* = κεῖρις, *a sea-bird, into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed:* Ov.: Virg.

cirrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cirrus] *curly-haired*, Mart. In *plur.* as subst., cirrati, *curly-headed boys*, Pers.

cirrus, i, *m.* (mostly *plur.*) *a curl, ringlet*, or *tuft of hair* (rare): Juv. [Prob. cogn. with crinis, q. v.]

cis, *prep. on this side, within* (opp. to uls and trans.). With *Acc.:* of space: cis Taurum, Cic.: cis Rhenum, Caes. ||. Of time: *within:* cis dies paucos, Pl. In compos.: *on this side of:* Cisalpinus, Cispadanus, *etc.* [The root is *ce*, q. v., whence also *ci-ter.* For the form *ci-s*, cf. *ul-s.*]

cĭsĭum, ii, *n. a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet:* Cic.

cista, ae, *f.* = κίστη, a *chest, box for keeping money, clothes*, etc.: Cic.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 90.)

cistella, ae, *f. dim.* [cistula] *a small chest* or *box:* Pl.

cistellātrix, icis, *f.* [cistella] *she who has charge of the money-box* (a kind of female slave): Pl.

cistellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little box* or *chest:* Pl.

cisterna, ae, *f.* [cista] *a reservoir for water, a cistern:* Tac.

cistŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = κιστοφόρος (box-bearer), *an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachmas, on which a* cista *was stamped:* Cic.

cistŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cista] *a little box* or *chest:* Pl.

cĭtātim, *adv.* [citatus] *quickly, hastily* (v. rare): Auct. B. Afr.

cĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [cito]. ||. *adj. quick, rapid, speedy:* citato equo, *at full gallop*, Caes. *Comp.* citatior (amnis), *more rapid*, Liv. Instead of *adv., hastily:* ferunt citati signa, id.

cĭtĕr, v. citĕrior.

cĭtĕrĭor, us, *adj. on this side, hithermost* (opp. to ulterior): Gallia, Caes.: Cic. ||. Of time, *more recent* (rare): citeriora nondum audiebamus, id. [Comp. of unused citer, which is itself a comp. formation from *ci* in *ci-s*; v. alter.]

cĭthăra, ae, *f.* = κιθάρα, *the cithara, guitar* or *lute:* Orpheus Threicia fretus cithara, Virg.: Hor. (Hence It. *cetera*; Sp. *guitarra*, and, from this, Fr. *guitare.*)

cĭthărista, ae, *m.* = κιθαριστής, *a player on the cithara:* Cic.

cĭthăristrĭa, ae, *f.* = κιθαρίστρια, *she who plays on the cithara:* Ter.

cĭthărīzo, 1. *v. n.* = κιθαρίζω, *to play on the cithara:* Nep.

cĭthăroedĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κιθαρῳδικός, *pertaining to a lute-player:* ars, Suet.

cĭthăroedus, i. *m.* = κιθαρῳδός, *one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice, a lutist:* vocem citharoedi non audiunt, Cic.

cĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj. nearest to us:* (stella) ultima a caelo, citima terris, Cic. [A superl. formation from *ci* in *ci-s*; cf. ul-timus.]

cĭto, *adv.* [citus] *soon, speedily, quickly*, etc.: Cic. *Comp.* citius: suprema citius die, Hor.: serius aut citius, *sooner or later*, Ov. *Sup.*, citissime, Caes. 2, With a negative = non facile, *not easily:* neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, *could not easily name*, Cic. 3, citius = potius, *sooner, rather:* ut vicinum citius adjuveris quam fratrem, id.

cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [cieo] *to put into quick motion, to incite,*

stimulate, promote, etc. (in lit. sense, mostly post-Aug.): citat hastam, *hurls*, Sil. Fig.: motum (animi), *to excite*, Cic. **II.** *to call* or *summon:* patres in curiam, senatum in forum, Liv. **2.** Legal *t. t. to summon a person into court to make his appearance:* this was done by the praeco: reum, accusatorem, Cic. Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, id. **3.** In gen.: *to call to witness, to appeal to, cite*: quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, id.: libri, quos Licinius citat auctores, Liv. **III.** *to proclaim the name of a victor:* victorem Olympiae citari, Nep. **2.** In gen.: *to call upon anyone by name:* Col.: Plin.

cĭtrā, *prep.* with *Acc.* and *adv.* [citer] *on this side* (opp. to ultra): Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes. With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. *Aav.:* nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither this way nor that*, Ov. **II.** *within, short of, less than.* Of space: nec a postrema syllaba citra tertiam, *before the third syllable from the end of a word*, Cic. Fig.: nec virtus citra genus est, *my worth is not inferior to my descent*, Ov. **2.** Of time (very rare), *more recently than, since:* citra Trojana tempora, id. **III.** Fig.: *short of; without* (=sine: post-Aug.): plus usus sine doctrina, quam citra usum doctrina valet, *than learning without experience*, Quint.: citra fidem, *not to be believed*, Tac.: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet.

cĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [citrus] *pertaining to the citrus-tree:* mensa, *of citrus-wood*, Cic. Neut. as subst.: citreum, i, *the citron:* Plin.

cĭtrō, *adv.* [citer] (always with ultro). Lit.: *to this side* (whereas citra = *on* this side): ultro citroque, *to that side and to this side, to and fro, backwards and forwards:* (as Fr. *çà et là*): quum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. Sometimes the copula is omitted: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic.

cĭtrus, i, *m. the citrus, an African tree with fragrant wood:* Plin. **II.** *the citron-tree:* id.

cĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [cieo]. **II.** *Adj.: quick, swift, rapid* (opp. to tardus): vox cita, tarda, Cic.: navis, Ov.: pes (i. e. iambus), *a lively measure*, Hor. **III.** For the *adv.* cito: equites parent citi, Pl.

cīvĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [civis] *pertaining to a citizen; civil, civic* (more rare than civilis, and, except in the phrase civica corona, mostly poet.): jura, Hor.: arma pro trepidis reis, i. e. *defence before a tribunal*, Ov.: corona, *the civic crown, made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war* (v. Smith's Ant. 118): Cic.: Liv. **II.** *pertaining to the Roman state:* advena, non modo civicae, sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, id. No *Comp.* or *Super.*

cīvīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a citizen; civic, civil:* inter se civili conciliatione et societate conjuncti, Cic.: Romani civilem esse clamorem inter se gratulantes, *of their own citizens*, Liv.: quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Virg.: jus, opp. either to jus naturale, *the political rights of citizens*, or to jus publicum, *civil, private rights*, Cic. **II.** *pertaining to public* or *political life, political, public:* civilis ratio, *politics, political science*, id.: civilium rerum peritus, Tac. Esp. *civil* as opp. to *military:* Liv. **III.** *like a citizen, befitting a citizen; courteous, polite, affable, urbane* (not so before the Aug. period): sermo, Liv.: quid enim civilius illo? Ov.

cīvīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [civilis] (rare) *the art of government, politics:* Quint. **II.** *courteousness, politeness, affability, urbanity* (post-Aug. and rare: v. civilis, III.): Suet.

cīvīlĭter, *adv. citizen-like:* civiliter opibus utebantur, Liv. **II.** *courteously, kindly:* Tac.

cīvis, is (*Abl.* usu. cive), *com. a citizen, male or female* (as opp. to peregrinus, advena and hostis): Ter.: Cic. (Concerning the rights of the civis Romanus, v. Smith's Ant. 91 *seq.*) **2.** civis meus, tuus, etc.: *my, thy fellow-citizen:* te metuunt omnes cives tui, Cic. **II.** *a subject:* imperare corpori, ut rex civibus suis, id. [*Civis*, O. L. *ceivis*, is cogn. with Gr. κεῖ-σθαι, and O. H. G. *hei-m*, home; its primary notion is that of "resident householder."]

cīvĭtas, ātis (*Gen. plur.* often civitatium), *f.* [civis] *citizenship, rights of a Roman citizen, freedom of the city* (v. Smith's Ant. 91 *seq.*): civitatem hostibus etiam victis dedimus, Liv. **II.** *the citizens united in a community, the body politic, the state:* conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. **2.** *any state or country:* omnis civitas Helvetia, Caes. **3.** Fig.: una civitas communis deorum atque hominum, *one grand commonwealth of gods and men*, Cic. **III.** Meton. = urbs, *a city* (as a collection of houses: rare, and mostly post-Aug.; not found in Cic. or Caes.): esp. *the city*, i. e. *Rome*, Tac. (Hence Ital. *città*; Fr. *cité*.)

clādes, is, (*Gen. plur.* usu. cladium: sometimes cladum), *f. disaster, loss, devastation, calamity:* magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset, Sall.: privatae clades, *losses of particular families*, Liv.: Mucius cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, *loss of his right hand*, id.: Milonis, *the destruction, ruin of Milo*, Cic. **2.** Meton. and poet.: *a destroyer, scourge:* geminos Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, Virg. Also, *corruption* (*of morals*), Hor. **II.** In milit. lang.: *defeat, discomfiture, massacre:* qui risus magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic.: cladem accipere, *to sustain a defeat*, id.: Sall.: magnam cladem facere, *to do great havoc*, Liv.

clam, *adv.* and *prep.*, opp. to palam. Adv.: **1.** As predicate, with esse: *secret, unknown:* si sperat fore clam, *if he hopes it will not be found out*, Ter.: nec id clam esse potuit, *could not be concealed*, Liv. **2.** Without esse or fore: *secretly, privately*: clam exercitum educere, Caes.: Cic.: clam ferro incautum superat, *by stealth*, Virg. **II.** (mostly in the comic poets), *prep.* usu. with *Abl.* or *Acc.: without the knowledge of, unknown to.* With *Abl.:* clam uxore, Pl. **2.** With *Acc.:* clam matrem, id. **3.** Rarely with *Dat.:* clam mihi est, Pl. (in Ter. clam me est). **4.** clam aliquem habere, *to keep* (anything) *secret from, conceal from anyone*, Ter. [V. celo, and for form, cf. coram and palam.]

clāmātor, ōris, *m.* [clamo] *a bawler, noisy declaimer* (rare): Cic.

clāmĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clamito] *a bawling noise:* Pl.

clāmĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [clamo] *to cry aloud frequently, vociferate.* Neutr. (rare), ut illi clamitant, Cic. **II.** Act.: with noun-sentence as object: saepe clamitans liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.: ad arma, cives! clamitans, Liv.: saeva alicui clamitare, *to utter angry exclamations against him*, Tac. **2.** *to call after:* clamitabant me, ut revortar, Pl. Fig.: nonne supercilia illa clamitare calliditatem videntur? *to reveal plainly*, Cic.

clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to call, shout aloud, cry out, complain loudly:* clamare de pecunia, Cic. Poet. of a cricket: (cicada) multo validius clamare occepit, Phaedr. Comicè, of *snoring:* Pl. **II.** Act.: *to call upon* or *cry aloud to; to exclaim*, etc.: constr. with *Acc.* or noun-sentence *clause* as object, in direct or indirect discourse. With *Acc.:* morientem nomine, Virg. With sentence: clamantem 'ista quidem vis est,' Suet.: ego, quod facio, me pacis causa facere clamo, Cic. Fig.: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, *show plainly that they have been tampered with*, id. [From the root *cal* or *cla*, v. *calo.*] (Hence Ital. *chiamare*, and through O. F. *clamer*, Eng. *claim.*)

clāmor (old form clamos, like arbos, labos, *etc.*), ōris, *m. a loud call, a shout, cry, clamour:* facere clamorem, Pl.: tollere, Caes. **2.** *acclamation, applause:* dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. In *plur.:* suscitare clamores, Phaedr. **3.** *outcry, shout of disapprobation*, in this sense

usu. *pl.*: Fuſium clamoribus et conviciis consectantur, Cic. **II.** Poet. of inanimate things: *noise, sound, din:* ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Virg.

clāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clamor] (mostly post-Aug.), *full of clamour* or *noise.* **2.** Act.: *noisy, bawling, clamorous:* altercator, Quint. **II.** Pass.: *filled with noise* or *clamour, noisy:* urbs, Stat. **2.** *accompanied with noise:* Quint.: Juv.

clanculum, *adv.* and *prep. dim.* (ante-class.) [clam] *secretly, privately. Adv.:* aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Pl. **II.** *prep.* with *Acc.:* alii clanculum patres quae faciunt, *without the knowledge of their fathers,* Ter.

clandestīno, *adv. secretly, clandestinely:* Pl.

clandestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [clam] *secret, hidden, clandestine:* clandestino introitu urbe est potitus, Cic.: consilia, Caes.

clango, no *perf.* or *sup.*, 3. *v. n. to clang, resound* (rare): horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. [Cf. Gr. κλαγγή, κλαΐω (κέ-κλαγγ-α); Eng. *clack.*]

clangor, ōris, *m.* [clango] *clang, noise:* tubarum, Virg.

clārē, *adv.* Of sight: *brightly, clearly:* clare oculis video, Pl. **II.** Of hearing: *clearly, distinctly, aloud:* clare dic, Ter.: ut aperteque loquantur et jam clare gemant, Cic. **III.** Mentally: *distinctly, intelligibly, clearly:* eo clarius id periculum apparet, Cael. in Cic. **IV.** Fig.: *illustriously, honourably* (v. rare), Nep.

clārĕo, 2. *v. n.* [clarus] *to be clear* or *bright, to shine* (poet.): rutilo cum lumine, claret fervidus ille Canis, Cic. poet. **II.** Fig.: *to be clear, evident, manifest* (v. rare): quod in primo carmine claret, *which is shown clearly,* Luc. **2.** Of character: *to be distinguished, illustrious, renowned:* (Fab. Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. in Cic.

clārēsco, ui, 3. *v. incep.* [clareo]. Of sight: *to begin to shine, become visible:* tecta luminibus clarescere, Tac. Of hearing: *to sound clear, to become distinctly audible:* clarescunt sonitus armorum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to become clear, evident, manifest:* alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. **2.** Of character: *to become illustrious, famous, renowned:* quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac.

clārĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarigo] *a solemn demand of satisfaction for injuries received, and declaration of war through a* Fetialis *or herald* (v. Smith's Ant. 178): Plin. **II.** *a fine imposed upon a man for transgression of prescribed limits, to be exacted by whoever found the offender:* Liv.

clārĭgĭto, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to recal frequently, from time to time:* Lucr. (dub.)

clārĭgo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* Of the Fetiales: *to proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies* (v. Smith's Ant. 178): Plin. [From *clarus:* the syllable *ig-* represents the root of *ago:* cf. *fumĭgo, navĭgo, remĭgo,* etc.]

clārĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [clarus sono] *clear-sounding:* vox, Cat.

clārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [clarus] *clearness, brightness.* Of objects of sight: sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), Plin. **2.** Of objects of hearing, *distinctness:* claritas in voce, Cic. **II.** Fig.: of style: *clearness, perspicuity:* Quint. **2.** *celebrity, renown:* num te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat? Cic.

clārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *clearness, brightness* (= claritas) (rare): fulgor et claritudo deae (*sc.* lunae), Tac. **II.** Fig.: *celebrity, renown,* (not in Cic. or Caes.): artes quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall.

clāro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make bright* or *clear, to illuminate* (v. rare): poet. in Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to render famous:* illum non labor Isthmius clarabit pugilem, Hor.

clāror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *clearness, brightness:* Pl.

clārus, a, um, *adj. clear, bright:* (opp. to obscurus, caecus). Of sight: *clear, bright, shining, brilliant,* etc.: clarissima mundi lumina (*i. e.* sol et luna), Virg.: clara flumina, *clear streams,* Lucr.: clarissimae gemmae, Cic.: lux clara, *broad daylight,* id.: pater omnipotens clarus intonat, *in the clear sky,* Virg. Poet. with *Abl.:* argento clari delphines, *shining like* (lit. *with*) *silver,* id. Of the wind: *making clear, bringing fair weather:* aquilo, id. **2.** Of hearing: *clear, loud, distinct:* clara voce, ut omnis contio audire possit, dixit, Cic.: Caes. **II.** Fig.: *clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible;* clara res est, tota Sicilia celeberrima, Cic. **2.** *celebrated, renowned, famous,* etc. (opp. to obscurus): vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. With *Abl.* of cause: giganteo triumpho, Hor. With *ex:* ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic. With *ob:* ob id factum, Hor. **3.** As a title; esp. in *Sup.*, of distinguished personages, as *consuls, pro-consuls, senators, etc.:* clarissimus vir, Cic. **4.** In bad sense: *notorious:* populus (*sc.* Campanus) luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. ["Clear-sounding" appears to be the primary sense. The root seems to be *cal, cla,* v. clamo.] (Hence It. *chiaro;* Fr. *clair.*)

classiārius, a, um, *adj.* [classis] *pertaining to the navy,* Quint.: centurio, *a captain of a ship,* Tac. More freq. as *subst.* in plur.: classiarii, *naval forces, marines:* id.: Caes.

classĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little fleet, flotilla:* Cic.

classĭcum: v. classicus *no.* II.

classĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [classis] *of* or *relating to the classes of the Roman people:* Varr. **II.** *relating to the army* in gen., but as *adj.* only of *the naval forces;* classici milites, Liv. Also as subst. classici, *marines:* Tac. Hence subst. classicum, *a signal of battle given by the trumpet:* classicum cecinit, Liv. **2.** Meton.: *the war-trumpet itself:* Virg.

classis, is, *f.* (*Abl.* classi or more *freq.*, classe), *a class* or *division of the Roman people:* Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 105). Fig.: qui (philosophi) mihi, cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, i. e. *of the lowest rank,* id. **II.** *an army* (very ancient): Liv.: Hortinae classes populique Latini, Virg. **III.** *a fleet* (including the troops in it): nomina in classem dare, *to enlist for the fleet,* Liv.: facere, Caes.: classe navigare, *by sea* (of a general sailing *with a number of ships*), Cic. **IV.** *a class, division,* in gen. (after Augustan age): Suet. [Prim. sense is "summons, ban"; the word is perh. borrowed from Dor. κλᾶσις = κλῆσις.]

clāthri (in MSS. also clatri), orum, *m. plu.* = κλῆθρα, τά, *a trellis, grate,* esp. to the cages of animals: Hor.

clāthro (clatro), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [clathri] *to furnish with a grating* or *bars* (v. rare): Pl.

claudeo, 2. *or* claudo, 3. *v. n. no perf.*, clausum [claudus] *to limp* or *halt* (mostly fig.): beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, *were defective,* Cic.

claudĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [claudico] *a limping* (rare): Cic.

claudĭco (clŏdico), 1. *v. n.* [claudeo; like albico, candico from albeo, candeo] *to limp, halt, be lame:* Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, Cic. Poet.: of the wings of birds: Lucr.: of the *deflection* of a balance: id.: of the *inclination* of the earth's axis: id. **II.** Fig.: *to halt, waver, to be defective:* tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. So of discourse: si quid in nostra oratione claudicat, id.

claudĭtas, atis, *f. lameness,* Plin.

(1) **claudo** (clŏdo, Plin.: and far more freq., although not in Cic., cludo, which occurs exclusively in the compounds: v. excludo, *etc.*), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to shut, close, shut up* (opp. to aperire): ad claudendas pupulas, Cic.: portas, Caes.: rivos, *to dam up,* Virg. Fig.: aures ad doctissimas voces, Cic.: fugam hostibus claudere, *to cut off, prevent,* Liv.: clausa consilia habere, *to conceal,* Cic. Poet.: animam laqueo, *to end one's life,* Ov.: claudere latus (= Horace's tegere latus), *to yield the place of honour to,* Juv. **II.** *to close, end, conclude:* octavum lustrum, Hor.: agmen, or novissimum agmen claudere, *to bring up the rear,* Caes. **III.** *to enclose, encompass, surround* (for includo, concludo): quae (urbs) loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic. Fig.: of rhythm: verba pedibus, i. e. *to compose verses* (*bring*

them within the bounds of rule), Hor. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to invest, besiege, blockade, hem in*, etc.: priusquam clauderent Capuam operibus, Liv.: litora ac portus custodia clausos tueri, Caes. [Cf. Gr. κληΐς (= κλαϝ-ις), κλείς; Lat. *clav-is*. In *claud-o*, there is augmentative *d*.] (Hence Ital. *chiudere*; Fr. *clore, clos, clôture*, etc.)

(2) **claudo**, ĕre, *to be lame*: v. claudeo.

claudus (cludus, Plaut.), a, um, *adj. limping, halting, lame*: claudus Vulcanus, Cic.: pede Poena claudo, *lame of foot*, Hor. ||. Fig.: *crippled, defective*: claudae mutilataeque naves, Liv. Esp. of lang.: clauda carmina alterno versu, *lines of unequal length*, i. e. *elegies*, Ov. No *Comp.* or *Sup.* [Etym. uncertain.]

claustra (less correctly clostra), orum, *n. plu.* (*sing.* claustrum, i, rare) [claudo] *a fastening; a lock, bar, bolt*, etc.: claustra revellere, Cic.: laxare, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *a bar, band, barrier, bounds*: arta portarum naturae effringere, i. e. *to disclose its secrets*, Lucr.: omnes urbes maritimas claustris imperii nostri contineri, Cic. ||. *a door* or *gate, dam, dike*, etc.: meton., *a place that is shut up*: claustra urbis relinquere, Ov. **2.** In military lang., *a barricade, bulwark, key, defence*, etc.: claustra loci, Cic.: montium, Tac.: contrahere claustra, *to draw the walls of contravallation closer*, id.: suis claustris impeditos turbant, *walls, intrenchments*, id. Fig.: claustra nobilitatis, *the barriers protecting the nobility from intrusion*, Cic. (Hence O. F. *cloistre*, Fr. *cloître*, and, from it, Eng. *cloister*.)

clausŭla, ae, *f.* [claudo] *a close, conclusion, ending*: clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia, Cic.: epistolae, id.: in quo (mimo) cum clausula non invenitur, *a fitting end*, id. **2.** In rhetoric, *the close of a period* (opp. to initium): clausulae quae numerose et jucunde cadunt, id.

clausum (clūsum), i, *n.* [id.] *an enclosed space, enclosure*: in clauso linquere, *in confinement*, Virg.

clausus, a, um, *Part.* [claudo].

clāva, ae, *f. a knotty branch* or *stick, a club*, etc. (the badge of Hercules). Prov.: clavam Herculi extorquere, *to wrest the club from Hercules* (*an impossible feat*), Macr. **2.** *a foil*: Cic.

clāvārĭum, ii, *n.* [clavus] *money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails*: Tac.

clāvātor, ōris, *m.* [clava] *one who carries clubs* or *foils used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer*: Pl.

clāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [clavis] *a small key*. ||. *the tendril of a vine*: Cic.

(1) **clāvĭger**, ĕri, *m.* [clava gero] *the club-bearer*, an epithet of Hercules: Ov.

(2) **clāvĭger**, ĕri, *m.* [clavis gero] *the key-bearer*, an epithet of Janus, as the *god of doors*: Ov.

clāvis, is, *f.* (*Acc.* clavim *or* (usu.) clavem; *Abl.* clavi *or* clave) [v. claudo] *a key*: clavim cedo, Pl.: adulterinae portarum, *false keys*, Sall.: claves adimere uxori, *to take away the keys from a wife, to separate from her*, Cic. (Hence Ital. *chiave*; Fr. *clef*.)

clāvŭlus, i, *m.* [clavus] *a small nail*: Varr.: Cato.

clāvus, i, *m. a nail* (usu. of metal: sometimes of hard wood): clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes.: clavum pangere or figere, *to fix a nail in the right side of the temple of Jupiter in order to mark the year*, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 92). Hence fig.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. *reckon the beginning of the year*, Cic. And as *a symbol of immovable firmness*: saeva Necessitas clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. (v. trabalis): beneficium trabali clavo figere, *to clench the matter*, Cic. ||. *the tiller of a rudder*: and meton. *the rudder itself* (only *sing.*): clavumque ad litora torquet, Virg. Fig.: clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula reip. tractare, Cic. **2.** *a purple stripe on the tunica*, which for the senators was broad (latus), for the equites, narrow (angustus): v. Smith's Ant. 92: cum lato purpura clavo, Ov. Hence the phrase: latum clavum ab Caesare impetrare, i. e., *to become a senator*, Plin. Ep. Poet.: *a tunic* in gen.: clavum mutare in horas, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with κλείω, to close, fasten, and so with *clavis*.] (Hence It. *chiovo*; Fr. *clou*.)

clēmātis, ĭdis, *f.* = κληματίς, *a climbing plant*, Plin. ||. The name of several *trailing shrubs*, e.g. vinca, *periwinkle*, id.

clēmens, entis, (*abl.* usu. -ti) *adj.* Of the elements: *mild, calm, soft*: undae clementi flamine pulsae, Cat.: qua sit clementissimus amnis, Ov. Fig.: rumor clemens, *moderate, unexaggerated*, Sall. ||. Fig.: of the mind and disposition: *gentle, forbearing, indulgent, merciful*: cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem, Cic.: clementes judices et misericordes, id. [Prob. cogn. with Skr. çram, *to rest*.]

clēmenter, *adv. gently, softly, mildly*. Pl. **2.** *gradually, by degrees*: clementer editum jugum, Tac. ||. *gently, mercifully*, etc.: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic.: clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes.

clēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [clemens]. Of the elements: *calmness, mildness*: clementia aestatis, Plin. ||. Fig.: of the mind and disposition: *mildness, humanity, mercy*: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii, Cic.

clĕpo, psi, ptum, *3. v. a. to steal* (rare and mostly ante-class. for furor): eum (ignem) Prometheus clepsisse dolo, Cic. poet. [Cf. Gr. κλέπτω; Goth. *hlif-an*, to steal.]

clepsydra, ae, *f.* = κλεψύδρα, *a water-clock, clepsydra*; used in law-courts to regulate the time allotted to pleaders; also by declaimers to time themselves: hence, ad clepsydram latrare, Cic. **2.** Meton., *the time measured by the clepsydra: appy. about 12 minutes*: septem clepsydras petere, *to demand seven lengths of time*: about 1½ hrs., Mart.: Plin. Ep.

clepta, ae, *m.* = κλέπτης, *a thief*: Pl.

clĭens, entis (*gen. plur.* usu. clientium; clientum, Hor.) *com.* [from clueo, to hear; for sense, cf. obedio = *ob-audio*] *a client* (on the relation between the *cliens* and the *patronus*, v. Smith's Ant. 93): Glaucia, cliens et familiaris istius T. Roscii, Cic. ||. In gen.: *an adherent, retainer, follower, dependant*: Caes. Of whole nations: *allies* or *vassals*: id. **2.** *a companion, favourite*, Hor.

clĭenta, ae, *f.* [cliens] *a female client, dependant*: Hor.

clĭentēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *clientship, vassalage, dependence*: also, used as correl. of patrocinium, *patronage, protection* (v. Smith's Ant. 93): esse in fide et clientela, Cic. ||. Meton. (mostly *plur.*): *clients, dependants*: magnas esse Pompeii clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, *bodies of clients*, Caes. |||. In gen.: *confederacy, alliance*: id.

clĭentŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] *an insignificant client*: Tac.

clīnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [clino, implied in de-clino, in-clino] *inclination*: (= declinatio): Lucr.

clīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *inclined, bent, sunk* (v. rare): Cic.

clīpĕo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [clipeus] *to arm* or *furnish with a shield* (v. rare except in *p. part.*): clipeata agmina, Virg.

clīpĕum, i, *n.* (= clipeus): Liv.

clīpĕus, (also written clupeus and sometimes wrongly clypeus), i, *m. the (ancient) round, brazen shield of Roman soldiers*, whilst the *scutum* was oval or oblong (v. Smith's Ant. 94): Cic. Proverb.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. *to act when it is too late*, Ov. ||. Meton.: of *objects shaped like a shield*: e. g. *the disk of the sun*, id. [Cogn. with Gr. καλύπτω.]

clītellae, arum, *f. plu. a pack-saddle, pannier*: mulî Capuae clitellas ponunt, *unload* (*halt*) *at Capua*, Hor. Proverb.: bovi clitellas imponere: v. bos. ['Instrument for supporting, *leaning*, things on,' from *cli*, v. clivus.]

clītellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clitellae] *pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle*: homines, Pl.

clīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clivus] *hilly, full of hills, steep*: rus, Virg.: Olympus, Ov.

clīvus, i, *m. a slope, a declivity, a steep; an ascent, ascending road*:

mensae, Ov.: milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum incitati cursu, Caes. Applied esp. to *the high road leading up to the Capitol:* Liv.: Tac. Proverb.: clivo sudamus in imo, *to be tired before the work is begun*, Ov. [Root *cli* seen in Gr. κλίνω, κλιτύς; Lat. *clino* in declino, etc.; O. H. G. *hlînê-m* (mod. Germ. *lehne*), Eng. *lean*.]

clŏāca, ae, *f. an artificial canal in Rome, by which the sewage was carried into the Tiber; a sewer, drain:* Cic. Proverb.: arcem facere e cloaca, v. arx. [Cf. O. L. *cluĕre*=purgare; Gr. κλύζω.] (Hence Ital. *chiavica*.)

clōdĭco, are, v. claudico.

clōdo, ere, v. claudo.

clōstra, v. claustra.

clūdo, v. claudo.

clūdus, a, um, v. claudus.

clŭĕo, 2. *v. n. to hear oneself called, to be spoken of, reputed, esteemed:* ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Pl.: quaecumque cluent, *every thing that has a name*, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. κλύω; Lat. *in-clutus;* Goth. *hliuma*, hearing.]

clūnis, is, (mostly *plur.*; *Abl.* cluni *or* clune) *m.* and *f. a buttock, haunch:* Hor.: Juv. [Cf. Gr. κλόνις.]

clŭpeus, i, v. clipeus.

clūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [clūra, an ape] *of,* or *belonging to, apes:* Pl. dub.

clūsus, v. clausus.

clўpeum and **clўpeus,** v. clipeus.

clўster, ĕris, *m.*=κλυστήρ, *a clyster, injection* (pure Lat. *lotio*): clystere vomituque purgari, Suet. II. *a clyster-pipe* or *syringe:* id.

cōa, v. Cous.

cŏ-accēdo, 3. *v. n. to come to* or *be added besides:* Pl.

cŏăcervātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coacervo] *a heaping together.* In rhetor.: *a heaping up of proofs:* Cic.

cŏ-ăcervo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to heap together, collect in a mass:* pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic.: Caes. Fig.: coacervati luctus, Ov.

cŏ-ăcesco, acui, 3. *v. n. to become acid* or *sour* (rare): Cic.

cŏactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogo] (Post-Aug. and rare): *a collecting, calling in of money:* coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet.

cŏacto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to constrain, force, compel:* Lucr.

cŏactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gatherer together:* erant agminis coactores, *they brought up the rear:* Tac. II. *a collector of money* (from auctions, *etc.*): Cic.: Hor.

cŏactum, i, *n.* [id.] *a coverlet of thick, fulled cloth, a mattress:* Caes.

cŏactus, a, um, *Part.* [cogo].

cŏactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a forcing, constraint, compulsion* (rare and only in *Abl. sing.*): coactu meo, Cic.

cŏ-addo, 3. *v. a. to add along with:* ad compendium, Pl.

cŏ-aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to build up to* or *upon:* Campum Martium, Cic.

cŏ-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make even* or *level* (rare): montes, Sall. Fig.: *to place on the same footing, equalize:* ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, Cic.

cŏagmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coagmento] *a joining* or *connecting together; a connection, combination, union:* corporis, Cic.

cŏagmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [coagmentum] *to join, glue,* or *cement together, to connect:* Cic. Fig.: pacem, *to conclude*, id.

cŏagmentum, i, *n.* [cogo] *a joining together; a joint* (mostly in *plur.*): Caes.

cŏāgŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of coagulation; rennet,* or *runnet:* Ov. (Hence It. *caglio, gaglio.*)

cŏ-ălesco (coolesco, Lucr.), ălŭi, ălĭtum (*part. perf.* only in Tac. and subseq. writers), 3. *v. incep.* [v. alo] *to grow together, to unite:* saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr. 2. Fig.: *to unite, agree together, coalesce* (oft. in the histt., esp. Liv. and Tac.): ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv.: Sall. II. *to strike root, grow up, spring up, thrive:* forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. 2. Fig.: *to take root, become consolidated:* dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. In the *part. perf.:* coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, *strengthened*, id.

cŏălĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [coalesco].

cŏ-angusto, atum, 1. *v. a. to contract, confine, compress, enclose, hem in* (rare): alvos, Varr. Fig.: *to circumscribe, limit, restrict:* Cic.

cŏarctatio and **cŏarcto,** v. coart.

cŏ-argŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a.* With *Acc.* of the person: *to overwhelm with reasoning, refute, silence, expose; to prove guilty:* omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, Cic. With *Gen.* denoting the crime: commutati judicii, id. 2. With *Acc.* of the thing: *to prove incontestably, to demonstrate:* perfidiam, id.: quam (legem) usus coarguit, *proves to be injudicious*, Liv.: domini coarguit aures, *betrays, publishes, makes known*, Ov.

cŏartātĭo (coarct.), ōnis, *f.* [coarto] *a crowding together* (v. rare): Liv.

cŏ-arto (coarcto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to compress, confine:* (opp. to laxo, dilato, etc.): angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. II. Fig.: of time: *to abridge, shorten:* consulatus aliorum, Tac. 2. Of discourse: *to abridge, compress:* Crassus haec coartavit in oratione sua, Cic.

cŏaxo, 1. *v. n.* [κοάξ, the sound made by frogs], *to croak:* Suet.

coccĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [coccinus] *clothed in scarlet:* puerulus, Suet.

coccĭnĕus, and **coccĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [coccum] *of a scarlet colour:* laena, Juv. (Hence It. *coccinìglia;* Fr. *cochenille.*)

coccum, i, *n.*=κόκκος (a berry), *the kind of berry* (now known to be an insect, *cochineal, kermes*) *found upon the scarlet dye oak:* Plin. Meton.: *scarlet colour:* Hor. 2. *scarlet garments, cloth,* etc.: Suet.

cŏclĕa (less correctly cochlea), ae, *f.* [κοχλίας] *a snail:* Cic. Fig.: in cocleam, *in the form of a snail, spiral*, Cels. (Hence It. *chiocciola.*)

cŏclĕăr (cochlear), ăris, *n.* and **cocl**ĕāre, is, *n.* [coclea, from the form of a snail-shell] *a spoon*, Mart.: Cels.

cŏcles, ĭtis, *m. a person blind of one eye:* de coclitum prosapia ted esse arbitror, nam ii sunt monoculi, Pl. Used as a Roman surname.

coctăna or **coctŏna,** v. cottana.

coctĭlis, e, *adj.* [coquo] *baked, burned:* coctiles muri (Babylonis), *built of bricks*, Ov.

coctūra, ae, *f. cooking*, Col.: Plin.

coctus, a, um, *Part.* [coquo].

cŏcus, i, v. coquus.

cōda, ae, v. cauda.

cōdex [caudex], ĭcis, *m. a trunk of a tree*, etc.: v. caudex (rare). II. *a book, a manuscript* (with the leaves not rolled together like those of the volumina, but arranged like those of our books: v. Smith's Ant. 95): Cic. 2. Esp. *an account-book, ledger* (while adversaria signifies the *waste-book;* hence only the former had validity in law): in codicis extrema cera, *upon the last tablet*, id.

cōdĭcilli, orum, *m. plu. dim.* [codex =caudex] *small trunks of trees:* Cato. II. *small tablets for writing:* Homerus Bellerophonti codicillos datos prodidit, Plin. Hence, *a short writing, note, billet, petition*, etc.: epistolam hanc convicio effiagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. III. *an imperial rescript, a diploma:* Suet. IV. *an addition to a will, a codicil:* Tac.

coelebs, coelibatus, *etc.* v. cael.

coeles, coelestis, etc., v. caeles, caelestis, etc.

coelo, are, v. caelo.

cŏ-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a. to buy up:* Sulla omnia bona coemit, Cic.

cŏĕmptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coemo] legal *t. t. a pretended sale of an estate for the purpose of relieving it from the burden of certain sacrificial rites:* Cic. 2. *a marriage contracted by a mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was freed from the* tutela legitima *and the family* sacra: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 251.)

cŏĕmptĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [coemptio] *pertaining to a sham sale* or *a sham marriage:* senex, *who was made use of in such a performance:* Cic.: hence, *poor, worthless:* Pl.

cŏĕmptus, a, um, *Part.* [coemo].

coenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coenum] *muddy, dirty, marshy, boggy* (rare): gurges (i. e. Styx), Juv.

coenum (caenum), i, *n. dirt, filth, mud, mire* (always with idea of loathsomeness, and thus diff. fr. limus, lutum, *etc.*): omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne coenum, Cic. Fig.:

ex coeno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. Also as a term of reproach: *a dirty fellow, a vile fellow:* Cic. [Cf. cun-io (=stercus facio, Fest.) and in-quin-o.]

cŏ-ĕo, ivi or ĭi, itum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to go* or *come together, to meet, assemble:* ad solitum coiere locum, Ov.: quo populus coibat, Hor. **2.** *to go* or *come together in a hostile manner, to encounter:* inter se coisse viros, Virg. **II.** *to form one with, to blend, unite, combine* (constr. *absol.*, with *cum*, or *Dat.*): qui una coierint, Caes.: reliqui (milites) coeunt inter se, *assemble*, id. Hence: *to copulate, cohabit:* sic et aves coeunt, Ov. **2.** Of things: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, *congeals*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *to unite in feeling, will,* or *judgment; to combine, agree, conspire:* Cic.: coeant in foedera dextrae, Virg. Esp. of the marriage contract, id.: Ov. **B.** Act.: coire societatem (cum aliquo or *absol.*), *to enter into an alliance, to make a compact, form a league:* Cic.

coepĭo, coepĕre, coeptum, (imperf. tenses rare and ante-class.) *3. v. a.* and *n. to begin, commence, undertake.* (Equivalent in sense to incipio, which is the class. pres.). Act.: *imperf. tenses:* lubido extemplo coepere est convivium, Pl. **2.** *Perfect:* with *Inf. act.* and *pass.:* quum ver esse coeperat, Cic.: moveri, Ov. With *Acc.* (rare in prose): si quicquam hodie hic turbae coeperis, Ter. *Absol.: to make a beginning, to begin:* ut magis poeniteret coepisse, quam liceret desistere, Cic. With an ellipsis; for dicere coepi, *to begin to speak:* Liv.: Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Virg. **II.** *Pass.* only in perfect tenses, foll. by *Inf. pass.:* ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepta deberi, Cic.: coeptum haberi, Liv.: contemni coepti erant, id. *Absol.:* opus coeptum perficere, Ov. Neutr.: *to begin, commence, originate, arise:* pugna coepit, Liv. With *ab* or *ex:* Tac. [For *co-apio*, apio being cogn. with ap-iscor, q. v. and ad-ip-iscor. Co-ēpi is found in Lucr.]

coepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [coepio]. Act.: *to begin eagerly, to attempt:* usu. with *Inf.:* animal coeptat ea, quae naturae sentit apta, appetere, Cic.: coercere seditionem coeptabat, Tac. With *Acc.:* insidias, id. **II.** Neutr.: *to begin, commence, make a beginning* (rare): coeptantem conjurationem disjecit, *nipt it in the bud*, id.

coeptum, i, *n. a beginning, undertaking:* ne audaci coepto deessent, Liv.

coeptus, a, um, *Part.* [coepio].

coeptus, ūs, *m.* [coepio] *a beginning, undertaking* (v. rare): primos suos quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse, Cic.

cŏ-ĕpŭlōnus, i, *m.* [epulo] *a fellow-guest* or *companion at a feast:* Pl.

coerātor, v. curator.

cŏ-ercĕo, cui, citum, 2. *v. a.* [arceo] *to shut up together* or *closely; to confine, encompass:* qua circum lorica coercet, *where the coat of mail encloses*, Lucr.: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to confine, restrain, limit, curb, repress; correct, punish:* quibus rebus coerceri milites et in officio contineri solent, Caes.: cupiditates, Cic. Poet.: Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrrhidae juvenes, *command*, Virg.: carmen coercuit, *corrected, polished*, Hor.

cŏercītĭo (also coerctio, coertio, coercio), ōnis, *f.* [coerceo] *a restraining, coercing; restraint, chastisement:* coercitionem inhibere, Liv. **II.** *the right of coercing* or *punishing:* Suet.

cŏercītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who keeps in order* or *restrains:* Eutr.

coercitus, a, um, *Part.* [coerceo].

coero, are, v. curo.

coeruleus, a, um, v. caer.

coetus, ūs, (for coitus) *m.* [coeo] *a coming* or *meeting together, an assembling:* Pl. **II.** *an assemblage, crowd, company* (in this signif. coetus alone, not coitus, is used): socios in coetum advocat, Virg.: coetus matronarum, Cic.: (virtus) coetus vulgares spernit, *spurns the vulgar crowd*, Hor.

cōgĭtātē, *adv. considerately, deliberately, with mature reflection:* quae accurate cogitateque scripsisset, Cic.

cōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogito] *a thinking, considering, deliberating; thought, reflection, meditation* (often opp. to sensus, *sensation*): cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, Cic.: ad reliquam cogitationem belli sese recepit, Caes. **II.** Meton.: *a thought, opinion, judgment; resolution, plan, design:* omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rempublicam conferebam, Cic.: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt) sapientiores solent esse, *second thoughts are best*, id. **III.** *the faculty of thought, the reasoning power*: Verrem ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuisse, id.

cōgĭtātum, i, *n.* usu. *plur.* cogitata, orum, *reflections, thoughts, ideas:* cogitata mentis eloqui, Cic.

cōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [cogito] **II.** *Adj.: well weighed* or *considered; thought out, deliberate:* domi meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.

cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [contracted from cŏ-ăgito] *to consider thoroughly, to ponder, weigh, reflect upon, think* (puto=simply, *to be of opinion*): constr. *absol.*, with *Acc.*, *de*, or *a clause:* toto animo, Cic.: de se et gloria sua cogitare, id.: aliam rem ex alia cogitare, *to pass from one thought to another*, Ter. With clause: cogitare quam id honestum sit, Cic. **2.** *to have in one's thoughts or before the imagination:* Scipionem, Laelium, id.: Regulum cogita, *picture to yourself*, Plin. Ep. **II.** With an *adv.* and foll. by various *prep.: to think of, to be disposed towards* (v. rare): amabiliter in aliquem, Cic. **III.** *to have in mind, to intend, meditate, design, purpose*, etc.: with *Inf.:* impeditos adoriri cogitabant, Caes.: with *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, *what he plots*, Hor. Poet. of the wind: quid cogitet Auster, *meditates, has in store*, Virg. With *de:* cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, Suet.: Carthagini male jamdiu cogitanti, *meditating mischief*, Cic. With ut and Subj.: neque jam ut aliquid acquireret cogitabat, *he was not studying how to gain*, id. (Hence, Fr. *cuider.*)

cognātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognatus] *relationship by birth:* Cic. **2.** Fig.: *affinity, agreement, resemblance*, etc.: numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. **II.** In concrete sense: *kindred, relatives, family:* cum tibi tota cognatio in sarraco advehatur, *your whole family*, Cic.: in *pl.*, Caes.

co-gnātus, a, um, *adj.* [natus, v. nascor], *related by birth*, and subst. *m.* and *f. a relation by birth, kinsman* or *kinswoman* (on either the father's or the mother's side): for the distinction between cognatus and agnatus, v. agnatus: tot propinqui cognatique, Cic. With *Dat.:* is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. Poet. of objects relating to kindred: latus, Ov.: urbes, Virg. Of animals: anguilla longae cognata colubrae, Juv. Of other things: recens tellus cognati retinebat semina caeli, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *kindred, related, connected, similar:* nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic.

cognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognosco] *a becoming acquainted with, a learning, an acquiring of knowledge; knowledge, acquaintance, cognition:* cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.: ut deorum cognitionem caelum intuentes capere possent, id. **II.** Meton.: *a conception, notion, idea:* quod positum est in una cognitione, id. **III.** Legal *t. t. a judicial examination, inquiry:* cum dies cognitionis esset, *the day of trial*, id.: inter patrem et filium, Liv.: cognitione peracta, *the trial being now completed*, Juv.

cognĭtor, ōris, *m.* [cognosco] *a person appointed by a plaintiff* or *defendant to represent him in a suit and act for him, an agent, an attorney:* Cic. **2.** In gen., *a defender, protector:* hoc (Caesare) auctore et cognitore hujusce sententiae, id. **II.** *one who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher:* id.

cognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [cognosco].

co-gnōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [g-nomen] *a Roman family name;* as Scipio; also, *a surname*, as, Africanus (v. Smith's Ant. 271): Cic.: Liv. **2.** In gen. sense, *a name:* cognomina locorum, Virg.

cognōmentum, i, *n.* (for cognomen) *a surname:* Heraclitus, cognomento qui σκοτεινός perhibetur, Cic. ‖ *a name*, in gen.: Tac.

cognōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [cognomen] *of the same name:* gaudet cognomine (=cognomini) terra, *the land named after him*, Virg.

cognōmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to furnish with a surname:* Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. Meton.: verba cognominata, *i. e. synonyms*, Cic.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. tenses*, contr. cognosti, cognoram, cognoro, cognossem, *etc.*) [nosco] *to investigate for the purpose of knowing; to understand, learn;* and in *perf. tenses, to know.* Constr.: the facts learnt, expressed by *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *Pass.*), *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *relat. clause:* the sources of the information, by *ex* or *ab*, the *Abl.* alone, or *per:* what the information relates to, by *de:* regiones, Caes.: rerum cognoscere causas, Virg.: aliquid ex literis et nuntiis cognoscere, Cic.: de Bruto, id.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia*, Caes.: id socordiane an casu acciderit, parum cognovi, Sall. ‖ *to recognize that which is already known, identify* (rare, for agnosco): eum haec cognovit Myrrhina, Ter. ‖ in law, *to examine a case, to investigate judicially:* petit ut de eo, causa cognita, statuat, Caes.: de agro Campano, Cic. ‖ Milit. *t. t. to reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout:* qualis esset natura montis cognoscere, Caes. 2. Simply, *to examine, inspect* (al. recognoscere): Cic. (Hence Ital. *conoscere*; Fr. *connaître.*)

cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from cō-ăgo] *to drive together to one point; to gather together, collect:* oves stabulis, Virg.: exercitum in unum locum (=contrahere), Cic.: senatum, id. 2. Of liquids: *to thicken, curdle, coagulate:* mella frigore (opp. to calore remittere), Virg. 3. Of places (*in part. perf.*): *straitened, contracted:* saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv. 4. agmen cogere, milit. *t. t. to bring up the rear:* levis armatura et equites agmen cogebant, id. Fig.: ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, *nor be the last*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to confine, restrict:* cogere in ordinem, *to set to rights, humble, degrade* (v. ordo): decemviri querentes se in ordinem cogi, Liv.: me in semihorae curriculum coegisti, *have restricted*, Cic.: verba in alternos pedes, i. e. *to write in elegiac verse*, Ov. 2. with *Inf.*, *ut* and *Subj.*, *ad* with *Acc.*, or *absol.: to force, compel, urge.* With *Inf.:* mori, Virg. With *Subj.:* Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret, Cic. With *ad:* ad proelia, Virg. With *Acc.* by ellipsis: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, *to be compelled to do something*, Liv. *Absol.:* coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, Ter. 3. Sometimes=colligo or concludo, *to infer, conclude:* ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.

cŏhaerentĭa, ae, *f.* [cohaereo] *a clinging together, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, Cic.

cŏ-haerĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. n. to stick* or *cling together, cleave to, cohere; adhere: absol.*, with *cum, inter*, or the *Dat.:* scopuloque affixa cohaesit, Ov. Fig.: illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to hold together, harmonize with, be consistent:* sermo quotidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos aucupabimur, *have a consistent meaning, be intelligible*, id. ‖‖ With *Abl.: to be composed of, consist of* (rare): (ea) quibus cohaerent homines, id.

cŏ-haeresco, si, 3. *v. n. incep.* [cohaereo] *to cling together, cohere* (v. rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic.

cŏ-hēres, ēdis, *c. a co-heir, fellow-heir:* Cic.

cŏ-hĭbĕo, ui, Itum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold together, to hold, contain, confine, comprise:* universa natura omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic.: nodo cohibere crinem, Hor.: auro lacertos, *to encircle*, Ov. ‖ *to hold* or *keep back, hinder, repress, stop*, etc.: Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg.: cervos arcu, *to stay in their flight*, poet. for *to kill*, Hor.: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, *to keep them from cupidity*, Cic. Fig.: motus animi turbatos, *to restrain the passions*, id.: iras, Virg.: non tu te cohibes? *be moderate in grief*, Ter.

cŏ-hŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to honour abundantly, do honour to, grace* (rare): exsequias, Cic.

cŏ-horresco, ui, 3. *v. n. incep. to shudder, shake* or *shiver with fear* or *cold:* quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

cŏhors, rtis, *f. a yard, a place walled round, a court-yard, pen:* Ov. ‖ Meton. of a body of persons: Milit. *t. t. a division of soldiers, a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli or 6 centuriae: cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus, Caes.: praetoria, *the general's body-guard*, id: hence also, *the body-guard of the governor of a province*, Cic. Opp. to legiones; *auxiliary troops, allies;* Tac.: Sall. 2. *a multitude, throng, attendants* in gen. (mostly poet.): gigantum, Hor. [With the second element of the compound *co-hor(t)s*, cf. Lat. hor-tu-s; Gr. χορ-τό-ς, χορ-ός.] (Hence Ital. *corte*; Fr. *cour*; Eng. *court.*)

cŏhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohortor] *an exhorting, inciting; encouragement* (rare): judicum, Cic.: legionis, Caes.

cŏhortĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [cohors] *a small cohort:* Cael. in Cic.

cŏ-hortor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to cheer up, encourage, incite, exhort, admonish* (esp. of military addresses): cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes. With *Inf.:* Tac. With *ut* or *ne:* Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut praedae velint esse participes, Caes. 2. In gen., and apart from the military usage: hac (eloquentia) cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic.

cŏĭcĭo, v. conjicio.

cŏ-inquĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pollute wholly, to contaminate:* matres coinquinari regias, Att. in Cic.

cŏĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coeo] *a coming* or *meeting together:* prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. ‖ *a banding together* (in a bad sense), *a conspiracy, plot, coalition:* suspicio coitionis, Cic.: tribunorum, Liv.

cŏĭtus (cf. coetus), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going* or *coming together, a uniting, combination:* ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. ‖ *sexual intercourse:* Ov.

cŏlăphus, i, *m.*=κόλαφος, *a cuff, a blow with the fist, a box on the ear:* icere, Pl. (Hence It. *colpo*; Fr. *coup.*)

cōlĕus, i, v. culeus.

cōlĭph um (coll.): v. colyphia.

colis, is, v. caulis.

col-lăbasco (conl.), 3. *v. n. incep. to begin* or *be about to fall, to totter, waver* (v. rare). Fig., *to fall off along with something else*, Pl.

col-lăbĕfacto (conl.), 1. *v. a. to make to reel, shake*, or *totter* (v. rare): motu collabefactat onus, Ov. Poet. of liquefying metals: Lucr.

col-lăbĕfĭo (conl.), factus, fieri, *v. pass. to be made to reel* or *totter, to be brought to ruin* (v. rare): altera (navis) tota collabefieret, *was completely dashed in pieces*, Caes. Poet. of the melting of metals: Lucr. ‖ Fig.: *to be overthrown:* Nep.

col-lābor (conl.), lapsus, 3. *v. dep. to fall together, to fall in ruins; fall in:* succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. Of persons: *to fall* or *sink down in a swoon* or *in death:* collapsa membra referunt thalamo, Virg. Fig. (rare): in corruptelam, Pl.

col-lăcĕrātus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [lacero] *torn all to pieces, lacerated:* corpus, Tac.

col-lăcrĭmātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [col-lacrimo] *a weeping together, lamenting:* Cic.

col-lăcrĭmo (conl.), avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to weep together* or *very much, to bewail, deplore* (rare). Neutr.: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic. ‖ Act.: histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, id.

col-lactĕus (conl.), i, *m.*; and collactĕa, ae, *f.* [con-, lact-, v. lac] *a foster-brother; foster-sister:* Juv.

collapsus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collabor].

collāre, is, *n.* [collum] *a band* or *chain for the neck, a collar:* Pl. (Hence Fr. *collier.*)

collātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [collatus, confero] *a bringing together, collect-*

ing. Of money: *a contribution, collection; a gratuity collected for the emperor:* stipis aut decimae, Liv. Fig.: malitiarum, *a union, combination,* Pl. **II.** In war: collatio signorum, *an engagement, a charge:* Cic. **III.** *a comparison, similitude:* collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, id. **2.** In philos.: collatio rationis, *analogy,* id.

collātīvus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *brought* or *carried together, collected, combined* (v. rare): Pl.

collātor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a collector, contributor:* symbolarum, Pl.

collātus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [confero].

collaudātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [collaudo] *warm praise* (v. rare, and only in *Abl.*): scriptoris, Cic.

col-laudo (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to praise greatly, extol highly:* milites, Caes.

col-laxo (conl.), 1. *v. a. to widen, to make loose* or *porous:* lateramina, Lucr.

collecta (conl.), ae, *f.* (orig. *adj.: sc.* pecunia) [colligo] *a pecuniary contribution:* collectam exigere, Cic.

collectānĕus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [collectus, colligo] *gathered* or *collected together* (v. rare): Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost. Suet.

collectīcĭus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *collected, gathered together* (rare): exercitus, *assembled hastily and without selection* (opp. to delectus), Cic.

collectĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a gathering together:* membrorum (Absyrti), Cic. **2.** In rhetor.: *a summing up, recapitulation:* id.

collectus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [colligo].

col-lēga (conl.) ae, *m.* [lĕgo; cf. tĕgula from tĕgo] *one chosen at the same time with another, a colleague:* bis una consules, collegae in censura, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *a companion, comrade, associate,* in gen.: Metrodorus, Epicuri collega sapientiae, id.: *a fellow-slave:* Pl.: *a fellow-actor:* Juv.

collēgĭum (conl.), ii, *n.* [collega] *the union* or *association of persons in any office* or *for any purpose, colleagueship* (rare): P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, *by having so often shared office with others,* Liv. **II.** Meton.: *a body of persons united by the same office* or *calling,* or *living by some common rules; a college, guild, corporation, brotherhood:* nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium Cic.: Tribuni pro collegio pronuntiant, *as the decision of the whole body of tribunes,* Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 98).

col-lĭbertus (conl.), i, *m. a fellow-freedman:* Pl.

col-lĭbet (conl.) or **collŭbet** (conl.), buit *or* bitum est, 2. *v. impers. it pleases, it is agreeable* (v. rare, and only in the perf. tenses): si collibuisset, *if the fancy took him,* Hor.: simulac mihi collibitum est, *as soon as I like,* Cic.

col-lĭdo (conl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to clash, strike, dash,* or *press together:* Cic.: collidi posse, *to admit of being crushed in,* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to bring into collision, to set at variance:* Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor.

collĭgātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colligo] *a binding together, connection* (rare): Val. Max. Fig.: causarum, Cic.

col-lĭgo (conl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to gather* or *pick up; to collect, assemble:* sarmentis virgultisque collectis, Caes.: aer humorem colligens, Cic.: stipem a tyrannis, *to obtain by begging,* Liv.: collecta pecunia, *amassed,* Hor.: vasa colligere, milit. *t. t. to pack up,* Liv.: quos in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, *had collected together, taken refuge,* Caes. **II.** *to draw together, contract, compress, concentrate* (mostly poet. for contrahere, coercere, *etc.*): cogebantur breviore spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv.: se collegit in arma, *drew himself together and covered himself with his shield,* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *to bring together, collect; to gain, acquire,* etc.: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. *brought together in speaking, adduced,* Cic.: auctoritatem, Caes.: sitim, *to become thirsty,* Virg. **2.** Of numbers: in *pass., to be reckoned* (rare): ex quo ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. **3.** With *pron. reflect.,* or animum, mentem, *etc., to collect* or *compose oneself; to recover courage, resolution,* etc.: animos, Liv.: animum, Tac. Milit. *t. t.: to rally:* neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes. **4.** *to collect in the mind; to think upon, weigh, consider:* levis haec insania quantas virtutes habeat, sic collige, *what advantages this slight madness has, consider thus,* Hor. Esp. *to gather, conclude, deduce, infer:* ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distinear, Cic.: mendose colligis, *your conclusion is unsound,* Pers. (Hence It. *cogliere;* Fr. *cueillir.*)

col-lĭgo (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind together, connect:* omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic.: pluribus scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, *run through and pinned together,* Caes. Fig.: homines inter se, *to unite,* Cic.: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligare, *to comprehend, comprise,* id. **II.** *to restrain, stop, hinder:* impetum furentis (Antonii), id.

col-līnĕo (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to direct something in a straight line, to aim* (rare): hastam aut sagittam, Cic. **II.** *to hit the mark, take a right aim:* id.

col-lĭno (conl.), lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. a.* With *Acc.* and *Abl.: to besmear* (rare): ora venenis, Ov. Fig.: *to defile, pollute:* Pl.

collĭphium, i, v. colyphia.

col-lĭquĕfactus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [liquefio] *made liquid, dissolved, melted* (rare): venenum in potione, Cic.

collis, is (*Abl.* colle or colli), *m. a high ground, hill* (smaller and less important than mons): collis paulum ex planitie editus, Caes.: Formiani colles, Hor. [From the root which appears in κολώνη, *columna, culmen, celsus,* etc. (v. *antecello*); and in Old Saxon *holm.*] (Hence Ital. *collina;* Fr. *colline.*)

collīsus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collido].

collītus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collino].

collŏcātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colloco] *a placing together, arrangement:* verborum, Cic.: filiae, *a giving in marriage,* id.

col-lŏco (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to place together; to place, station, arrange,* etc. Constr.: *object* in *Acc.:* the *place where,* usu. expr. by *in* with *Abl.* or by a local *adv.*; also by *in* with *Acc.,* and by other *preps.;* also with *Abl.* alone; or *absol. In* with *Abl.:* exercitum in hibernis, Caes. With *adv.* of place: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, id. With *in* and *Acc.:* in tabernam vasa et servos, Pl. With other prepositions: comites apud ceteros hospites, *lodge, quarter with,* Cic.: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias collocaret, *lay an ambush for,* id. With *Abl.:* oculos pennis, Ov. *Absol.:* vix his rebus collocandis tempus daretur, *for arranging,* Caes. **2.** With *Acc.* of fem. noun: *to give in marriage:* matrem homini nobilissimo collocare, Caes.: in matrimonium, Cic. *Absol.:* in collocanda filia, Tac. **3.** With pecuniam, dotem, fenus, *etc.;* merc. *t. t. to lay out, invest,* etc.: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to dispose, arrange, employ, occupy,* etc.: totum se in cognitione et scientia collocaret, *wholly devote himself to,* id.: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, *to be deposited,* id.: verba collocata, *properly disposed or arranged,* id.: collocare satis de aliqua re, *to insert enough,* Tac. (Hence It. *colcare;* Fr. *coucher.*)

col-lŏcuplēto (conl.), avi, 1. *v. a. to make very rich, to enrich* (rare): Ter.

collŏcūtĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colloquor] *a* (*familiar* or *private*) *conversation, conference* (rare): Cic.

collŏquĭum (conl.), ii, *n.* [id.] *a talking together, conversation, conference, discourse:* eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes.: in colloquium venire, id.: quum se immiscuissent col-

loquiis montanorum, *had mixed in conversation with the mountaineers*, Liv.: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. *epistolary correspondence*, Cic.

col-lŏquor (conl.), lŏcūtus, *v. dep. to talk together, to converse, to hold a conversation* or *conference:* constr. usu. *cum* with *Abl.*, *inter* with *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.:* in eo libro, ubi se cum Curione filio colloquentem facit, Cic.: colloquimur inter nos, id. *Absol.:* deinde uterque imperator colloquuntur simul, Pl. In Pl. also with *Acc.:* te volo, uxor, colloqui.

collŭbet, v. collibet.

col-lūcĕo (conl.), 2. *v. n. to be lighted up, to shine, to be entirely illuminated, to be bright. Absol.:* sol qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic. With *Abl.:* candelabri fulgore, id.: flammis, Virg. With *ab:* mare qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to be resplendent:* id.

col-lūdo (conl.), si, sum, 3. *v. n. to play* or *sport together, play with* (rare): (puer) gestit paribus colludere, Hor. Poet.: summa aqua colludere plumas, *toss and* (*seem to*) *play*, Virg. ‖ Legal *t. t. to act in fraudulent collusion:* Cic.

collum, i, *n.* (collus, i, *m.* Pl.) *the neck*, of men and animals (v. cervix): anseres adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic.: tigres indocili jugum collo trahentes, *with intractable neck*, Hor.: in collum invasit, *fell upon the neck*, Cic.: actum'st de collo meo, *it's all over with me*, Pl.: collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, *to seize by the throat and drag to prison*, etc.: consul quum paucis collum torsisset, metu ceteri sacramento dixere, Liv. Meton.: emblem of subjection: ductaque per vias regum colla minantium, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *the neck of a flask* or *bottle:* Phaedr.: *of a poppy*, Virg. [Cf. Goth. and Germ. *hal-s.*] (Hence Fr. *col*, *cou.*)

col-lŭo (conl.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash out, rinse:* dentes aqua, Plin. Poet.: ora, *to moisten*, i. e. *to quench thirst*, Ov.

collūsĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colludo] *a secret understanding, collusion:* Cic.

collūsor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a playfellow, fellow-gamester:* Cic.

col-lustro (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lustro, 1] *to lighten up, illumine*, Cic. Fig., in painting, *to represent in bright colours, light up:* collustrata, opp. to opaca, *brilliantly coloured pieces*, id. ‖ [lustro, 2]: *to examine on all sides, to survey, inspect:* omnia oculis, id.

col-lŭtŭlo (conl.), 1. *v. a. to soil, defile much.* Fig.: Pl.

collūtus (conl.), *Part.* [colluo].

collŭvĭes (conl.), ei, v. colluvio.

collŭvĭo (conl.), ōnis, and **collŭvĭes,** em, e (the latter form not frequent before Aug. period; but exclusively used in Pliny the elder, and Tac.) *f.* [colluo] *washings, rinsings; sweepings, a mass of filth:* cohortis et aedificii colluvies, Col. ‖ Fig.: *impurities, off-scourings:* colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv.: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, *foul medley*, Cic.: in colluvione Drusi, *the dregs of the people, his adherents*, id.

collўbus (collūbus), i, *m.* = κόλλυβος: *exchange:* Cic. ‖ Meton.: *banking business, money-changing:* id.

collўra, ae, *f.* = κολλύρα, *a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, maccaroni, vermicelli:* Pl.

collўrĭcus, a, um: jus, *vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup*, Pl.

collўrĭum, ii, *n.* = κολλύριον: *a liquid eye-salve:* Hor.

cŏlo, ŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. to cultivate, till, tend, take care of* (with reference to agriculture and horticulture): agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic: arbores, Hor. 2. *to abide, dwell*, or *stay in a place, to inhabit.* With *Acc.* (= incolo): cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr.: Britanniam, Tac. *Absol.:* circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to bestow care upon, pursue carefully, cultivate, cherish:* ille (Jupiter) colit terras, *makes the earth his care*, Virg.: hominum genus, *to look after, improve*, Ov. 2. *to practise, carry on, pursue, study:* virtutem, Cic.: studia, id.: pacem, Ov.: vitam illam colere (non posse), *to live such a life*, Cic.: servitutem apud aliquem, Pl. 3. With reference to *care of the body, food, dress*, etc.: corpora, *to take refreshment*, Liv. (but also of personal appearance, Ov.): se plus justo colere, *to be over-attentive to one's person*, Sen. In *pass.* with refl. sense: sancte coli potius quam scite, *to dress with propriety, as a virtuous woman*, Liv. 4. *to honour, revere, reverence, worship:* deos, Cic.: in amicis diligendis et colendis, id. [Cogn. with Gr. πέλω, πολέω, πολεύω; cf. also βου-κόλος.]

cŏlŏcāsĭa, ae, *f.* (**cŏlŏcāsĭum,** ii, *n.* Virg.)=κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον: *a plant which grew in Egypt and Asia; Egyptian bean* (a kind of *water-lily*): Virg.

cŏlōna, ae, *f.* [colonus] *a country woman:* Ov.

cŏlōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a landed estate, a farm* (rare): Col. Poet.: *an abode, dwelling* in gen.: Pl. ‖ *a colony, colonial town, settlement:* mittere, Liv.: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, *to plant a colony*, Cic.: applied to similar settlements among barbarous nations: Galli trans Rhenum colonias mittebant, Caes. ‖‖ *a band of settlers* (as familia, *a gang of slaves*), *colonists, planters:* hence, coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. (on the Rom. colonies, v. Smith's Ant. 29, *seqq.*)

cŏlōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to agriculture* or *husbandry:* leges, Varr. ‖ *pertaining to a colony:* cohortes, *levied from colonies*, Caes.

cŏlōnus, i, *m.* [colo] *a cultivator of the ground; a husbandman, farmer, farm-servant, hind:* ruris colonus, *countryman*, Hor.: sive reges sive inopes erimus coloni, id.: Domitius naves servis, libertis, colonis compleverat, Caes. ‖ *a colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town:* delectum colonorum, qui Capuam deducti erant, habere instituunt, Caes.: Tibur Argeo positum colono, Hor. Poet. for *an inhabitant* in gen.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *colon.*)

cŏlor (old form colos), ōris, *m. the colour of the skin; the complexion:* venusti oculi, color suavis, Cic.: verus (opp. to paint), Ter.: niveo colore, *of snow-white complexion*, Hor.: colorem mutare, perdere, *to change colour, to blush*, etc.: crebra coloris mutatio, Cic.: mutare colores (*plur.* to express the multiplicity of change = nec color certa sede manet), Hor. Proverb.: homo nullius coloris, *an unknown man*, Pl. Poet.: *beauty, lustre*, etc.: O formose puer, nimium ne crede colori, Virg.: nullus argento color est, *lustre*, Hor. 2. *colour* in general; *tint, hue:* varii rerum, Lucr.: Tyrios mirare colores, *the Tyrian dye*, Hor.: mille trahens varios colores, *a thousand various hues*, Virg. Poet.: ducere, of grapes, *to become coloured*, id. ‖ Fig.: *outward show, external condition, outward appearance:* amisimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. 2. Of style: *general character, complexion, colouring:* qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? id.: tragicus, Hor. 3. *a colourable pretext, excuse:* dic aliquem, Quintiliane, colorem, Juv. [Lit. 'a covering'; from root of καλ-ύπτω, cel-o, and occul-o.] (Hence Fr. *couleur.*)

cŏlōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [coloro]. ‖ *Adj. variegated:* coloratus arcus, Cic. 2. *having a good colour:* corpora, *of a healthy complexion*, Quint.: also, *tanned by the sun, swarthy*, Tac.

cŏlōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [color] *to colour, paint, tinge, dye, tan*, etc.: corpora, Cic.: colorat aequora Nilus, Cat. ‖ Fig.: of the mind, style, *etc.: to give a certain cast or complexion to*, Cic.

colos, v. color, *init.*

cŏlossĕrōs, ōtis, *m.* [Κολοσσός Ἔρως, the Colossal-love] *an appellation of a large and handsome man:* Suet.

cŏlossēus, a, um, *adj.*=κολοσσιαῖος, *colossal, gigantic:* statua, Plin.

cŏlossus, i, *m.*= κολοσσός, *a gigantic statue, a colossus:* Plin. Esp. *the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes:* id.

cŏlostra, ae, *f. the first milk after delivery:* Plin. As a term of endearment: Pl.

colpa, v. culpa.

cŏlŭber, bri, *m. a serpent, snake, adder:* Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *couleuvre.*)

cŏlŭbra, ae, *f.* [coluber] *a female snake* or *adder:* viridis, Hor. Proverb.: quas tu vides colubras, i. e. *art thou frantic?* (in allusion to the Furies), Pl.

cŏlŭbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coluber fero] *snake-bearing,* an epithet of Medusa: monstrum, Ov.

cŏlŭbrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber] *like a serpent, cunning, wily:* Pl.

cōlum, i, *n. a strainer, colander:* Virg.

cŏlumba, ae, *f. a dove, pigeon:* Cic.: molles, Hor. As a term of endearment, *my dove:* Pl. [v. columbus].

cŏlumbăr, āris, *n.* [columba] *a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole:* Pl.

cŏlumbārĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *a compartment for doves* or *pigeons, pigeon-hole,* Varr. By anal., *a niche in a tomb,* Inscr.

cŏlumbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dove* or *pigeon:* pulli, Cic.: ovum, Hor.

cŏlumbus, i, *m. a male dove* or *pigeon: a dove* in gen. (rare): Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

cŏlŭmella, ae, *f. dim.* [columna] *a small column, a pillar:* Cic.

cŏlŭmen, ĭnis, *n. a height, summit, peak:* Cat. **2.** *the highest part of a building, a roof, gable:* Varr. **II.** Fig.: *the summit, head, chief,* etc.: columen amicorum Antonii, Cic.: audaciae, *the height of impudence,* Pl. **III.** In architecture: *a gable pillar, a prop:* Vitr. Fig.: *a support, stay:* familiae, Ter.: reipublicae, Cic.: mearum rerum, Hor. [From the root which appears in *collis, celsus,* etc.: v. collis and antecello.]

cŏlumna, ae, *f. a column, pillar, post:* Cic.: templa vastis innixa columnis, *supported on huge pillars,* Ov.: Hor. Specially, columna rostrata, *a column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Duilius* (v. Smith's Ant. 102): columna Maeniana, also absol. columna, *a pillory* in the forum Rom.: Cic. *Plur.,* as the sign of a bookseller's shop; hence, *the booksellers:* non concessere columnae, Hor. Fig.: *a pillar, support:* injurioso ne pede proruas stantem columnam, id. **II.** Meton.: *a water-spout:* Lucr. **III.** Poet. (extremely rare): *the top, summit, the dome of heaven:* Cic. poet. [V. *columen:* cf. *aer-u-mna, al-u-mna.*] (Hence Ital. *colonna;* Fr. *colonne.*)

cŏlumnārĭum, ii, *n.* [columna] *a tax on house-pillars:* Cic.

cŏlumnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *one condemned at the* Columna Maeniana: *a criminal* or *debtor:* Cael. in Cic.

cŏlumnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *supported by posts* or *pillars:* Varr. Humorously: os, i. e. *supported upon the hand,* Pl.

cŏlurnus, a, um, *adj.* [euphon. transp. for corulnus, from corulus = corylus] *made of hazel-wood:* Virg.

cŏlus, i and ūs, *f.* also *m.* (Cat.: Prop.: Ov.): *Abl.* colo, Tib.: colu, Opimius in Cic.: *plur. Nom.* colus, Stat.: *Acc.* colos, Ov.: *a distaff.* (Hence It. *conocchia;* Fr. *quenouille,* through low Lat. *conucula* for *colucula.*) [*Col-* in colus is related to Gr. κλώ-θ-ω as βορ in βορ-ά to βι-βρώ-σκ-ω.]

cōlūtĕa, orum, *n. plu.* = κολουτέα, *a pod-like kind of fruit:* Pl.

cōlўphĭa (-liphia, -lliphia), orum, *n. pl.* = κωλήφια, *the food of athletes:* Pl.: Juv.

cŏma, ae, *f.* [κομή] *the hair of the head,* collectively: cana, *hoary hairs,* Tib.: calamistrata, *curled with irons,* Cic.: flava, *golden,* Hor.: componere, Ov. Also *pl.:* promissae comae, *long, uncut hair,* Liv.: Tac. **2.** *the wool of sheep:* Poet. in Cic. **II.** By anal. *foliage:* nemorum, Hor.: Plin.

cŏmans, antis, *Part.* [coma]. **II.** *Adj. hairy, covered with hair:* colla equorum, Virg.: galea, *furnished with a tuft* or *crest of hair,* id.: stella, *having a radiant, hairy train* (*a comet*), Ov.

cōmarchus, i, *m.* = κώμαρχος, *a bailiff of a village, a burgomaster:* Pl.

cŏmātus, a, um, *adj.* [coma] *furnished with hair* (*not bald*); *having a good head of hair:* Cat.: Suet.

com-bĭbo, bĭbi, *3. v. a. to drink with any one* (rare): Sen. **II.** *to drink completely up, drink the full draught, absorb, imbibe:* succos, Ov.: atrum venenum corpore, Hor.: lacrimas, *to restrain,* Ov. Transf. to things: ara cruorem combiberat, id. Fig.: artes, *to imbibe,* Cic.

combĭbo, ōnis, *m.* [combibo] *a pot-companion:* Cic.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, *3. v. a. to burn up, consume:* frumentum, Caes.: aliquem vivum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: comburere aliquem judicio, *to ruin, destroy,* id.: comburere diem, *pass it in carousing,* Pl. [*Buro* (for *buso*) implied in com-buro (perh. in amburo) and in bus-tum, is quite unconnected with *uro.* It is prob. for *puso* from *purso* (cf. πῦρ, and v. pruna, prurio); so *b* from *p* in *bi-bo.*]

combustus, a, um, *Part.* [comburo].

cŏm-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum or estum, *3. v. a.* (comesus, a, um, the more usual form; comesurus, Pl.: comestus, Cic. Contr. forms: comes, comesse, Pl.: comesset, Cic. Old forms: comedim, comedint, Pl.), *to eat up, to eat, consume:* Cic. Proverb.: tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, *as easily as a fox eats pears,* Pl. Fig.: se, *to consume oneself, pine away,* id. **II.** Meton.: *to waste, squander:* numos, Cic. **2.** In the comic poets: comedere aliquem, *to consume a man's property, eat him out of house and home:* quem absentem comes, Pl.

cŏm-es, ĭtis, *c.* [con and *i,* root of eo] *one who goes with another; companion on a journey, fellow-traveller, attendant:* itinerum, Cic.: Hor.: fugae, Cic. Fig.: invidia gloriae comes, *attendant,* Nep.: mortis comes gloria, Cic. **2.** In wider sense, *associate* (implying less intimacy than socius): aliquem comitem habere consiliis, Pl.: in studiis et in lusibus, Quint. **II.** Special senses: *a guardian, tutor* (rare): Virg. **2.** *one of the suite, retinue of friends, relatives,* etc., *which accompanied magistrates into the provinces:* Cic.: Hor. **3.** *an attendant on a distinguished private individual:* id. **4.** *one of the imperial retinue or court:* Suet. (Hence Ital. *conte;* Fr. *comte.*)

cŏmestus, a, um, *Part.* [comedo].

cŏmēsus, a, um, *Part.* [comedo].

cŏmētes, ae, *m.* = κομήτης, *a comet:* non diri toties arsere cometae, Virg.: Cic. In app. with sidus: inter quae et sidus cometes effulsit, Tac.

cōmĭcē, *adv. in the manner of comedy:* Cic.

cōmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμικός, *pertaining to comedy, comic:* poeta, Cic.: res, *a comic subject,* Hor.: senes, *as they are represented in comedy,* Caecil. in Cic.: aurum = lupina, *lupines, used by comic actors instead of money,* Pl. **II.** Subst. comicus, i, *m. an actor of comedy, a comedian:* id. **2.** *a comic poet, writer of comedy:* Cic.

cōmĭnus, v. comminus.

cōmis, e, *adj. courteous, affable, condescending; kind, obliging, friendly* (v. comitas): Cic.: comis et urbanus liberque, Hor.: in uxorem, id.: bonis, Tac. [Etym. uncertain.]

cōmissābundus, a, um, *adj.* [comissor] *holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing:* Liv.

cōmissātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a Bacchanalian procession with torches and music, a revelling:* Cic.

cōmissātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who joins in a festive procession, a reveller:* Liv. Fig.: nostri isti comissatores conjurationis, *those messmate conspirators,* Cic.

cōmissor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* = κωμάζω, *to hold a festive procession with torches and music, to carouse, revel:* ad fratrem, Liv.: in domum Pauli, Hor.

cōmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [comis] *courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, gentleness* (opp. to severitas and gravitas: *the kindness of courtesy:* whereas benignitas is *kindness of disposition*): Cic.: comitas in socias, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. **2.** Esp. of an easy unconcern about money, *etc.:* rem bene paratam comitate perdidit, '*like a good fellow,*' Pl.

cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [comitor].

cŏmĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [comitor] *an escort, a train, retinue:* ancillarum puerorumque, Cic.: equitum triginta, Caes. Fig.: quid tanto virtutum co-

mitatu opus est? Cic. 2. *the imperial retinue, court, suite:* Tac. II. *a company, troop, crowd, convoy,* etc.: nuntiatur magnos comitatus ad flumen constitisse, Caes.

cŏmĭter, *adv.* [comis] *kindly, courteously, obligingly, civilly:* erranti comiter monstrare viam, Enn. in Cic.: Liv. *Sup.:* comissume, Pl.

comitia, orum, v. comitium, *no.* II.

cŏmĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [comitia] *pertaining to the comitia:* dies, *on which the comitia were held:* Cic.: homines, *who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes or their evidence,* Pl.: morbus, *the falling-sickness, epilepsy* (so called because its occurrence rendered it inauspicious to hold the comitia), Cels.: Sen.

cŏmĭtĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an assembly of the people in the comitia* (rare): dimittere, Cic.

cŏm-ĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [con and *i*, root of eo]. In *sing.: a place in or near the forum, where the comitia were held:* Cantilius virgis in comitio caesus erat, Liv. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170). Transf.: *any place of assembly:* e.g. the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. II. Meton.: in *plur.:* comitia, orum, *n. the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates,* etc.; *the comitia, the elections.* The comitia were of three kinds: comitia curiata, centuriata, and tributa. (Respecting their nature, v. Smith's Ant. 104, *sqq.*) They were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, praetoria, tribunicia, *etc.:* so, comitia consulum habere, Liv.: comitia regi creando, id.: and even comitia mea, i.e. *at which I am a candidate,* Cic. Fig.: ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, *where they are deciding on my fate,* Pl.

cŏmĭto, for comitor: Ov.

cŏmĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [comes] *to accompany, follow, attend:* constr. with *Acc.* or *absol.*, sometimes with *Dat.:* comitati eos ex civitate excessere, Caes. *Absol.:* lanigerae comitantur oves, Virg. 2. Fig.: Tarquinio Superbo aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic.: tardis mentibus virtus non comitatur, id. II. Esp. *to attend one to the grave:* juvenem exanimum vano honore, Virg. III. In *pass.* sense: ut posset claro comitari Hymenaeo, Lucr. The *pass.* sense is freq. in *part. perf.:* (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. And in *comp.:* puero ut uno esset comitatior, id.

com-măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to spot all over, stain, pollute* (rare): manus sanguine, Virg.: Tac. Fig.: se ambitu, *to disgrace oneself by bribery,* Cic.

com-mănĭpŭlāris, is, *m. a comrade in the same manipulus:* Tac.

com-mărītus, i, *m. a fellow-husband:* Pl.

commĕātus, ūs, *m.* [commeo] *a going to and fro:* Pall. II. Meton.: *a passage, thoroughfare* (rare): perfodi parietem qua commeatus esset, Pl. 2. Milit. *t. t.* (freq. use of word): *a leave of absence, furlough:* sumere, Liv.: in commeatu esse, *to be on furlough,* id. Fig.: cras igitur (*sc.* proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatus, Cic. 3. *a caravan, train, company of travellers:* Londinium copia negotiatorum et commeatuum maxime celebre, Tac. 4. *a carrying over, transport, passage:* duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare, *in two relays,* Caes. 5. *provisions, supplies of all kinds:* id.: maritimi, Liv. But sometimes disting. from frumentum: *the remaining supplies of war:* ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatusque causa moratur, Caes. Transf.: commeatus argentarius, *gain acquired by money transactions,* Pl. (Hence Fr. *conge.*)

com-mĕdĭtor, 1. *v. dep.* (v. rare) *to ponder thoroughly, meditate upon, practise:* Auc. Her. (dub.) II. *to imitate, resemble:* Lucr.

com-mĕmĭni, isse, *v. defect. to recollect thoroughly, to remember:* hominem probe commeminisse, Cic.

commĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commemoro] *worth mentioning, memorable* (rare): Pl.: Cic.

commĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reminding, remembrance, mentioning:* antiquitatis, Cic.: (Verres) in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, *every one was continually recounting his crimes,* id.

com-mĕmŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call to mind, keep in mind, remember:* quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. 2. *to recall to the recollection of another, to remind:* ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv. II. In gen.: *to mention, recount, relate.* With *Acc.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, *rel. clause,* or *de:* causas, Caes.: quid ego nunc commemorem singillatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter.: illa pars quam supra commemoravi Mosam transisse, Caes.: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic.

commendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commendo] *praiseworthy, commendable* (rare): nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [commendatus] *pertaining to commendation, commendatory* (rare): literae, *letters of recommendation* or *introduction,* Cic.

commendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commendo] *a recommendation:* ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse, *no ordinary introduction,* Cic. Fig.: oculorum, *the recommendation* or *help of the eyes,* id. II. Meton.: *that which recommends, the excellence* or *worth of a thing:* ingenii, id.

commendātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who commends:* Plin. Ep.

commendātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *that which commends* (rare): lex, Cic.

commendātus, a, um, *Part.* [commendo]. II. *Adj.: recommended:* quae res commendatior erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic.

com-mendo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mando] *to commit to one's charge* or *care, put under one's protection, to intrust to:* tribuni ad Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Caes.: aliquem Diis, Tac.: nomina memoriae, *to commit to memory,* Cic. II. *to recommend:* candidatos commendaret, *recommend for the office* (disting. from designatos, *elected*), Tac. 2. *to render agreeable, to set off, to grace:* nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, Cic.

commensus, a, um, *Part.* [commetior].

commentārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [commentarius] *a short treatise:* Cic.

commentārĭus, ii, *m.* (*sc.* liber) and less freq., **commentarium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* volumen) [comminiscor] *a notebook, memorandum:* quasi capita rerum et orationis commentarium, *notes,* Cic.: diurni, *a day-book, journal,* Suet. Hence, 2. As the title of a book (mostly in *plur.*): *memoirs, notes, memoranda for use in a more formal treatise* or *history:* thus Caesaris Commentarii, id.: Commentarios Numae, Liv. II. In law: *a brief:* Cic.

commentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commentor] *diligent meditation, a studying, a careful preparation:* locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos, *by thorough preparation* or *study,* Cic.: mortis, *preparation for,* id. In *plur.:* id.

commentĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [commentus] *thought out, invented, devised, fabricated.* Opp. to that already existing: *newly invented:* nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. 2. Opp. to that which is actual: *pretended, legendary, imaginary:* commenticii et ficti Dei, id. 3. Opp. to that which is true: *fabricated, forged, false:* crimen, id.: ficta et commenticia fabula, id.

commento, are, 1. *v. a.* = commentor: ora, facetiously, *to make notes on any one's face, mark it well* (*with blows*), Pl.

commentor, atus, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [comminiscor] *to think over, meditate thoroughly, study, consider.* With *Acc.*, *de*, or *absol.:* commentari aliquid et discere, Cic.: de pop. R. libertate, id.: dum tu commentabere, Pl. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* sense: *studied, carefully prepared* (opp. to extemporary), Cic. II. *to devise, invent, contrive:* ut cito commentatus est (*sc.* mendacium)! Pl. 2. *to sketch out, work up, write, compose:* mimos, Cic.: aliquid in reum, id.

commentor, ōris, *m.* [comminiscor] *one who devises something, an inventor:* uvae, *i.e.* Bacchus, Ov.

commentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an inven-*

tion, fabrication, fiction: Cic. **2.** *a mechanical contrivance:* Suet.

commentus, a, um, *Part.* [comminiscor].

com-mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go and come, pass to and fro:* fossam perduxit ut tuto etiam singuli commeare possent, *go backwards and forwards* (between the two camps), Caes. Of inanimate objects: Cic.: Suet. With viam (rare): Pl. **2.** *to visit often, to resort to:* e. g. of *traders,* Caes. Transf. to things: nam illaec catapultae ad me crebro commeant, *keep coming very fast,* Pl.

com-mercĭum, ii, *n.* [commercor] *legal capacity to buy and sell:* Cic.: ceteris Latinis populis commercia inter se ademerunt, *deprived them of the right of trading with each other,* Liv. **2.** *commercial intercourse* in general, *traffic, commerce:* id.: oft. in *pl.:* Sall. **II.** In gen.: *intercourse, communication, correspondence:* mihi cum vostris legibus nihil est commerci, *I have nothing to do with your laws,* Pl.: commercium habere cum Musis, *dealings,* Cic.: sermonum, *correspondence,* id.: belli, *traffic admitted by the laws of war,* Tac.

com-mercor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to traffic together, purchase:* captivos, Pl.

com-mĕrĕo, ui, itum, 2. *v. a.* (also **commĕreor,** itus, 2. *v. dep.,* Pl.: Ter.), *to entirely merit, richly deserve* (rare): aestimationem, Cic.: poenam, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *to be guilty of an offence* or *crime*: noxiam, Pl.: Ter.

com-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. dep. to measure* (v. rare): porticus, Pl. Fig.: *to measure with* or *by something, to proportion:* negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [commeo] *to go frequently:* Ter.

commictus, a, um, *Part.* [commingo].

com-mĭgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to remove in a body, to migrate, enter* (rare): huc, Ter.: in tuam (domum), Cic.: Romam, Liv.

com-mĭlĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [con and milit- (miles)] *companionship in war:* in commilitium adscisci, Tac. **II.** In gen.: *fellowship, companionship* (v. rare): studiorum, Ov.

com-mĭlĭto, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a comrade, fellow-soldier:* Caes.

comminātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comminor] *a threatening, menacing* (rare): Cic. In *plur.:* comminationes Hannibalis, *threats,* Liv.

com-mingo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to make water on, defile* (rare): Hor.: commictum coenum, as a term of reproach, *a dirty fellow,* Pl.

com-mĭniscor, mentus, 3. *v. dep.* [so reminiscor, from the same root, whence mens, memini] *to devise, contrive, invent, fabricate:* Pl.: nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic. **II.** *to invent, contrive something new:* novas literas, Suet. *Part.* commentus, in pass. signif. (poet. = commenticius): *feigned, contrived, fictitious:* dat gemitus fictos commentaque funera narrat, Ov.: crimen, Liv.

com-mĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to threaten, menace.* With *Acc.* of thing and *Dat.* of person: necem alicui, Suet.: inter se, Liv.

com-mĭnŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to make small, to fritter away, to break* or *crumble to pieces, crush,* etc.: statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Fig.: argenti pondus et auri, *to use it up little by little,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to weaken, impair, enervate:* opes civitatis, Cic. Transf. to persons: re familiari comminuti sumus, id.

com-mĭnus (not **cōmĭnus**), *adv.* [manus] *hand to hand, in close contest* (with the sword, *etc.*), opp. to eminus: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. Fig.: of speech, *grappling with an antagonist:* agere, id. **II.** Rarely, without the idea of contest: *nigh at hand, hard by:* Lucr.: Tac.

comminūtus, a, um, *Part.* [comminuo].

com-misĕo, scŭi, xtum *or* stum, 2. *v. a.* (*Inf. pass.* commisci, Lucr.) *to mix* or *mingle together, to intermingle.* With *Acc.* and *cum, Abl.,* or *absol.:* servos cum ingenuis, Suet.: commiscere frusta mero cruento, Virg.: mulsum, Pl. Fig.: Italo commixtus sanguine, *of Italian descent on one side,* Virg.: Cic.

commĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commiseror]. In rhetor.: *a part of an oration intended to excite compassion:* Cic.

com-mĭseresco, 3. *v. a. to commiserate, bewail* (rare): servos, Enn. *Impers.:* Ter.

com-mĭsĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. to commiserate, bewail* (rare): fortunam Graeciae, Nep. **II.** In rhetor.: *to excite compassion:* quum commiserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic.

commissatio and **commissator,** v. comiss.

commissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [committo] Lit. *a letting go together:* hence, *the beginning of a fight, game,* etc.: *the celebration of games* or *contests* (ludorum): Cic. Meton.: *a prize declamation* (= ἀγώνισμα, Thucyd.): Suet.

commissum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is intrusted, a secret, trust:* enuntiare commissa, *to divulge,* Cic.: prodere, Hor. **II.** *a transgression, offence:* turpe, id.: Virg. **III.** In law: *an incurring of fines, a confiscation* or *confiscated property:* Suet.

commissūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a joining together, joint, seam:* digitorum (ossium), *joints,* Cic.: navium, Plin.

commissus, a, um, *Part.* [committo].

commistus, a, um, *Part.* [commisceo].

com-mītĭgo, 1. *v. a. to make soft, mellow:* Ter.

com-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* Lit.: *to let go together; to join together, connect, unite:* constr. with *inter, cum, Dat.* or *absol.:* per nondum commissa inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv.: costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels.: qua naris fronti committitur, *is joined to,* Ov.: commissis operibus, Liv.: plumbo commissa, *fastened, soldered,* Juv. **II.** With *Acc.* of person: *to set face to face, set fighting; to match:* pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet. **2.** With *Acc.* of thing: *to set going, to begin, join* (*battle*): proelium, Caes.: pugnam, Cic. *Absol.* (rare): priusquam committeretur, *before the contest began,* Suet. Hence, Fig. in gen.: *to begin, start:* ludos, Cic.: judicium, *to set on foot a trial,* id. **III.** *to go to work, to act:* followed by ut, *to act so that:* non committam ut tibi causam aliquam dem recusandi, *I will take care to give you no reason for declining,* id. With *cur:* Liv. With *Inf.:* infelix committit saepe repelli, *exposes himself to be refused,* Ov. **IV.** *to do wrong:* esp. with facinus, *etc., to commit, perpetrate:* committere multa impie nefarieque, Cic.: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv.: fraudem, Hor. **2.** With contra legem: *to offend against, violate:* Cic. **3.** With poenam, multam, *etc.: to incur, make oneself liable to:* ut illam multam non commiserit, id. *Pass.: to be forfeited* or *confiscated,* as a penalty: illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinae commissam esse, id.: commissa auctio, *sale of confiscated property,* Juv. **V.** *to make over, intrust, give in charge, give up:* and reflect.: *to venture, risk oneself, betake oneself.* Constr. *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*) of what is intrusted, *Dat.* of that to which it is intrusted: the latter sometimes expressed by *in* and *Acc.,* and sometimes omitted altogether: me vestrae fidei commisit, Caes.: his salutem nostram rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic.: semina sulcis, Virg.: Hor.: commissi calores fidibus, *confided to the lyre,* id. Proverb.: ovem lupo committere, *to set the wolf to keep the sheep,* Ter.: se in id conclave, *introduce himself into,* Cic.

commixtus, a, um, *Part.* [commisceo].

commŏdē, *adv. appropriately, aptly, properly, suitably, conveniently, well,* etc.: non satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes.: multa breviter et commode dicta, *briefly and to the point,* Cic. **II.** *opportunely, seasonably:* commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id. (in Cic., for commode . . . quum, with the sense, "*just when,*" is now read, commodum: q. v.). **III.** In the comic poets: *kindly, obligingly:* accipere bene et commode, Pl.

commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [commodus] *adaptation, just proportion, sym-*

metry (rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Fig.: of style: *fitness, a suitable oratorical expression:* Cic. **2.** *fitness, a fit occasion:* = opportunitas: ad faciendum, Cic.: Pl. **3.** *advantage, benefit:* plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, Cic. **II.** Of persons: *pleasantness, courteousness, obligingness* (poet.): vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Pl.: Ov.

commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] Lit.: *to adapt one thing to another* (rare): orationi vocem, *to bring it into harmony,* Plin. Ep. *Absol.,* commoda loquelam tuam, *moderate it,* Pl. **II.** *to adapt (oneself), to serve, oblige:* with *Dat.*: Cic. Foll. by *Abl.* with or without *prep.*, ut omnibus rebus ei commodes, *oblige, serve him by every means,* id.: in aliqua re, id. **III.** Hence, with Acc. of thing: *to oblige by supplying* something, *to furnish, lend, give:* aquam hosti, Pl.: aurum alicui, Cic.: culturae patientem aurem, *lend a patient ear to,* Hor. *Absol.,* falsos testes, *to supply them when required,* Sall.

commŏdŭlē, *adv. dim.* [commode] *nicely, conveniently, suitably:* Pl.

commŏdŭlum, *adv. dim.* [commodum] *according to convenience, suitably, nicely:* Pl.

commŏdum, i, *n. a convenient opportunity, convenience:* quum erit tuum commodum, *when it shall be convenient for you,* Cic. So, commodo meo, tuo, *etc.: at my, thy,* etc., *convenience, at one's leisure:* quod commodo tuo fiat, *so far as you can conveniently do so,* id.: naves quas sui quisque commodi fecerat, *for his own convenience,* Caes. **II.** *advantage, profit:* Cic.: in publica commoda peccem, *sin against the public interests,* Hor. Phr.: quod commodo reip. facere possis, *as far as consistent with the interests of the state,* Cic.: in same sense, si per commodum reip. posset, Liv. **III.** Only in *pl., remuneration for public services; privileges, pay, gratuities,* etc.: veteranorum, Br. et Cass. in Cic.: emeritae militiae, *gratuities given to soldiers who had served their time,* Suet.: tribunatus (militum), *the privileges and emoluments of a tribune of soldiers,* Cic. **IV.** *a loan* (rare): id.

commŏdum, *adv. opportunely, seasonably* (colloquial): ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Pl.: Cic. **II.** *just at the moment:* ad te ibam commodum, Pl.: esp. followed by quum and *indic.: just . . . . when:* commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic.

com-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [con and modus]. Lit.: *measured with:* hence *fitted* or *adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, commodious, appropriate, favourable.* With *Dat.*, or *absol.*; rarely with *ad:* hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Caes.: commodius anni tempus, Cic.: in commodiorem statum pervenire, *to be brought into a more prosperous condition,* Liv.: commodum est, *it pleases, is agreeable:* quod commodum est, *just as you please,* Cic.: amat? dabitur a me argentum, dum erit commodum, Ter. **II.** Of manners: *agreeable, obliging, friendly,* etc.: Cic.: commodus ultro arcessas, *you will kindly of your own accord send for us,* Hor. Fig.: (iambus) spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit commodus et patiens, *was obliging enough to admit,* id. **III.** As *con* before adjs. often implies completion, commodus means, *having full measure, complete, due, proper,* etc.: commoda statura, *a proper height,* Pl.: viginti argenti commodas minas, *full weight,* id.

com-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep. to set in motion, undertake* (rare): commoliri tempestas fulmina coeptat, Lucr.

commōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [commolior].

commŏnĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to remind forcibly, admonish, impress upon:* commonefacit, quae de Dumnorige sint dicta, Caes.: more strongly, etiam atque etiam, Cic. Humorously: vos monimentis commonefaciam bubulis, *i. e. with a whip of leather,* Pl. **2.** *to commemorate* (rare): istius turpem praeturam, Cic.

com-mŏnĕo, ui, itum, 2. *v. a. to remind, to put in mind of, impress upon, to bring to one's recollection* (strengthened from simple verb). Constr.: the person warned in *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *passive*): that of which he is warned in *Gen.*, with *de*, in *Acc.* (not class. except in the case of a *neut. pron.* or similar word), or as *dependent clause:* mearum me miseriarum commones, Pl.: quis in circum maximum venit quin de avaritia tua commoneretur, Cic.: quum amice aliquid commonemus, Quint.

commŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [commoneo].

com-monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (commonstrasso = commonstravero, Pl.) *to show, point out fully* or *distinctly:* viam alicui, Cic.

commŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoror] *a tarrying, lingering, sojourning:* Cic. **II.** In rhetor.: *a dwelling upon some important point:* id.

com-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3. *v. dep. to die together or at the same time:* Liv. Commorientes, *the diers-together* (title of lost play of Pl.): Ter.

com-mŏror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* Neutr.: *to stop, tarry, abide, sojourn, stay:* Romae, Cic.: in eo loco, Caes. Fig. (mostly with *in* or *absol.*, rarely with *cum*): in armis civilibus, Cic. **2.** Of speech, *to pause and dwell upon a point:* in aliqua re, id. **II.** Act.: *to stop, detain, retard:* Pl.

commōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo] Lit.: a *violent moving, disturbance* (rare): vasorum, Pall. **II.** Usu. fig.: *a rousing, excitement, commotion:* commotio suavis jucunditatis in corpore, *pleasurable excitement,* Cic.: animi, id.

commōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [commotio] *a slight indisposition:* Cic.

commōtus, a, um, *Part.* [commoveo]. **II.** *Adj.: animated:* genus dicendi, Cic. **2.** *impassioned; angry, excited:* animus commotior, *somewhat excited,* id.: Drusus commotior animo, *rather passionate,* Tac.: commoto similis, *appearing to be angry,* Suet. **3.** *deranged, insane:* commotus ille, *that crazy fellow,* Ter.: Hor.: more fully, commotus mente, Plin.: ingenio, Tac.

com-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* (contr. forms: commorunt, Lucr.: commorat, Ter.: commorit, Hor.: commossem, Cic., *etc.*): *to move violently, to shake, disturb, stir:* magni commorunt aequora venti, Lucr.: sese commovere, *to move one's person, to stir,* Cic. **2.** *to remove, carry away:* columnas, id.: hostem, *repulse,* Liv.: numum, i. e. *to turn over, use in business,* Cic.: sacra, *to carry about the sacred utensils, images,* etc., *for religious use,* Virg. Hence humorously: mea si commovi sacra, *if I put my instruments (artifices, tricks, etc.) in motion,* Pl. Proverb.: glebam commosset in agro nemo, *would have stirred a clod,* Cic. **3.** Milit. *t. t.:* aciem (hostium), *to cause it to give ground* (=inclinare), Liv.: castra, *to break up an encampment,* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *to excite, stir up:* tumultum, bellum, id. **2.** Esp. of the passions: *to arouse, provoke, excite, work upon:* misericordiam, odium, dolorem, id.: judices, *to impress,* id.: commovi! *I've nettled him!* Ter.: graviter commotus, *incensed,* Virg.: commotus metu, spe, gaudio, *agitated,* Ter. **3.** *to disturb the state of* the body or mind: leviter commotus fuerat, *he had been a little out of order,* Cic.: see also commotus, *adj.* (1). So of monetary disturbance: commoto aere alieno, *credit being shaken,* Tac.

commune, is, v. communis.

commūnĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communico] *an imparting, communicating, sharing:* civitatis, Cic.: sermonis, conversation, id. **II.** In rhetoric: *a figure of speech, in which the orator consults his hearers:* id.

commūnĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [communis] (dep. form: communicati sint = communicaverint, Liv.), *to share with others, have in common, to communicate, impart.* Constr.: usu. the thing shared in *Acc.:* the person with whom it is shared, in *Abl.* with *cum*, or in *Dat.*: but other constr. occur: civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv.: consilia cum aliquo, *to make common cause with one,* Caes.: communicabo te semper mensa mea, *you*

shall always have a seat at my table, Pl. 2. Of oral communication: *to make known, talk over, discourse, tell:* Cic.: quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuerat, *to confer with*, Caes. II. Of things: *to join, unite:* tantas (pecunias) cum dotibus communicant, *add as much more to their dowries*: Cic. III. *to take a share in, participate in:* inimicitias mecum communicasti, *you have shared in*, id.

com-mūnĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to fortify on all sides, to secure, intrench:* castella, Caes.: castra, Liv. Fig.: auctoritatem aulae, Cic.

com mūnĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communis] *fellowship, a common share* or *interest, communion:* legis, juris, Cic.: sanguinis, id.

com-mūnis, e, *adj.* [munus] *shared together, common to several* or *to all, common, ordinary, general* (opp. to proprius, and to privatus): communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter.: di, *worshipped by both parties*, Virg.: non proprium senectutis est vitium sed commune valetudinis, Cic.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes.: existimatio communis omnibus est, *each has a right to his own opinion*, Liv.: communis vitae ignarus, *ignorant of the customs of society*, Cic.: communi sensu caret, *he is void of a sense of propriety*, Hor.: locus, euphem. *the Lower World*, Pl. In *plur.:* loca, *public places*, Cic.: loci, in philos. lang., *common-places, common topics*, id. *Subst.* commune, is, *n. a community, state:* Milyadum, id.: gentis Pelasgae, Ov. Also, *the property of the state*, opp. to privatus census, Hor. *Adv. phr.:* in commune: (i.) *for a common object, advantage*, etc.: consulere, *to take measures for the good of all*, Ter.: vocare honores, *to bestow offices equally upon patricians and plebeians*, Liv. (ii.) *in general:* haec in commune de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus, Tac. (iii.) As exclam., in commune: *shares!* Phaedr. II. Fig., of manners: *putting oneself on an equality with others; free from hauteur, affable* (in MSS. often confounded with comis): Cyrum minorem communem erga Lysandrum fuisse, Cic.: communis infimis, *condescending*, Nep. Also, *willing to act and take counsel with others*, Cic. III. In rhetoric: *equally appropriate to either side of a cause*, exordium, id.

commūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [communis] *community, fellowship*, deorum et hominum, Cic. II. *courteousness, affability:* Nep.

commūnĭter, *adv. in common, jointly:* literae, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, Cic.: (ira) communiter urit utrumque, *both alike*, Hor.

commūnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [com-munio] *the making of a way.* Fig. = Gr. ὁδοποίησις: Cic.

commūnītus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]

com-murmŭro, and *dep.* **-or**, 1. *v. n. to murmur, mutter* (rare): Cic. (who uses dep. form).

commūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commuto] *subject to change, changeable:* cera, Cic. II. In rhetoric: that can be adapted to either side of a cause: exordium, id. (Cf. communis, III.)

commūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a changing, change:* aestuum, i. e. *ebb and flow*, Caes.: rerum, fortunae, etc., Cic.

commūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (=commutatio) *a change:* Lucr.

com-mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change entirely, alter:* iter, Caes.: consilium, id.: commutata omnium voluntate et opinione, id. As *pass.* with neut. sense, *to become changed:* tempora commutantur, Cic. Fig.: nihil commutantur animo, id. II. *to exchange, barter, traffic:* captivos, Cic.: ne studium belli gerundi agricultura commutent, *give up the one for the other*, Caes.

cōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. n. to put together, arrange;* esp. of the hair: *to braid, dress:* capillos, Cic.: comas, Ov. In gen.: *to adorn, ornament:* corpora, Quint. Esp. of rhetor. ornament: id.: Cic. [Compounded of *con* and *emere*, "to put together," "to arrange:" the influence of *coma* seems to have affected the application of the word.]

cŏmo, 1.: v. comans.

cōmoedĭa, ae, *f.* (*Gen.* comoediāī, Pl.) = κωμῳδία, *a comedy:* facere, Ter.: agere, id.: exigere, *to hiss from the stage*, id.: vetus, *the old comedy:* Cic.: prisca, Hor.

cōmoedĭcē, *adv. as in comedy:* Pl.

cōmoedus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμῳδός, *pertaining to comedy, comic:* natio, *a nation of comic actors*, Juv. II. Subst.: comoedus, i, *m. a comedian, comic actor* (histrio, an *actor* in gen.): Cic.

cŏmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coma] *hairy, with much* or *long hair* (rare): frons, Phaedr. Of plants, *leafy:* Plin.

com-păciscor *or* **-pĕciscor**, -pactus *or* -pectus, 3. *v. dep.* (only in *perf. tense* and *part.*) *to make an agreement, form a compact with one:* Pl.

compactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compingo] *a joining together:* membrorum, Cic.

compactum, i, *n.* [compaciscor] *an agreement:* esp. in *Abl., according to agreement* or *concert:* compacto rem agere, Pl.: Cic. So, de compacto, Pl.: ex compacto, Suet.

(1) **compactus**, a, um, *Part.* [compingo]. II. *Adj. compact, strongly built:* compactis membris, Suet.

(2) **compactus**, a, um, *Part.* [compaciscor].

compāges, is, *f.* [con, pango] *a fastening, joint;* more freq. *pl.:* laxis compagibus, *the joints* (*of the ships*) *opening*, Virg.: Liv.: saxorum (muri), Tac.: Curt. 2. *A fabric, framework:* esp. fig.: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, *bodily frame*, Cic.: so of *the fabric of the state*, Tac.

compāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *a fastening, connection* = compages: Ov.: Cels.

com-pār, ăris, *adj.* (*Abl.* compari, Liv.: compare, Ov.: *Gen. plur.* comparum, Pl.), *like* or *equal to another:* natura, Lucr.: connubium, Liv.: consilium tuum parentis tui consilio (non) compar, id. II. Subst.: *a comrade, colleague:* munia comparis aequare, *to match the labours of a yoke-fellow*, Hor. 2. *a lover, consort, mate:* Ov.

compărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [comparo] *that may be compared, comparable:* opp. to dissimilis: Cic.: Liv.

compărātē, *adv. by way of comparison, comparatively:* Cic.

compărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comparo] *a bringing together, comparison:* potest incidere comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic.: utilitatum, id. II. *relative position;* e.g. *of sun, moon, and planets:* id. III. *an agreement:* provincia sine comparatione data, *without the usual arrangement*, Liv. IV. *a making ready, preparing, providing for, preparation*, etc.: novi belli, Cic.: veneni, Liv. V. *a procuring, providing:* testium, Cic.

compărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for* or *pertaining to comparison, comparative:* Cic.

com-parco (comperco), parsi (persi), 3. *v. a. to save, husband, lay up*, Ter. 2. *to abstain, refrain from:* Pl.

com-pārĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be perfectly apparent, to appear, be visible:* cum subito non comparuisset, *when suddenly he had disappeared*, Liv.: Lucr.: argenti ratio comparet, *agrees, is correct*, Pl. II. Meton.: *to be present, be forthcoming:* signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic.

com-pāro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (old form comparassit=comparaverit, Pl.) *to put together, arrange.* Lit. (rare): res inter se, Cic. (cf. comparatio, II.): labella cum labellis, Pl. II. *to bring together in a contest, to oppose, match:* ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Fig.: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, Ter. III. Fig.: *to put together, put on a level:* ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant, *do not rank themselves as their equals*, Caes. Hence, in gen.: *to compare:* constr. with *Acc.*, and *Dat.*, or cum, inter (se), or absol.: neminem tibi comparassem, Cic.: Ov.: cum primis comparari, Nep. With rel. clause: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in patres, *by drawing a comparison*, Liv. IV. *t. t.* of colleagues in office: with *inter* and *pron. reflect.: to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement:* (con-

sules) comparant inter se ut se consul devoveret, id. V. *to put together, make ready, furnish, prepare, provide:* praesidium Genabi tuendi causa comparabant, Caes.: nautas gubernatoresque, id.: convivium, Cic.: se comparare, *to prepare oneself:* ad respondendum, id.: ad iter, Liv. *Absol.:* ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, *most careful preparations are being made*, Cic. With *Inf.:* an ita me comparem, non perpeti contumelias, *shall I resolve*, Ter. VI. *to arrange, appoint:* esp. *pass. impers.* comparatum esse, *to be arranged, established:* ita comparatum more majorum erat, Liv.: naturâ hoc ita comparatum est, *so ordained*, id.: praetores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Rarely of persons: sic fuimus semper comparati, ut . . . , *in such a position that . . .*, id.

com-pasco, pastum, 3. *v. a. to feed (cattle) together:* Cic.

com-pascŭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to a common pasturage:* ager, Cic.

compeciscor, compectum: v. compac-.

compĕdĭo, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [compes] *to fetter, shackle:* Pl.

compellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compello] *an accosting:* Auc. Her. II. *a reprimanding, rebuke* (rare): Cic.

(1) **com-pello,** pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive together* or *into a body, collect, assemble* (opp. to expello): armentum in speluncam, Liv.: dispersos homines unum in locum, Cic.: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes.: (imaginem) nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi, *has forced to join*, Hor. II. Fig.: *to drive on, urge, force, constrain:* constr. with *ad* or *in*; more rarely with *ut* and *Subj., Inf.*, or *absol.:* aliquem tantas in angustias, Cic.: ad virtutem, Pl. With ut and *Subj.:* Pl. With *Inf.:* Ov.: Suet. *Absol.:* Pl.: Cic.

(2) **compello,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. appello, 2] *to accost, address* (mostly poet.): aliquem voce, Virg.: blande, Pl. II. *to address reproachfully, to chide, rebuke, upbraid, call to account:* pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv.: ne compellarer inultus, Hor. 2. Jurid. *t. t.: to summon one before a tribunal; to arraign, accuse of crime:* Cic.: nemine nominatim compellato patres arguebat, *without accusing any one by name*, Tac.

compendiārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] *short, abridged:* via quasi compendiaria, *a short cut*, Cic.

compendĭum, ii, *n.* [con and pendo]. Lit.: *a weighing together, laying up, storing*, etc.: hence, *a saving, profit acquired by saving:* opp. to *dispendium:* ego hodie compendi feci binos panes, *have saved two loaves*, Pl. In gen.: *gain, profit:* suo etiam privato compendio servire, Caes. II. *a shortening, abbreviating:* verba confer maxume ad compendium, *be concise, brief*, Pl.: compendio morari, *only a short time*, Quint. 2. in particular, *saving of time in a journey, shortness of way:* Tac.: per compendia montis, *by a shorter way over the mountains*, Ov.

compensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compenso] *a weighing together:* hence, *a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent:* Just. Fig.: *compensation:* Cic.

com-penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another:* hence, *to counterbalance; compensate:* bona cum vitiis, *to weigh good qualities against bad*, Hor.: Cic.: with simple *Abl.*, labores nostri magna compensati gloria, *counterbalanced, repaid*, Cic.: Catonis est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, *that the difference in price is made up in shoe-leather*, id.

comperco, v. comparco.

compĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comperendino] *a deferring of a trial to the next day but one:* Tac.

compĕrendĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]= comperendinatio, *q. v.:* Cic.

compĕrendĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [perendinus]. Jurid. *t. t. to cite a defendant to a new trial on the next day but one:* reum, Cic. *Absol.:* ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, *defer the day of trial*, id.

com-pĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, 4. *v. a.* (**comperior,** Sall.) [pario: cf. reperio] *to find out, ascertain, discover, learn*, etc.: certo comperire, Ter.: per exploratores, Caes.: certis auctoribus, Cic.: with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* comperit transitum ea non esse, Liv.: Ter. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.:* non jacta rumoribus, sed comperta et explorata, *well authenticated*, Liv.: pro comperto polliceri, *as certain*, Suet. In *Abl. absol.*, with noun-sentence: nondum comperto quam regionem hostes petissent, *it not being ascertained*, Liv. Phr.: compertum habeo *and* compertum mihi est, *I have ascertained, I know full well:* Cic.: Sall. 2. *Perf. part.* with sense *detected, convicted:* with *Gen.* of crime: compertus probri, Liv.: flagitii, Tac.

compertus, a, um, *Part.* [comperio].

com-pēs, ĕdis, *f. a fetter* or *shackle for the feet* (usu. in *plur.*): servis indunt compedes, Pl.: Ter. Fig.: *fetters, bonds:* compedes corporis, Cic.: grata compes (of love), Hor.: nivali compede vinctus Hebrus, *in icy fetters bound*, id. [Cf. ped-ica, im-ped-io.]

compesco, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to confine, curb, restrain:* ramos fluentes, *to clip, prune*, Virg.: legiones, *to control*, Suet.: mare, *set bounds to*, Hor.: sitim multa unda, *to quench*, Ov.: clamorem, Hor.: animum, id. 2. *to restrain oneself, forbear*, with *Inf.:* compesce in illum dicere injuste, *cease, forbear*, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

com-pĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [competo] *a rival, competitor:* Cic.

compĕtītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female competitor:* Cic.

com-pĕto, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to go* or *come together, to meet* (rare): ubi viae competunt, Varr. Fig.: of time: *to coincide, agree*, etc.: (tempus) cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac.: with *Dat.*, Suet. Of other things: *to agree with, answer to:* animo nequaquam corpus competiit, id. 2. Fig., *to be capable, competent;* esp. in negative sentences: ut vix ad arma capienda competeret animus, *was scarcely equal to the task*, Liv.: neque animo neque auribus, *to have lost all command of*, Sall. II. Act.: *to strive together for, compete for:* omnibus unum locum competentibus, Just.

compīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compilo] *a pillaging, plundering:* hence contemptuously of a collection of documents, *a compilation:* Cic.

com-pīlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rob, to plunder, pillage* (rare): aedes, Pl.: fana, Cic. Fig.: scrinia Crispini, *to pilfer* or *plagiarize from him*, Hor.

com-pingo, pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to fix together, unite, frame, compose:* aedificia, Sen: septem compacta cicutis fistula, *made of seven stalks fastened together*, Virg. II. *to fasten up, lock up, confine, conceal:* aliquem in carcerem, Pl.: se in Apuliam, Cic.

compĭtālĭa, ium, v. compitalis.

compĭtālis, e, *adj.* [compitum] *pertaining to cross-roads:* Lares, Suet. II. Subst.: compitalia, ium and iorum, *n. plu. a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares compitales:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112).

compĭtālĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compitalis] *of* or *belonging to the* compitalia: dies, Cic.

compĭtum, i, *n.* (mostly in *plur.*): [con, and *pet* in peto] *the open space where two* or *more ways meet, a crossing:* Cic.: frequentia, Hor.: Ov.

com-plăcĕo, ŭi, and compllăcĭtus sum, 2. *v. n. to be at once pleasing to several persons:* Ter. II. *to be very pleasing* (strengthened from simple verb): hae Veneri complacuerunt, Pl.: Ter.

com-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make even, level*, or *plain* (rare): terram, Cato: montium juga, Suet.

complector, xus, 3. *v. dep.* [con, and plecto] lit. *to fold* or *twine together; to clasp around, encircle, encompass, embrace*, etc.: (vitis) claviculis suis quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic.: spatium, *to mark out ground for military purposes*, Caes.: Divitiacus Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, id. Fig.: sopor complectitur artus, Virg.: (philosophiae) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, *when once it has laid hold of*, Cic. 2. *to comprise, include:* mundus omnia complexus

est, *comprehends everything*, id.: Britannia insularum quas Romana notitia complectitur, maxima, *includes*, Tac. With *p. part.* in *pass.* sense: quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, Cic. (In Tusc. 5, 14, 40, completur is the true reading.) **II.** Fig.: of the intellect: *to grasp, comprehend, understand:* deum cogitatione, id.: formam animi magis quam corporis, *to consider*, Tac. **2.** *to comprise in a discourse* or *writing, represent, explain:* omnia facta oratione, Cic. **III.** Of the affections: *to display affection, or esteem for*, etc. aliquem caritate, benevolentia, id.: aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, *to show respect for anyone by bestowing on him offices and favours*, id. Without *Abl.:* hominem, id. And *absol.:* da te homini; complectetur, id. Fig.: quos fortuna complexa est, *the favourites of fortune*, id.: artes ingenuas, Ov.

complēmentum, i, *n.* [compleo] *that which fills up* or *completes, a complement* (rare): Cic.: Tac.

com-plēo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill full, fill up.* With *Abl.:* fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes.: simulacrum coronis et floribus, *to deck profusely*, Cic. With *Gen.* (rare): urbes ararum, *crowd with*, Lucr.: completus mercatorum carcer (the *part.* being a kind of *adj.*), *full of*, Cic. *Absol.:* non bene complere urnam, Ov.: paginam, *to fill with writing*, Cic.: longas naves aestus complebat, Caes. Esp. of food and drink: me complevi flore Liberi, *have sated myself*, Pl. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to complete, fill up:* legiones, Caes.: cohortes, Sall. So, decem millia armatorum completa sunt, *that number was made up*, Caes. (ii.) *to man* (a fleet): classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.: naves colonis pastoribusque, Caes. Also of provisions, *etc.:* complere exercitum omni copia, id. **II.** Fig.: of sound, light, etc.: sonus aures complet, Cic.: nemus voce, *make to resound*, Hor.: sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **2.** *to fill with any feeling* or *passion:* reliquos bona spe complet, Caes.: omnia terrore, Liv. With *Gen.* (rare): aliquem erroris et dementiae, Pl. **3.** *to make complete* or *perfect, to finish:* of a promise, *to fulfil it:* his rebus completis, legiones reduci jussit, Caes.: summam promissi, Cic. **4.** Of time: *to finish, complete:* Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, id.

complētus, a, um, *Part.* [compleo] **II.** *Adj.: complete, perfect:* completus verborum ambitus, *a complete period*, Cic.

complexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [complector] *a combination, close connection:* atomorum, Cic. Of discourse: brevis totius negotii complexio, *a short summary* or *outline*, id. **II.** In rhetoric: *a period:* una complexione [multa] devincire, *to comprise a great many things in one period*, id. **III.** In logic: *the full statement of a syllogism:* id. **2.** *a dilemma:* id.

complexus, a, um, *Part.* [complector].

complexus, ūs, *m.* [complector] *an embrace:* complexum ferre, accipere, *to offer* or *receive an embrace*, Liv.: liberos a parentum complexu divellere, Sall.: Cic. Fig.: respublica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet, id. In *plur.:* Hor.: Ov. **2.** Of *a hostile meeting:* armorum, *grappling*, Tac. **3.** *an encircling, encompassing* (of lifeless objects): mundus omnia complexu suo coercet, Cic.

complĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [complico]. *Adj.: complicated, confused:* notio, Cic.

com-plĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fold together, to fold up* (rare): epistolam, Cic.

complōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comploro] *a loud, violent complaint, lamentation*, esp. *by several persons:* mulierum, Liv. With *Gen.* of the object: *a bewailing of:* sui patriaeque, id.

complōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]=comploratio: *a loud lamentation, wailing for the dead:* familiarum, Liv.

com-plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bewail together* or *violently, to mourn for the dead* (rare): desertos penates, Ov. In *p. part.=given up as hopeless:* complorata res est publica, Liv.: Petr.

com-plūres, a (also ia), *Gen.* ium, *adj. several, a good many:* Caes.: Cic.

complūrĭes or **-iens**, *adv.* [complures] *several times, a good many times:* Pl.

compluscŭli, ae, a, *adj. dim. plu.* [id.] *a pretty good number:* dies, Pl.

complŭvĭum, ii, *n. a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, termed* impluvium: palmam in compluvium deorum Penatium transtulit, Suet. [Con, and pluo, whence pluv-ia.]

com-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*part. perf. syncop.* compostus, Virg.) *to put, place*, or *lay together:* uvas in cratibus, Cato: Cic.: aridum lignum, *pile* (*on the fire*), Hor. Hence, *to hoard up, store:* compositis uti, *to make use of what has been accumulated*, Hor. Fig.: of *storing in the mind*, id. **II.** *to bring together, to unite, connect.* Constr. with *Dat.*, or *absol.:* manibusque manus atque oribus ora, Virg. Hence, *to make up, compose, compound:* medicamenta, Cels.: is qui cuncta composuit, *who framed all things*, Cic.: genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall.: urbem, *to found*, Virg. Hence, **2.** *to draw up, compose, write:* edictum; librum, Cic.: versus, Hor. **3.** *to feign, invent, devise, contrive:* mendacia, Pl.: insidias, Tac. **III.** *to put in order, arrange, regulate:* capillum, Cic.: comas, Ov.: togam, *to lay properly into folds*, Hor.: verba, *to arrange in rhetorical order*, Cic.: composito agmine, *in regular array*, Tac. Fig.: composita et constituta republica, Cic.: se componere, *to settle oneself* (*with dignity*), Virg. Poet.: ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo, *settle, bring to a close* (or perh. *to bury, end:* v. foll.), id. **2.** *to dress* or *lay out a corpse:* Ov. Hence, *to bury:* omnes composui, *I have buried all* (*my relatives*), Hor. **IV.** With *ad* or *in*, and sometimes with *Dat.: to adapt, suit:* auspicia ad utilitatem reip. composita, *adapted to, made to harmonize with*, Cic.: Quint. **V.** *to agree upon:* diem rei gerendae, *to agree upon the day for doing anything*, Liv.: omnes compositae leges, *the terms were settled*, Virg.: composita hora, *at the hour of tryst*, Hor. Esp. in phr., ex composito, *in accordance with a preconcerted plan*, Liv.: Tac. Also, without *prep.*, composito rumpit vocem, Virg. With ut and *Subj.:* compositum erat inter ipsos, ut . . . . , Tac.: Liv. **VI.** *to settle, allay, quiet, appease*, etc.: lites, Virg.: controversias, Caes.: bellum, Nep.: turbatas seditione res, Liv. *Pass. impers.:* ut componatur, *that peace should be restored*, Cic. **2.** *to reconcile:* aversos amicos, Hor. **VII.** *to bring together for a hostile encounter, to match:* gladiatores inter se, Quint.: Threcem cum Threce, Sen. **VIII.** *to put together in comparison, to compare.* With *cum:* dicta cum factis, Sall. With *Dat.:* parva magnis, Virg.

com-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry* or *bring together, to collect:* Cic.: Sall.

com-pos, ŏtis, *adj.* [for *com-pot-s*; v. potis] *having the mastery of, possessing*, etc.: usu. with *Gen.*, more rarely with *Abl.:* laudis, *full of glory*, Pl.: animi, *of a sane mind*, Ter.; also, mentis, Cic.: voti, *having obtained one's wish*, Hor. With *Abl.:* praeda ingenti, Liv.

compŏsĭtē, *adv. in an orderly* or *regular manner, in elegant style:* composite et apte dicere, Cic.: Sall. *Comp.:* compositius, Tac.

compŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compono] *a putting together, compounding, arrangement*, etc.: Cic.: Cels. **2.** In rhetor.: *a proper arrangement of words:* apta, Cic. **3.** *settlement of differences, reconciliation:* de compositione agere, loqui, Caes.: Cic. **4.** *a matching* of combatants: gladiatorum, id.

compŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an orderer, arranger, disposer* (rare): Cic.

compŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a joining together, connection* (rare): compositurae oculorum, *the* (*delicate*) *adjustments*, Lucr.

compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [compono]. See phrases in compono, No. V.

II. Adj.: *compound:* opp. to simplex: verbi, Quint. 2. *invented, false, feigned:* mendacia, Pl.: crimen, Cic. 3. *fitly ordered, prepared, well arranged:* compositior pugna, Liv.: literulae tuae compositissimae, Cic. Hence, *affected, assumed:* vultus, Tac. 4. With *ad* or *Dat.: fit, suitable for:* alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint.: alliciendis moribus alicujus, Tac. 5. *quiet, calm, composed:* affectus mites atque compositi, Quint.: aetas, *mature, sedate,* Tac.

com-pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f. a drinking together* (transl. of the Gr. συμπόσιον): Cic.

compŏtĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [compos] *to make partaker of, to make master of.* With *Acc.* of pers. and *Abl.* of thing: me piscatu novo compotivit, Pl. *Pass.:* locis compotita sum, i. e. *I have come into,* id.

com-pōtor, ōris, *m. a drinking-companion:* Cic.

com-pōtrix, īcis, *f. a female drinking-companion:* Ter.

com-pransor, ōris, *m. a companion in a banquet, a boon companion:* Cic.

compr̆ĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprecor] *an imploring of a deity:* Liv.

com-prĕcor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. to pray to, supplicate, implore:* Jovi mola salsa, Pl. *Absol.:* abi intro et comprecare, id. Also, *to appeal to:* fidem caelestum, Cat.

com-prĕhendo (better than comprendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a. to catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend, comprehend, comprise:* (manibus), Cic.: mordicus (= dentibus), Plin.: or absol., Virg.: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, *lay hold of them earnestly, beseechingly,* Caes. 2. Fig. of *fire:* ignem, *to catch,* id.: but also, ignis robora comprendit, Virg.: and *absol.:* argentariae arsere; comprehensa postea privata aedificia, *were caught, caught fire,* Liv. 3. *to seize, arrest, catch, apprehend:* hominem, Cic.: in fuga, Caes. Transf. to the crime: nefandum adulterium, *to discover, detect it,* Cic. 4. *to join together, include:* naves [una serie], Liv. 5. As milit. *t. t. to occupy a position:* collem, Caes. II. Fig.: of the intellect: *to grasp, perceive, comprehend:* omnes animo virtutes, Cic.: aliquid memoria, *retain* id. 2. *to comprise in words, describe, recount, narrate,* etc.: paucis multa, Lucr.: breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. Poet.: aliquid numero, *to enumerate,* Virg.: omnes scelerum formas, id. 3. *to admit to one's friendship;* usu. of the action *of a superior:* multos amicitia, *to give many the benefit of his friendship,* Cic.: so, officiis, humanitate, id.: multos amicitia, *to have many friends,* id. (Hence Fr. *comprendre.*)

comprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [comprehensus] *that can be laid hold of.* Fig.: *apprehensible by the senses or the mind, comprehensible:* Cic.

comprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprehendo] *a seizing* or *laying hold of* (rare): Cic. 2. *an arresting* (in hostile sense), *catching, apprehension:* sontium, id. II. Fig.: *comprehension, perception,* id. In *plur.:* rerum *notions, ideas,* id. 2. In rhetor., *a period:* id.

comprĕhensus, a, um, *Part.* [comprehendo].

comprendo, v. comprehendo.

compressē, *adv. in a condensed manner, briefly, succinctly:* compressius loqui, Cic.

com ressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprimo] *a pressing together, compression:* ventris, Gell. 2. *an embracing:* Pl. II. Fig. of style: *condensation,* Cic.

compressus, a, um, *Part.* [comprimo].

compressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing together, compression* (only in *Abl. sing.*): Cic. II. *an embrace:* Pl.

com-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *squeeze together, press closely, embrace:* quum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, *clenched,* Cic.: labra, Hor.: mulierculam, Ter.: compressis ordinibus, *closing their ranks,* Liv.: versus ordinibus, *to write closely,* Ov. Proverb.: compressis manibus sedere, *with folded hands, idly,* Liv. 2. *to close, shut:* oculos (morientis): Ov. II. *to hold back, keep in, restrain:* animam, *to hold one's breath,* Ter.: manum, *to keep off,* id.: linguam alicui, *to silence him,* Pl.: gressum, *to stand still,* Virg. III. Fig., of passions, desires, *etc.: to hinder, check, repress, curb:* cupiditatem, Cic.: nefarios conatus alicujus, id.: seditionem, Liv.: conscientiam, *to silence,* Cic. 2. Of persons: Liv.: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, *gave them (an instant) check,* Caes. IV. *to withhold, suppress* (rare): frumentum, Cic.: famam captae Carthaginis, Liv.

comprŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprobo] *approbation, approval:* Cic.

comprŏbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an approver:* Cic.

com-prŏbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to approve (wholly):* sententiam, Cic.: omnium assensu comprobari, *to be universally approved,* Liv. II. *to prove, establish, attest, confirm,* etc.: rem testimonio, Cic.: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, *crowned it with success,* Caes.

comprŏmissum, i, *n. a mutual engagement to abide by the award of an arbiter:* Cic.

com-prŏmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* In law: *to engage mutually to abide by the decision of an* arbiter: Cic.

com tus, a, um, *Part.* [como]. II. *Adj.: adorned, decked:* pueri, i. e. *wearing chaplets,* Hor. Esp. of style: oratio, Cic.

comtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an ornament for the hair* or *head, a head-dress:* Lucr. Fig.: *a band, tie:* id.

compulsus, a, um, *Part.* [compello].

compunctus, a, um, *Part.* [compungo].

com-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to prick* or *puncture, to sting* (rare): barbarus compunctus notis Threïciis, *tattooed,* Cic. Fig.: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, *prick themselves with their own stings,* id.

compŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [computo] *a reckoning, computing, computation:* Sen.: Plin. II. *Niggardliness:* sordida, Sen.

com-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sum up, reckon, compute:* suos annos, Juv. With *depend. clause:* computare quid studia referant, Quint. *Absol.:* computemus, *let us reckon up!* Inscr. (Hence Fr. *compter,* from which Eng. *count.*)

com-pŭtresco, trui, 3. *v. n. to become wholly putrid, to rot* (very rare): Lucr.

comtus, v. compt.

cōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [conor] *an effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr.: magno conamine, *with a great effort,* Ov.

cōnātum, i, usu. in pl. conata, orum, *n.* [id.] *an undertaking, effort, venture:* conata patrare, Lucr.: perficere, Caes.: peragere, Juv.

cōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an attempt, undertaking, exertion, effort:* conatus amicitiae faciendae, *an attempt at forming friendship,* Cic.: conatu desistere, Caes.: primo conatu, *at the first onset,* Liv. *Plur.:* Cic. II. *an impulse, instinctive movement:* ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, id.

con-cæno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to defile with ordure, to pollute:* Phaedr.

con-caedes, ium, *f. plu. an abattis barricade of felled trees:* castra concaedibus munit, Tac.

con-călĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to warm thoroughly* (rare): bracchium, Cic. *Pass.* concălĕfĭo, factus: igni concalefacta (omnia), Lucr.

concălĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [concalefacio].

con-călĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be thoroughly warm* (rare): Pl.

con-călesco, lui, 3. *v. incep. to become thoroughly warm, to glow* (rare): corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. II. *to glow with love, fall in love:* Ter.

con-callesco, ui, 3. *v. incep.* [calleo] Lit. *to become hard* or *callous:* hence, Fig. (of the feelings) *to become insensible:* locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic. 2. Of the intellect: *to become expert and shrewd (by experience),* id.

concămĕrātus, a, um [concamero], *vaulted, arched:* Suet.

con-cămĕro, atum, 1. *v. a. to vault or arch over:* Plin.

con-castīgo, 1. *v. a. to chastise severely:* Pl.

concăvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [concavus] *to make hollow or round* (rare): bracchia in arcus, *to curve, bend,* Ov.

con-cāvus, a, um, *adj. hollow, concave; arched, curved:* altitudines speluncarum, Cic.: vallis, Ov.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to go away, give way, retire from* or *to, withdraw from* or *to:* a parentum oculis, Cic.: rus concedere, Ter.: in hiberna, Liv.: vitā, *to die,* Tac.: and *absol.:* quandoque concessero, id. **2.** With *Dat.* or *absol.: to yield, submit, give way to, comply with:* homini nato nemini, *to give way to no man living,* Pl.: concedendum sibi non putabat, *that he ought not to give way,* Caes.: naturae, *to die,* Sall.: poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, *makes allowance for us,* Cic. **3.** With *in* and *Acc.: to enter into, agree* or *consent to; to go* or *pass over to:* victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, *were merged in,* Sall.: in deditionem, *to capitulate,* Liv. **II.** Act.: with *Acc.* and *Dat.: to grant, concede, allow; to make over, resign,* etc.: date hoc et concedite pudori meo, *make this concession,* Cic.: his (Germanis) libertatem concessit, Caes.: Siciliam concessam, *had been ceded,* Liv. *Impers. Pass.:* non conceditur, *it is contrary to law,* Caes. With *Inf.:* mediocribus esse poetis, Hor. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* non omnia corpora vocem mittere concedis, *you admit that,* Lucr. With ut and *Subj.:* nec vero histrionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut iis haec apta sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. *Absol.:* consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, id. **2.** *to give up, relinquish; to pardon, overlook, forgive* (the *Dat.* in such cases is equivalent to, *out of regard to, in consideration of*): dolorem atque amicitias meas reipublicae, *to surrender them out of regard for the public good,* id.: multa virtuti eorum concedens, *forgiving much in consideration of their bravery,* Caes.

con-cĕlĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare): *to people, fill with life:* mare, terras, Lucr. **II.** *to resort to in crowds* or *frequently, to frequent:* variae volucres loca aquarum concelebrant, id. Fig. of actions: *to pursue* or *prosecute vigorously:* studia per otium, Cic. **III.** *to celebrate, solemnize:* spectaculum, Liv. **IV.** *to publish, make known:* fama ac literis victoriam concelebrabant, Caes.

con-cēnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a supping together,* Cic.

concentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concino] *a singing together, harmony* (v. rare): Cic.

con-centŭrĭo, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to assemble by centuries;* hence, *to collect, to prepare:* Pl.

concentus, ūs, *m.* [concino] *a singing together, a blending of voices* or *sounds, symphony, harmony:* sonorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *concord, agreement, unanimity:* doctrinarum, id.: nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi, *what prevents our agreeing,* Hor.

conceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concipio] *a comprehending;* hence, *a circuit, compass:* Vitr. **II.** *conception of offspring:* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *a composing, drawing up of juridical formulas:* id.

conceptus, a, um, *Part.* [concipio].

conceptus, ūs, *m.* [concipio] *a collecting, gathering:* Plin. **2.** Meton.: *a collection, conflux:* conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, Sen. **II.** *a taking, catching* (acc. to phr. concipere ignem): flagrante triclinio ex conceptu camini, i. e. *catching fire from the stove,* Suet. **III.** Esp. *conception of offspring:* hominum pecudumve, Cic. **2.** Of plants: *budding, sprouting:* Plin. **3.** *the fetus:* a se abigere, Suet.

con-cerpo, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to tear up, tear in pieces* (rare): epistolas, Cic. Fig.: *to abuse, revile, censure:* Curio ferventissime concerpitur, Cael. in Cic.

concertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concerto] *a strife of words: a contentious wrangling, dispute, controversy:* concertationis studium, Cic.: jejuna verborum, *logomachy,* id.

concertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who contends* or *vies with another, a rival:* Tac.

concertātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to controversy* or *disputation, controversial:* Cic.

con-certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to contend* (rare): proelio (rare), Caes.: de regno, Suet. **II.** *to dispute, quarrel:* cum inimico, Cic.: Nep.

concessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concedo] *an allowing, conceding; a grant* (rare): agrorum, Cic. **II.** In rhetor. *a concession made to an opponent,* Quint. **2.** *an admission of a fault, with an appeal for indulgence:* id.

con-cesso, avi, 1. *v. a. to cease, loiter* (v. rare): Pl.

concessus, a, um, *Part.* [concedo] **II.** Subst.: concessum, i. *n. permission:* Cic.

concessus, ūs, *m.* [concedo] *permission; concession, leave* (only in *Abl. sing.*): concessu omnium, *by universal consent,* Cic.: Caes.

concha, ae, *f.*=κόγχη, *a bivalve shell-fish, cockle:* conchas legere, Cic. Esp. *a pearl-oyster:* Plin. Hence, meton.: *a pearl:* Tib. **II.** *the shell-fish which yields the purple dye:* Lucr.: Ov. **III.** *a muscle-shell:* Cic.: *an oyster-shell:* ostreaque in conchis tuta fuere suis, Ov. **2.** *the Triton's trumpet, of spiral form, like a snail-shell:* id. **3.** *a vessel for holding oil, unguents, salt,* etc.: unguenta de conchis, Hor.: salis, id. (Hence It. *cocca;* Sp. *coca;* Fr. *coque* and *coche.*)

conchis, is, *f.*=κόγχος, *a kind of bean boiled with the pods:* Juv.

conchīta, ae, *m.*=κογχίτης [κόγχη], *a catcher of shell-fish:* Pl.

conchўlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [conchylium] *dyed with purple:* Cic.

conchўlĭum, ii, *n.*=κογχύλιον (ŭ), *a shell-fish, a testaceous animal,* in gen.: Cic. **II.** Esp. *an oyster:* id. **2.** *the purple-yielding shell-fish* (=murex): Lucr. Meton.: *purple dye, purple:* Cic.: also *purple garments, purple:* conchylia Coa, Quint.: Juv. (Hence It. *cochiglia;* Fr. *coquille.*)

con-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall together, to collapse, to tumble to the ground:* conclave illud concidit, Cic.: pronus in fimo, Virg. **II.** *to fall lifeless, fall in battle:* accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, Liv.: in proelio, Cic. Of victims: *to be slaughtered:* vitulus propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *to break down, fail, be overthrown, perish;* of the wind, *to fall, subside:* concidunt venti, Hor.: qua concidit Ilia tellus, Virg.: concidit auguris Argivi domus, *the whole family perished,* Hor.: scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, *that when payment was stopped, credit failed,* Cic.: opes Persarum, Tac.: hostes concidunt animis, *are discouraged,* Auct. B. G. 8: bellum concidisse, *that the war was over,* Tac.

con-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut up, cut to pieces, destroy,* etc.: nervos, Cic.: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis sciebant, *were cut up, interrupted by arms of the sea,* Caes.: concidere et cremare naves, *to break up,* Liv. **2.** *to beat severely, to cudgel soundly:* aliquem virgis, Cic. **3.** *to cut to pieces in battle, to destroy, kill:* magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes. **II.** Fig. of style: *to divide minutely, dismember, render feeble:* nec minutos numeros sequens, concidat delumbetque sententias, *so break them up as to deprive them of all vigour,* Cic. **2.** Fig.: *to cut up, ruin, destroy:* omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, id.: Timocratem totis voluminibus, *cut him to pieces* (*demolished his arguments*), id.

con-cĭĕo, īvi, ītum, 2. *v. a.* (from the form concio, ire: concit, Lucr.: concibant, Tac., *etc.*), *to summon, bring* or *assemble together, collect:* miraculo rei novae, Liv.: remotos populos, Tac. **II.** *to move violently, to shake, stir up:* concitus imbribus amnis, *agitated, swollen,* Ov.: murali concita tormento saxa, *shaken,* Virg. Fig.: *to rouse, stir up, provoke:* turbas, Ter. Esp. in *part. perf.:* immani concitus ira, Virg.: pulso Thyias concita tympano, *excited,* Hor.: divino concita motu, *in-*

spired, Ov. **2.** *to excite, produce, cause:* uxori turbas, Pl.: seditionem, Tac.

concĭlĭābŭlum, i, *n.* [concilio] *a place of assembly, a public place, a market-place, court,* etc.: nundinas et conciliabula obire, Liv. In Pl., either with or without damni, *a brothel.*

concĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a connection, union:* totius generis hominum conciliatio, Cic. **II.** *a uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over:* more fully, gratiae conciliatio, Cic.: also *absol.*, quae conciliationis causa leniter aguntur, id. In Rhet.: *the gaining over of hearers:* id. **III.** Meton.: *an inclination, bent, desire:* prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, id.

concĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who brings about* anything; *promoter, author,* etc.: proditionis, Liv.: nuptiarum, Nep.

concĭlĭātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conciliatrix] *she who wins (people) over; a (charming) match-maker,* Cic.

concĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [concilio] *she who brings together* or *unites:* humanae societatis, *the promoter of human society* [speech], Cic. **2.** *a match-maker:* quam blanda conciliatrix, *what a winning match-maker (nature is),* id. So, conciliatrix amicitiae, id.

concĭlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [concilio]. As *adj., favourably inclined, favourable to:* Quint.

concĭlĭātus, ūs, *m.* [concilio] *a union of atoms, a connection of bodies* (only in *Abl. sing.*): Lucr.

concĭlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [concilium] **I.** *to call together, to bring together; to unite, connect:* primordia non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, *not formed by the union of separate parts,* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to unite in thought* or *feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to bring* or *win over:* constr.: with *inter* and *pron. reflect., Dat.,* and very freq., absol.: quin respublica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic.: reliquas civitates Caesari, Caes.: animos hominum, Liv.: Cic. Poet.: dictis artes conciliare, *to recommend,* Ov. **III.** In gen.: *to procure, bring about,* etc.: pacem inter cives, Cic.: se illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, *would gain, secure for them,* Caes.: nuptias, *to bring about,* Nep.: risus, *to excite,* Quint. **IV.** *to procure, obtain by purchase* or *otherwise:* pecuniam, Cic.: more fully, pecuniam conciliare et capere (with ref. to extortion), id.

concĭlĭum, ii, *n.* I. *a calling together;* hence, *a meeting, an assembly.* (For diff. between concilium and consilium, v. consilium.) In gen. *a meeting, an assembly;* usu. a term of dignity: deorum, *assemblage,* Cic.: piorum, *the company of the blessed,* Virg. Fig., virtutum, Cic. **II.** *a public assembly for political purposes:* gentis, Liv.: Gallorum, id.: commune concilium Belgarum, Caes.: convocare, Cic.: dimittere, id. (Rare in Cic.) **2.** Specially in Roman affairs, *an assembly of a portion of the people;* in particular, of the comitia tributa: called concilium plebis, Cic.: Liv.: also without plebis, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112.) **III.** *a union, combination:* principiorum, Lucr. [From root *cal* in calo, q. v.]

concinnē, *adv. fitly, elegantly, finely,* etc.: Pl.: Cic.

concinnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concinnus] *fitness, elegance, neatness; neat adjustment* (rare): non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, *prettiness,* Sen. In rhetor.: *a well arranged style:* Cic.

concinnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *elegance of style* (v. rare): Cic.

concinno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to join fitly together, arrange appropriately, adjust:* pallam, Pl.: lutum, *mix it properly,* id. **II.** In gen.: *to bring about, cause, occasion:* venti vis fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr.: quantum mali, Phaedr. **2.** With complement. adj. in Pl.= reddere, *to make, render, cause to be:* me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Pl.

concinnus, a, um, *adj. well adjusted, neat, pretty, elegant,* etc.: sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Pl.: Samos, *refined, charming,* Hor.: heluo, *elegant,* Cic. Esp. of style: (orationem) concinnam, id.: versus, Hor. Transf. to the speaker: concinnus et elegans Aristo, Cic. **II.** Poet. with *Dat.: suited to, fit;* of persons, *suiting oneself to, courteous, pleasing,* etc. (rare): concinnus amicis, Hor. Hence, age, ut tibi maxime concinnum est, *as you best like it,* Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

con-cĭno, cĭnŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano]. Neutr.: *to sing, play,* or *sound together, in concert,* or *harmoniously; to play an accompaniment:* cornua ac tubae concinuere, Tac.: ubi signa concinuissent, Liv. Fig.: *to agree together, harmonize, accord:* constr. with inter se, Liv.: cum aliquo, Cic.: also *absol.*, videsne ut haec concinant, id. **II.** Act.: *to join in singing or playing, sing about, celebrate:* haec quum concinuntur, *when these strains are sung (declaimed) on the stage,* id.: carmina, Cat.: festos dies, Hor. **2.** *to sing prophetically, prophesy* (very rare): tristia omina, Ov.

concio, ire, v. concieo.

concio, concionabundus, concionalis, concionarius, concionator, concionor, conciuncula: v. contio, contionabundus, etc.

concĭpĭo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [concipio] *to seize, catch:* Pl.

con-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *lay hold of, take up, take to oneself, to take in, receive,* etc.: marinum humorem, *draw up, absorb,* Lucr.: madefacta terra caducas concepit lacrimas, *the moistened earth caught the falling tears,* Ov.: flammam, Caes. **2.** *to conceive offspring: absol.:* quum concepit mula, Cic. With *Acc.:* Persea quem Danaë conceperat, Ov.: foll. by ex aliquo, *to denote the father,* Cic.: de aliquo, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to seize by the senses, perceive:* haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Pl. **2.** Much more freq. of the intellect: *to take in, apprehend, understand, comprehend:* more fully, animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Foll. by *Acc.* and *Infin.:* ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, i.e. *understood it ought to be done,* id.: Vell. **3.** Of feeling, passion, crime, *etc.: to conceive, foster, devise, commit:* inimicitias, Caes.: aliquid spe, Liv.: fraudes inexpiabiles concepissent, *had committed,* Cic.: scelus in se, *be guilty of,* Caes.: nefas, Hor. **4.** Of discourse: *to draw up, comprise, express, compose:* jusjurandum, Liv.: jurisjurandi verba, Tac.: and *absol.:* verba, Liv.: foedus, *to arrange the terms of a treaty,* Virg. **5.** *to make known, promulgate, declare formally* (only as *t. t.* with ref. to religious matters): auspicia, Liv.

concīsē, *adv., in short sentences, briefly, concisely:* Quint.

concīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concido] in rhet.: *the separating of a clause into short divisions:* Cic.

concīsus, a, um, *Part.* [concido]. **II.** Adj.: *divided, short, concise:* sententiae, Cic. Transf. to the orator: concisus Thrasymachus, *too much broken up and so enfeebled,* id.

concĭtātē, *adv.* [concitatus] *in an excited or impassioned manner,* Quint. Also, *hurriedly,* Col.

concĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concito] *a rousing up, an excitement of the passions, lively emotion:* sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. **II.** *sedition, tumult:* concitationes crebrae fiebant, Caes.

concĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who excites* or *rouses, an exciter* (rare): turbae ac tumultus, Liv.

concĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [concito]. **II.** Adj.: *violently moved, rapid, swift:* quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, *to gallop with all possible speed,* Liv. **2.** *excited:* testimonia non concitatae contionis sed jurati senatus, Cic.

concĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [concieo], *to put in frequent, violent,* or *quick motion; to stir up, rouse up, spur on, excite, shake:* equum calcaribus, Liv.: hunc (montem) magno cursu concitatos jubet occupare, Caes.: se in hostem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: of persons: *to rouse, urge, influence, impel, instigate,* etc.: constr.: the recipient of the influence, in *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*); the object of the influence, in *Acc.* with *ad, in,* or *adversus;* also with *Inf.,* and *absol.:* concitari ad studium, *be incited,* Cic.: ad arma, *rouse to arms,* Hor.: is in te non squalore et

lacrimis Siciliae concitetur? Cic.: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv.: concitare captam dimittere Trojam, Ov.: quo enim spectat illud nisi ut opifices concitentur? *but to inflame, rouse,* Cic. **2.** of things: *to excite, cause, create, occasion, produce* any *disturbance,* passion, evil, *etc.*: constr.: the direct object in *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*), the indirect object frequently in *Dat.*: bellum Romanis, Liv.: invidiam in aliquem, Cic.: malus interpres populi mihi concitat iram, *stirs up the anger of the people against me,* Ov.

concītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who rouses* or *excites, an exciter* (rare): belli, Tac.

concītus and **concĭtus,** a, um, *Part.* [concieo and concio].

conclāmĭto, 1. *v. freq.* [conclamo] *to call* or *cry out together frequently:* Pl.

con-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to call* or *cry out together* or *in a body, to shout* (esp. in approbation or assent): foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, occasionem amittendam non esse, Caes.: Virg. *Absol.*: quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv. Milit. *t. t.*: conclamare ad arma, *to call to arms:* conclamatum ad arma, concursumque in muros est, id.: conclamare vasa, *to give the order for marching,* (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur), Caes. **II.** *to call together, to call to one's help* (rare): socios, Ov.: duros agrestes, Virg. **III.** Of one person only, *to call* or *cry out loudly* or *violently, to shout, exclaim* (rare): ubi abit, conclamo: Heus quid agis tu, Pl.: capta castra conclamavit, Tac. *Absol.*: conclamat virgo, *cries out,* Ov. **2.** *to call a dead person by name, by way of lamentation* (v. Smith's Ant. 187): Liv. Hence proverb.: jam conclamatum est, *it is all over,* Ter.

conclāve, is, *n.* [clavis] *a room, closet, stall, coop,* etc., *that may be locked up:* virgo in conclavi sedet, Ter.: quum cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus filiis isset, *bedroom,* Cic.

con-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to shut up together* or *closely, enclose, confine; surround:* bestias delectationis causa, Cic.: intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, id.: conclusa aqua, *pent up,* id.: locum sulco, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to include, compress, comprise:* jus civile in parvum et angustum locum concludere, Cic.: in hanc formulam omnia judicia, id. **2.** *to end, close, conclude:* epistolam, id. **3.** In rhetoric: *to close rhythmically, to round off*: versum, Hor. **4.** In philos.: *to draw out an argument to its conclusion; to infer, argue, demonstrate:* argumentum, Cic.: id quod concludere illi velint, id.

conclūsē, *adv. with periods rhetorically closed* or *rounded off:* concluse apteque dicere, Cic.

conclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concludo] *a shutting up, closing:* Cael. Aur. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a siege, blockade:* diutina, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *a conclusion, end:* in extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii, Cic. **2.** In rhetoric: *the conclusion of a discourse, peroration:* conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, id. Also, *a period:* id. **3.** In logic: *the conclusion* in a syllogism: id.

conclūsĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conclusio] *a trifling* or *captious inference:* Cic.

conclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [concludo] *Adj. confined:* concluso mari, opp. to vastissimo oceano, Caes.

concoctus, a, um, *Part.* [concoquo].

con-coenātĭo, v. concenatio.

con-cŏlor, ōris, *of the same colour* (in the poets used only in *Nom. sing.*). With *Dat.*: concolor est illis, Ov.: *absol.*, candida cum fetu concolor albo procubuit sus, Virg.

con-cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *attended:* Pl.

con-cōpŭlo, 1. *v. a. to join, unite:* argentum auro, Lucr.

con-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a. to boil together* (rare): Plin. **II.** *to digest:* cibus facillimus ad concoquendum, Cic. **III.** Fig. with *pron. reflect.*: *to waste, pine away:* ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Pl. **2.** Like our *digest* = *to endure, suffer, put up with, brook:* odia, Cic. **3.** *to reflect maturely upon, to consider well:* tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, id.: clandestina consilia, *to concoct, devise,* Liv.

concordĭa, ae, *f.* [concors] *an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord* (opp. to discordia): concordia parvae res crescunt: discordia maxumae dilabuntur, Sall.: rerum concordia discors, *discordant (jarring) harmony,* Hor.: rara est concordia formae atque pudicitiae, *rarely do we find the two together,* Juv. **2.** *friendship:* Cic.

concordĭter, *adv. harmoniously, amicably:* Suet. *Comp.*: concordius, Liv. *Sup.* concordissime, Cic.

concordo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [concors] *to be of one mind, to agree together, to harmonize* (rare): cum aliquo, Ter.: also absol.: judicia opiniones concordant, Cic.

con-cors, dis, *adj.* [cor] *of the same mind, united, agreeing, harmonious:* both of persons and things: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv.: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Pl.: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.: regnum, *an harmonious reign (of two kings),* Liv.

con-crēbresco, brŭi, 3. *v. n. to become frequent, increase,* Virg.

con-crēdo (con-creduo, Pl.), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to entrust, consign, commit to:* rem et famam alicui, Cic.: nugas, *entrust with trifles,* Hor.

con-crĕmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to burn to ashes, consume:* (homines) vivos igni, Liv.: urbem igni, id.

con-crĕpo, pŭi, pĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to rattle, creak, clash,* etc.: concrepuit foris, *the door rattled, there was a rattle at the door* (prob. of *the noise made by the door in moving:* v. crepo), Pl.: multitudo suo more armis concrepat, *clash their arms together,* Caes. Phr.: digitis concrepare, *to snap the fingers,* Pl.: Cic. **II.** Act.: *to cause to sound* or *rattle, to strike upon* (rare): aera, Ov.

con-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* (*Inf. sync.* cresse, Ov.), *to grow together:* de terris terram concrescere posse, *may be formed by the union of small particles of earth,* Lucr.: in this sense, chiefly in *p. part.* concretus: aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, *composed of,* Cic. **II.** *to grow up, take form, to grow:* unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, *have taken (bodily) form,* id. Fig.: illud funestum animal, ex civili cruore concretum, id. **III.** *to become condensed, curdle, congeal,* etc.: rigido concrescere rostro ora videt, *to stiffen into a hard beak,* Ov.: gelidus concrevit sanguis, *curdled, was frozen (with horror),* Virg.: concretos sanguine crines, *matted together* or *clotted,* id.

concrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concresco] *a uniting, condensing, congealing:* opp. to liquor, *freezing and melting,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *any material compound,* mens segregata ab omni concretione mortali, *free from all admixture of a mortal kind,* id.

concrētus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *grown together, compounded.* **II.** *Adj.*: *condensed, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted,* etc.: concretus acer (opp. to fusus, extenuatus), Cic.: pingue et concretum esse caelum, id.: lac, Virg.: concreta et durata glacies, Liv.

con-crīmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to bring a bitter complaint, to complain much:* adversum aliquem, Pl.

con-crŭcĭo, 1. *v. a. to torment, rack, torture severely:* Lucr.

concŭbīna, ae, *f.* [concubo] *a concubine, mistress:* Cic. **2.** In gen.: *a wanton:* Tac.

concŭbīnātus, ūs, *m.* [concubinus] *cohabitation without marriage, concubinage:* emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Pl. **2.** *adulterous intercourse:* Suet.

concŭbīnus, i, *m.* [concubo] *one who lives in concubinage:* Tac.

concŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lying* or *reclining together:* Prop. **2.** *coition, sexual intercourse:* ficti (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, *amours,* Cic.: promiscue in concubitus ruere, Liv.

concŭbĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the time of the first sleep:* Pl.

concŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the time of sleep:* only in the phrase, concubia nocte, *in the first sleep,* Cic.

con-cŭbo, *v.* con-cumbo.

con-culco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco: cf. exculco, inculco, proculco] *to tread under foot, to crush* or *bruise by treading*

ing: Cato. **II.** Fig.: *to tread down, trample upon, abuse:* istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. **2.** *to despise, treat with contempt:* lauream, id.

con-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n. to lie* or *recline together:* Prop. **2.** *to lie with:* cum aliqua, Ter.: with *Dat.*, Ov.

con-cŭpĭens, entis, *Part.* [cupio] *warmly desiring, coveting* (rare): concupientes regni, Enn. in Cic.

con-cŭpisco, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a. incep.* [id.] *to long much for, to covet; to aspire to, strive after:* signa, tabulas, *to covet*, Cic.: eloquentiam, Tac. With *Inf.:* ducere Sassiam in matrimonium, Cic. *Absol.* (rare): Tac.

con-cūro, 1. *v. a. to care for suitably, attend to:* Pl.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3. *v. n. to run together, to run in a body, to assemble* or *flock together, to unite:* tota Italia concurret, Cic.: ad hos (*sc.* Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrit, Caes. *Impers. pass.:* concurritur undique, *a rush is made from all quarters*, Cic. Of a single person (*intens.*): non statim ad C. Aquilium concurrisses? *rush for help to*, id. **II.** *to run upon one another, to meet* or *dash together.* Of things: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr.: ne prora concurrerent, Liv.: mediis concurrere in undis dicuntur montes (viz., the Symplegades), Ov.: foll. by *Dat.:* concurrit dextera laevae, *i. e. in applauding*, Hor. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to engage in combat, charge, join battle, join issue, fight:* constr.: *inter* with *pron. reflect.*, *cum*, *contra*, the *Dat.* (poet.), and *absol.:* concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.: vexilla cum vexillis, Liv.: adversus fessos, id.: audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg.: cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. *Pass. impers.:* ex proximis castellis eo concursum est, Caes. **3.** Of abstract objects: *to meet, concur, happen at the same time:* multa concurrunt simul, Ter.: res concurrent contrariae, Cic.: si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, *that the accounts do not fall due on the same day*, id.

concursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurso] *a running together:* cum multa concursatione (populi), Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a correspondence, coincidence, agreement:* somniorum, id. **III.** *a running about, going to and fro*, etc.: cum multa concursatione magnoque clamore, id. **IV.** Milit. *t. t. a skirmishing of light troops:* Liv.

concursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs hither and thither;* in milit. lang. *a skirmisher*, opp. to statarius: concursator et vagus pedes, Liv.

concursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurro] *a running* or *meeting together, a concurrence, concourse:* atomorum, Cic. **II.** in rhetoric, *an emphatic repetition of certain words:* concursio et impetus in eadem verba, *iteration and emphasis*, id.

con-cursо, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] *to run together frequently* or *with violence, to run about, rush hither and thither; to be busy:* dies noctesque concursare, Cic.: Titurius trepidare, concursare, cohortesque disponere, Caes. Of the sea: undis concursantibus, *dashing*, Att. ap. Cic. *Impers. pass.:* in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari jubet, *orders as great a stir as possible to be made*, Caes. **2.** In milit. lang. *to skirmish:* Liv. **II.** Act.: *to visit, frequent:* quum jam omnes fere domos omnium concursent, *go from house to house*, Cic.

concursus, ūs, m. [id.] *a running* or *flocking together, a concourse, assembly:* (corporum) concursus, *combinations of atoms*, Lucr.: fit concursus per vias, Pl.: in *plur.:* incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris, Cic.: undique concursus, *a rush from all quarters*, Hor. Of things: navium, *a collision*, Caes.: asper concursus verborum, *a harsh combination*, Cic. **II.** Milit. *t. t. an onset, charge:* ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus, Caes. Fig.: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. **III.** Of abstr. objects: *union, concurrence, combination:* honestissimorum studiorum, id.

concussus, a, um, *Part.* [concutio].

concussus, ūs, *m.* [concutio] *a shaking, concussion* (only in *Abl. sing.*): Lucr.

con-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake or dash together, to shake violently, agitate:* concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr.: sanguinea manu crepitantia concutit arma, Ov.: Atlanteusque finis concutitur, *is convulsed*, Hor.: majore cachinno concutitur, Juv. **2.** *to shake with a view to discovering anything; to examine* (=excutio): te ipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, *examine, search yourself*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to shake the foundations of, to impair; to weaken greatly:* rempublicam, Cic.: concusso jam et paene fracto Hannibale, Liv. **2.** *to terrify, alarm, trouble:* terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic.: urbem, Virg.: quone malo mentem concussa, *with what mental disorder is she smitten?* Hor. **III.** *to urge, excite, rouse:* fecundum concute pectus, Virg.

condălĭum, ii, *n.* [κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος] *a little ring for slaves:* Pl.

condĕcet, 2. *v. impers. it becomes, is (quite) meet, seemly:* capies quod te condecet, Pl.

con-dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to adorn carefully* (rare): ludos scenicos, Ter.

condemnātor, ōris, *m.* [condemno] *one who causes a condemnation, an accuser:* Claudiae, Tac.

con-demno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [damno] *to sentence, condemn, doom* (opp. to absolvo, *to acquit*): *Absol.:* hunc per judicem condemnabis, Cic.: or with the crime expr. by *Gen.* or *Abl.* usu. with de; the punishment by *Gen.* or *Abl.*, and later, by ad or in with *Acc. Gen.:* nefariorum scelerum condemnati, *convicted of infamous crimes*, id.: condemnare aliquem eodem crimine, id.: de alea, Tac.: capitis, *to condemn capitally or to death*, Cic.: capitali poena, Suet.: ad mortem, Tac.: ad bestias, Suet.: in antliam, id. With *Dat.* of person *on whose suit sentence is passed:* petitorem ipsum Apronio condemnare possent, *condemn him in order to gratify Apronius*, Cic. **II.** In gen.: *to condemn, blame severely:* aliquem inertiae, id.: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, Caes. **III.** *to urge* or *effect the condemnation of a person* (rare): omnium mortalium sententiis condemnavi, *caused him to be condemned*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *condamner.*)

condenso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (condenseat, Lucr.) [condensus] *to make dense, press close together* (rare): Varr.

con-densus, a, um, *adj. very dense, close together, thick:* condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr.: puppes, Virg.: vallis arboribus condensa, *thickly covered*, Liv.

condĭcĭo (erroneously written conditio), ōnis, *f.* [etym. below] *f.* **II.** *an agreement, condition, stipulation:* alicui condicionem ferre, *to offer terms to anyone*, Pl.: non respuit condicionem, Caes.: in eas condiciones quum pax conveniret, *on these terms*, Liv.: ulla condicione, *on any terms*, Cic.: condicionibus Attalicis, *on such terms as Attalus (himself) might offer*, Hor. **II.** *marriage* or *match*, and meton., *the person married:* condicionem filiae quaerendam esse, Liv.: filiam ejus ejecisti, alia condicione quaesita, Cic. **2.** In bad sense: *a lover, paramour:* id. **III.** *situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances*, etc.: infima condicio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: cura condicione super communi, *solicitude concerning their common circumstances*, Hor.: in parem juris libertatisque condicionem receperunt, *into the same condition of rights and freedom*, Caes. [*Condicio* is from the compound verb-stem, con-dic-. The root is seen in *indico, judico*, and in *dicio*, q. v. The primary sense is "the act of concerting, agreement."]

con-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to speak with, agree upon:* sic condicunt, Tac. Phr.: alicui ad cenam or cenam condicere, *to engage oneself to supper:* Pl.: so *absol.:* Cic. **II.** Legal *t. t.: to give notice for something to be restored:* with *Dat.* of person *against whom* and *Gen.* or *Acc.* of thing: quarum rerum . . . condixit pater patratus P.R. patri patrato Latinorum, *concerning which he laid claim*, Liv.: pecuniam alicui, Dig.

condignē, *adv. very worthily:* Pl.

con-dignus, a, um, *adj. wholly deserving, very worthy* (rare): donum, Pl.

condīmentum, i, *n.* [condio] *spice, seasoning, relish:* cibi, Cic. Fig.: omnium sermonum facetiae, id.

condĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [perh. an access. form from condo] *to preserve fruit,* etc., *to pickle:* oleas albas, Cato. Hence, *to embalm:* mortuos, Cic. **II.** *to make savoury, to season, spice:* cenam, Pl.: jus male conditum, *ill-seasoned soup,* Hor.: unguenta, *to perfume,* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *to ornament; to make pleasant* or *agreeable: to soften, temper,* etc.: duo sunt, quae condiant orationem, verborum numerorumque jucunditas, id.: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id.

condiscīpŭlātus, ûs, *m.* [condiscipulus] *companionship at school* (very rare): Nep.

con-discīpŭlus, i, *m. a schoolfellow, companion at school:* Cic.

con-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a. to learn in company with:* App. **II.** *to learn thoroughly* (rare): modos, Hor. With *Inf.:* pauperiem pati condiscat, *let him school himself well to endure,* Hor.: Cic. With *depend. clause:* condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, id.

condĭtĭo: v. condicio.

condĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* (condio) *a preserving of fruits,* etc.: Varr. In *plur.:* id. **II.** *a spicing, seasoning, flavouring:* suci, id. In *plur.:* ciborum, Cic.

condĭtor, ōris, *m.* [condo] *a builder, founder, maker, author, compiler,* etc.: Romanae arcis, Virg.: Romani juris, Liv.: totius negotii, Cic. *Absol.:* T. Sicinium conditorem Veios sequantur, *follow him as their founder* (= Gr. οἰκιστής), because he advised a removal to Veii, Liv.

condĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [conditus] *a place where anything is laid up, a repository:* Amm. **II.** *a coffin, urn for ashes,* etc.: Suet. **2.** *a sepulchre:* Plin. Ep.

condĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [condo].

condītus, a, um, *Part.* [condio]. **II.** Adj.: *seasoned, savoury:* conditiora facit haec, *adds a relish to these things,* Cic. **2.** Of style: *polished, ornamented:* oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, id.

con-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put together* [v. do]; *to build, found, fashion, produce,* etc.: condere ossa, *to put broken bones together, to set,* Cels. Of cities, *etc.:* urbem, *to found,* Cic.: arces, Virg.: Romanam gentem, id.: aram, Liv. Hence, in pass. with refl. sense, conduntur, *they settle,* Virg. Of written productions: *to compose, write, treat of:* carmen, Lucr.: poëma, Cic.: Caesaris acta, Ov. Gen.: *to make, produce, establish:* jusjurandum, Pl.: aurea secula, *to establish a* (*new*) *golden age,* Virg. **II.** *to put away, to lay up, store,* or *treasure up,* etc.: in sense of *to put away,* usu. foll. by in and *Acc.:* viginti minas in crumenam, Pl.: cineres in urnas, Suet. In sense of *to store,* usu. *absol.:* fructus, Cic.: frumentum, pecuniam, id.: also with in and *Abl.,* in aerario, id.: poet. without *prep.:* condere proprio horreo, Hor. **2.** Of persons: *to put in prison,* with in and *Acc.:* aliquem in custodiam, Liv.: in carcerem, *to imprison,* Cic. **3.** *to preserve, pickle,* etc. (=condio: rare): corna in liquida faece, Ov. **4.** *to lay to rest, to inter, bury:* mortuos, Cic. (For fulgur conditum, v. fulgur.) Hence poet. of time: *to see the end of, outlive, spend throughout:* longos soles cantando, *to spend the livelong day in singing,* Virg.: diem collibus in suis, Hor. Also non-poet., in phr. condere lustrum, *to close it,* Liv.: v. lustrum. **5.** *to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress:* lumen, Lucr.: oculos, *to close, shut,* Ov.: iram, Tac.: militem in silvis, *place in ambush,* Curt.: (Danai) nota conduntur in alvo, *conceal themselves,* Virg. **6.** Fig.: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, *lie hidden, are contained in,* Cic. Poet.: *to thrust* or *strike in deep, to plunge:* ensem in pectus, Ov.: in pectore, Virg.

condŏcĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to train* or *teach together* (v. rare): beluas, Cic.

con-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to exercise, train, instruct* (rare): Pl.

condoctus, a, um, *Part.* [condoceo]. **II.** *Adj. comp.:* condoctior, *better instructed,* Pl.

con-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n.* [doleo] *to feel* (*great*) *pain, to ache:* mihi condoluit caput, *my head aches,* Pl.: so, dens, latus, pes condoluit, Cic. Also of grief of mind, condolescere, et concupiscere, et extimescere, *to feel grief, desire or fear,* id.

condōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condono] *a giving away:* Cic.

con-dōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give as a present, to present,* Pl.: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. **II.** *to give up, surrender, sacrifice:* aliquid judicio potestatique alicujus permittere et condonare, id.: seque vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall. **III.** *to forgive, pardon, remit a debt, offence,* etc.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.: uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. Esp. *to pardon out of consideration for some third person,* expr. by *Dat.:* praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, *pardoned the past out of regard for D.,* Caes.: Cic. **IV.** With *two Acc.: to present with, make a present of* (rare): argentum quod habes condonamus te, *I remit,* Ter. *Pass.:* habeo multa quae condonabitur, *many things* (*to complain of*) *which he shall be pardoned,* id.

con-dormĭo, 4. *v. n. to fall quite asleep* (v. rare): Suet.

con-dormisco, īvi, 3. *v. incep.* [dormio] (v. rare) *to fall quite asleep:* Pl.

condūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [conduco] *advantageous, profitable, expedient:* consilium ad eam rem, Pl.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to lead, draw,* or *bring together, to assemble, collect:* exercitum in unum locum, Caes.: auxilia, Liv. **2.** *to connect, unite:* partes in unum, Lucr. Fig.: praepositionem et assumptionem in unum conducere, Cic. **3.** In commercial lang. (*a*) *to hire, take on lease;* (*b*) *to undertake, contract for, farm* (in both senses, correl. of locare, *to let, put out on contract,* q. v.): hortum, *to rent it,* id.: ad conducendos homines, *for hiring men's services,* Caes.: conductis nummis, *with borrowed money,* Hor. (*b*) columnam conduxerat faciendam, *had taken a contract for building a column,* Cic.: vectigalia, *to farm,* id. **II.** Neut.: *to be of use* or *profitable, to profit, conduce to,* etc. (only in 3rd pers. sing. and plur.): the object expr. by *in, ad,* the *Dat.;* or *absol.:* quod tuam in rem bene conducat, Pl.: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, *are really most for our good,* id. (Hence Fr. *conduire.*)

conductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conduco] a *connecting* (of the terms of a syllogism): Cic. **II.** *a hiring, farming,* of which merces (a money payment) was an essential part: fundi, id.: vectigalium, Liv.

conductĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [conductus] *hired, rented* (rare): exercitus, *mercenary,* Nep.: domus, poet. in Suet.

conductor, ōris, *m.* [conduco] *a lessee, a farmer, tenant, contractor* (rare): histrionum, Pl.: operis, Cic.

conductum, i, *n.* [id.] *anything hired,* as a house, farm, *etc.:* Cic.

conductus, a, um, *Part.* [conduco]. Subst.: conducti, orum, *m. plu. mercenary soldiers,* Nep.

con-dŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conduplico] *a doubling* (v. rare): humorously, for *embracing:* Pl. **2.** In rhetor., *repetition of the same word:* Auct. Her.

con-dŭplĭco, avi, 1. *v. a. to double:* divitias, Lucr. Humorously: corpora, of a loving embrace, Pl.

con-dūro, 1. *v. a. to harden, to make very hard:* Lucr.

condus, i, *m.* [condo] *one who lays up* (*provisions*): Pl.

cō-necto, cōnexio, cōnexus. v. con-necto, &c.

con-fābŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to converse together, discuss:* Ter.

confarrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confarreo] *an ancient, solemn ritual of marriage among the Romans,* in which panis farreus was employed: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 251.)

con-farrĕo, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [farreus, from far] *to connect in marriage* (by making an offering of bread: v. confarreatio) (very rare): Tac.

con-fātālis, e, *adj. bound by the same fate:* res, Cic.

con-fectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conficio] *a making, preparing, composition:* hujus libri, Cic.: escarum, id.: belli, *bringing of it to a successful issue,* id.

confector, ōris, m. [id.] *a maker, preparer, finisher* (rare): negotiorum, Cic.: totius belli, id. **II.** *a destroyer, consumer:* confector et consumptor omnium ignis, id.: ferarum, *a slayer,* Suet.

confectus, a, um, *Part.* [conficio].

con-fercĭo, no *perf.,* fertum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *to stuff together, to press close together:* Lucr.: Varr. Rare except in *p. part.* confertus: ingenti turba conferta templa, *crowded by a vast throng,* Liv. Fig.: voluptatibus conferta vita, *abounding in pleasure,* Cic.: v. confertus.

con-fĕro, contŭli, collātum (conl.), conferre, 3. *v. a. to bring* or *carry together; to collect, gather together:* multa ex agris in urbem conferebantur, Caes.: corpora, *of grappling* (*in wrestling*), Ov.: conferre vires in unum, *to unite their forces,* Liv.: conferre pedem, *to go* or *come with one,* Pl.: conferre gradum, *to walk by anyone's side, accompany,* Virg. Fig.: consules, velut deliberabundi, capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, *lay their heads together, consult,* Liv. **2.** *to bring* (*offerings, etc.*), *contribute:* tributa, Cic.: aurum argentumque in publicum, Liv.: frumentum, Caes. **3.** *to consult together, confer, consider,* or *talk over together:* usu. with object, sermones, consilia, etc., Cic.: also *absol.,* si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, id.: injurias, *to communicate to each other their grievances, deliberate on,* Tac. **4.** Very freq. as milit. *t. t.* (with arma, signa, castra, *etc.*) *to set together, join battle, engage, charge:* Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.: signa cum Alexandrinis, id.: pedem cum pede, *to fight foot to foot,* Liv. Poet.: certamina pugnae manu, Lucr. *Absol.:* mecum confer, ait, *fight with me,* Ov. Fig., of a *legal contest,* non possum magis pedem conferre, ut aiunt, *come to closer quarters,* Cic. Poet.: lites, *to go to law,* Hor. **5.** *to bring together for comparison, to compare:* constr.: with *cum, inter* with *pron. reflect.,* the *Dat.,* or *absol.:* conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, Cic.: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, id.: parva magnis, id.: nec quisquam Romanae juventutis ulla arte conferri potuit, Liv. **6.** *to bring closer together; condense, compress:* rem in pauca, *compress it into a few words,* Cic. (cf. id. Att. 13, 13, totam Academiam ex duobus libris contuli in quatuor, *have condensed the whole subject, and treated it in four books instead of two*). **II.** *to carry over, transfer:* dictator signa in laevum cornu confert, Liv. Esp. with *pron. refl.,* iter, *etc.: to betake oneself, direct one's course, bring* or *carry somewhere,* etc.: qui se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes.: iter Brundisium versus, Cic.: confertur ratis, *is borne along,* Pl. **2.** Fig., *to devote one's care, energies, etc. to a certain object:* with ad or in: omne tempus ad aliquam rem, *to devote all the time to it,* Cic. Fig.: quo mortuo, me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, *became his disciple,* id.: se ad studium scribendi, id.: omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam, id. **3.** *to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of,* etc.: permulta in Plancium, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, conferuntur, id.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, *laid the blame,* Caes. **4.** *to put off, defer* = differre (rare): omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. **III.** v. rare: legem conferre, *to propose* (*another*) *law at the same time* (= simul ferre), Liv.

confertim, *adv.* [confertus] *in a compact body, closely* (rare): confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv.

confertus, a, um, *Part.* [confercio]. **II.** Adj.: *pressed close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to rarus): Cic.: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, *never in close bodies, but in scattered parties,* Caes. *Comp.:* confertiores steterant, Liv. *Sup.:* confertissima acie, Caes.

con-fervēfăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to make glowing* or *melting:* Lucr.

con-fervesco, ferbui, 3. *v. n.* [id.] *to begin to boil, grow hot:* Vitr. Fig.: mea quum conferbuit ira, *was at the boiling-point,* Hor.

confessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confiteor] *a confession, acknowledgment:* errati sui, Cic.: culpae, Liv.: foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.,* ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, *an admission that,* id.

confessus, a, um, *Part.* [confiteor] also, in pass. signif., *acknowledged:* hence, **II.** Adj.: *undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible:* res manifesta, confessa, Cic. Hence phr., ex confesso, *confessedly, beyond doubt,* Quint.

confestim, *adv. immediately, speedily, without delay:* cohortes confestim se subsequi jubet, Caes. [Cogn. with festino, and most prob. with infestus, q. v.]

conficiens, entis, *Part.* [conficio] **II.** Adj.: *effecting, causing, efficient* (rare): causae, Cic.: civitas conficientissima literarum, *most careful of accounts* (*book-keeping*), id. (cf. conficio, I).

con-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. Subj.* confexim, Pl.: pass. forms freq. from confieri, as well as from the regular form conficior: confit, Pl.: confieret, Liv.: confieri, Lucr.) [facio] *to make completely; get ready, prepare; bring about, accomplish, finish:* conficere anulum, pallium, sua manu, *manufacture,* Cic.: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, *finish* (*masticate*) *it,* id.: tabulae literis Graecis confectae, *drawn up,* Caes.: libros Graeco sermone, *to compose, write,* Nep.: nuptias, *to make up,* Ter.: hortos mihi, *procure for me,* Cic.: bellum, *to bring to a* (*successful*) *issue,* Caes.: tantum facinus, Cic. *Absol.* (rare): tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis, *arrange, settle,* id. **II.** *to produce, cause, make, effect:* motus animorum, id.: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, *to render,* id.: illa communitas quae conficitur ex beneficiis ultro citro datis acceptis, *produced by the mutual giving and receiving of benefits,* id. **III.** Of time: *to complete, finish, end; spend, pass:* quum sexaginta annos confecerit, id.: diem, Pl. **IV.** In philos. lang. *to make out;* prob. only in *pass.: to be deduced, to follow logically:* quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. **V.** *to use up, work up, wear out, lessen, weaken; consume, destroy, kill:* confectus senectute, *worn out,* id.: aetate, Sall.: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. *Absol.:* ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, *disabled,* Liv.: confectus et saucius, Cic.: me (sica illa) paene confecit, id.: Tac. Fig.: conficere aliquem verbis, *to dispatch, dispose of,* Pl.

confictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confingo] *an inventing, fabrication:* criminis, Cic.

confictus, a, um, *Part.* [confingo].

confĭdens, entis, *Part.* [confido]. **II.** Adj.: *bold, daring, undaunted:* decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, Pl. Oftener (acc. to Cic.), in bad sense: *presumptuous, full of assurance, audacious, impudent. Sup.:* juvenum confidentissime, Virg.

confĭdenter, *adv.* [id.] *confidently, fearlessly, impudently, audaciously;* in both good and bad sense (see *adj.*): confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. *Comp.:* confidentius dicere, Cic.

confĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [confidens] *firm trust, confidence* (rare), Pl. **II.** *assurance, self-confidence, boldness:* duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. More freq. in bad sense: *audacity, presumption:* confidentia et temeritas tua, id.

confĭdentĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [confidens loquor] *speaking confidently* or *audaciously:* Pl.

confīdo, fisus sum, 3. *v. n. to trust to, confide in; feel confidence, be assured:* constr. usu. with *Dat.* (of personal object), *Abl.* (of cause or ground of confidence), *Acc.* and *Inf.,* or *absol.:* huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, *put most confidence in,* Caes.: sibi, *to have confidence in oneself,* id.: Cic.: virtuti militum, Caes.: with *Abl.:* corporis firmitate aut for-

tunae stabilitate, Cic.: natura loci, Caes.: with *Acc.* and *Inf.* (freq.): confido illum fore in officio, *I am confident that . . .*, Cic.: *absol.*, ubi legati satis confidunt, *are sufficiently assured*, Sall.: nimis confidere, *to be over confident*, Cic.: plus confidere (nullo) alio duce, *to feel more sure of victory under no other leader*, Liv.

con-fīgo, fixi, fixum, 3. *v. a. to fix, fasten*, or *join together* (rare): clavis ferreis, Caes. **2.** *to pierce through, to transfix:* sagittis, Cic. **3.** *to fasten to a place, render immovable* (= defigo): meminerant ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, *rendered powerless, paralysed*, id.

con-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a. to form, fashion:* nidos, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *to invent, devise, fabricate:* aliquid criminis, Cic.: Liv.

confīnis, e, *adj.* [finis] *bordering on, adjoining, contiguous:* in confinem agrum, Liv.: confines erant hi Senonibus, Caes. As subst.: confine, is, *n. a border, boundary*, Luc. **II.** Fig.: *nearly related, akin:* studio confinia carmina vestro Ov.

confīnĭum, ii, *n.* [confinis] *a common boundary, limit* (of lands): Cic. Fig.: *border, confine:* Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis, Ov.

confio, eri, v. conficio, *init.*

confirmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confirmo] *a securing, establishing, confirming:* libertatis, Cic. **2.** *encouragement, consolation:* animi, Caes. **3.** *a positive assertion:* perfugae, id. **4.** *proof, confirmation:* Cic. Esp. in rhetoric: *on adducing of proofs:* id.

confirmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who confirms* or *establishes:* pecuniae, *a surety, security*, Cic.

confirmātus, a, um, *Part.* [confirmo]. **II.** Adj.: *courageous, resolute:* confirmatiorem exercitum efficere, Caes. **2.** *certain, proved, credible:* quod eo confirmatius erit, Cic.

con-firmĭtas, ātis, *f. firmness:* in a bad sense, *obstinacy:* Pl.

con-firmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make firm, establish, strengthen, confirm:* ali hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes.: se confirmare, *to recover strength, become convalescent*, Cic.: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Caes. **2.** Of the mind: *to strengthen, encourage, inspirit:* animum, Cic.: suos ad dimicandum animo, Caes.: nunc erige te et confirma, *take courage*, Cic. **3.** *to confirm one in his disposition or feelings* (rare): homines, Caes. **II.** *to confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion; to prove, demonstrate*, etc.: quorum omnium testimoniis confirmatum est, *proof was given*, Cic. **2.** In gen.: *to assert positively:* talem exsistere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, id.: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, Caes.

confisco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fiscus] *to lay up in a chest:* summam, Suet. **II.** *to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate:* hereditates, id. Meton.: *to deprive a person of his property in this way:* devictis his et confiscatis, id.

confīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confido] *confidence, assurance:* confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic.

contīsus, a, um, *Part.* [confido]

confĭtĕor, fessus, 2. *v. dep.* [fateor] *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow; concede, grant* (strengthened from fateor = *to admit, acknowledge:* hence usu. *implying guilt and detection or repentance*), constr. with *Acc.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *absol.:* confiteor et genus et divitias meas, Pl.: peccatum suum, Cic.: se victos, Caes.: de maleficio confiteri, Cic. **II.** *to reveal, manifest, make known, show:* confessa vultibus iram, Ov.: alma parens, confessa deam, i. e. se deam esse, Virg.

confixus, a, um, *Part.* [configo].

con-flăgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (rare), *to be in a blaze:* impedimenta conflagrare intelligerent, Caes.: more fully, incendio conflagrare, Cic. Fig.: invidiae incendio conflagrare, *to be enveloped in the flames of unpopularity*, id.

conflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confligo] *a striking together, a collision:* Quint. **II.** *a contest, conflict:* Cic.

conflicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [id.] lit. *to strike together frequently* or *violently:* hence, Fig. (usu. as pass. in refl. sense): *to fight with, contend* or *struggle with* (rare): qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. Act. in same sense (rare): ut conflictares malo, id. **II.** *to beat down with violence, harass, distress:* rempublicam, Tac. In this sense usu. pass.: *to be severely buffeted; to be vexed, harassed, afflicted*, etc.: with *Abl.* of instr. or manner: nos duriore (fortuna) conflictati videmur, Cic.: magna inopia necessariarum rerum, Caes.: multis difficultatibus, *harassed, beset by*, Liv. Also *absol.:* il (*sc.* milites) tantum conflictati sunt, *had so many difficulties to encounter*, Tac.

conflictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in *Abl. sing.*): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic.

con-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act. (v. rare): *to throw* or *dash together:* corpora, Lucr. Fig.: *to set one thing against another, show how the one contradicts the other:* factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. **II.** Neutr.: *to dash together, to come into collision; to struggle, fight, combat, be in conflict:* with *cum, contra, adversus, inter* and *pron. refl.*, or *absol.:* naves inter se conflixerunt, *came into collision*, Caes.: adversi venti confligunt, Virg.: equites hostium proelio cum equitatu nostro conflixerunt, Caes.: contra conspirationem hostium, Brutus ap. Cic.: adversus classem, Nep.: foll. by armis, Cic.: and without armis, Nep. Fig.: leviore actione confligere, Cic. Of inanimate and abstract things: Caes. *Impers. pass.:* quum in loco aequo atque aperto confligeretur, *the conflict was waged*, id.

con-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow together, to blow up; kindle, light*, etc.: incendium, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *to melt, fuse, melt down:* simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata conflavit, Suet.: falces in ensem, *to turn*, Virg. Fig.: consensus conspirans et paene conflatus, *almost united*, Cic. **III.** Fig.: of the passions, etc.: *to kindle, inflame:* conflatus amore ignis, Lucr.: conjurationem, Suet. **2.** In gen.: *to bring about; give rise to, forge, produce:* mendacium, *to get up a false story*, Cic.: ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, *made up of*, id.: aes alienum grande, *to accumulate*, Sall.: alicui periculum, *to cause*, Cic. (Hence Ital. *gonfiare*; Fr. *gonfler.*)

confluens, entis, *Part.* [confluo]. **II.** Adj.: *flowing together; flowing into* (something else): a confluente Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhone* (with the Arar), Lepidus ap. Cic. **III.** Subst.: confluens, entis, *or* confluentes, ium, *m. the meeting of rivers, the confluence:* Caes.: ubi Anienem transiit ad confluentes, collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber*, Liv. (Hence, Confluentes, *Coblentz.*)

con-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n.* (confluxet = confluxisset, Lucr.) *to flow* or *run together:* Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to flock* or *crowd together, to come together in multitudes:* perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Caes. Fig.: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, *pour in*, Cic.

con-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig up:* confodiatur minute terra, Cato. **II.** *to pierce, stab, transfix:* aliquem de improviso, Sall.: ibi pugnans confoditur, *is run through*, Curt. Fig.: tot judiciis confossus, *pierced through, ruined*, Liv. *Part. adj. comp.*, confossior, *fuller of holes*, Pl.

confĕre, v. consum.

conformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conformo] *a forming* or *fashioning; a shape, form:* lineamentorum, Cic.: corporis, id. **II.** Meton.: vocis, *expression of voice*, id.: verborum, *arrangement*, id.: conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *regulation and control*, id.: animi, *i. q.* notio, *an idea, notion, concept*, id. **III.** In rhetoric: *a figure of speech*, id.

con-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to shape, form, fashion, put together, make:* mundum a natura conformatum esse, Cic. Fig.: mores, id.

confossus, a, um, *Part.* [confodio].

confractus, a, um, *Part.* [confringo].

con-frăgōsus, a, um, *adj. broken, rugged*, via, Liv. Fig.: condiciones, *hard, difficult*, Pl. [con and *frag* root of frango.]

confrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [confringo] *i. q.* confragosus, Luc.

con-frĕmo, ŭi, *3. v. n. to murmur together, make a loud noise*, etc. (poet. and rare): confremuere omnes, Ov.

con-frĭco, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to rub up and down*, Cic.: faciem sibi, Suet.: genua, i. e. *to touch the knees in earnest entreaty*, Pl.

con-fringo, frēgi, fractum, *3. v. a.* [frango] *to break in pieces*: fores, Pl.: digitos, Cic. Proverb.: tesseram, *to break friendship, violate faith*, Pl. ||. Fig.: *to break down, bring to naught, destroy*: naturae portarum claustra, *to break through*, Lucr.: rem, *to dissipate, run through property*, Pl.

con-fŭgĭo, fūgi, *3. v. n. to flee to for refuge* or *help, have recourse to*: in naves, Caes.: in aram, Cic. Fig.: ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv.: ad meam fidem, Cic. 2. With ref. to *artifices and evasions*, confugit illuc ut neget, *takes refuge in denying*, id.

confŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [confugio] *a place of refuge, a refuge* (poet. and rare): Ov.

con-fulgĕo, *2. v. n. to shine brightly, to glitter* (rare): Pl.

con-fundo, fūdi, sum, *3. v. a. to pour together, pour (one thing) into another; to mix up*: cibus in eam venam confunditur, *the (alimentary) fluid pours in*, Cic.: Hor.: multa jura, *to mix many sauces together*, Pl.: omne quod accipit (alvus) cogit et confundit, *blends it*, Cic. ||. Fig., *to blend, mix up together*: vera cum falsis, Cic.: rusticus urbano confusus, *mixed indiscriminately with*, Hor. 2. *to confound, confuse, throw into disorder*: omnes corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr.: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.: foedus, *to violate*, Virg. With cognate *Acc.*: proelia confundere cum aliquo, *to join in confused combat with*, Hor. 3. *to disturb, disconcert, bewilder*: audientium animos, Liv. Oft. with *Abl.* of cause: confusus maerore, Liv.: ira, pudore, Curt. 4. *to diffuse* or *spread* (rare): confundere in totam orationem, Cic.

confūsē, *adv. confusedly, without order*: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

confūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confundo] *a mingling, mixing, uniting, combining* (v. rare): conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. ||. *confusion, disorder, trouble, distress*: temporum, id.: causam confusionis quaerenti, Tac. 2. Fig.: confusio oris, *blushing*, id.

confūsus, a, um, *Part.* [confundo]. ||. *Adj.*: *confused, perplexed, disorderly*: oratio, Cic.: verba, Ov.: confusissimus mos, *very disorderly*, Suet.: memoria, Liv. Fig., confuso vultu, *with troubled countenance*, Liv.: ore, Curt.

confūto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* 11t. *to prevent water from boiling over*: Titin. ap. Non. Hence, ||. Fig.: *to check, repress, diminish*: dolores, Cic. 2. Esp. *to put down by words, to silence, confute*: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Pl.: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. [*Confuto* and *re-futo* are connected with *futis*, a "water-vessel," and *effutio*; v. *fundo*.]

con-gelo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to cause to freeze up, to congeal*: mare congelatum, *the frozen sea*, Varr. Meton.: *to thicken, make hard*: lac, *to curdle*, Col.: in lapidem, *to petrify*, Ov. ||. Neutr.: *to become frozen up*: Ister congelat, id. Meton.: *to grow hard, stiffen*: lingua, id. Fig.: congelasse nostrum amicum otio, *had become frozen*, i. e. *wholly inactive*, Cic.

congĕmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congemino] *a doubling*; facetiously for *embracing*: Pl.

con-gĕmĭno, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to double* (poet.): nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, *i. e. have produced our like, doubled ourselves*, Pl.: ictus crebros, *to redouble*, Virg.

con-gĕmo, ŭi, *3. v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to sigh* or *groan deeply* or *loudly* (rare): congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. Poet. of *a felled tree*: supremum congemuit, *heaved its last groan*, Virg. ||. Act.: *to deplore, lament, bewail*: mortem, Lucr.

conger, gri, *m.* = γόγγρος, *a sea-eel, conger-eel*: Pl.

congĕrĭes, ei, *f.* [congero] 11t. *that which is brought together; a heap, pile, mass*: silvae, Ov.: armorum, Tac. *Absol.*: of *chaos*, Ov. Esp. *a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile*: id.

con-gĕro, gessi, gestum, *3. v. a. to bear, carry*, or *bring together, to collect; to prepare, build, heap up*, etc. Constr.: the direct object in *Acc.*: the indirect in *Dat.*, or with *in* and *Acc.*: undique saccos, Hor.: epulas alicui, Pl.: grana in os, Cic. Poet.: aram sepulcri arboribus, *to pile it up with trees*, i. e. *construct it of trees*, Virg.: oppida manu, i. e. *to build*, id. ||. Fig.: *to bring, take*, or *comprise together, compile*: operarios omnes, Cic.: dicta, Quint. 2. *to accumulate, heap upon; ascribe to, impute, attribute to*: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac.: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. 3. In hostile sense, *to shower missiles*: in aliquem, Curt.

con-gĕro, ōnis, *m. a thief*: Pl.

con-gerro, ōnis, *m. a jolly companion, a play-fellow*: Pl.

congesticius, a, um, *adj.* [congestus] *brought together, heaped* or *piled up* (rare): congesticius agger ex materia, Caes.

congestus, a, um, *Part.* [congero].

congestus, ūs, *m.* [congero] *a carrying* or *bringing together, an accumulating* (rare): herbam asperam credo (xstitisse) avium congestu, *from the droppings of birds*, Cic. ||. Meton.: *a heap, pile, mass*: lapidum, Tac.

congĭālis, e, *adj.* [congius] *holding a congius* (v. rare): fidelia, Pl.

congĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [congius] holding a congius (q. v.): usu. as *subst.* congiarium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* vas) *a vessel that holds a* congius: Paul. ||. (*sc.* donum) *a gift to the people, each individual receiving a* congius: Liv. Meton.: *a largess in money divided among the soldiers*: Cic.: *among the people*: Suet.: or *among private friends*: Cael. in Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112): quod multa congiaria habuerat, *because he had made many distributions*, Liv.

congĭus, ii, *m. a Roman measure of capacity, containing the eighth part of an* amphora, 6 sextarii (about 6 pints): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 113).

con-glăcio, no *perf.*, atum, *1. v. n.* (rare) *to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up*: aqua conglaciaret frigoribus, Cic. Fig.: Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat, *passes inactively*, Cael. in Cic.

con-glisco, *no perf. nor sup., 3. v. n. to burn or blaze up*: Pl.

conglŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglobo] *a heaping, gathering*, or *crowding together* (rare): Tac.

con-glŏbo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to gather into a ball, make round* or *spherical*: Cic.: esp. in *p. part.* terra undique ipsa in sese suis nutibus conglobata, *formed into a sphere by its own pressure on all sides*, id. 2. *to group together*: of the *atoms of Epicurus*, corpuscula conglobata, *forming groups*, Lucr.: Plin. 3. Esp. of people, *to gather* or *group together*: either absol. or with *Acc.* with or without prep., or *Abl.* with in: uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall.: more fully, in unum, Liv.: eos similis fortuna conglobaverat Agathyrnam, *had brought them together to* A., id.: se in templo, Tac. Fig.: definitiones conglobatae, *heaped together, accumulated*, Cic.

con-glŏmĕro, atum, *1. v. a.* (rare), *to roll together, wind up, conglomerate*: Lucr.

conglūtĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglutino] (rare), *a gluing* or *cementing together*: recens, Cic. Fig.: *a joining together*: verborum, id.

con-glūtĭno, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to glue, cement*, or *join together*: Varr. ||. Fig.: *to join, unite firmly together, to bind closely*: hominem eadem quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic.: amicitias, *to cement them*, id.: Ter. 2. *to invent, devise, contrive*: conglutina, ut . . . , *contrive some means whereby* . . . , Pl.

congraeco, *1. v. a.* [graecus] *to*

lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury: aurum, Pl.

con-grātŭlor, 1. *v. dep. to wish joy, to congratulate* (rare): congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

con-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *to go* or *move together, to meet:* constr. with various *preps., Acc., Dat.* (poet.), or *absol.:* luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, *now approaching, now receding from,* Cic. **II.** *to meet with* (in a friendly manner); *to address, accost:* nunc hunc haud scio an colloquar: congredĭar, Pl.: si ipse coram congredi poteris, Cic. **2.** *to meet with* (in a hostile manner); *to fight, contend, engage,* etc.: cum hostibus, Pl.: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic.: puer congressus Achilli, Virg. Fig.: of forensic strife, *etc.:* tecum luctari et congredi, Cic.

congrĕgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [congrego] *easily brought together, social:* examina apium, Cic.

congrĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flocking* or *herding together, an assembling; union, society, association:* hominum, Cic.

con-grĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [grex] *to collect into a flock* or *herd, to assemble* (rare): apium examina congregantur, *collect in swarms,* Cic. **II.** In gen.: *to collect; to unite, associate:* dispersos homines in unum locum, id.: se cum aequalibus, id. In pass. with refl. sense: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, *birds of a feather flock together,* id.

congressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congredior] *a coming together* (in a friendly manner); *a meeting, a visit; conversation, intercourse:* quum congressio tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. In *plur.:* familiarum, id. **2.** *a hostile meeting, an attack, contest:* Just.

congressus, a, um, *Part.* [congredior].

congressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a friendly meeting, conference, conversation,* etc.: omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt, Cic. In *plur.:* id. Of animals: id. Fig.: *a close union, combination* (v. rare): materiaï, Lucr. **2.** *a hostile encounter, a contest, fight:* in primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt, Caes.

congrŭens, entis, *Part.* [congruo]. **II.** Adj.: *agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous.* With *cum,* the *Dat.,* or *absol.:* vita cum disciplina, Cic.: congruens actio menti, id.: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. **2.** *consistent, symmetrical, accordant:* ceteris quoque membris aequalis et congruens, Suet.: congruens clamor, opp. to dissonae voces (*cries of mixed nations*), Liv.

congrŭenter, *adv. agreeably, fitly,* etc. (rare): congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congrŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [congruo] *agreement, harmony; fitness, symmetry* (rare): morum, Suet.

congrŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* (*Inf.* congruĕre, Ter. dub.), *to run, come,* or *meet together; to coincide:* guttae congruunt et confunduntur, *meet and blend,* Vitr.: Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to be suited* or *fitted to; to agree with, to correspond,* etc.: constr. with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect., Dat.* or *absol.:* congruere et cohaerere cum causa, *to be in keeping with the case,* Cic.: quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, *agree with each other,* id.: also, sermo inter omnes congruebat, *the speech* (*language*) *of all agreed,* Liv.: religioni, id.: adversus Latinos bellandum erat, lingua, moribus, congruentes, id. **2.** *to agree* (in feeling or opinion): Pl.: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. **3.** *to coincide* (in time): suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, id.: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fontei Capitonis caedes nuntiarentur, *it happened at the same time,* Tac. [Cf. *in-gruo.* The origin of these words is uncertain.]

congrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [congruo] *agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant:* Pl.: ora vacent epulis, alimentaque congrua carpant, Ov.

cōnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus fero] *bearing fruit of a conical form, cone-bearing:* cyparissi, Virg.

cōnĭger, era, erum, *adj.* [conus gero]=conifer, Cat.

cō-nītor, v. connitor.

cō-nīveo, v. conniveo.

conjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjicio] (rare) *a hurling, throwing* (esp. *on the part of a number together*): telorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a putting together, comparing:* annonae et aestimationis, id. **2.** *an inference, conjecture, interpretation:* somniorum, id.

conjecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to throw, cast together:* Gell. **II.** Fig.: *to put together* or *turn over in the mind; to conjecture, infer, draw a conclusion.* With *Acc.:* neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, Ter.: conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, *by offering conjectures about,* Liv.: animos militares altius, *to have a profound knowledge of,* Tac.: iter, *to guess one's way,* Liv. With *de:* nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. With *rel. clause:* si ex eo quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. **2.** *to conclude from signs* or *omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy:* Suet.

conjector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who interprets* or *divines, an interpreter:* Pl. **2.** *a soothsayer:* Cic.

conjectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer:* Pl.

conjectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] lit. *a putting together* (of various apparently unconnected circumstances); *a conjecture, inference, conclusion:* facere, *to draw a conclusion,* Ter.: capere, Cic. **II.** *a divining, an interpreting of dreams; soothsaying, prophesying:* Ov.

conjectūrālis, e, *adj.* [conjectura] *belonging to conjecture,* or *inference, conjectural:* causa, Cic.

conjectus, a, um, *Part.* [conjicio].

conjectus, ūs, *m.* [conjicio] (rare) *a throwing* (*on the part of a number*): lapidum, Cic.: venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within the range of missiles,* Liv. **2.** *a uniting together:* materiaï, Lucr. **3.** *a casting* or *directing towards:* oculorum in me, *a glance in the direction of,* Cic. Fig.: conjectus animorum in me, id. **4.** *a conflux; concourse:* elementorum, Lucr.

conjĭcĭo (also conicio, and even coicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw* or *bring together:* sarcinas in medium, Liv.: epistolam (in fasciculum), *to put it into a bundle,* Cic. **2.** *to throw with force, hurl* (esp. of a number *hurling missiles at once*); *to urge, drive; to throw down, hurry along:* with *in* and *Acc.:* tela in nostros, Caes.: aliquem in carcerem, *thrust,* Cic.: in vincula, Caes.: hostem in fugam, id.: cultros in guttura velleris atri, *to thrust into,* Ov.: se in fugam, *betake oneself to flight,* Cic.: se in pedes, *to take to one's heels,* Ter. *Absol.* (mostly poet.): jaculum, *hurl,* Virg. Rarely with *in* and *Abl.,* or another *prep.:* ferrum in gutture, *to plant it in his throat,* Ov.: jaculum inter ilia, id. **II.** Fig.: *to throw, bring, direct, turn,* etc.: with *in* and *Acc.:* aliquem in morbum, Pl.: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv.: remp. in perturbationes, Cic.: oculos in aliquem, *to cast the eyes upon,* id.: se mirificam in latebram, *to resort to* (in disputing), id.: se in noctem, *to set out on a journey under cover of night,* id.: se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to devote oneself, heart and soul, to poetry,* id.: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, *to spend so much money upon it,* id.: nec his temporibus in quae testis crimen conjecisset, *to which he had referred the accusation,* Liv. With *sub:* id vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conjicitis, *place under the restraint of a most tyrannical law,* id. **2.** *to conclude, infer, conjecture, guess* (denoting *an uncertain conclusion;* whereas colligo implies a legitimate inference): annos LX natus es aut plus, ut conjicio, *as far as I can guess,* Ter.: cito conjeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic.: de futuris, Nep. **3.** *to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens,* etc.; *to interpret an omen* or *dream,* etc.: Pl.: qui de matre suavianda ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque conjecerit, Cic.

conjŭgālis, e, *adj.* [conjux] *relating to marriage, conjugal:* amor, Tac.

conjŭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjugo] *a combining; a mingling, mixture:* App. **II.** In rhetoric: *the etymo-*

logical relationship of words: Cic. (Hence Fr. *conjugaison.*)

conjŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who joins, unites,* Cat.

conjŭgĭālis, e, *adj.* [conjugium] *belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial* (poet.): foedus, Ov.

conjŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [conjux] *a connection, union:* corporis atque animae, Lucr. **II.** *marriage, wedlock* (as physical and social union: cf. connubium): prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis, Cic. Of animals: Ov. Poet.: *copulation:* id. **2.** Meton.=conjux: *a husband:* Prop.: *a wife:* Virg.

con-jŭgo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to join together, unite* (rare); amicitiam, *to form,* Cic.: conjugata verba, *etymologically related,* id.

conjunctē, *adv.* [conjunctus] *in connection, conjointly:* Cic. **2.** *hypothetically* (opp. to simpliciter, *categorically*): efferre aliquid, *to state a proposition hypothetically,* id. **3.** *in a friendly, intimate manner:* vivere, Nep.

conjunctim, *adv.* [id.] *unitedly, in common, jointly* (rare): Caes.

conjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjungo] *a joining together, union, combination:* in lit. sense, v. rare: Vitr. **2.** Fig.: *union, conjunction,* etc.: hominum, Cic.: mentis cum externis mentibus, *agreement, sympathy,* id. **3.** *relationship, connection by marriage,* etc.: id. **4.** *intimacy:* pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione, id.: sanguinis, *the ties of blood,* id. **II.** In philos. and rhetor.: *a connection of ideas* or *propositions:* id. **III.** In gramm.: *a connecting particle, a conjunction:* id.

conjunctum, i, *n.* [id.] *an essential property of bodies* (as *heat, weight,* etc.), opp. to eventum, *accident* or *relation:* Lucr. **II.** In rhetoric: *connection:* Cic.

conjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [conjungo]. **II.** Adj.: of places: *bordering upon, near:* with *Dat.:* Nep. **2.** *connected with:* usu. foll. by cum: hoc judicium cum illo non esse conjunctum, *is not connected with it,* Cic.: also by *Dat.,* inter se, and less freq. *Abl.* alone: v. conjungo. **3.** *agreeing with, conformable to,* etc.: praecepta naturae conjuncta, *conformable to nature, natural,* id.: conjuncta (opp. to pugnantia inter se), *allied,* id.: conjuncta et conveniens constantia inter augures, *unanimous,* id. **4.** *connected by relationship* or *friendship, allied, intimate:* quis mihi debet esse conjunctior? *more intimately related?* id.: quid tam conjunctum quam ille cum Catilina? id.: conjunctissimus huic ordini, id.

con-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to join together:* boves, *to yoke them,* Cato: plures calamos cera, *to fasten them together with wax,* Virg.: duas domos, *to throw them into one,* Cic. **2.** Hence fig., amicitias, *to cement,* id.: bellum, *to carry it on in concert,* id. **II.** *to join to something else:* foll. by cum, *Dat.* and less freq. *Abl.*: cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes.: castra muro, *bring it up close to the wall,* id. **2.** Fig.: prudentia cum justitia conjuncta, *combined with,* Cic.: miseria summo dedecore conjuncta, id. **III.** Esp.: *to unite in marriage, love, relationship,* or *friendship:* me tecum, Ov.: nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic.: amicitia, Sall.

conjunx (better than conjux), jŭgis, *comm.* [con and jungo] *a spouse, wife;* more rarely, *a husband:* Cic.: Virg. In *plur.* for *the married pair* (poet.): boni, Cat. Of animals: Ov. **II.** Poet.: *a betrothed, a bride:* Virg.

conjūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjuro] *a swearing together, a union confirmed by oath, an oath-fellowship;* most freq. in a bad sense, *a conspiracy, plot:* si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint, non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic.: capita conjurationis, Liv. Meton.: *the band of conspirators:* Cic.

conjūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conjuro]. **II.** Subst.: conjurati, orum, *m. plu. conspirators:* Cic.

con-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (*perf. part.* conjuratus in act. sense: v. *infr.*) *to swear together* or *one with another, to combine together by an oath;* in good sense: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes.: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. Constr. with *Acc. and fut. Inf.*, id. Poet. of things: conjuratae sequuntur mille rates, *confederate barks,* Ov.: with *Inf.* alone: Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, *pledged by oath to annul,* Hor. **2.** In gen.: *to unite, conspire* (*in spirit* or *feeling*): alterius sic altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, *they are in friendly league with each other,* Hor. Also, *to assent to by an oath;* quae jurat, mens est: nil conjuravimus illa, Ov. **II.** In bad sense: *to form a conspiracy* or *plot* (very freq.): inter se, Sall.: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.: contra remp., Cic.: de Pompeio interficiendo, id. Also foll. by ut and *Subj.:* Liv.: and less freq. *Inf.:* patriam incendere, Sall.: Liv.: Virg. *Absol., to become a conspirator,* Cic. Poet. of things: Ister, Virg.

conjux v. conjunx.

conl. v. under coll.

conm. v. under comm.

con-necto (better co-necto), xŭi, xum, 3. *v. a. to tie, fasten,* or *join together, connect:* with *cum, inter* and *pron. refl., Dat.,* or *absol.:* amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, *mutually connected and related,* id.: filiam discrimini patris, *to implicate, involve,* Tac.: nodos, Ov. **II.** In philos. = concludo, *to subjoin a logical conclusion:* Cic.

con-nexio (co-nexio), ōnis, *f.* [connecto] *a binding together, a conclusion, logical sequence,* Quint.

con-nexum (co-nexum), i, *n.* [id.] *logical connection, necessary inference,* Cic.

con-nexus (co-nexus), a, um, *Part.* [connecto]. **II.** Adj.: *connected, joined:* persequere connexos his funeribus dies, *i. e. following,* Cic.: Silanum per affinitatem connexum Germanico, *related by marriage,* Tac.

con-nexus (co-nexus), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a joining together, combination, connection:* Lucr.

connexio (conexio), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a binding together, a conclusion, logical sequence,* Quint.

connīsus, a, um, *Part.* [connitor].

con-nītor (better co-nitor), nixus *or* nisus, 3. *v. dep. to lean against or upon: to exert oneself greatly, to endeavour eagerly, to strive to reach,* etc. With ut and *Subj.:* (infantes) connituntur, ut sese erigant, id. With *ad* and *ger.:* ceteris ad convincendum eum connisis, Tac. With *in:* equitatus summum in jugum connititur, *put forth all their efforts to reach the top,* Caes. With *Inf.:* invadere hostem, Liv. *Absol.* or with *Abl.* of means (most freq.): illam famuli ferebant, connixi humeris, Virg.: quantum conniti animo potes, *to the utmost of your power,* Cic. **II.** Poet.: *to bring forth young* (=enitor): spem gregis, ah! silice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg. **III.** Fig.: ratio, connixa per se, et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, *self-supported,* Cic.

connīvĕo (better co-niveo), nīvi *or* nixi, 2. *v. n.* [conivere is for *cognigv-ere* v. nico, nicto] *to shut the eyes, to blink, wink:* Tac.: (oculis) somno conniventibus, Cic. Poet. of an eclipse: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, *slumber, be thrown off her guard,* Cic. **III.** Meton.: *to wink at, overlook, connive at a fault,* etc.: ea ipsa concedo: quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, id.

connixus, a, um, *Part.* [connitor].

connūbĭālis (better co-nubialis: poet. usu. tetrasyl.), e, *adj.* [connubium] *pertaining to wedlock, conjugal:* jura, Ov.

connūbĭum, (better cō-nubium), i, *n.* (sometimes trisyl.) [nubo] *alliance by marriage, intermarriage between families, tribes, etc.:* also, *the civil right of intermarriage according to Roman law:* connubia illi (sc. decemviri), ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic.: Sabinorum connubia, *between Romans and Sabines,* id.: patrum et plebis connubium, *between patricians and plebeians,* Liv.: per connubia Gaetulos secum miscuisse, *became blended with them by intermarriage,* Sall.: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54, connubia et affinitates, *intermarriages with other houses* (con-

ugium having been just used of *marriage, as the union of man and wife*).

2. poet.=conjugium, *marriage:* Lucr.: Virg.

cōnōpēum (conopium), ei, *n.* = κωνωπεῖον, *a net of fine gauze to keep off mosquitoes*, etc.: Hor.: Juv.

cōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to try, endeavour, undertake, venture:* constr. with the *Acc., Inf.*, or *absol.:* opus magnum et arduum, Cic.: frustra meae vitae subvenire conamini, Caes.: vides profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perficere, nos multa conari, Cic.: neque haec dicere conamur, *we do not venture on these themes*, Hor.: Athenlensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Liv. With *si:* si perrumpere possent conati, *having tried whether or no they could force a passage*, Caes.

conquassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conquasso] *a severe shaking, a shattering:* Cic.

con-quasso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to shake often* or *severely:* Appulsam maximis terrae motibus, Cic. Fig.: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr.

con-quĕror, questus, 3. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to complain of, to bewail, lament, passionately* or *much.* With *Acc.:* fortunas, Pl.: esp. *acc. of neut. pron.:* aliquid pro republica, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* Lucr. With *de:* de alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic. *Absol.:* conquerar an sileam? Ov.

conquestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conqueror] *a violent complaining* or *bewailing, complaint* (rare): Cic. In rhetoric: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, *part of a speech, in which appeal is made to the compassion of the audience*, id.

conquestus, a, um, *Part.* [conqueror].

conquestus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a violent complaint* (rare, and only in *Abl. sing.*): Liv.

con-quĭesco, quiēvi, quiētum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf. syncop.* conquiesti, Cic.: conquiesse, Liv.), *to be wholly at rest, to take rest, to repose; to be idle* or *inactive; to pause*, etc.: videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.: ante iter confectum, *to halt*, Caes.: meridie, *to take a siesta*, id. Prov.: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, *i. e. be quite at ease*, Pl. Of things: quando illius postea sica conquievit? Cic.: non manes, non stirpem ejus conquiescere viri, *rest in peace*, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to find rest, recreation, pleasure. Absol.:* habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic. With *in:* in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, id.

con-quĭnisco, quexi, 3. *v. n. to cower, squat, stoop down:* Pl. [Oc-quinisco is also found; the etym. is uncertain.]

con-quīro, quisīvi, quisītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to seek for, go in quest of; procure, bring together, collect:* aliquem tota provincia conquirere, Cic.: conquirere et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv. Fig.: voluptates, *pursue*, Caes.: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, *to seek to commit*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *conquérir.*)

conquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conquiro] *a seeking out; bringing together, procuring, collecting* (rare): pecuniarum, Tac.: piaculorum, Liv. ‖ Milit. *t. t. a levying, levy:* durissima, Cic.: Liv.

conquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a recruiting officer:* Cic.: Liv. ‖ *a spy, listener:* Pl.

conquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* [conquiro]. ‖ Adj.: *select, chosen, costly:* conquisiti atque electi coloni, Cic. *Sup.:* mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, id.

conr. v. under corr.

con-saepio v. con-sepio.

consālūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consaluto] *a greeting, mutual salutation* (rare): consalutatio forensis, Cic.

con-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to greet, hail, salute* (of the action of several persons): inter se amicissime, Cic.: aliquem imperatorem, *to join in saluting as emperor*, Tac.

con-sānesco, nŭi, 3. *v. incep. to become whole* or *sound, to be healed* (rare): Cic. (in fig. sense).

consanguĭnĕus, a, um (*gen. plur.* consanguineûm, Lucr.), *adj.* [con and sanguis] *related by blood*, usually *plu. subst. relatives, kindred, kinsfolk:* Cic.: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes. Fig.: consanguineus leti sopor, *sleep death's brother*, Virg. **2.** In particular: *brotherly, sisterly* (mostly poet.): umbrae, Ov. Of animals: arietes, Att. in Cic.

consanguĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *blood relationship, consanguinity:* esp. *between brothers and sisters:* Ulp. ‖ *relationship*, in gen.: Liv.: Virg.

con-saucĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wound severely* (rare): caput, Suet.

conscĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conscelero]. ‖ Adj.: *wicked, depraved:* pirata, Cic. *Sup.:* conscelleratissimi filii, id.

con-scĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stain* or *pollute with guilt, to dishonour, disgrace:* oculos videndo, Ov.: aures paternas, Liv.

con-scendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [scando] *to climb up, mount, ascend.* With *Acc.:* vallum, Caes.: equos, Liv. With *in:* in equos, Ov. ‖ Nautical *t. t., to go on board a ship, to embark.* With *Acc.:* navem, Caes.: classem, Virg. With *in:* in navem, Cic. *Absol.:* velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, id.: in Siciliam, *to embark for Sicily*, Liv.

conscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscendo] *an embarking:* in naves, Cic.

conscientĭa, ae, *f.* [consciens, conscio] *a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnessing*, etc. With *Gen.* of person (subjective): omnium horum, Cic.: plurium, Liv. With *Gen.* of thing (objective): in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, *admitted to share the secret*, Tac. ‖ *consciousness, knowledge; feeling, sense.* With *Gen.:* virium nostrarum et suarum, Liv.: ipsa conscientia pulcherrimi facti, Cic. In *plur.:* id. With *de:* ex nulla conscientia de culpa, *from no consciousness of* (lit. *about*) *guilt*, Sall. With *rel. clause:* illi conscientia quid abesset virium, detrectavere pugnam, Liv. *Absol.:* non placuit reticere, ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret, *should look upon it as the consciousness of inferiority*, Sall. ‖‖ *the moral sense, conscience:* conscientia recta, *a good conscience*, Cic.: bona, Sen. *Absol.:* (i.) *a good conscience:* mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, id.: (ii.) *a bad conscience:* is recitatis litteris conscientia convictus repente reticuit, Cic.: conscientia vecordes, *distracted by a sense of guilt*, Tac. In *plur.:* suae (quemque) malae cogitationes conscientiaque animi terrent, Cic.

con-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to tear* or *rend to pieces* (rare): vestem omnem discidit, tum ipsam capillo conscidit, *tore her by the hair; tore her hair*, Ter. Fig.: sibilis conscissus, *violently assailed by hisses*, Cic. *Absol.:* is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, *pulled to pieces*, i. e. *abused, calumniated*, id.

con-scio, 4. *v. a. to be conscious* of wrong (v. rare): nil conscire sibi, Hor.

con-scisco, scīvi or scĭi, scītum, 3. *v. a. to approve, decree a thing in common:* populi jussa vetita quum suffragio consciscentur, Cic.: Tusci vero omnes consciverant bellum, *had decided upon*, Liv. ‖ With *Acc.* of direct object, and *pron. reflect.* in *Dat.* or with *in* and *Acc.:* also without *pron.: to inflict* or *bring upon oneself:* sibi mortem consciscere, *to kill oneself, commit suicide*, Cic.: exsilium et fugam, *to go into exile*, Liv.: facinus in se et suos, *to be guilty of*, id. Without *sibi:* letum, Pl.: mortem, Cic.

conscissus, a, um, *Part.* [conscindo].

conscītus, a, um, *Part.* [conscisco].

con-scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scio] *sharing the knowledge of anything with another; cognisant of, privy to:* with *Gen.;* with or without a *Dat.* of the *person:* alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, *mutually conscious of so great an atrocity*, Sall.: tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius, *compelled to witness such baseness in my army*, Tac.: ante actae vitae, Liv. As subst.: occulti rebellionis conscii, *secret accomplices in the revolt*, Tac. Poet. of things: versi regis arva, *witnesses of*, Ov.: Virg. With *Dat.:* huic facinori tanto, Cic.: coeptis, Ov.: conscia matri, *her mother's accomplice.* Juv. Poet.: con-

nubis aether, *witness to*, Virg. With *in:* mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. With *de:* his de rebus, id. With *rel. clause:* Nep. *Absol.:* conscio patre, Cic.: agmina conscia, *confederate in the scheme*, Virg. Hence, *a partaker, joint conspirator*, etc.: consciis loca munitiora oppidi tradit, Nep. **II.** *conscious to oneself, aware.* Without *pron. refl.:* audacis facti (lupus), Virg. With *pron. refl.*, and *Gen.:* sibi nullius culpae, Cic.: mens sibi conscia recti, *a pure conscience*, Virg. With double *Dat.:* sibi factis mens, Lucr. With *in:* nulla sibi turpi in re, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* mihi sum conscius nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. *Absol.:* virtus, *conscious worth*, Virg. **2.** Esp. *conscious to oneself of wrong* (rare): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Pl.

con-scrĕor, 1. *v. dep.* [screo] *to clear the voice loudly:* magnifice, Pl.

con-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write together in a list, enlist, enrol, inscribe* (of the levying of troops, enrolling of citizens, *etc.*): legiones, Caes. So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery: Cic. **II.** *to draw up in writing; to compose, write:* with *Acc.:* librum de consulatu, id.: epistola Graecis conscripta literis, Caes.: legem, *to draw up*, Cic. *Absol.:* de Antonio Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, *wrote at the same time*, id. **2.** *to fill with writing* (rare): mensam vino, *to trace characters on the table in wine*, Ov. Humorously, *to mark by beating, to cudgel:* Pl.

conscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo] lit. *a drawing up in writing, draught:* in *pl.*, quaestionum, Cic.

conscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [conscribo]: Patres Conscripti (abbreviated, P. C.) *i. e.* patres *et* conscripti, *fathers and elect*, the title of the assembled senate (v. Smith's Ant. 333), Liv. In *sing.:* conscriptus, i, *m. a senator:* quod sit conscripti officium, Hor.

con-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a.* (rare): *to cut into small pieces, to dismember:* Cato: membra, Ov.

consecrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consecro] *a religious dedication, consecration:* capitis consecratio, Cic. **2.** *deification* (esp. of the Roman emperors): Tac.: v. Smith's Ant. 29. **II.** *an execration, formal denunciation:* legis, Cic.

con-secro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacro] *to make holy, dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity:* with *Dat.:* candelabrum Jovi, Cic. *Absol.:* locum certis circa terminis, Liv.: lucos ac nemora, Tac.: locus consecratus, *a consecrated place*, Caes.: opp. to profanus, *unconsecrated*, Cic. Hence, **2.** *to devote to destruction:* te, inquit, Appi, tuumque caput sanguine hoc consecro, Liv. **II.** *to deify:* omne fere genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt, Cic. **III.** *to make immortal, immortalize:* more fully, ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrare, id.: memoriam nominis amplissimis monumentis, id.

consectārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consector] *that follows logically, consequent* (rare): Cic. Subst. in *pl. neut. conclusions, inferences:* id.

consectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an eager pursuit, a striving after* (v. rare): concinnitatis, Cic.

consectātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] as *adj., eagerly pursuing*, foll. by *Gen.:* consectatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

consectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conseco] *a cutting* or *cleaving to pieces* (v. rare): arborum, Cic.

con-sector, atus, 1. *v. dep. to pursue, chase*, etc.: redeuntes equites quos possunt consectantur atque occidunt, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to pursue eagerly* (both in good and bad sense): Ter. Fig.: consectari rivulos, *to follow the stream* (*instead of going to the fountain-head*), Cic. **2.** In gen.: *to strive after, emulate, imitate*, etc.: opes aut potentiam, id.: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id.: vitiosa imitando, *to imitate blemishes*, id.

consectus, a, um, *Part.* [conseco].

consĕcūtĭo (consequutio), ōnis, *f.* [consequor] *an effect, consequence:* ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, *has pleasure as a consequence*, Cic. **II.** In rhetor.: *order, connection, sequence:* verborum, id. **2.** *a logical consequence:* id.

con-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. incep. to grow old together:* Baucis et Philemon illa consenuere casa, Ov.: also simply, *to grow old*, id.: consenuit socerorum in arvis, Hor. **II.** Oftener fig., *to become weak, infirm; to decay, fade, lose strength*, etc.: (filia) maerore et lacrimis consenescebat, Cic.: quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, id. Fig.: *to lose consideration* or *respect:* veteres leges ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse, id.

consensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consentio] *a feeling* or *thinking together; agreement, unanimity:* omni in re consensio omnium gentium, Cic.: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, *combination*, Caes. **II.** In bad sense: *a plot, conspiracy:* scelerata, Cic. In *plur.:* id. **2.** Abstr. for concr.: *a band of conspirators:* Nep.

consensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a common feeling, agreement, unanimity, concord:* numquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, Cic.: omnium, id.: inter malos ad bellum, Tac.: consensus attentatae defectionis, *a participation*, Liv. Adverbially: consensu, *unanimously, with general consent*, etc.: bellum erat consensu, id. **II.** Of things: *agreement, harmony:* consensus concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, Cic.

consentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *agreeing with, suited to, becoming, fit, proper.* With *cum:* quod erat consentaneum cum iis literis, Cic. With *Dat.:* consentanea mors ejus vitae sanctissime actae, *in perfect accord with*, id. *Absol.:* vir vita et morte, *consistent*, Vell. Phr.: consentaneum est, *it is fitting, proper, consistent*, etc. With *Inf.:* quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, Cic. With ut and *Subj.:* Pl.

consentĭens, entis, *Part.* [consentio.] **II.** Adj.: *agreeing, accordant, harmonious:* of the order of nature, Cic.: clamor, *unanimous*, Liv.

con-sentĭo (also cosentio), sensi, sum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to agree in feeling* or *thought, to be of one opinion; to determine in common, decree*, etc.: constr. with *cum, inter* with *pron. reflect.*, the *Dat.*, or *absol.*, of persons: and with the *Acc.*, *de, ad, in*, or *absol.*, of things: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic.: suis studiis, Hor.: consentire ad decernendum triumphum, Liv.: consentire in asserenda libertate, Suet.: consensit et senatus bellum, *i. e., has voted war*, Liv. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* consentiunt arma esse capienda, Cic. *Pass. Impers.:* de prioribus consentitur, *concerning the two first there is agreement*, Tac. **II.** *to combine to do some wrong, to plot together, conspire*, etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, Caes.: belli faciendi causa, Cic.: urbem inflammare, id.: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. *Absol.:* *to conspire together*, id. **III.** Meton.: of things: *to accord, agree, harmonize with; to fit, be all of a piece, be consistent*, etc.: quum vultus cum oratione non consentiret, Caes.: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, Cic.

con-sēpĭo (saep-), no *perf.*, septum, 4. *v. a. to fence round, hedge in:* bustum, Suet. Most freq. in *part. perf.:* conseptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic.

conseptum, i, *n.* [conseptus] *an enclosed space, an enclosure:* Liv.

consĕquens, entis, *Part.* [consequor]. **II.** Adj.: *following on, coherent; agreeable to reason, suitable, fit:* in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. *Neutr. impers.:* consequens est = consentaneum est, *it is reasonable, fit, proper*, etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, id. **III.** Subst.: *a logical consequence*: id.

consĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [consequor] *a consequence:* eventorum, Cic.

consĕquĭa, ae, *f.* [id.]=consequentia, *a consequence:* Lucr.

con-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (*or* sequutus), 3. *v. dep. to follow, go after; attend, accompany:* Pl.: literas suas prope consecutus est, *close upon his letters*, Liv.: comitibus non consecutis, *without attendants*, Cic. **2.** *to pursue* (*in hostile fashion*): ab iis qui missi ab Tarquinio fugientem consecuti erant, interficitur, Liv. **II.** *to follow, come after*, in respect of time: hunc Cethe-

gum consecutus est aetate Cato, *was subsequent to him*, Cic. *Absol.:* annus, qui consequitur, id. **III.** *to follow as an effect, to result from:* pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, id. Of a logical consequence: fit quod consequitur necessarium, id. **IV.** *to follow a model* or *rule, to imitate, adopt, obey*, etc.: Chrysippum, *i. e. to adopt his opinion*, id.: mediam consilii viam, Liv. **V.** Meton.: *to come up with, overtake;* whether *in friendly or in hostile sense:* aliquem in itinere, Cic.: fugientem, Liv.: reliquas copias ut consequi posset, Caes. **VI.** Fig.: *to reach* or *attain to, obtain, get:* fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis, *earned*, Cic.: regna, Caes. With a personal object: *to overtake, happen to, befal:* Ter.: prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Nep. **2.** *to become like* or *equal to, to attain, come up to:* aliquem majorem, Cic. **3.** *to attain to something intellectually; to understand, perceive, learn; to comprise, express fully*, etc.: similitudinem veri, id.: laudes ejus verbis, id.

(1) **con-sĕro,** sēvi (sĕrui, Liv.: Col.), sĭtum, 3. *v. a. to sow over, to plant with* trees, *etc.:* agros, Cic.: Sall. Fig.: (sol) lumine conserit arva, *sows, fills*, Lucr.: consitus sum senectute, *I am overgrown with old-age*, Pl. **II.** *to sow* or *plant something* (as a tree, *etc.* = sero): arborem, Liv.

(2) **con-sĕro,** sĕrŭi, sertum, 3. *v. a. to put together, knit, tie, connect, join:* loricam hamis auroque, Virg.: consertum tegumen spinis, *pinned together with thorns*, id. Poet.: latus lateri, Ov. Fig.: exodia conserta fabellis Atellanis, Liv.: sicubi conserta navis esset, *grappled*, id. **II.** *to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle* (esp. with manum): tanta inter eos dissensio exstitit, ut manum conserere, atque armis dimicare conarentur, Caes.: manum cum aliquo, Cic.: manus inter se, Liv.: pugnam inter se, id.: proelia, Virg. Rarely *absol.:* levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura conseruit, *fought with*, Liv. Fig.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, *they brought into collision* (= committebant), id. **III.** Legal *t. t.:* manum conserere, *to contend for, prefer a joint claim to something* (by the litigant parties laying their hands upon it before the praetor; and in later times, in disputes concerning land, by bringing a clod of it into the praetor's court): Cic.

consertē, *adv. connectedly:* Cic.

consertus, a, um, *Part.* [consero].

con-serva, ae, *f. a female fellow-slave:* Pl. Fig.: Ov.

conservātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conservo] *a keeping, preserving:* frugum, Cic.: aequabilitatis, id.

conservātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a keeper, preserver, defender:* dii immortales, conservatores hujus urbis, Cic.

conservātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who preserves;* as *adj. tending to preserve* (rare): conservatrix sui natura, Cic.

con-servĭtĭum, ii, *n. joint servitude:* commune, Pl. [The quantity of the first *i* is strange, cf. servĭtium; hence some editors emend the line of Pl. (Capt. 2, 1, 55), so as to make the word conservĭtium.]

con-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*Inf. perf.* usu. conservasse), *to maintain, keep up, preserve, leave unhurt* or *safe:* Caesar sese eos conservaturum dixit, *would spare their lives*, Caes.: rem familiarem, Cic.: pristinum animum erga populum Rom., Liv.: jusjurandum, *to keep, observe*, Cic.: imperium majestatemque populi Romani, *to maintain, uphold*, Liv.

con-servus, i, *m. fellow-slave:* Cic.

consessor, ōris, *m.* [con sedeo] *one who sits with* or *near, an assessor:* in a court of justice, Cic.: at a feast, id.: in public exhibitions, id.

consessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sitting together* or *with:* hence abstr. for concrete (the usual sense), *an assembly, an audience, a court*, etc., Cic.: Virg.: in *plur.:* theatrales gladiatoriique, Cic.

consĭdĕrātē, *adv. considerately, deliberately:* agere, Cic. *Comp.:* Liv. *Sup.:* Cic.

consĭdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [considero] *consideration, reflection* (rare): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.

consĭdĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [considero]. **II.** Adj.: *well considered, deliberate, circumspect, cautious*, etc.: verbum consideratissimum, 'arbitror,' Cic.: factum, id.: ratio, id. *Comp.:* consilium, id. Of persons: id.

consīdĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to look at carefully, to inspect, to examine:* candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic.: spatium, Ov. With dependent interrog. clause, *to see whether . . . .:* num exciderit ferrum considerat hastae, id. **II.** Fig.: *to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate.* With *Acc.:* res atque pericula nostra, Sall. With *de* (rare): quale sit id, de quo consideretur, *inquiry is made*, Cic. With noun sentence: considerate cum vestris animis, ecquem putetis, id. With ut or ne and *Subj.: to take care* (rare): considerandum est, ne temere desperet, id. *Absol.:* considerare velle, id. [*Con-sider-o* perhaps primarily referred to the observation of the stars (sidera) whether by augurs or by sailors: cf. *desidero.*]

con-sīdo, sēdi (less freq. sīdi), sessum, 3. *v. n. to sit down, take a seat, to settle.* Constr. with *in* or *sub* and *Abl.* or *Abl.* alone, *ante* or *super* and *Acc.*, or *absol.:* si videtur, considamus hic in umbra, Cic.: sub arguta ilice, Virg.: ante focos longis scamnis, Ov.: super ripam stagni, id.: transtris, Virg. *Impers. pass.:* in silvam venitur et ibi considitur, *they sit down*, Cic. **II.** Of courts, *etc.: to sit, hold sessions, to be in session:* quum in theatro imperiti homines consederant, id.: ad jus dicendum, Liv. **III.** Milit. *t. t. to encamp, take one's post:* Caes.: consederant utrinque pro castris duo exercitus, Liv.: tumulis consedit, *took up his position upon*, id. **IV.** *to settle, take up one's abode, establish oneself:* quin etiam dubitem, hic an Antii considam, Cic.: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedisse, Caes.: vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Virg. Fig.: justitia in mente consedit, Cic. **V.** Of places, *etc.: to settle, sink down, give way, subside*, etc.: terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, Liv.: Cic.: omne mihi visum considere in ignes Ilium, *to sink down*, Virg. Fig.: totam videmus consedisse urbem luctu, *sunk in grief*, id. **VI.** Fig.: *to lose force, abate, subside, diminish; be appeased, cease:* consederit furor, Cic.: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv.: consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, i. e. *has ceased*, Cic. Of discourse: *to sink*, i. e. *to conclude, end:* eorum verborum junctio varie distincteque considat, id. (There appears to have been no such verb as consideo.)

con-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to seal up, seal, sign, subscribe:* tabulas signis, Cic.: decretum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *to attest, certify, establish, vouch for:* monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. **III.** *to note, write down, record:* literis aliquid, id. Fig.: rerum insitae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, *as it were stamped on our minds*, id.

con-sĭlesco, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to become perfectly still* or *quiet:* Pl.

consĭlĭārĭus, a, um, *Adj.* [consilium] *suitable for counsel, counselling.* senatus, Pl.: amicus, id. **II.** Subst.: *a counsellor, adviser:* consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic. **2.** *an assessor in a court of justice:* Suet. **3.** Of an augur, as *the interpreter* of the divine will: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic.

consĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [consilior] *a counsellor* (rare): Plin. Ep.

consĭlĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [consilium] *to take counsel, to consult* (rare): Caes.: rediere omnes Bononiam rursus consiliaturi, Tac.: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, *in council assembled*, Hor. **II.** *to give counsel, to advise:* amice, id.

consĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [v. consul] *an assembly*, and generally *a select assembly of leaders, etc., met for the purpose of deliberation;* whereas concilium (*a calling together*) means *a general* or *larger assembly summoned for some public purpose.* Esp.: *an assembly of leaders*, such as *the senate, judges, a council of war*, etc.: senatum, id est, orbis terrae consilium delere gestit, Cic.: is qui est in consilio, *in the body of judices*, id.: consilium publicum, id.: Galba consilio celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere coepit, *a council of officers, a council of war,*

Caes.: hac re ad consilium delata, *to the military council*, id.: militare, Liv.: consilium Jovis, Hor. Poet. of a single person: *a counsellor:* ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, Ov. II. *deliberation*, quasi vero consilii sit res, *as if the matter still admitted of deliberation*, Caes.: quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, *that is for you to consider*, Cic. III. Meton.: *a determination, resolution, plan, design, purpose:* consilio deorum immortalium, Caes.: consilium est ita facere, *I am resolved*, Pl.: capere, *to form a plan:* foll. by *Gen.*, profectionis, Cic.: also by *Inf.*, equitatum dimittere, Caes.: esp. with *Ger.* in *gen.:* consilia alicujus occidendi inire, *to form a plan*, Cic.: with *Inf.*, Nep.: (consilia) secreto ab aliis coquere, *to concert measures (schemes) secretly*, Liv.: de meo consilio, *by my advice*, Cic.: consilio publico, *with the authority of the state*, Liv.: una navis quae privato consilio administrabatur, *on some one's private account*, Caes. *Absol.* consilio, adverbially: *intentionally, designedly:* Virg.: Liv. 2. Esp. in war: *a device, stratagem:* Ariovistum Gallos magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes.: Liv. 3. *advice, counsel:* facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter.: fidele consilium dare, Cic.: consiliis alicujus uti, id.: parere, id. 4. As a mental quality: *sagacity, judgment, wisdom, penetration, prudence:* abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, id.: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes.: imbecillitas consilii, *weakness of judgment, incapacity*, Cic. Poet.: of things: consilii inopes ignes, *indiscreet*, Ov.: Hor. (Hence Ital. *consiglio*; Fr. *conseil.*)

con-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. like in all respects, entirely similar.* With *Gen.:* causa consimilis causarum earum, Cic. With *Dat.:* cui homini herus est consimilis, Pl. With *atque* or *ac:* Lucr. With *quasi:* Pl. *Absol.:* imago, id. No *comp.* or *sup.*

con-sĭpĭo, 3. *v. n.* [sapio] *to be in one's right mind* or *in one's senses;* properly only of *a number of persons* (rare): mentibus consipere, Liv.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (rarely). A. Neutr.: *to place oneself anywhere, to stand still, stop:* in hoc jam loco constitit, Pl.: viatores consistere cogunt, Caes.: ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, Hor.: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, Cic.: constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, *stood on tiptoe*, Virg. Of things: vel concidat omne caelum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic.: geluque flumina constiterint acuto, *stand still, are frozen*, Hor. 2. *to settle, take up an abode:* cives Romanos qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, Caes. 3. Fig.: *to stand still, stop, rest, cease:* omnis administratio belli consistit, *is at a stand-still*, id.: also, bellum constitit, i. e., *the position of affairs remained unaltered*, Liv.: forensium rerum labor constitisset, Cic. II. Milit., *t. t., to halt:* quum eodem quo constiterant loco castra communissent, *in the same place in which they had halted*, Liv.: Caes.: also with signa: Hannibal signa consistere jussit, *ordered a halt*, Liv. 2. *to take up a position, be posted:* naves eorum nostris adversae constiterunt, Caes.: censent ut in jugo consistant, id. 3. *to make a stand against an enemy:* ut contra consistere non auderent, id.: also without contra, id. III. Fig.: *to occupy a position, stand, remain:* in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, *on whom not even suspicion (of crime) could rest*, Cic.: ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret, Liv.: Ov. 2. *to dwell upon, linger over; delay, stop:* in uno nomine, Cic. 3. *to be stedfast, unshaken, stand one's ground; to endure, subsist*, etc.: mente consistere, id.: constitit in nulla qui fuit ante color, Ov. 4. *to agree with:* Zenonem cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. 5. In gen.: *to be, exist, take place:* vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, id.: sed non in te quoque constitit idem exitus, *took* or *had place*, Ov. 6. With *in: to consist of, to depend upon:* major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. B. Act.: *to settle, establish* (v. rare): vitam consistere tutam, Lucr.

consĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consero] *a sowing, planting* (rare): nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic.

consĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sower, planter:* uvae, *i. e. Bacchus*, Ov.

consĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a sowing, planting:* agri, Cic.

consĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [consero].

con-sōbrīna, ae, *f. a female cousin:* Cic.

con-sōbrīnus, i, *m.* strictly, *a cousin on the mother's side;* but also, *a cousin on either side:* Cic. 2. In gen.: *a cousin in a remote degree:* Suet. (Hence It. *cugino;* Fr. *cousin.*)

con-sŏcer, ĕri, *m. a joint father-in-law:* Suet.

consŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consocio] *a union, association:* Cic.: Liv.

consŏcĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [consocio]. II. Adj.: *united, harmonious* (v. rare): dii, Liv. *Sup.:* consociatissima voluntas, Cic. (*Comp.* not in use.)

con-sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make common; to share, to associate, unite, connect:* constr. with *cum, inter* and *pron. refl.*, or *absol.:* cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, Cic.: consociare mihi tecum licet, *to enter into partnership with*, Pl.: centum Patres rem inter se consociant, *share it*, Liv.: umbram consociare ramis, *to unite*, Hor.: rem consociatam alicui aperire, *concerted*, Liv.

consōlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consolor] *that may be consoled, consolable* (rare): dolor, Cic.

consōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a consoling, consolation, comfort; encouragement, etc.:* malorum, *consolation in calamity*, Cic.: timoris, *encouragement under fear*, id. In *plur.:* id. II. Esp.: *a consolatory discourse* or *treatise:* id.: Sen.

consōlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who consoles, a comforter:* Cic.

consōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to consolation, consolatory* (rare): literae, *letters of consolation*, Cic.

con-sŏlĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make firm* or *solid, to condense:* parietem, Vitr.

con-sōlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to console, encourage, cheer, comfort:* with *Acc.* of person: aliquem de miseriis communibus, Cic.: aliquem in miseriis id.: his me consolor victurum suavius, *I comfort myself (with the assurance) that . . .*, Hor. *Absol.:* Cic. 2. *to encourage; remove anyone's apprehensions, etc.:* Caesar consolatus Indutiomarum, *having reassured him, allayed his fears*, Caes. II. With *Acc.* of thing: dolorem, id.: cladem, *to comfort a person under disaster*, Liv.

con-somnĭo, avi, 1. *v. a. to dream of:* Pl.

con-sŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to sound at the same time; to sound loudly, resound* (rare): tubae utrimque canunt: contra consonat terra, Pl.: ululatibus theatrum, Tac.: consonat omne nemus strepitu, Virg. II. *to harmonize, agree:* Sen.

con-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. sounding together, in harmony, harmonious* (rare): clangor, Ov. II. Fig.: *accordant, fit, suitable:* Cic.

con-sōpĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to lull to sleep, to stupefy* (rare): somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.: Suet.

con-sors, ortis, *adj. sharing property together:* consortes tres fratres, *holding an estate as tenants in common*, Cic.: Liv. 2. Poet.: *brotherly, sisterly:* pectora=sorores, Ov. Hence, subst.: *a brother* or *sister:* id.: also, *a relative* in gen.: Lucr. II. In gen.: *having the same lot, partaking of, sharing;* subst., *a colleague, partner, fellow:* with *Gen.:* consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic.: laboris, id.: culpae, Ov.: thalami, *a wife*, id.: filius consors tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, *colleague*, Tac. With *in:* in lucris atque furtis, Cic. Poet.: of things: *of the same condition, common:* tecta, Virg.

consortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consors] *fellowship, community, partnership* (rare): humana, Cic.: Liv. 2. *sympathetic connection:* Cels.

consortĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *community of goods:* Suet. II. *fellowship, participation:* Liv. In *plur.:* Tac.

conspectus, a, um, *Part.* [conspicio]. **II.** Adj.: *visible:* tumulus conspectus hosti, Liv. **2.** *remarkable, gazed at, striking, conspicuous:* Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. *Comp.:* quo conspectior virtus esset, Liv.: Ov.

conspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking at, a look; sight, view:* quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv.: navem in conspectu nullam prospicit, Virg.: donaque ea gerens in conspectu populi, *full in view*, Liv.: venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic.: et scio, iis fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, *the sight of me, my presence*, Ter.: in conspectu imperatoris, *before the eyes of*, Caes. Of inanimate and abstract things: procul a conspectu imperii, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *the mental view, survey, consideration* (rare): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, *before the mind's eye*, id.

con-spergo (conspargo), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle, bestrew, bedew:* constr. with *Acc.* and *Abl.:* me lacrimis, Cic. Fig.: of oratorical ornament: (or lo) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, *bestrewn with flowers of speech, embellished*, id. **II.** *to sprinkle, scatter* (with *Acc.* of that which is scattered): vinum vetus, Col. *Absol.:* consperge ante aedes, Pl.

conspersus, a, um, *Part.* [conspergo].

conspicillum (-illum), i, *n.* [conspicio] *a place to look from, a watching*, Pl.

con-spicio, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to look up, upon*, or *at, to behold, to observe* [specio]: sursum in caelum conspicere, Pl.: infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic.: inter se conspecti, *within sight of each other*, Liv.: conspicitur, *is visible*, Hor. **2.** Pass.: *to attract notice, to be gazed at; to be distinguished*, or *to distinguish oneself:* maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, Liv.: arma atque equi conspiciebantur, *attracted (universal) attention*, id.: Sall.: Hor. Esp. in *ger. part.* conspiciendus, *worthy of attention; remarkable:* opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis conspiciendum, Liv. **II.** *to spy out, get sight of, descry* (=conspicor, q. v.): ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes.: foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, *had seen that they had crossed*, id. **III.** Of the mind: quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, *as I consider*, Pl.

conspicor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to get a sight of, descry:* with *Acc.:* M. Valerius, conspicatus ferocem juvenem Tarquinium, *seeing him in the distance*, Liv.: copias hostium, *to come in sight of*, Caes. With clause: Pl.

conspicuus, a, um, *adj.* [conspicio] *in sight, visible:* late conspicuus vertex, Hor. **II.** *illustrious, remarkable, striking, distinguished:* Liv. With *Abl.* of cause: insignis clara conspicuusque domo, Tib. *Absol.:* Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv.

conspīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [conspiro, 1] *concord, harmony:* Col. **II.** Fig.: *an agreement in feeling* or *opinion; union, unanimity:* conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. **2.** In a bad sense: *a plotting, plot, conspiracy* (=conjuratio): id.

(1) **conspīrātus**, a, um, *Part.* [conspiro, 1] *having entered into a conspiracy:* Phaedr. **II.** Subst.: conspirati, orum, *m. plu.* like conjurati, conspirators: Suet.

(2) **conspīrātus**, a, um, *Part.* [conspiro, 2] *coiled up.*

(1) **con-spīro**, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to breathe* or *blow together, sound together:* aereaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to harmonize, agree, accord, unite:* omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam remp. conspiravit, Cic. **2.** In bad sense: *to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire: absol.:* priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes. With *in:* in injuriam, Liv. With *ad:* ad res novas, Suet. With *Subj.:* ut Senatum adorirentur, id. With *Inf.:* perdere aliquem, id. *Impers. pass.:* conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, id.

(2) **conspīro**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spira] *to coil up* (rare): anguis se conspiravit, Aur. Vict. **II.** *to crowd closely together:* milites subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Caes. Fig.: Sen.

con-sponsor, ōris, *m. a joint surety:* Cic.

con-spŭo, no *perf.*, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to spit upon, befoul* (rare): Petr. Esp. *to spit upon in contempt:* conspuitur, vituperatur, Pl. Meton. for conspergere: *to besprinkle, bestrew:* Hor.

con-spurco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to defile, pollute* (v. rare): Lucr.

con-spūto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to spit upon in contempt* (v. rare): Cic.

conspūtus, a, um, *Part.* [conspuo].

con-stăbĭlĭo, īvi, 4. *v. a. to confirm, establish* (rare): rem meam, Pl.

constans, antis, *Part.* [consto]. **II.** Adj. *steadfast, constant, invariable:* cursus certi et constantes, Cic.: nihil (mundi) motu constantius, id.: pax, *firm, secure*, Liv.: constantis juvenem fide, *a youth of inviolable fidelity*, Hor. **2.** Fig.: *agreeing with itself, consistent, uniform:* rumores, Cic.: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv.: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov. **3.** *sure, steadfast, steady, consistent:* firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic.

constanter, *adv. firmly, steadily; consistently, uniformly:* constanter manere in suo statu, Cic.: impetus caeli constantissime conficiens vicissitudines anniversarias, *with the most perfect regularity*, id.: hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, *unanimously*, Caes. **II.** Of the mind: *firmly, steadily, with constancy*, etc.: constanter ac non trepide pugnare, *steadily*, id.: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, *with fortitude*, Cic.

constantĭa, ae, *f.* [constans] *steadfastness, firmness, consistency, constancy, perseverance:* (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili constantia, Cic. **II.** *agreement, harmony, symmetry:* non ex singulis vocibus sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, i. e., *what they consistently say*, id. **III.** *firmness of mind* or *character, steadfastness, constancy, self-possession:* moderatione et constantia quietus animo, id.: de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Caes. In *plur.: different kinds of constancy:* Cic.

consternātio, ōnis, *f.* [consterno, 2] *confusion, dismay, alarm, disquietude:* pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. *Absol.:* Suet. **II.** *mutiny, tumult, sedition:* haec consternatio muliebris, *this tumult among the women*, Liv.

(1) **con-sterno**, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew over, bestrew.* With *Abl.:* tabernacula caespitibus, *thatch*, Caes. Fig.: mare classibus, Liv. **2.** Without *Abl.:* triclinium, *to lay the table for dinner*, Varr. Hence, constrata navis, *covered, having a deck*, Cic. **3.** Meton.: the thing strewed being regarded as the subject: consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes, Virg. **II.** *to throw down, prostrate, upset* (rare): tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv.

(2) **consterno**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [by some connected with the foregoing, as corresp. with No. II. in a fig. sense: cf. aspernari beside sperno] *to terrify, affright, confuse, dismay:* pecorum in modum consternatos caedunt fugantque, Liv.: sunt animo consternati, Caes.: in fugam consternare, *to put to flight by alarming*, Liv. **2.** Of animals: *to frighten, startle:* consternantur equi, Ov. **II.** *to excite to sedition* or *revolt:* eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. With *Abl.* of cause: acerbitate delectus consternati, *provoked to rebellion by the severity of the levy*, id.

con-stīpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to press* or *crowd closely together* (rare): numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.: se sub ipso vallo, Caes.

con-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to set* or *put together, lay ...; to make to stand, place:* hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii constituunt, Cic.: vobis ego taurum ante aras constituam, Virg.: impedimenta, Liv. Fig.: constituitote vobis ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. **II.** Milit.

t. t. to station or *post; to draw up, arrange:* legionem Caesar passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes.: naves ad latus apertum hostium, id.: naves aperto ac plano litore, id. **2.** *to halt, cause to halt:* agmen, Liv. **III.** *to set up, erect; establish, found, build, construct,* etc.: turres duas constituere coepit, Caes.: oppidum, *to found,* id. Fig.: videte, quam civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish,* Cic.: concordiam, id.: libertatem, id. **IV.** *to set in order, settle; to set up with authority, appoint, arrange:* reges in civitate, id.: Commium regem constituerat, Caes.: composita et constituta res publica, Cic.: Ti. et C. Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituisse, id.: res divina providentia constitutas, *things ordered by divine providence,* id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* audio constitutum esse in Siciliam me mittere, id. With *ut* and *Subj.:* quum majores ita constituerint, ut . . ., id. **2.** *to fix, appoint:* pretium frumento, id.: hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.: grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum, Cic.: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines, *we must define,* id.: patronum, *to appoint an advocate,* id. **3.** *to agree upon, make a contract with, concert with,* etc.: with *cum:* ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes.: with *inter:* constituimus inter nos ut ambulationem conficeremus in Academia, Cic.: with *Dat.:* ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae, *made his assignations with,* Juv. *Absol.:* sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. **V.** *to resolve, determine:* usu. with *Inf.:* cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare constituit, Caes.

constĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constituo] *a constitution, disposition, nature:* firma corporis, Cic. **II.** *a regulation, order, ordinance,* etc.: id. **III.** In rhetoric: *the issue in a cause, the point in dispute:* id.

constĭtūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *an institution, ordinance, law.* Fig.: ordinem rerum per constituta procedere, *according to fixed laws,* Sen. **2.** *an agreement, appointment, compact:* constitutum cum aliquo habere, Cic.

constĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [constituo]. **II.** Adj.: *arranged, disposed:* bene constitutum corpus, Cic. **2.** *fixed, established:* cursus siderum, Quint.

con-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. n. to stand still, to stop, halt.* Lit. (very rar. for consistere): Pl. **II.** Esp. *to stand firm, remain steadfast, persevere; to last, endure,* etc.: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet.: mente vix constare, *to be almost beside oneself* (*with fear,* etc.), Cic.: in sententia constare, *to hold fast by an opinion,* id.: uti numerus legionum constare videretur, *might seem unchanged,* Caes. Poet.: postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, *that there is every sign of fair weather,* Virg. **III.** With cum and *Abl.* or *Dat.: to agree with, correspond, be consistent with:* considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic.: sibi et rei judicatae, id.: me constare mihi scis, *am self-consistent,* Hor. Ratio constat, mercantile *t. t.*. *the account agrees, balances,* or *is correct:* auri ratio constat, Cic. Hence, fig.: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *the accounts can only be made to balance by being rendered to only one person,* Tac. **IV.** Of facts, reports, *etc.: to be established, settled, certain; evident, well known:* quae quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, Cic. **2.** Esp. *impers.: it is well known, is agreed on as a fact, is evident;* usu. with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.: quum inter augures constet imparem numerum debere esse, Liv.: quum de Magio constet, Cic. Hence with *Dat. pers.*=certum est, *one is determined, resolved* (rare): foll. by rel. clause: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, i. e. *they were undecided,* Caes. **V.** In gen.: *to exist, be:* antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic.: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, id.: uxorem cui constant omnia, *in whom all virtues are found,* Juv. With *ex, in,* or *Abl.: to consist of, be composed of, to rest upon,* etc.: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic.: victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.: constat materies solido corpore, Lucr.: unde animi constet natura, *of what it consists,* id. **VI.** Mercant. *t. t. to stand one in, to cost:* with *Abl.:* auro, Pl.: Cic. With *Gen.* of indef. words: (ambulatiuncula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, *will cost hardly half so much,* id. Fig.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. (Hence Fr. *coûter.*)

constrātum, i, *n.* [consterno, 1] *a covering:* pontium, Liv.

constrātus, a, um, *Part.* [consterno, 1].

constrictus, a, um, *Part.* [constringo].

con-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to bind together, draw together; string up, tie up,* etc.: sarcinam, Pl.: corpora vinculis, *to fetter,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to hold or bind together, to fetter, restrain, keep in check,* etc.: conjurationem omnium horum conscientia constrictam, *bound up and so rendered powerless,* id.: orbem terrarum novis legibus, id.: arborem, *to check its growth by pruning,* Plin. **2.** In rhet. and logic: *to bring into a narrow compass, to compress:* (sententia) aptis constricta verbis est, id.

constructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [construo] *a putting* or *joining together, an erecting, building, construction:* hominis, Cic. **II.** Of style: *a fit connection:* verborum, id.

constructus, a, um, *Part.* [construo].

con-strŭo, uxi, uctum, 3. *v. a. to heap up, to bring* or *gather together, pile up:* acervi numorum apud istum construuntur, Cic. **II.** *to put together, make, build, fabricate:* navem, aedificium, id.: delubra, id.

constŭprātor, ōris, *m.* [constupro] *a defiler, debaucher:* Liv.

con-stŭpro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to violate* (rare): matronas, virgines, Liv. Fig.: afflicta respublica est empto constupratoque judicio, *by a venal and debauched court,* Cic.

con-suādĕo, 2. *v. a. to advise strongly* (only in Pl.): id consuadeo, Pl. Of auspices: picus et cornix ab laeva consuadent, id.

consuāsor, ōris, *m.* [consuadeo] *a counsellor, adviser:* Cic.

con-sūdo, avi, 1. *v. n. to sweat profusely* (rare): Pl.

consu-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [consue-sco] *to accustom, inure, habituate* (rare): Ter. With *Inf.:* Gaetulos consuefacit ordines habere, Sall.

con-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. *v. n.* and (rarer) *a.* (the perf. forms are usu. syncopated, *e.g.* consuesti, consueram, *etc.*). Neutr.: *to accustom oneself, to become accustomed:* esp. in *perf. tenses: to be accustomed, to be wont:* constr. usu. with *Inf.,* rarely *absol.* With *Inf.:* consuescamus mori, *let us accustom ourselves to die* (*learn how to die*), Cic.: consuesse deos immortales concedere . . ., *the gods were wont to grant* . . ., Caes. Rarely *impers.:* sicuti in sollennibus sacris fieri consuevit, *as is wont to be done,* Sall. *Absol.:* adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, *so important is early habit,* Virg. In *part. perf.* (mostly poet.): consuetus in armis aevom agere, Pac. in Cic. **2.** With *cum: to cohabit with* (chiefly of an illicit amour): quacum tot consuesset annos, Ter. **II.** Act. (rare): *to accustom, inure, habituate:* tum bracchia consuescunt firmantque lacertos, Lucr.

consuētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consuesco] *carnal intercourse:* Pl.

consuētūdo, Inis, *f.* [id.] *custom, habit:* in eam se consuetudinem adduxerant, *they had formed the habit* (foll. by ut), Caes.: est autem hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, *belongs to the Gallic custom,* id.: ad consuetudinem Graecorum, *after the manner of the Greeks,* Cic. Adverbially: ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *absol.* consuetudine, *according to custom, from habit,* etc.: ex consuetudine sua phalange facta, Caes.: pro mea consuetudine, *according to my custom,* Cic.: consuetudine sua, Caes.: ut fert consuetudo, *as the manner is, as is usual:* Cic.: majorem pulverem quam

consuetudo ferret, *a greater amount of dust than was usual*, Caes. **2.** *a usage* or *idiom of language* (for consuetudo loquendi): Cic. **II.** *social intercourse, intimacy:* cum Scipionibus erat ei domesticus usus et consuetudo, id.: consuetudines, *acquaintanceships*, id.: epistolarum, *epistolary correspondence*, id. **2.** *intercourse in love* (in an honourable, and more freq. in a dishonourable sense), *an amour, illicit intercourse:* Ter.: Sall. (From *consuetudinem* comes O. Fr. *coustume*, and thence Engl. *custom*.)

consuētus, a, um, *Part.* [consuesco]. **II.** Adj.: *usual, ordinary, customary* (mostly poet.): amor, Ter.: ut omnes labores, pericula, consueta habeam, Sall.

consul (in old inscr. consol, once cosol: in plur. usu. abbreviated Coss.) ŭlis, *m. a consul;* one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman republic (v. Smith's Ant. 113 *seqq.*): consul ordinarius, *who entered office on the first of January*, Liv. (opp. to suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year in the room of another*, id.): consul designatus, *consul elect* (so called in the interval between his election and his entrance on office), Cic.: consul major, *the consul who had the larger number of votes;* or *the senior consul*, Gell. In *Abl.* with the names of the consuls or a consul, for *the designation of the year:* M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss. conjurationem fecit, *in the consulship of*, i. e. A.U. 693, Caes.: motum ex Metello consule civicum, *dating from the consulate of*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *a proconsul:* Liv. [This word, with ex-sul, prae-sul, is, acc. to some, from the root *sal*, to go, found in salio; acc. to others, from *sad*, to sit, which appears in sedeo; for the change of *d* to *l*, on the latter supposition, cf. lacrima and oleo.]

consŭlāris, e, *adj.* [consul] *pertaining to a consul, consular:* aetas, *the age required by law for the consular office* (viz., the 43rd year), Cic.: comitia, *for the choice of consul*, id.: exercitus, Liv.: lictor, Hor.: res, *worthy of a consul*, Liv. **II.** *having held the office of consul:* vir, homo, Cic. Very often as subst. consularis, is, *m. one who has been consul:* with *adj.*, omnes consulares, *all the men of consular rank*, Sall.: Cic. **2.** Under the empire, *a legate sent by the emperor into a province as governor:* Tac.

consŭlārĭter, *adv. like a consul, in a manner worthy of a consul:* Liv.

consŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [consul] *the office of consul, the consulate* or *consulship:* consulatum petere, *to be a candidate for it*, Cic.: gerere, *to hold it*, id. In *plur.:* quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, *five consulates held in succession*, Liv.

consŭlo, sŭlŭi, sultum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to deliberate, take counsel; to consider, reflect:* bene, *to take wise counsel*, Sall.: in longitudinem, *to take thought for the morrow*, Ter.: in commune, *for the common good*, id.: ad summam rerum consulere, *to take the general management*, Caes.: de salute suorum, Cic. Oft. as *Impers. pass.:* consultum est de Rhodiis, *a consultation was held*, Sall.: consulto opus est, *there is need of deliberation*, id. **2.** With *Dat.* of person or object considered: *to have regard for, consult the interests of:* posteritatis otio consulere, *to provide for peace in the future*, Cic.: oratum ut suae vitae consuleret, *that he would spare their lives*, Caes.: male patriae consulere, *to neglect the interests of*, Nep. **3.** *to come to a decision; to decide on a certain course;* also, *to take measures accordingly:* aliquid male consulere, *to come to some unwise decision*, Sall.: Cic.: ex re consulere, *to take measures according to the necessities of the case*, Tac. Esp. of *passing sentence on* or *inflicting punishment:* foll. by de, or in and *Acc.:* de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, i. e. *deserters were punished more severely*, Liv.: crudeliter in victos consulere, *to treat the conquered cruelly*, id. **4.** With boni, optimi, and *Acc.: to take in good part, interpret favourably:* tu haec quaeso consule boni, Ov.: Varr.: Quint. (not in Cic.) **5.** *to advise* (*something*): rare: with *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* tun' consulis quicquam? *have you any advice to offer?* Ter.: Pl. **II.** Act.: with *Acc.* of person: *to consult, to ask anyone's advice:* quum te consuluissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censeres, Cic. Of things: specu'um suum, *to consult one's mirror*, Ov. With second *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* nec te id consulo, Cic. **2.** *to consult a deity, a soothsayer, omens*, etc.: Apollinem de re, id.: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves consulti, Liv. *Impers. pass.:* de se sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. **3.** *to consult a lawyer:* de jure civili, Cic. **4.** Of public assemblies: senatum, *to take the opinion of the senate*, Sall. [For etym. v. consul.]

consultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consulto] *a deliberation, consideration, consultation:* deliberatio et consultatio, Cic.: senatūs, Liv. In *plur.:* de consultationibus disputare, i. e. *about the subjects of consultation*, id. **II.** *an asking of advice* or *for instructions, consultation* (v. rare): id. **2.** Meton.: *a subject of consultation, an inquiry:* Suet.

consultē, *adv. deliberately, considerately;* caute atque consulte (rem) gerere, Liv.

consulto, *adv. deliberately, on purpose:* consulto equites cedere jubet, Caes.: Liv.

consulto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [consulo] *to reflect, consider maturely; to consult, take counsel, deliberate:* with depend. interrog.: consultant, conducat id necne de quo deliberant, Cic. With *de, super, in*, etc.: de officio, id.: de remedio, Tac.: super re magna et atroci, id. *Absol.:* male corde consultare, *to meditate evil in the heart*, Pl. *Pass.:* ad haec consultanda procurandaque, Liv. **II.** With *Dat.: to take care of, have a care for;* like consulo, I. 2 (rare): delecti (*sc.* Patres) reipublicae consultabant, Sall. **III.** With *Acc.: to consult, to ask counsel* or *advice of* (rare): quid me consultas? Pl.

consultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a counsellor, adviser* (rare): Sall. **II.** *he who asks counsel of one, a consulter, client:* Hor.

consultrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who has a care for, provides:* natura, Cic.

consultum, i, *n.* [id.] *a consultation, inquiring of a deity* (rare): Tac. **II.** *a decree, decision, resolution, plan:* facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic.: dum consulta petis, *decrees of the gods, oracles*, Virg. Esp. senatus consultum, or in one word, senatusconsultum, *a decree of the senate* (abridged S. C.), Cic.: cf. consulta Patrum, Hor.

consultus, a, um, *Part.* [consulo] *Neut.* as subst., esp. in phr. consulto opus est, *there is need of deliberation*, Sall.: v. consulo (I. 1). As *Adj.: skilful, experienced* (as one *habitually consulted and referred to*): with *Gen.:* juris consultus, *versed in law, a lawyer*, Cic.: Liv.: insanientis sapientiae, *an adept in*, Hor. *Sup.* omnis divini atque humani juris, Cic. *Absol.* consultus, *a lawyer*, Hor.

con-sum, fŭi, fŭtūrum, fŏre (rare), *to be, to happen:* confido confuturum, Pl.: spero confore, Ter.

consummātus, a, um, *Part.* [consummo]. As *Adj., perfect, consummate:* Quint.: Sen.

consummo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [summa] *to cast* or *sum up:* Vitr. Fig.: velut consummata ejus belli gloria, *the accumulated glory*, Liv. **II.** *to accomplish, finish, perfect, consummate:* rem, id. *Absol.: to complete a time of service:* Suet.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. *v. a.* Lit.: *to take up together*, or *entirely; to use up, consume; to eat, devour:* frumenta, Caes.: fruges consumere nati, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to consume, waste away; squander, destroy*, etc.: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic.: omnes fortunas, Caes.: Tac. Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumpserit, *exhausted*, i. e. *vainly sought a refuge in*, Ov. **2.** Of living beings: *to destroy, kill:* si me vis aliqua morbi consumpsisset, Cic.: exercitum fame paene consumptum, Caes. Sometimes, *to waste, weaken, enervate:* inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic.: totidem plagis consumimus hostem, *wear out*, Hor. **3.** Of time: *to spend, pass, waste:* magnam partem diei, Caes.: omne tempus, Liv.: die consumpto, id. **4.** With

the object to which money, &c., is devoted, expr. by *in* with *Abl.*, and rar. *in* with *Acc.*: *to spend upon* or *about, employ wholly upon:* pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic.: ingenium in musicis consumptum, *devoted to, absorbed in music*, id.: tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Virg.

consumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consumo] *a consuming, wasting, consumption:* Cic.

consumptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a consumer, destroyer* (v. rare): ignis confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consumptus, a, um, *Part.* [consumo].

con-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to stitch together, to sew up* (rare): tunicam, Varr. Fig.: consutis dolis, *with concerted tricks*, Pl. (Hence It. *cucire;* Fr. *coudre*, part. *cousu.*)

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise up together* or *in a body, to stand up:* quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset, consurrexisse omnes, Cic.: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes.: toro consurgere, Ov. Of the Roman reserves (triarii), *rising from the position where they were couched*, Liv. Of things: mare imo fundo ad aethera, Virg. II. With *ad* or *in* and *Acc.*: *to rise for any* (esp. a hostile) *action, to join in a rising, insurrection*, etc.: ad bellum, Liv.: in arma, Virg. 2. Of things: *to take rise:* vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, *rise in a body*, id.

consurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consurgo] *a standing up together* (as a sign of respect, assent, *etc.*; rare): judicum, Cic.

con-sŭsurro, 1. *v. n. to whisper together:* Ter.

consūtus, a, um, *Part.* [consuo].

con-tābēfăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to waste, to wear out:* Pl.

con-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to waste away gradually, to be consumed* (rare): Cic.

contăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contabulo] *a joining of boards together, a flooring; a floor* (rare): Caes.

contăbŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [con and tabula] *to board over, to furnish* or *cover with boards:* turres, Caes. 2. in gen.: *to cover:* totum murum ex omni parte turribus, id.

contactus, a, um, *Part.* [contingo].

contactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching; touch, contact:* contactu omnia foedant, Virg. In *plur.:* viriles, Ov. 2. With ref. to disease; *contagion:* vulgati contactu in homines morbi, Liv. Fig.: *of the contagion of vice*, etc.: Sall.: Tac. (Hence It. *contatto.*)

contāges, is, *f.* [id.] *contact, touch:* Lucr.

contāgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a touching; contact, touch:* corporis, Cic. 2. *a contact with disease, contagion, infection:* id. Fig.: of moral contamination: contagio illius sceleris, id.: criminis, Liv. *Absol.:* traxerat contagio proximos populos, *the bad example had carried away*, id. 3. In wider sense, *attraction, influence:* contagio naturae valet, Cic.

contāgĭum, ii, *n.* for contagio [id.] *touch, contact:* Lucr. 2. *contagion:* in *pl.:* vicini pecoris contagia, Virg.: Ov. Fig.: of moral contamination: aegrae mentis, id.: lucri, Hor.

contāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [contamino]. II. Adj.: *polluted, impure, defiled:* Liv.: Hor.

contāmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [for *contagmino*, fr. *tag* root of tango; cf. examen] *to bring into contact; to mingle, blend, unite:* multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. II. More freq., *to corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute:* mentem omni scelere, Liv.: se sanguine, Cic.: contaminati facinore, Caes.

con-technor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [techna] *to devise plots:* Pl.

contectus, a, um, *Part.* [contego].

con-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover up* or *over:* locum linteis, Liv.: se corbe, Cic.: uno tumulo contegere, *to bury*, Liv. Fig.: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium contecti, *covered, protected*, Tac. 2. *to hide, conceal:* eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, Cic. Fig.: libidines, Tac.

con-tĕmĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to pollute, violate* (v. rare). Ov.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, 3. *v. a. to scorn, hold in contempt, despise:* contemni se putant (senes), despici, illudi, Cic.: Hor. With *pron. reflect.: to put a small value upon oneself:* Pl.: se non contemnere, *to have a high opinion of oneself*, Cic. *Absol.: to feel contempt*, id. Of things: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, *not to be despised, far from contemptible*, Caes.: dolorem, *to make light of*, Cic.: populi voces, Hor. Rarely with *Inf.:* non contemnas lippus inungi, *you would not scorn* (*refuse*) *to have your eyes anointed*, id. Poet.: arbores contemnere ventos assuescant, *to defy*, Virg.

contemplātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contemplor] *a viewing, surveying, contemplation:* caeli, Cic. II. Fig.: *a mental survey, a considering, meditation:* virtutum, Tac. *Absol.:* summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic.

contemplātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contemplator, an observer* (v. rare): caeli ac Deorum, Cic.

contemplātus, a, um, *Part.* [contemplor].

contemplātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a consideration, contemplation, observance* (rare, and only in *Abl. sing.*): Ov.

contemplo, *v. a.* = contemplor, q. v.: Pl.

contemplor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [templum] lit. *to mark out an augural templum:* Varr. Hence, *to look at attentively, survey, gaze upon:* Cic.: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv.: nu-mos contemplor in arca, Hor.: vultum, Ter. II. Fig.: of the mind: *to observe, consider, contemplate:* omnia secum ipse consideret et contempletur, Cic.

contemptim, *adv.* [contemno] *contemptuously, scornfully:* contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv.

contemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a despising, contempt, disdain, scorn;* dolorum laborumque, Cic.: pecuniae, id.: hostibus in contemptionem venire, *to become despised by the enemy*, Caes.

contemptĭus, *adv. comp., more contemptuously*, Suet. (*Posit.* not used.)

contemptor, ōris, *m.* [contemno] *a contemner, despiser, scorner:* Divum, Virg. *Adj.:* contemptor animus et superbia, *a proud, disdainful spirit*, Sall.

contemptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who despises:* mea, Pl.

contemptus, a, um, *Part.* [contemno]. II. *Adj.: despicable, contemptible:* Cic.: res, *a paltry estate*, Hor. With *Dat.:* Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui, Tac. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* contemptissimorum consulum levitas, id.

contemptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn* (once in Caes., perhaps never in Cic.): contemptu laborare, *to be regarded with contempt*, Liv.: plerumque hominibus Gallis brevitas nostra contemptui est, *is an object of scorn*, Caes.

con-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to stretch, brace up, draw tight, strain:* arcum, Virg.: oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 2. Meton.: of weapons: *to shoot, hurl:* hastam, Virg. II. Fig.: *to strain, exert, bend:* omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.: in tales animum contendere curas, *to bend the mind*, Ov. 2. *to compare, contrast:* constr. with *Acc.* and *cum*, or *absol.* (poet. with *ad* or *Dat.*): contendere id cum defensione nostra, Cic.: vellera potantia Aquinatem fucum Sidonio ostro, Hor.: contendere ipsas causas, quae inter se confligunt, Cic. B. Neutr.: *to stretch, strain*, or *exert oneself*, id sibi contendendum, *he ought to aim at that*, Caes. With *Inf.:* hunc locum oppugnare contendit, *makes a vigorous effort to*, id. With ut and *Subj.:* quantum potero voce contendam, ut . . , Cic. 2. Esp. *to exert oneself in performing a journey* or *march; to strive to reach, to make for, to journey hastily to, to hasten:* constr. with *Acc., Inf.*, or *absol.* With *Inf.* (frequent): Bibracte ire contendit, *he makes the best of his way to*, Caes. *Absol.:* in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, id.: domum, id. Fig.: magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, Cic. 3. *to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with:* constr. with *cum, contra* or *adversus*, the *Dat.*, *inter* with *pron. refl.*, or *absol.:* cum magnis legionibus parva manu, Sall.: contra populum

Rom. armis, Caes.: Cic.: hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, Caes.: rapido contendere cursu, Virg. *Pass. impers.:* Cic. With *Dat.* (poet.): Lucr. **4.** *to beg earnestly*, foll. by ut and *Subj.:* quum a me peteret et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic. **5.** *to hold out, assert, affirm, earnestly maintain, contend:* with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* id.

(1) **contentē**, *adv.* [contendo] *with great exertion, earnestly, vehemently:* dicere, Cic.

(2) **contentē**, *adv.* [contineo] *closely, sparingly, scantily* (rare): Pl.

contentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contendo] *a stretching, a straining, exertion, effort, an eager striving for:* contentio et summissio vocis, *the raising and dropping of the voice*, Cic.: quem quum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere, *effort*, id.: libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. **2.** *a contest, strife, fight, dispute, controversy:* in his contentionibus, quas Aedui cum Sequanis habuerant, Caes.: magna contentione actum, *they discussed the matter with great vehemence*, Liv. **3.** *a comparing, contrasting, contrast:* si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic. In rhetoric: *antithesis:* id.

(1) **contentus**, a, um, *Part.* [contendo]. **II.** *Adj.: strained, tense, tight:* qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. **2.** Fig.: *eager, intent:* ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque veniamus, Cic.: nulla oculorum acies contenta, *no exertion of the eye-sight*, Lucr.

(2) **contentus**, a, um, *Part.* [contineo]. **II.** *Adj.: contented, satisfied:* with *Abl.;* rarely *absol.:* after the Aug. period, very freq. with *Inf.:* contentus suis rebus, Cic.: Hor. *Absol.:* non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereres, Cic. With *Inf.:* Ov.

con-terminus, a, um, *adj. bordering upon, neighbouring:* with *Dat.:* fonti, Ov.

con-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a. to rub together: grind, bruise, pound, crumble:* cornua cervi, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *to rub down, wear out, waste, destroy:* conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu, id.: conteris tu tua me oratione, mulier, *you weary me with your talk*, Pl. **2.** Of time: *to spend, pass, waste, consume:* with *in* and *Abl.:* aetatem in litibus, Cic. With *Abl.:* diei brevitatem conviviis, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, id. Transf. to the *person:* se in musicis, geometria, conterere, *to wear oneself out over*, id. **3.** Of other objects: operam frustra, *to waste labour*, Ter. Fig.: injurias oblivione, *to obliterate from the memory*, Cic.

con-terreo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten, scare; terrify* (strengthened from simple verb): Virg.: Liv.

con-testor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. to call to witness:* deos hominesque, Cic. **II.** Legal *t. t.:* litem, *to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses*, id. *Part. perf.* in pass. sense: contestata lite, id. **2.** Gen.: *to prove: part. perf.* in pass. sense: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, *accredited, proved*, id.

con-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave together:* Cic.: of timber work, *to brace together*, Caes.: so of the wooden horse, trabibus acernis contextus, Virg. **2.** Fig.: memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contexitur, *is interwoven*, Cic.: crimen, *to contrive, invent*, id.

contextē, *adv. in a connected manner, in close connection:* Cic.

contextus, a, um, *Part.* [contexo]. **II.** *Adj.: cohering, connected:* contexta condensaque corpora, Lucr.

contextus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a weaving* or *bracing together, connection:* corporum (i.e. atomorum), Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *connection, coherence, arrangement:* rerum, Cic.: in contextu operis, *in the course* or *progress of the work*, Tac.

conticesco (conticisco, Pl.), tĭcŭi, 3. *v. incep.* [taceo] *to become still, keep silence:* strictly of *a number together:* conticuere omnes, Virg.: also of *single persons or things:* conticuit lyra, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to become still* or *quiet, be at rest; to abate, cease:* artes nostrae, Cic.: actiones tribuniciae, Liv.

contĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [conticesco] *the first part of the night, the evening:* Pl.

conticisco, v. conticesco.

contignātio, ōnis, *f.* [contigno] *a joining of beams, a raftering* or *flooring; a story, floor:* Caes.: bovem in tertiam contignationem scandisse, *to the third story*, Liv.

contigno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tignum] *to join together with beams, to rafter, floor* (rare): Caes.

contĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contingo]. *Act.: touching together, adjoining, bordering upon, neighbouring, near:* contiguas tenuere domos, Ov. **II.** *Pass.: that may be touched, within reach* (rare): hunc contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Virg.

contĭnens, entis, *Part.* [contineo]. **II.** *Adj.:* 1 lit. *holding together;* hence *bordering upon, contiguous, adjacent:* with *Dat.* or cum: aer mari, Cic.: Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Cilicia continens est, id. **2.** *holding together, unbroken, uninterrupted:* continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, *an unbroken extent of forests and morasses*, Caes.: uno continenti agmine, *in one unbroken line*, Liv.: of *time:* dies, *following in succession*, Caes.: bella, *successive*, id.: e continenti genere, *in continuous descent*, Cic. Esp. continens terra, *the main land, continent*, Nep.: usu. absol. (without terra): Caes.: Liv. Fig., timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, *followed at its heels*, id. **III.** *exercising self-control, continent, temperate* (rare): in pecunia, Caes. *Sup.:* continentissimi homines, majores nostri, Cic. **IV.** In rhetoric, as subst.: continens, entis, *n.: that on which something depends, the chief point, hinge:* causae, id.

contĭnenter, *adv. continuously:* of space: *in unbroken succession:* Cat.: of time: *without interruption:* continenter tota nocte ierunt, Caes. **II.** *temperately, moderately* (rare): vivere, Cic.

contĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [continens] *a holding in, repressing:* Suet. **II.** Fig.: *a holding in,* or *curbing of one's sensual desires; self-control, continence;* opp. to libido (*unrestrained gratification of the desires*): Cic.: Caes. (Cf. abstinentia, and temperantia.)

con-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. Act.: *to hold together, keep in a mass; bind, connect:* mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. Fig.: omnes artes cognatione quadam inter se continentur, *are linked together*, id. **II.** *to keep in, bound, encompass*, etc.: reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes.: undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, *are hemmed in*, id. **III.** *to hold within, contain, comprise, involve:* ut omnia contineant in se vim caloris, *contain caloric*, Cic.: comitia curiata rem militarem continent, *involve, are intimately connected with*, Liv. In *pass.* with *Abl.: to be contained in, be composed of:* non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (Dii), Cic. **IV.** *to keep together, hold fast, keep from straying; hold up, support*, etc.: exercitum, Liv. Fig.: Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Caes.: te in exercitatione, *keep you at work*, Cic. **V.** *to keep within, keep close, keep in a place; confine:* sub pellibus milites contineri, Caes.: copias in castris, id.: frigidus agricolam continet imber, *keeps him within doors*, Virg. **2.** *to hold in, keep back, restrain:* gradum, *to check*, id.: manum continere, *restrain the hand, forbear doing*, Hor.: suos a proelio, Caes.: quorum ego vix abs te manus ac tela contineo, *keep off from you*, Cic. **3.** *to curb, control:* eos continere, quibus praesis, id. **B.** Neutr.: *to keep together* (as *verb. finit.* extremely rare): utroque commeatus continet, Pl.

(1) **con-tingo**, tĭgi, tactum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [tango]. Act.: *to touch, take hold of, seize:* cibum rostris, Cic.: funem manu, Virg.: dextras consulum, *to touch the hands, shake hands*, Liv. Esp. *to touch* (*food*), *partake of, taste* (poet.): granum, Hor.: cibos ore, Ov. **II.** *to be near* or *contiguous, border upon, extend to:* Helvii fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes.: in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. Also with *Dat.* or *inter* and *pron. reflect.:* ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis con-

tingant, Caes.: inter se, *to touch, form a cordon*, id. **III.** *to attain to, come to, arrive at; meet with*, etc. (mostly poet.): optatam contingere metam, Hor.: Italiam, Virg.: aevi florem, *to reach the flower of age*, Lucr. **IV.** Fig.: *to touch, lay hold of, seize upon, affect*: quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov.: quos publicae fortunae contingebat cura, *whom concern for the public weal affected*, Liv. **2.** *to touch with pollution, stain, defile*, etc. (generally in *part. perf.*): contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id.: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. **3.** *to be connected with* or *related to*: deos quoniam propius contingis, *since you have nearer access to the gods*, Hor.: Sabinum modico usu contingere, *to have little intercourse with*, Tac.: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, *concerns not*, Liv. **B.** Neutr.: *to happen to, befal, fall to one's lot*: and *absol.*: *to turn out, come to pass, succeed*: with *Dat.* (in good sense, or as applied to things fortunate; whereas accidere is usu. applied to things unfortunate or indifferent): hoc Herculi potuit fortasse contingere, *might happen in the case of Hercules*, Cic. With *Inf.*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, *it is not every one's good luck*, Hor. With *Subj.*: quod si hoc idem contingeret ut, *should so happen that*, Cic. *Absol.*: quum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventae, id.

(2) **con-tingo**, (tinguo), 3. *v. a. to wet, moisten*: lac parco sale, *to sprinkle*, Virg.

contĭnŭātio, ōnis, *f.* [continuo] *an unbroken series, continuation, succession*: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic.: imbrium, Caes. **II.** In rhetoric: *a period*: Cic.

contĭnŭo, *adv. immediately, forthwith, from the first, without delay*: often with the particles ubi, ut, postquam, simulac, quum, etc.: ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo . . . , Pl.: quod continuo consilium dimiserit, simulac me viderit, Cic. **II.** In denying an inference: with a negative, actual or implied: *necessarily, as an immediate consequence*: si quis non sit avarus, continuo sanus? *is he forthwith to be reckoned sane?* Hor.: Cic.

contĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [continuus]. Of space: *to make continuous, make all in one, carry on; connect, unite*. With *Dat.* or *absol.*: Cic.: aedificia moenibus, Liv.: latus lateri, Ov.: Suionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, *border upon, are next to*, Tac. *Absol.*: binas aut amplius domos continuare, *to join house to house*, Sall.: fundos, *to buy contiguous plots of ground*, Cic. **II.** Of time: *to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another*: iter die et nocte, Caes.: diem noctemque potando, *to keep on drinking day and night*, Tac.: dapes, Hor.: paci externae confestim continuatur discordia domi, *follows immediately on*, Liv.

contĭnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contineo]. Of space: *holding together, unbroken, continuous*: montes, *an unbroken mountain-range*, Hor.: Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. **II.** Of time: *successive, following, running on, continuous*: dies continuos quinque, *for five days running*, Caes.: annos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic.: postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, *so incessantly occupied*, Tac. Of events, *etc.*: *successive, uninterrupted*: bella, Liv.: incommoda, Caes.

contĭo, ōnis, *f.* [from conventio: frequently (but less correctly) written concio]. Lit. *a coming together*; hence, *an assembly, a meeting*, in general (a contio at Rome was an assembly of the people convened by a magistrate, v. Smith's Ant. 116): advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic.: militum, Caes.: advocare populum in contionem, Liv.: plebem ad contionem vocare, id.: frequentis contionis modo, *like a full assembly*, id.: laudare aliquem pro contione, *before the assembled army*, Sall. **II.** Meton.: *a discourse, oration before an assembly of the people*, or *of an army*: Cic.: contionem apud milites habuit, *delivered a speech before them*, Caes. **2.** *a place of speaking, rostrum* (rare): ascendere in contionem, Cic.

contĭōnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [contionor] *haranguing in a public assembly*: Liv.

contĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [contio] *belonging to* or *suitable for a public assembly*: clamor, Cic.: senex, *a mob orator, demagogue*, Liv.

contĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *suited to a public assembly* (v. rare): populus, Cic.

contĭōnātor, ōris, *m.* [contionor] *an haranguer of the people*: in a bad sense, *a demagogue, an agitator*: Cic.

contĭōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [contio] *to be convened in an assembly, to form an assembly* (rare), Liv. **II.** Usu., *to deliver an oration to a public assembly*: apud milites, Caes.: ad populum, Suet. With *Acc.* and *Inf.* (v. rare): C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, *declared before the people that he would not . . .*, Cic. **2.** In gen.: *to declare publicly, publish, make known* (rare): id.

contĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a short harangue to the people* (v. rare): Cic.

con-tollo, 3. *v. a.* old form for confero, *to bear*: contollam gradum, *will go to meet him*, Pl.

con-tŏnat, *v. impers. it thunders heavily*: Pl.

contor, properly cunctor, q. v.

con-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to whirl, twist*, or *twirl about, brandish; to hurl* or *roll along*: membra, Cic.: insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus, *whirling them round in its raging eddy*, Virg.: cuspidem lacerto, *to hurl*, Ov. Fig.: quae verba contorquet! i. e. *with what energy he speaks!* Cic.

contortē, *adv. intricately, perplexedly, obscurely*: dicere, Cic.

contortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contorqueo] *a whirling round*: Auc. Her. **2.** *an intertwining, intricacy, complication*: contortiones orationis, Cic.

contortor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a perverter*: legum, Ter.

contortŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [contortus] *somewhat complicated* or *intricate*: Cic.

contortŭplĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [contortus plico] *entangled, intricate*: Pl.

contortus, a, um, *Part.* [contorqueo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *vehement, energetic* (lit. *brandished and levelled like a weapon*): contorta et acris oratio, Cic. **2.** *involved, intricate*: contortae et difficiles res, id.

contrā, *adv.* and *prep.* (from con, like in-tra, ex-tra, ci-tra, ul-tra, *etc.*). Originally, *over against, facing*: hence various figurative applications. **A.** *Adv.*: of place: *over against, facing, opposite to*: omnia contra circaque, *all the country in front and round about*, Liv.: contra intueri, *to look one in the face*, id.: stat contra starique jubet, *right in front of you*, Juv. **II.** Of other relations, *etc.*: *e. g.* (1) Correspondence: *in return, in reply*, etc.: amare, Pl.: quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, id.: agedum, pauca accipe contra, *hear a word on the other side of the question*, Hor. (2) Equivalence in weight: jam mihi auro contra constat filius, *is worth his weight in gold*, Pl. (3) Direct or diametrical opposition: *on the contrary, exactly the reverse*: ut hi sunt miseri, sic contra illi beati, Cic.: quin contra, *nay, but on the contrary*, Liv.: cognoscere quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. With *atque* (*ac*) or *quam*: *otherwise than, contrary to what*: contra atque esset dictum, *contrary to what had been appointed*, Caes.: factum est mea culpa contra quam tu mecum egeras, Cic. (4) Rhetorical antithesis: *on the other hand*: Cic.: O fortunati mercatores! miles ait: contra mercator, militia est potior, Hor. (5) Hostile opposition: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, Caes.: Cic. **B.** *Prep.* with *Acc.*: of place: *over against, opposite to, facing*: cujus (insulae) unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.: castellum loco edito contra arcem objecit, Liv. **II.** Of actions, opinions, *etc.*: *against, contrary to*: contra rerum naturam contraque consuetudinem hominum contraque opiniones omnium, Cic.: opinionem, *contrary to expectation*, Caes.: contra ea, *on the contrary, on the other hand, in reply*, id. **2.** Of hostile opposition: *against, in defiance of, right in the teeth of*: omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurasse, id.: Cic.: contra peri-

cula et insidias firmissimus, Sall.: contra jus gentium, *in violation of*, Liv. **C.** In compounds, contra gen. contains the idea of hostile opposition, as in contradico. (Hence Fr. *contre.*)

contractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contraho] *a drawing together, contraction:* digitorum (opp. to porrectio, *extension*), Cic.: frontis, *frowning*, id. **II.** *a shortening, abridgment:* paginae, id. **2.** Fig.: animi (in dolore), *dejection*, id.

contractĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [contractio] Lit. *a slight contraction:* Fig.: animi, *dejection, sadness:* Cic.

contractus, a, um, *Part.* [contraho]. **II.** *Adj.: contracted, limited*, etc.: contractior ignis, *smaller*, Lucr.: cuticula, *withered skin*, Juv.: his jam contractioribus noctibus, *growing shorter*, Cic. Fig.: paupertas, *pinching*, Hor.

contrā-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n. to speak against, contradict.* With *Dat.:* sententiis allorum, Tac.

contrādictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contradico] *a gainsaying, a reply, objection, contradiction:* Tac.

con-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw* or *bring together, to collect, assemble, gather:* cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes.: omnes copias Luceriam, Cic.: contractus leget, *wrapped snugly up*, Hor. **II.** *to draw up, draw close, tighten, shorten, contract, abridge, diminish:* pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, *alternately contract and expand*, Cic.: frontem, *to frown*, id.: castra, Caes.: vela, *to draw in*, Hor.: si contrahit orbem (luna), *diminishes her orb, wanes*, Ov. **2.** Fig.: *to draw in, restrain:* animum, *to let one's spirits fall*, Cic.: cupidinem, Hor. **III.** *to bring about, cause, get, catch*, etc.: lites, Pl.: bellum Saguntinis, Liv.: aliquid damni, *to incur*, Cic.: porca contracta, *due for the expiation of a crime*, id. **2.** *to do business with; to make a contract, conclude a bargain:* rerum contractarum fides, *faithful observance of engagements*, id.: and gen.: *to have dealings, have to do with:* contrahere nihil cum populo, id.

contrārĭē, *adv. in an opposite direction* or *manner:* procedere, Cic.

contrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contra] *lying over against, fronting, opposite* (rare): Mela. (In Caes. B. G. 2, 18, collis adversus huic et contrarius=*a hill facing this and rising in an opposite direction.*) **II.** In gen.: *opposite, contrary, opposed.* With *Gen.:* hujus igitur virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic. With *Dat.:* color albo, Ov. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.:* orationes inter se contrariae Aeschinis Demosthenisque, *delivered in opposition to each other*, Cic. With *ac:* contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, *contrary to what he had before determined*, id. *Absol.:* dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, *rush into the opposite extremes*, Hor.: disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, *on both sides*, Cic. Adverbially: ex contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand:* Caes.: Cic.: and e contrario: Nep. **III.** *at variance with, inimical; hurtful, pernicious*, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Averna avibus cunctis contraria, *destructive*, Lucr.

contrectābĭlĭter, *adv. feelingly; so as to be felt:* Lucr.

contrectātĭo, ōnis *f.* [contrecto] *a touching, contact* (v. rare): Cic.

con-trecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tracto] *to touch, handle:* pectora, Ov. **2.** *to have illicit intercourse with:* Pl.: Suet. **3.** Fig.: *to handle or dwell upon mentally:* mente voluptates, *to contemplate*, Cic.: studia philosophiae, Gell.

con-trĕmisco, mŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* Neutr.: *to begin to tremble all over, to quake* (rare): tota mente atque omnibus artubus, Cic. Fig.: cujus nunquam fides contremuit, *has never wavered*, id. **II.** Act.: *to tremble at something, be afraid of:* periculum, Hor.

con-trĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to tremble greatly* (rare): Poet. ap. Cic.

con-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to put in the same tribe, list, lot*, etc.: *to enrol together.* With *cum:* Oscenses et Calaguritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, *annexed to*, Caes. With *Dat.:* Ambraciam quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, *had joined the Aetolian league*, Liv. With *in:* in unam urbem contributi, *formed into one city*, id. Fig.: apibus novum examen contribuere, *to add a new swarm to the old hive*, Col. **II.** *to bring into a common stock, to contribute:* Ov.

contrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [contribuo].

contristo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tristis] *to make sad* or *sorrowful, to cover with gloom*, Cael. in Cic. Poet.: (Sirius) laevo contristat lumine caelum, *renders it gloomy, inauspicious*, Virg.: annum, Hor.

contrītus, a, um, *Part.* [contero]. **II.** Adj.: *worn out, common:* contritum proverbium vetustate, *trite*, Cic.

contrōversĭa, ae, *f.* [controversus] *a civil lawsuit; a dispute, controversy:* distrahere, tollere, *to settle disputes*, Cic.: controversiae puniendorum maleficiorum causa repertae sunt, id.: rem in controversiam vocare, *to make it a matter of dispute*, id.: rem deducere in controversiam, Caes.: alere, *to foment*, id.: sine controversia, *without contradiction, beyond dispute*, Cic.

contrōversĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [controversia] *much controverted* (v. rare): res, Liv.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* Pass.: *that is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed* (opp. to certus), Cic.: auspicium, Liv. **II.** Act.: *litigious, quarrelsome:* very dub. (? Cic.). [*Contro* and *versus: contro* appears only in composition, but is related to contra as *intro, citro, ultro, to intra*, etc.: cf. *introrsum*=intro-versum.]

con-trŭcīdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hew* or *cut to pieces, to cut down, slaughter* (rare): Cic. Fig.: hi rempublicam contrucidaverunt, *have butchered the commonwealth*, id.

con-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust together, press in:* nubes in unum, Lucr.: aliquos in balneas, Cic.

con-trunco, avi, 1. *v. a. to hack to pieces, cut down* (rare): filios, Pl.

contrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [contrudo].

contŭbernālis, is, *comm.* [contubernium]. Milit. *t. t. a tent-companion* or *comrade* (there were usu. ten men and a decanus in one tent: v. Smith's Ant. 116): Cic. **2.** *a young man who accompanied a general, in order to learn the art of war:* fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini, id. **II.** In gen.: *a comrade, companion, mate:* in consulatu, id.

contŭbernĭum, ii, *n.* [taberna] *tent-companionship; the accompanying of a general, in order to learn the art of war:* Cic.: Sall.: Tac. **2.** In gen.: *companionship, intercourse:* Suet.: Tac. **3.** *marriage among slaves:* Col. Hence *concubinage:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *a common war tent:* Caes.: Tac. **2.** In gen.: *a common dwelling:* Suet. Esp.: *the dwelling of a male and female slave:* Tac.

con-tŭĕor, tŭĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* (*pres.* contuimur, Lucr.: *Inf.* contui, Pl.), *to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, consider attentively* (rare): totam terram ejusque situm, Cic. Fig.: *to weigh, ponder maturely, observe* (rare): propositum plane contueri, Lucr. **II.** *to get a view of, spy out, perceive, descry* (v. rare): Pl.

contŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [contueor].

contŭĭtus (contūtus), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an attentive looking at, view, sight* (rare, and only in *Abl. sing.*): Pl.

contŭmācĭa, ae, *f.* [contumax] *haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness:* illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. In good sense: libera contumacia, *an honourable self-confidence* (of Socrates), id.

contŭmācĭter, *adv. obstinately, stubbornly, contumaciously*, Cic.: omnia agere, Liv.

contŭmax, ācis, *adj.* [con and *tum* in tumeo] *haughty, insolent, unyielding, stiffnecked, stubborn* (rarely in a good sense): quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? Cic.: in me contumax, id.: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, *firm, steadfast*, Tac.

contŭmēlĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *insult, affront, invective; disgrace, ignominy:* contumeliam jacere in aliquem, Cic.: tanta contumelia accepta, Caes.: alicui imponere, Sall.: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes.: ingerunt contumelias, *load them with in-*

sults, Tac. 2. *violation* (v. rare): Liv. II. Meton. of things: *violent usage:* naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, *buffeting of storms*, Caes.

contŭmēlĭōsē, *adv. insolently, reproachfully, injuriously:* dicere de absentibus, Cic. *Comp.:* Liv. *Sup.:* Cic.

contŭmēlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contumelia] *reproachful, insolent, abusive:* quam contumeliosus in edictis! Cic.: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac.

con-tŭmŭlo, āre, *v. a. to inter, bury:* Ov.

con-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. a. to beat small, bray, bruise, grind, crush, pound:* diram qui contudit Hydram, *crushed*, Hor.: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. Poet.: grando contuderit vites, *crushed*, Hor. II. Fig.: *to break, weaken, destroy; subdue, put down, baffle*, etc.: populos feroces, Virg.: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic.

contuor, tui. v. contueor.

conturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conturbo] *disorder, confusion:* oculorum, *indistinct vision*, Scrib. II. Fig.: *confusion, perturbation of mind* (v. rare): Cic.

conturbātus, a, um, *Part.* [conturbo].

con-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to derange, throw into disorder* or *confusion; perplex, confound* (rare): Romanorum ordines conturbare, Sall. 2. Of money matters: conturbare rationes, *or* rationem, or with object understood, *to become bankrupt:* Cic.: sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, *so Pedo stops payment, and Matho fails*, Juv. Fig.: conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, *you have put me entirely out of my reckoning*, Ter. II. *to disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling:* valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic.: conturbatus sane discedit Quinctius, id.

contus, i, *m.* = κοντός, *a pole:* ferratasque sudes et acuta cuspide contos, Virg.

contūsus, a, um, *Part.* [contundo].

contŭtus, ūs, v. contuitus.

cōnubium, **cōnubialis**, v. conn.

cōnus, i, *m.* = κωνος, *a cone:* Cic. 2. Meton. of conical bodies: *the apex of a helmet:* Virg.

con-vădor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to summon one before a court:* facetè: aliquem Venerils vadimoniis, *to cite one to the court of Venus*, Pl.

con-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *incep. to regain health, to grow strong, get better*, etc.: ex morbo convalescere, Cic.: de vulnere, Ov. Fig.: Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, Liv.: Cic.

con-vallis, is, *f.* (*Abl.* regularly convalle), *a deep valley, a valley enclosed on all sides* (thus disting. from vallis, which is between two ranges of hills): Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, Cic.: Caes.

convāso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vasa] *to pack up baggage*, etc.: Ter.

convecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [conveho] *to carry* or *bring together* (rare): recentes praedas, Virg.: Tac.

convector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fellow-passenger on board ship* (v. rare): Cic.

con-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bring together; esp. in vehicles, boats*, etc.: lintribus, Cic.: plaustris, Liv.: also *absol.*, frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to tear up, rend away, pull* or *pluck up, wrench off*, etc.: milites infima saxa turris convellunt, Caes.: convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis, Cic.: convulsaque marmora clamant, *burst, split*, Juv. With *prep.* or *Abl.:* viridem ab humo convellere silvam, Virg.: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, *tear up, dislodge*, id. 2. Milit. *t. t.:* convellere signa, *to pluck up the standards, to decamp* (rare): Cic.: Liv. II. *to tear to pieces, to rend, dismember:* dapes avido dente, Ov.: Virg. Fig.: verbis convellere pectus, *afflict*, Ov. III. Fig.: *to overthrow, upset;* instituta omnium, Cic.: acta Dolabellae, *to invalidate*, id.: fidem legionum, *to impair their loyalty*, Tac.

convēna, ae, *adj. m.* and *f.* [convenio] *coming together:* amautes facere convenas, *to bring them together*, Pl. Usu. subst. in *pl.* only: convenae, *assembled strangers, people who have flocked together:* Romulus convenas congregasse videtur, Cic.

convĕnĭens, entis, *Part.* [id.]. II. Adj.: *agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious:* convenientes bene amici, Cic.: motus, Lucr. 2. *fitting, appropriate, suitable:* with *cum* (rare): dies cum populi vultu, Ov. With *Dat.:* quid enim philosopho minus conveniens, *what could be less becoming a philosopher?* Cic. With *ad*, to denote *an end in view* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, id. With *inter* and *pron. refl.* (rare): id. *Absol.* (rare): toga, *fitting close*, Ov.

convĕnĭenter, *adv. fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently, agreeably to*, etc.: congruere naturae cumque ea convenienter vivere, Cic. Also with *Dat.:* id.

convĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [conveniens] *agreement, accord, harmony, conformity, fitness:* foll. by cum: naturae convenientia cum extis, Cic.: partium, *symmetry*, id.

con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (*fut.* conveníbo, Pl.), *to come together, come in a body, meet together, assemble:* milites qui ex provincia convenerant, Caes.: inter se convenerunt, Cic. 2. Of abstract things, *to coincide:* multae causae convenisse in unum locum videntur, *to have combined*, id. 3. Of cities which come under the jurisdiction of one metropolis: id. 4. Legal *t. t.:* convenire in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the possession of her husband, id. II. Act.: *to go up to, meet, address, accost, visit:* with *Acc.:* Atilium sua manu spargentem semen convenerant, *had found him*, id. Pass.: ab nuntio uxoris erat conventus, *was met by*, Liv. *Absol.:* Nep. III. *to come together with, make one with, unite, combine, couple:* atomi, Lucr. 2. Fig.: of persons: *to agree with, be of one mind with, harmonize* (rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. 3. More freq. with *pass.* sign.: *to be agreed upon:* rarely with personal subject, and often, impers. Constr.: *Dat.* and *cum, inter*, or *absol.:* neminem esse judicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, *unless he had been agreed upon*, Cic.: pax quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv.: quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, Caes.: ardentia vidit castra; id convenerat signum, *that was the signal agreed upon*, Liv. 4. *Impers.:* mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut . . . , *we have agreed together*, Cic.: ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, *there was not much agreement between them*, Liv.: de facto convenit, *as to the fact, there is no dispute*, Cic.: also with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, Liv. To express assent: convenit, *agreed*, Pl. IV. *to fit, suit, be adapted to:* ad pedem apte convenire, *to fit well* (of a shoe), Cic. Fig.: *to be fit, becoming, suitable, proper, serviceable, applicable, consistent:* constr. with *in* or *ad, cum*, the *Dat.*, or *absol.* (rarely with *Acc.* or *Inf.*): nec vero hoc in te unum convenit, *is not applicable to you in particular*, id. With *Acc.:* Pl. With *Dat.:* cui non conveniet sua res, *whose condition is unsuitable to him*, Hor. 2. With a clause as subject: ita commendare dicaces conveniet Satyros, id.

conventĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [conventus] (rare) *a small assemblage:* Cic. II. *a place of assembly:* Tac.

conventĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [conventus] *pertaining to coming together:* Pl. *Neut.* conventicium as subst. (*sc.* aes): *money paid to Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people:* Cic.

conventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an assembly, meeting* (rare): Varr. II. *an agreement, covenant, compact:* Liv.

conventum, i. *n.* [id.] *an agreement, compact, covenant:* facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic.

conventus, a, um, *Part.* [convenio].

conventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] I. *a coming together:* duarum stellarum, *the conjunction*, Sen. Of atoms: *union*,

connection, Lucr. **II.** *a meeting, any assembly of people:* Cic.: Aegium semper conventus gentis indicti sunt, Liv. **2.** Esp. *an assembly of Roman citizens at a certain place in a province, where the governor of the province administered justice and transacted other business*, every province being divided into a certain number of "conventus" or *circuits* (v. Smith's Ant. 117): *a district court:* hence, conventus agere, *to hold the circuits* or *assizes:* Caes.: Cic.: per conventus ire, Juv. **3.** *the district of the province in which the citizens assembled:* Plin. **4.** *an agreement* (rare): ex conventu, Cic.

con-verro, verri, versum, 3. *v. a. to sweep* or *brush together, to sweep up, clear away:* reverram hercle hoc quod converri modo, Pl. **2.** Meton.: hereditates omnium, *to scrape to ether*, Cic. Humorously: aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, *to dust his jacket, beat him soundly*, Pl.

conversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [con-versor] *intercourse, conversation:* Tac.

conversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [converto] *a turning round, revolving, revolution:* caeli, Cic. **2.** *the periodical return of the seasons:* mensium annorumque, Id. **II.** Fig.: *an alteration, change:* conversio et perturbatio rerum, Id. **III.** In rhetoric: *the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause*, Id. **2.** *the rounding of a period*, Id.

con-verso, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. to turn round frequently:* animus se ipse conversans, Cic. *Pass.* in *refl.* sense, *to dwell, live with:* Sen.

(1) **conversus**, a, um, *Part.* [converro].

(2) **conversus**, a, um, *Part.* [converto].

con-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to turn* or *whirl round, to cause to revolve:* terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, *revolves*, Cic.: in same sense, converti (*refl. pass.*), Id. Milit. *t. t.:* signa convertere, *to wheel round*, Caes.: signa conversa in hostem inferre, *to face about and charge the enemy*, Id. **II.** *to turn in a certain direction:* conversa cuspide, *turning his lance towards (the rock)*, Virg. Hence, fig.: *to draw anyone's attention:* omnem exercitum in se, Liv. That towards which the object is turned is indicated in various ways. **1.** By *in:* naves in eam partem, *in that direction*, Caes. **2.** By *ad:* ad hunc se multitudo convertit, Id.: conversus ad me, *turning towards me*, Petr. **3.** By *contra:* tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes. **4.** By *Dat.* (rare): luna potest in dies majus lumen convertere nobis, Lucr. **5.** By *local adv.:* aciem eo, Caes. **III.** Fig.: *to change, transform:* formas, Lucr.: Hecubam in canem, *to metamorphose*, Cic.: castra castris, *to change one camp for another* (*Abl.* of instrument of change), Caes. **2.** *to overturn, throw into confusion:* rempublicam, *to bring into disorder*, Cic.: fas nefas, *to confuse right and wrong*, Hor. **3.** Of literary works: *to translate:* librum in Latinum, Cic. **B.** Neutr. by ellipsis of *pron. refl.* (rare): *to turn:* clam cum paucis ad pedites convortit, Sall. Fig.: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, *turned out*, Cic.

con-vestĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to clothe* (rare): mostly fig.: omnia convestivit hedera, Cic.

convexus, a, um, *adj.* [conveho] *carried round, rounded off; vaulted, arched, convex* (sometimes *concave*): caelum, Ov.: Virg. *Neut.* as subst., esp. in *plur.* convexa, orum, *n. vault, arch, concavity*, Id.: in convexo nemorum, Id.

convĭcĭātor, ōnis, *m.* [convicior] *a railer, reviler* (rare): Cic.

convĭcĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [convicium] *to revile, rail at* (rare): with *Dat.:* Quint. *Absol.:* Liv.

convĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [sometimes but less correctly written convitium: cogn. with vox, voc-is] *a loud noise, a cry, clamour:* convivia . . . . cum maximo clamore atque convicio, Cic.: also of the *din of the forum*, Id. Of birds: Ov.: of frogs: Phaedr. **II.** *loud, violent outcry, rebuke, invective:* conviciis consectari aliquem, *to assail with abuse*, Cic.: so, ingerere convicia alicui, Hor.: acerbior in conviciis, *bitter in invective*, Tac. In good sense: justissimum, *most just rebuke*, Cic. Fig.: aurium, *the protest of the ear (against harsh sounds)*, Id.

convictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convivo] *companionship, intimacy:* jucundissima, Cic. fil. ap. Cic.

convictor, ōris, *m.* [Id.] *he who lives with one, a familiar friend:* Hor.

convictus, a, um, *Part.* [convinco].

convictus, ūs, *m.* [convivo] *a living together; intimacy:* Cic. **2.** *a banquet, feast:* Tac.

con-vinco, vici, victum, 3. *v. a. to overcome, beat down* (in argument): *prove wrong, convict of crime* or *error*, etc.: Cic. The word denoting the thing proved, etc., in *Gen.;* more rarely expr. by *Abl.* with *de*, or *Inf.* (rare): aliquem summae negligentiae, Id.: scelere, Suet.: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Pl.: aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv. **II.** Of things: *to prove, show clearly;* and esp. *to prove false, wrong, criminal*, etc.: with *Acc.:* facinus, Cic.: avaritiam, Caes. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* ut Stoicos nihil de dis explicare convinceret, *to prove that*, Cic.

con-vīso, 3. *v. a.* (rare) *to look all over, to search thoroughly:* omnia loca oculis, Lucr. Fig.: of light, *to pervade*, Id.

conviva, ae, *comm.* [con and vivo]: lit. *one who lives* or *feasts with others; a table companion, guest:* Ter.: Hor.: Cic. (V. rare as *fem.*)

convīvālis, e, *adj.* [conviva] *pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial:* oblectamenta, Liv.: Tac.

convīvātor, ōris, *m.* [convivor] *he who makes a feast, gives an entertainment* (rare): Hor.: Liv.

convīvĭum, ii, *n.* [Id.] *a feast, entertainment, banquet:* vitam in conviviis agere, Ter.: Virg. *Plur.* in concr. sense = convivae, *guests*, Ov.: Sen.

con-vīvo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n. to live together:* Quint.

convīvor, atus, *v. dep.* [conviva] *to banquet together* (rare): nolunt crebro convivarier, Ter.: Cic. *Act.* convivo, Quint.

con-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call together, to convoke, assemble:* homines ad societatem vitae, Cic.: ad concilium, Caes.: ad contionem, Liv. Poet.: convocat hic amnes, Ov. Fig.: sibi consilia in animum, *to take counsel with himself*, Pl.

con-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly* or *flock together;* hence, *to assemble hastily* (rare): populus convolat, Ter.: ad sellas consulum, Liv.

convŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [convolvo].

con-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll together, roll round, coil up:* se Cic.: lubrica terga coluber, Virg.

con-vŏmo, 3. *v. a. to vomit upon* or *over* (rare): mensas hospitum, Cic.

convulsus, a, um, *Part.* [convello].

coolesco, v. coalesco.

cŏ-ŏpĕrĭo, rŭi, rtum, 4. *v. a. to cover wholly, to overwhelm:* tribunum militum lapidibus, Liv. Freq. in *part. perf.:* lapidibus coopertus in foro, Cic. Fig.: flagitiis atque facinoribus, *steeped in infamy*, Sall.: famosis versibus, *bespattered with*, Hor. (Hence Ital. *coprire;* Fr. *couvrir.*)

cŏoptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coopto] *an election of members to fill up vacancies in a body by vote of existing members:* collegiorum, Cic.: censoria, Id. (both which were changed to popular election, electio): v. coopto.

cŏ-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* cooptassint, Liv.), *to choose, to elect* (said of bodies, the members of which elect persons to fill up vacancies): senatores, Cic.: senatum, Liv.: aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic.

cŏ-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep. to arise, rise up, appear, break forth*, etc.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv.: tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, Cic.: bellum, Caes. **II.** Esp. of a hostile rising: *to rise, to break forth:* quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg.: Liv.: with *prep.:* coorti ad pugnam repente, *rushing out suddenly to the attack*, Id.

cŏortus, a, um, *Part.* [coorior].

cŏortus, ūs, m. [Id.] *a rising, originating:* Lucr.

cŏpa, ae, *f.* [v. caupo] *hostess of a wine-shop:* Virg.: Suet.

cŏphĭnus, i, *m.* = κόφινος, *a basket*: Juv. (Hence Ital. *cofano*; Sp. *cofre, cofin*, Fr. *coffre.*)

cōpĭa, ae, *f.* [for co-op-ia, fr. *op-* in opes: cf. in-op-ia] *abundance, ample store, plenty*: agri, pecuniae; omnium rerum, Cic.: lactis, Virg.: omnis copia narium, *all the treasures of smell*, Hor. With ref. to persons: copia virorum fortium, Cic.: latronum, Sall. Of abstr. things: verborum, *variety and richness of expression*, Cic.: also copia (*absol.*), in same sense, Quint.: ubertas et copia, Cic. **2.** Esp. in *pl.*, *means, resources*. exercitum suis copiis sustentavit, *at his own charge*, id.: se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, Caes.: bonam copiam ejurare, *to declare oneself insolvent*, Cic. **II.** In milit. lang., copiae, arum, *troops, forces* (very common in Caesar): copiae militares, Suet.: equitum peditumque, Caes.: Liv.: navales, pedestresque, id.: exiguae, *a mere handful of troops*, Cic. Rare in this sense in *sing.*: omnis armatorum copia, id.: and *absol.*: Cn. Pomp. in id. **III.** In reference to action: *ability, power, opportunity, means*. With *Gen. of gerund*: copia latitandi, *an opening for evasion*, Lucr. With *Inf.*: quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, *who had the means of so doing*, Sall. With *Subj.*: tecum sine metu ut sit, copia est, Ter. *Absol.*: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Pl.: pro copia, *according to one's ability* or *means*, Liv. And in gen.: facere copiam, *to impart, bestow*: with *Dat.* and *Gen.*: facere omnibus civibus consilii sui copiam, Cic.

cōpĭŏlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [copia] *a small number of troops*: Brut. in Cic.

cō ĭōsē, *adv. in great abundance, copiously, plentifully*: in provinciam copiose profectus erat, *well supplied*, Cic. **II.** Of style: *fully, at length*, etc.: id. *Comp.* and *Sup.*: id.

cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [copia] *plentiful; furnished abundantly with, well supplied, rich, wealthy*, etc. (both of persons and things: opp. to inops): constr. with *Abl.*, *ab*, or *absol.*: rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus, Cic.: a frumento, *well supplied in respect of corn*, id.: urbs, id. **II.** Of eloquence, style, *etc.*: *copious in expression, eloquent, fertile*, etc.: ad dicendum, id.: vir, Liv.

cōpis, is, *adj.* [for co-op-*is*, fr. *op-* in opes: cf. inops] (ante-class. for copiosus) *abundantly supplied, wealthy, rich*: Pl.

cōpŭla, ae, *f. a band, rope, thong, tie* (rare): tortae, *ship's rigging*, Pl.: dura copula canem tenet, Ov. Fig.: *a bond, connection*: of love: Irrupta copula tenet, *indissoluble bond*, Hor. [For *co-ap-ula*, fr. *con*, and *ap* in *apiscor, aptus*.] (Hence It. *coppia*; Fr. *couple.*)

cōpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [copulo] *a coupling, joining, connecting*: copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. *Absol.*: *social union*: id.

cōpŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [copulo]. **II.** Adj.: *joined together, united, connected*: nihil est animis copulatum, Cic.: verba (opp. to simplicia), id. *Comp.*: id.

cōpŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v.a.* (*part. perf. contr.* coplata, Lucr.) [copula] *to couple, bind or tie together, connect, unite*. With *cum*: tu honestatem cum voluptate copulabis? Cic. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, id. With *Dat.*: id. With *acc.* alone, concordiam, Liv. **2.** *Pass.* as v. *dep.*: Pl.

cŏqua, ae, *f.* [coquus] *a female cook*: Pl.

cŏquīno, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cook*: Pl.

cŏquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo] *pertaining to cookery* (rare): forum, Pl.

cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (*pres. Subj.* coquint, Pl.) *to cook, prepare for table; to boil, fry, bake*, etc.: cenam (i. e. *the provisions*), Pl.: cibaria, Liv.: Cic. *Absol.*: Pl. **II.** Meton.: *to prepare by fire, bake, burn, parch*, etc.: carbones, *burn charcoal*, Cato: locus quem non coquit sol, *does not parch*, Varr.: Virg. **2.** *to ripen, mature*, poma matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. Hence *to rot, turn (anything) to rottenness*: opsonia, Hor. **3.** *to digest* (= concoquo), Cic. **III.** Fig.: of the mind: *to consider, meditate upon; contrive, plan*: Pl.: consilia secreto, Liv. **2.** *to vex, harass, torment, disturb*: femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant, Virg. [Cf. Gr. πεπτω and πέσσω (= πεκ-γω). For Lat. c or *qu* corresponding to Gr. π, cf. equus, ἵππος; sequor, ἕπομαι.] (Hence It. *cuocere*; Fr. *cuire.*)

cŏquus (also written **cŏcus**), i, *m.* [coquo] *a cook*: Pl.: Cic.

cŏr, cordis, *n. the heart*: Cic. **2.** Meton.: *a person*: lectos juvenes fortissima corda, *bravest hearts*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *the heart*, as the seat of the passions, *soul, feeling*: videas corde amare inter se, *heartily, cordially*, Pl.: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Hence, cordi esse alicui, *to be in one's heart; to be agreeable, dear, to one's liking* (= voluptati): Cic.: adeo exstinguere vestigia urbis cordi est, Liv.: evenit facile quod Diis cordi esset, id. **2.** Also regarded by the ancients as the seat of wisdom: *mind, judgment*, etc.: hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem, *not only no sense, but not even taste*, Cic. [Cor is for *cord*; cf. Gr. καρδία, κῆρ; Goth. *hairtô*, Eng. *heart*, O. H. G. *hërza.*] (Hence Ital. *cuore*; Fr. *coeur.*)

cŏrallĭum or **cūrallĭum**, ii, *n.* = κοράλλιον, Ion. κουράλιον, *red coral*: in *pl.*, *coral beads*, Ov. (cūrăll-).

cōram, *adv.* and *prep. in the presence of, in the face of*. Adv.: si coram potius me praesente dixissent, *face to face*, Cic.: ut veni coram, *when I came into your presence*, Hor. **2.** *Absol.*: *in one's own person, personally* (as opp. to mere hearsay): coram adesse, Virg.: eadem fere quae ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, *with his own eyes*, Caes. **3.** Of time: *on the spot, immediately*: Suet. **II.** Prep. with *Abl.*: coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic.: te coram, *in your presence*, Hor. [For *co-or-am*, fr. *os, or-is*, "the face:" cf. *pal-am, clam.*]

corbis, is, *comm.*, mostly *f. a wicker basket*: messoria, Cic.

corbīta, ae, *f.* [corbis] *a slow-sailing ship of burden*: Cic. (Hence Sp. *corbeta*; Fr. *corvette.*)

corbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little basket*: Pl.: Suet.

corcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cor] *a little heart*: Pl. As a term of endearment: id.

cordātē, *adv. prudently, wisely*: Pl.

cordātus, a, um, *adj.* [cor] *wise, prudent, sagacious*: egregie cordatus homo, Enn. in Cic.

cor-dŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [doleo] *heart-ache, sorrow of heart, grief*: Pl. (Hence It. *cordoglio*; Sp. *cordojo.*)

cŏriandrum, i, *n.*; also, us, i, *f.* [κορίαννον] *coriander*: Pl.

cŏrĭārĭus, i, *m.* [corium] *a tanner, currier*, Plin.

Cŏrinthĭum aes [Corinthus] *an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, used for costly ornaments*, etc.: Cic. Hence vasa Corinthia, vessels *made of it*, id.: Corinthia supellex, id.: and *absol.*: Corinthia, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vasa): id.

cŏrĭum, ii, *n.* (**corius**, ii, *m.* Pl.) *skin, hide, leather*: Cic.: has (turres) coriis intexerant, Caes.: alicui corium concidere, *to tan his hide*, i. e. *to cudgel him*, Pl. Proverb.: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, i. e. *it is difficult to change our habits*, Hor. Of plants: *bark, rind*: Plin. **2.** Meton.: *a leather whip, thong*, or *strap*: Pl. [Orig. *scorium*; cf. scortum, q. v.] (Hence Ital. *cuojo*; Fr. *cuir.*)

corneŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [corneus] *horny, of horn* (rare): applied to a small object only, Cic.

(1) **cornĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] *of horn, horny* (rare): rostrum, Cic.: Ov.

(2) **cornĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [cornus] *pertaining to the cornel tree; of cornel-wood*: virgulta, Virg.: arcus, Ov.

cornĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [cornu cano: cf. tibicen, tubicen, *etc.*] *a horn-blower, a player on the horn*: Liv.: Cic.

cornĭcor, 1. *v. dep.* [cornix] *to caw like a crow* (v. rare): Pers.

cornĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a (poor) little crow*: Hor. (Hence It. *cornacchia*; Fr. *corneille.*)

cornĭcŭlārĭus, i, *m.* [corniculum] *a soldier who had been presented with a corniculum* (q. v.), *and thereby promoted; an adjutant of a centurion or tribune*, etc.: Suet.

cornĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cornu] *a little horn*: Plin. **2.** Meton.: a

horn-shaped decoration given as a reward for bravery: Liv.

cornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cornu gero] *horn-bearing, horned* (poet.): cervi, Lucr.: Ov.: fluvius Hesperidum (rivers being represented *with bull-like head*, tauriformis), Virg.

cornĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj. horn-footed, hoofed* (poet.): equi, Virg.

cornix, icis, *f. a crow: the carrion crow:* rauca, garrula, loquax, Lucr.: Ov.: Cic. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen: id.: and its cries as a sign of rain: aquae augur annosa cornix, Hor. From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes, is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos configere, *to bite the biters*, Cic. [Cf. cor-vus, and Gr. κόρ-αξ, κορ-ώνη. The radical idea is found in κρώζειν, to croak.]

cornu, ûs (seldom ū) *n.* (**cornum,** i, *n.*, Ov.): *a horn* (of cattle): Cic. **II.** Meton. of things resembling a horn in substance or in form: *a hoof:* Virg. **2.** *the bill of a bird:* Ov. **3.** *the horns of the moon:* Virg. **4.** *the branches of a river:* Ov. **5.** *the arm of a bay; a tongue of land:* Caes. in Cic. **6.** *the ends of the sailyards:* Virg. **7.** *the cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed:* Liv. **8.** *the end of a stick round which books were rolled:* Ov. **9.** *the tip of a bow:* id. **10.** *the horn-shaped side of the cithara* (perh. the sounding-board): Cic. **11.** *the point or extremity of a place,* Liv. **12.** *the wing of an army* (one of the three main divisions; of which ala *the extreme wing*, consisting of cavalry, was only a part): Caes. Whence, Fig.: cornua disputationis tuae commovere, Cic. **B.** Of objects made of horn: *a bow:* Virg. **2.** *a horn, trumpet* (disting. from lituus by its sound, and from tuba by its *bent* form): Cic.: Tac. **3.** *a lantern:* Pl. **4.** *an oil cruet:* Hor. **5.** *a funnel,* Virg. **III.** Fig.: as an emblem of *courage, strength, might:* tunc pauper cornua sumit, *gains strength, courage,* Ov.: tu (*sc.* amphora) addis cornua pauperi, Hor. [Cf. Gr. κέρας; Goth. *haurn;* Eng. *horn.*] (Hence It. *corno;* Fr. *corne.*)

cornucōpĭae (better cornu copiae) *the horn of the goat Amalthea,* placed among the stars as the emblem of fruitfulness and plenty: Pl.

cornum, i, *n.* [cornus] *the cornel-cherry:* Virg.

cornum, i, *n. a horn:* v. cornu.

cornus, i, *f. a cornel-cherry, dogwood tree:* Virg. **2.** Meton.: *a javelin made of cornel-wood:* Ov. [Cf. Gr. κράνον, κράνεια.]

cornūtus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] *horned:* animalia, Varr.: Col.

cŏrolla, ae, *f. dim.* [for *coron-ula,* fr. corona] *a little wreath* or *garland* (mostly poet.): Pl.

cŏrollārĭum, ii, *n.* [corolla] orig. *a garland of flowers;* later, *a wreath of thin metal silvered or gilt, given as a reward to actors,* etc.: scenicorum corollaria, Cic. **2.** Gen.: *a gift, present, douceur:* id.

cŏrōna, ae, *f. a garland, wreath, crown:* Cic.: Hor. (Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns, civica, muralis, navalis, etc., given as rewards of bravery, v. Smith's Ant. 118.) As emblem of sovereignty: regni corona (= diadema), Virg. Phr.: sub corona vendere: *to sell captives as slaves* (since they were crowned with a chaplet), Caes.: Liv. So, sub corona venire, *to be sold by public auction,* id.: sub corona venundari, Tac. **2.** *a constellation; the Crown* (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Virg. **II.** Meton. of objects in the form of a crown: *a circle of men, bystanders in a court of justice,* etc.: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. **2.** Milit. *t. t. the besiegers round a hostile place, who attacked it on all sides:* militum, Caes.: oppidum corona circumdatum, Liv. Also, *a circle of men, for the defence of a place:* id. [Cogn. with Gr. κυρ-τός, κορωνίς; Lat. cur-vus, cir-cus, etc.] (Hence Fr. *couronne.*)

cŏrōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [corona] *pertaining to a wreath:* Plin. Esp. coronarium aurum, *a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general:* Cic.

cŏrōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to crown, wreath:* templa, Ov.: cratera, Virg.: vina, id.: magna coronari Olympia (Gk. constr.), *to be crowned in the Olympic games,* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *to surround, encompass:* silva coronat aquas, Ov.: omnem aditum custode coronant, Virg.

corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus] *corporeal,* Lucr.: Cic. **II.** *composed of flesh, fleshly:* humerus (Pelopis, opp. eburneus), Ov.

corpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *corpulent, fleshy, fat* (rare): Pl.

corpus, ŏris, *n. any object perceptible by the senses, body, substance* (opp. to mens, animus, anima): tangere aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr.: corpus intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic.: aquae, Lucr. **II.** *the animal body:* animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.: mortale corpus, Hor. **2.** Esp. *the flesh:* ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.: amittere, *to lose flesh:* id. **3.** *a lifeless body, a corpse* (= cadaver): Caes.: Liv. Hence (poet.), *the souls of the dead, the shades* or *departed spirits,* Virg. **4.** *the trunk,* as opp. to the head: Virg.: Ov. **III.** Periphrastically for *the individual, the person:* devotis corporibus, *having devoted themselves to death,* Liv.: longe ante omnia corpora Nisus emicat, *far before all his companions,* Virg. **IV.** Fig.: *any aggregation of parts constituting a whole; a body corporate, community, corporation,* etc.: Cic.: ex uno corpore pendebat, Ov.: corpus civitatis, *political body,* Liv.: ipsi ejusdem corporis erant, *of the same rank,* id.: so, *of a book* (just as we say, *a body* of Divinity): utros ejus habueris libros—duo enim sunt corpora—an utrosque, nescio, *two distinct works,* Cic.: juris Romani, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. *corpo;* Fr. *corps,* and, from it, Eng. *corpse;* also Fr. *corsage.*)

cor-pusculum, i, *n. dim.* [corpus] *a little body,* most freq. of atoms: Cic.: quantula sint hominum corpuscula, *puny frames,* Juv.

cor-rādo (conr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape* or *rake together* (rare): corpora, Lucr. Esp. of money: minas decem conradet alicunde, Ter. **2.** Fig.: *to procure with difficulty:* fidem dictis nostris, Lucr.

corrāsus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrado].

correctĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrigo] *a making straight; an amendment, improvement, correction* (rare): philosophiae veteris, Cic. **2.** In rhetoric: *a correction of what has been said by substituting something stronger* or *more important:* id.

corrector (conr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a corrector, improver* (rare): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, *reformer,* Cic. *Absol.:* corrector Bestius, *a preacher of morals,* Hor.

cor-rēpo (conr.), psi, 3. *v. n. to creep together, to creep along, to creep* or *slink to a place* (rare): in aliquam onerariam, Cic.: quo non correpunt membra pavore, *creep with fear,* Lucr.

correptē (conr.), *adv. shortly:* Ov.

correptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corripio].

cor-rīdĕo (conr.), 2. *v. n. to laugh together, violently* or *loudly* (v. rare). Fig.: *to smile, look pleasant,* Lucr.

corrĭgĭa, ae, *f.* [corrigo] *a shoe-tie, shoe-latchet:* Cic. (Hence It. *coreggia, scoreggia;* Sp. *correa:* Fr. *courroie.*)

cor-rĭgo (conr.), rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* [rego] *to straighten, make straight; set right, bring into order:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *to correct, improve, amend, reform:* quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur, Cic.: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. (Hence It. *scorgere,* and *corgere* in *accorgersi.*)

cor-rĭpio (conr.), ripŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to seize upon, snatch up, tear away; to take up, lay hold of,* etc.: hominem corripi et suspendi jussit, Cic.: arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Virg.: me intro corripui, *I went hastily in-doors,* Ter. Poet.: viam, gradum, etc., *to set out quickly, to hasten:* viam, Virg.: gradum, *quicken one's pace,* Hor. **2.** *to carry off, rob, plunder, usurp:* pecunias, Cic.: sacram effigiem, Virg. **3.** Of fire, diseases, etc.: *to attack, seize, carry off,* etc.: flamma corripuit tabulas, id.: nec

singula morbi corpora corripiunt, id. 4. Of the passions, emotions, etc.: *to seize upon, attack, carry away* (mostly poet.): hunc plausus hiantem corripuit, *has carried away, charmed*, Virg.: correpta cupidine, Ov. ||. Fig.: *to take to task, chide, blame, rebuke, reprove:* convicio, Caes.: clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Cael. in Cic. 2. *to accuse, inform against, bring to trial:* Tac.

cor-rōbōro (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strengthen, to brace up, invigorate, corroborate:* quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, *i. e. was grown up*, Cic. Fig.: virtutem, id.: eloquentiae famam, Tac.: conjurationem nascentem, *to encourage*, Cic.

cor-rōdo (conr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw, gnaw to pieces* (rare): Cic.: Juv.

cor-rōgo (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring together by entreaty, to get by begging*, or simply, *to collect:* suos necessarios, Cic.: auxilia ab sociis, Liv.: pecuniam, Caes. (Hence Fr. *corvée* from corrogata.)

corrōsus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrodo]. (Hence Fr. *creux.*)

cor-rūgo (conr.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle* (rare): ne sordida mappa corruget nares, *i. e. produce loathing in you, cause you to turn up your nose*, Hor.

cor-rumpo (conr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to break up*; hence, *to destroy, waste, spoil, corrupt, taint, deface*, etc.: frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, Caes.: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, *becomes foul*, Cic.: nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi, *is adulterated*, Virg.: ocellos lacrimis, *to disfigure*, Ov.: corrupto caeli tractu, *through a blight in the atmosphere*, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to tamper with, falsify:* tabulas publicas, Cic. 2. *to corrupt, mar the excellence of:* mores civitatis, id.: libertatem, Tac.: disciplinam, id.: nutricis fidem, *to bribe*, Ov. 3. Of persons: *to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead;* mulierem, Ter.: (vitiosi principes) non solum obsunt, ipsi quod corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic. Esp.: *to bribe, buy over*, etc.: aliquem pecunia, id.: auro, Sall.

cor-rŭo (conr.), ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to fall together, fall through, break down, fall, sink to the ground*, etc.: Neutr.: tabernae duae corruerunt, Cic.: arbor labefacta ictibus innumeris corruit, Ov.: Liv. Fig.: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, id. ||. Act. (rare): *to heap together:* divitias, Pl.

corruptē (conr.), *adv. corruptly:* neque depravate neque corrupte judicare, Cic.

corruptēla (conr.), ae, *f.* [corruptus, corrumpo] *a means of misleading or undoing; corruption, seduction, bribery*, etc.: adolescentulum corruptelarum illecebris irretire, *by the temptations of corrupting vice*, Cic.: via corruptelae, *path of corruption*, Liv.: mulierum, Cic. ||. Meton.: *a corrupter, seducer, misleader:* communis corruptela nostrum liberum, Ter.

corruptĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrumpo] *a breaking down, spoiling; corruption* (v. rare): Tac.: morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. (Hence It. *corruzione.*)

corruptor (conr.) ōris, *m.* [corrumpo] *a misleader, corrupter, seducer, briber:* hominum corruptor, Pl.: juventutis, Cic. (Hence It. *corruttore.*)

corruptrix (conr.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that corrupts* or *seduces:* or adj., *seducing, corrupting* (v. rare): provincia, Cic.

corruptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrumpo]. ||. Adj.: *spoiled, corrupt, bad:* aqua, Auct. B. Alex.: iter factum corruptius imbri, *roads rendered still more foul by rain*, Hor. *Sup.*, Sall.

cortex, ĭcis, *m.* and *f.*, *the bark, rind*, or *outer covering* of plants: Cic. 2. Esp. *the bark of the cork-tree, cork*, used for stoppers and in swimming: Hor. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, *to swim without corks*, i.e. *need no further assistance*, id. (Hence through low Lat. excorticea, Ital. *scorza*; Fr. *écorce, écorcher.*)

cortīna, ae, *f.*, *a round vessel, a kettle, caldron:* Pl. 2. *the tripod of Apollo in the form of a caldron:* Virg. Hence also *a tripod* as a sacred offering: Suet. 3. Meton.: *anything caldron-shaped* (v. rare): *the vault of heaven:* Enn.: *a circle of hearers:* Tac. [Cogn. with corona, curvus, and Gr. κυρτός.]

cŏrŭlus, i, v. corylus.

cōrus, v. caurus.

cŏrusco, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to thrust* or *push with the horns* (rare): caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic.: Lucr. ||. Meton.: *to vibrate, brandish, shake, wave*, etc. (poet.). Act.: hastam, telum, Virg.: frontemque (hostia) coruscat, Juv. Neutr.: apes pennis coruscant, Virg. 2. *to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate:* elucent aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, id. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. κορύσσω; cf. also κυρίσσω.]

cŏruscus, a, um, *adj.* [v. corusco] (poet. word), *waving, vibrating, tremulous:* silvae, Virg. ||. *flashing, gleaming, glittering:* fulgura, Lucr.: ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

corvus, i, *m. a raven:* Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, *to be crucified or hanged*, id. ||. Meton.: *a military implement, a grapnel:* Curt. [For etym. v. cornix.] (Hence It. *corvo*; and, through *corvellus*, Fr. *corbeau.*)

cōrȳcus, i, *m.* = κωρυκος, *a sack filled with chaff* or *sand, on which the athletae practised with their fists* Fig.: corycus laterum et vocis meae Bestia, *my butt*, Cic.

cŏrȳlētum, i, *n.* [corylus] *a copse of hazel-trees:* Ov.

cŏrȳlus (corulus), i, *f.* = κόρυλος, *a hazel* or *filbert tree:* Virg.: Ov.

cŏrymbĭfer, i, *m.* [corymbus fero] *bearing clusters of ivy berries*, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

cŏrymbus, i, *m.* = κόρυμβος, *a cluster of fruit* or *flowers*, esp. *a cluster of ivy-berries:* Virg.: Ov.

cŏrȳphaeus, i, *m.* = κορυφαῖος, *a leader, chief, head:* Cic.

cōrȳtos, i, *m.* = γωρυτός, *a quiver:* Virg.: Ov.

cōs, cōtis, *f. any hard stone, flintstone:* Cic.: Liv. In *plur.* cotes: *cliffs, crags:* duris in cotibus, Virg. ||. Esp. *a whetstone, hone, grindstone:* Plin.: Hor. Fig.: id.: Cic. [Cos is for *co-ti-s*; cf. Gr. κῶ-νος, Lat. *cuneu-s*, Eng. *ho-ne.* V. cautes.]

cosmēta, ae, *m.* = κοσμητής, *an adorner:* a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress: Juv.

costa, ae, *f. a rib:* Virg. ||. Meton.: *a side, a wall:* costae aheni id.: navium, Plin. (Hence It. *costa*; Sp. *cuesta*; Fr. *côte:* also It. *costato:* Sp. *costado*; Fr. *côté.*)

costum, i, *n.* = κόστος, *an oriental aromatic plant:* Hor.

cŏthurnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cothurnus] *wearing the* cothurnus; *elevated, lofty, tragic:* vates, Ov.

cŏthurnus, i, *m.* = κόθορνος, *a high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and reaching to the middle of the leg:* Virg.: Juv. 2. *the buskin worn by tragic actors* (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor): magnumque loqui nitique cothurno, *to strut in the buskin*, Hor. Hence meton. for *tragedy:* id. ||. In gen.: *a high Grecian shoe:* Cic.

cotidianus and **cotidie**, v. quotid.

cottăbus, i, *m.* = κότταβος, *a game consisting in the dashing of a liquid upon a brazen vessel:* v. Smith's Ant. 120. Hence, 2. *a clap, stroke:* bubuli cottabi, *strappado*, Pl.

cottăna (cotona, coctona, and coctana), orum, *n. plu.* [a Syrian word] *a kind of small Syrian figs;* Juv.

cottīdiē, cottīdiānus, v. quotidie, &c.

cŏturnix, īcis, *f. a quail:* Juv.: Lucr.: Pl.

Cōus, a, um, *adj.* [Cos] *of the island of Cos, Coan:* neut. as subst.: Coum (*sc.* vinum), *Coan wine:* Hor. *Plur.:* Coa, orum, *n. Coan garments* (*thin and transparent*): id.

cŏvīnārius (covinn.), i, *m.* [covinus] *a soldier who fought from a chariot:* Tac.

cŏvīnus (covinn.), i, *m.* [Celtic word] *a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgae:* Lucan.

coxa, ae, *f. the hip:* Cels.: also, *the*

hip-bone: Plin. Ep. [Cf. Gr. κοχ-ώνη (for κοξ-ώνη), κοκ-κυξ; A.S. *hah-sa*; Eng. *hough.*] (Hence It. *coscia*, Fr. *cuisse.*)

coxendix, icis, *f.* [coxa] *the hip:* Pl.: Suet.

crābro, ōnis, *m. a hornet:* Virg. Proverb.: irritare crabrones, *to stir up a hornet's nest,* Pl. (Hence It. *calabrone.*)

crambē, ēs, *f.* = κράμβη, *a kind of cabbage:* Plin. Fig.: crambe repetita, *stale repetitions,* Juv.

crāpŭla, ae, *f.* = κραιπάλη, *drunkenness, debauch,* esp. in its consequences, *the next day's sickness, headache,* etc.: Cic. (Hence Fr. *crapule.*)

crāpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crapula] *pertaining to drunkenness:* Pl.

crās, *adv. to-morrow:* Cic.: cras mane, *early to-morrow morning,* id. II. In gen.: *the future:* Hor. As neut. subst., istud cras, Mart.: Pers.

crassē, *adv. thickly:* Col. II. *grossly, rudely:* crasse illepideve compositum poema, Hor.

crassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [crassus] *thickness, density:* parietum, Caes.: aëris, Cic.

crassus, a, um, *adj. solid, thick, dense; fat, gross,* etc. (opp. to liquidus and tenuis): unguentum, Hor.: cruor, Virg.: toga, Hor.: aër, *a thick atmosphere,* Cic. Poet.: crassae aquae, *swollen,* Ov. II. Fig.: munusculum levidense, crasso filo, *of coarse thread, i. e. of little value,* Cic.: Ofellus crassa Minerva, *i. e. of homely common sense,* Hor. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *grasso*; Sp. *graso*; Fr. *gras, graisse*: Eng. *grease.*)

crastĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cras] *to-morrow's:* dies, Cic.: Titan, Virg.: tempora, Hor. Adv.: die crastini (locative), *to-morrow,* Pl. *Absol.:* in crastinum differre, Cic.

crātēr, ēris, *m.* (Gr. *Acc. S.* cratera, Pl. crateras, Virg.) = κρατήρ, *a vessel for mixing wine in, a bowl:* Ov.: Virg. 2. Meton.: of things resembling a crater: *an oil-vessel:* Virg.: *a constellation, the Cup:* Ov.: of *a volcano,* Lucr. (Hence Fr. *cratère*: Eng. *crater.*)

crātēra, ae, *f.* [=crater, q. v.] *a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl:* Cic.: Hor. 2. Meton.: *a constellation, the Cup:* Cic.

crātis (*acc.* cratim, Pl.), is, *f. wicker- or hurdle-work, a hurdle* (mostly in *plur.*): Hor.: Virg.: *a harrow,* id. Also, *a kind of basket placed on the heads of malefactors, into which stones were thrown by way of punishment:* Pl.: Liv. 2. Milit. *t. t. fascines* (used for filling up trenches, etc.): Caes.: Liv. Applied to a kind of shield: saligna umbonum crates, Virg. II. Meton.: favorum, *a honeycomb,* id.: spinae, *the joints of the back-bone,* Ov.: pectoris, *rib,* Virg. [Cf. Gr. κάρταλον; Goth. *haurds*, Eng. *hurdle.*] (Hence It. *grata, gradella*, Sp. *grade.*)

crēātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [creo] (v. rare): *creating, producing, begetting:* Ulp. II. *a choosing to an office, election:* magistratuum, Cic.

creator, ōris, *m.* (id.) *a creator, author, begetter, founder* (rare): Achillis, *father,* Ov.: hujus urbis, *founder,* Cic.

crēātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who brings forth* or *produces, a mother* (poet.): natura creatrix rerum, Lucr.: Virg.

crēber, bra, brum, *adj.* [cogn. with cre-sco] *thick, pressed together; frequent, numerous* (opp. to rarus): crebris arboribus succisis, *many trees together,* Caes.: crebri cecidere caelo lapides, Liv.: Cic.: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall.: crebriores literae nuntiique, Caes.: ictibus crebris, *repeated,* Hor. II. *crowded with, abounding in:* creber arundinibus tremulis lucus, Ov.: creber procellis Africus, Virg.: (Thucydides) creber rerum frequentia, *very full of matter,* Cic.

crēbesco, v. **crebresco.**

crēbresco (crebesco), brŭi (bŭi), 3. *v. n. incep.* [creber] *to thicken, become frequent, increase, gain strength:* crebrescunt optatae aurae, *freshen,* Virg.: bellum, Tac.: licentia et impunitas, id.: sermo, Virg. With a clause as subject: per idoneos socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, *it is rumoured, the report gains ground,* Tac.

crēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *thickness, closeness, frequency:* literarum, Cic.

crēbro, *adv. repeatedly, frequently, again and again:* Cic. *Comp.:* perlucet villa crebrius quam cribrum, *i. e. it has more holes in it,* Pl. *Sup.:* creberrime, Cic.

crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [credo] *trustworthy, worthy of belief, credible:* Cic.: credibile est, with *Accus.* and *Inf.:* Tac.

crēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv. credibly:* non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem, Cic.

crēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [credo] *a truster, lender, creditor:* fraudare creditores, Cic.: Liv.

crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*pres. subj.* creduam, Pl.: creduas, id.: also, creduim, is, it, *etc.,* id. *passim*): *to entrust, consign,* etc.: constr. with *Acc.* and *Dat.,* or either alone: alicui grandem pecuniam, Cic.: militi arma, Liv.: se suaque omnia alienissimis, Caes.: perfidis se credidit hostibus, *entrusted himself to,* Hor.: pennis se caelo, Virg. II. *to put faith in, have trust* or *confidence in,* (with *Dat.*): virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall.: praesenti fortunae, Liv.: aliis male creditur, *they are looked upon with suspicion,* Hor. 2. *to trust the words of any one, give credence to, believe:* mihi crede, *believe me, take my word,* Cic.: Hor.: mihi credite, Cic. More rarely, crede mihi, id. *Pass. impers.:* haec eadem licet et nobis laudare: sed illis creditur, Juv.: instead of which Ovid also uses the *personal pass.:* certe credemur, alt, si verba sequatur exitus, Ov. Of things, with *Acc.:* fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.: and in *pass.:* res tam scelesta credi non potest, Cic. 3. In gen., *to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* id.: Caes. (passim). Also with *Acc.* alone: fortem crede bonumque, *believe him a brave man and good,* Hor.: Quint. Phr.: crederes, *you (i. e. any one) would have thought.* Liv.: so, credas, *one would imagine,* Juv. *Pass. impers.:* satis creditum est, *it is believed on good evidence,* Liv.: credito, *it being believed* (with *infin.* noun sentence), Tac. *Absol.:* like opinor, puto, *etc.,* as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: *I believe, I dare say, I suppose:* si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussero, credo, erit verendum mihi, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *çrat* (=fides): credo = çrad-dadhâmi, in which dadhâmi = τίθημι. V. do.] (Hence It. *credere*: Fr. *croire.*)

crēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [credulus] *trustfulness, easiness of belief, credulity:* Ov.: Tac.

crēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [credo], *easy of belief, trustful, credulous, too confiding. Absol.:* senes, *easily imposed on, gullible,* Cic. With *Dat.:* Virg.: quam minimum credula postero, *placing little trust in to-morrow,* Hor. With *in* and *Acc.:* in vitium *too ready to believe a fault,* Ov. 2. Transf.: of inanimate objects (esp. poet.): credula res amor est, id.: spes animi mutui, Hor.

crēmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to burn to ashes, consume by fire:* urbem, Liv.: frondem et herbas, Ov. Esp. of *the burning of the dead:* Sulla primus e patriciis Cornelius igni voluit cremari, Cic. Of *the burning of victims in sacrifices:* Ov.: *of things devoted:* Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

crēmor, ōris, *m. the thick juice obtained from animal* or *vegetable substances; pulp, broth, cream,* etc.: Pl.: Ov.

crĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make, create; beget, bring forth, produce:* unde omnes natura creet res, auctet, alatque, Lucr.: censet enim artis maxime proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic.: fortes creantur fortibus, *bravery is transmitted from sire to son,* Hor.: arboribus creandis, *for propagating trees,* Virg. Poet.: in *part. perf.* with *Abl.: sprung from, begotten by, born of:* Ov. II. *to make* or *create a magistrate; to choose, elect:* Cic.: Caes.: (tribuni) ad auxilium plebis creati, Liv. III. Of abstract things: *to produce, prepare, cause, occasion:* voluptatem meis inimicis, Pl.: errorem creat similitudo, Cic. [Cf. cerus (= creator) in Carm. Sal., and Hom. κραιαίνω.]

crĕper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. dusky, dark:* hence, fig.: *uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering:* Varr.: creperi certamina belli, Lucr. [Cogn. with Gr.

κνέφας; or taking the place of *cn*, which is a forbidden initial combination in Latin.]

crēpĭda, ae, *f.* = κρηπίς: *a slipper or sandal, consisting only of a sole, without upper leather:* Cic.: Liv.: Hor. Proverb.: ne sutor supra crepidam, *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

crēpĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [crepida] *wearing soles or sandals:* Cic.

crēpīdo, ĭnis, *f.* [κρηπίς] *a ground, basis, foundation, pedestal:* Plin. Fig.: tanquam crepidine sustineri, Cic. II. *an elevated enclosure, brink; a dam, pier, bank*, etc.: id.: Virg.: Liv.

crēpĭdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crepida] *a small sandal:* Pl.

crēpĭtācillum, i. *n. dim.* [crepitaculum, crepito] *a small rattle:* Lucr.

crēpĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [crepo] *to rattle, crackle, clatter, rustle*, etc.: crepito dentibus, *my teeth chatter*, Pl.: tenui rostro, Ov.: multa grandine nimbi, Virg.: flamma crepitante, Lucr. (Hence Sp. *grietar.*)

crēpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling*, etc.: cardinum, Pl.: dentium, *chattering*, Cic.: armorum, Liv. 2. *a loud breaking of wind* (*sc.* ventris): Pl.: Cic.

crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to rattle, crack, creak, clatter, jingle, chink*, etc.: foris, usu. explained *of the warning sound given by a person about to come out*; more prob. of *the noise of the door itself*, Pl.: Ter.: sonabile sistrum, Ov.: crepante pede, Hor.: nubes subito motu, Ov.: crepat ingens Sejanus, *crackles in the fire*, Juv. 2. *to break with a crash:* remi, Virg. 3. *to break wind:* Pl. II. Act.: *to cause to sound, to rattle, rap, jingle*, etc.: populus frequens laetum ter crepuit sonum, *thrice gave the glad applause*, Hor. 2. Fig.: *to crack, prate, talk of*, etc.: publicas res, Pl.: gravem militiam, Hor.: si quid Stertinius veri crepat, *if what Stertinius is so full of, has any truth in it*, id.

crĕpundĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [crepo] *trinkets hung round infants' necks:* Pl.: Cic.

crĕpusculum, i. *n. dim.* lit. *little night*, hence *twilight, dusk of the evening* (opp. to diluculum, *dawn*): Pl.: Ov. 2. *darkness* in gen.: per opaca crepuscula, id. [Cogn. with *creper*, q. v.]

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n. incep.* (*infin. perf. sync.* cresse, Lucr.) *to grow, arise, spring, be born, come forth, appear:* Lucr. Esp. in *part. perf.* cretus: *arisen, sprung, descended from, born of* (with *Abl.*): mortali semine, Ov.: corpore materno, Lucr.: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. Foll. by in and *Acc., to grow or be turned into:* in ramos bracchia crescunt, Ov. II. Of things already in existence: *to grow up; thrive, increase in bulk*, etc.: arbores crescunt, Lucr.: ut (ostrea) cum luna pariter crescant, *increase in size*, Cic.: Liger ex nivibus creverat, *was swollen*, Caes.: crescit et invito lentus in ore cibus, *swells*, Ov.: Juv. 2. *to increase in number:* non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. III. Fig.: *to increase, grow*, etc.: inopia omnium, Liv.: crescit amor numi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, Juv. 2. Esp. *to rise or increase in distinction, honour*, etc.: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, *might attain honour*, Cic.: ille (Dumnorix) per se (Divitiacum) crevisset, *had become great*, Caes.: and *absol.:* crescendi in curia occasio, Liv. [Cresco is inceptive of creo, with intrans. signification.] (Hence Fr. *croître.*)

crēta, ae, *f. chalk* or *a similar kind of earth:* Plin.: used for whitening garments, Pl.: hence fig.: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, *i. e. removes all gloom from the mind*, id. Also used for painting, adorning the face, etc.: Hor.: for seals: Cic. (cf. cretula): for marking *the goal in a race-course:* Plin.: used to make *a white or favourable mark:* sani ut creta an carbone notandi, Hor. (Hence Sp. *greda*; Fr. *craie, crayon.*)

crētātus, a, um, *adj.* [creta] *marked with chalk, chalked:* fasciae, Cic.: bos (decorated as an offering, or perhaps, *whitened*, the most acceptable offering being a white ox or bull), Juv.: ambitio, *of candidates* (who had their togas specially whitened), Pers.

crētĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of chalk or clay:* persona, Lucr.

crētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cerno] legal *t. t. a formal declaration respecting the acceptance of an inheritance:* Cic.

crētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [creta] *abounding in chalk or clay:* Ov.

crētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *white clay used for seals:* Cic.

(1) **crētus**, a, um, *Part.* [cerno] *sifted.*

(2) **crētus**, a, um, *Part.* [cresco] *arisen, born*, etc.

crībrum, i, *n.* [v. cer-no] *a sieve:* Cic. Proverb.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, *to pour water into a sieve* (of fruitless effort), Pl.

crīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [v. cerno] *a charge or accusation; whether true or false:* oft. with defining *Gen.:* crimen maleficii, ambitus, avaritiae, etc., Cic.: falsis criminibus circumventus, *beset by false accusations*, Catil. in Sall.: novis criminibus terrere, Virg.: crimina belli, *pretexts, grounds*, id.: esse in crimine, *to be accused*, Cic.: aliquid crimini dare (alicui), *to make anything a matter of reproach*, id. Meton.: *an object of reproach*, perpetuae crimen posteritatis, Ov. II. *the offence or crime itself* (rare in good prose, and not in Cic.): fateri, *to confess one's guilt*, Suet.: indicare, Liv.: Virg. 2. Poet. and meton.: *an object representing a crime:* pictas, caelestia crimina, vestes, *i. e. representing the vices of the gods*, Ov. 3. *a cause of crime, a criminal:* se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Virg.

crīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [criminor] *an accusation, complaint;* esp. in bad sense, *calumny:* inaudita criminatione accusatorum, Cic.: criminatio, qua in me absentem usus est, id. In *plur.:* id.: Tac.

crīmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser;* esp. in bad sense, *a calumniator* (v. rare): meus, Pl.: in alios criminator, Tac.

crīmĭno = criminor, *to accuse:* Pl.: Cic. (v. foll. art. *fin.*).

crīmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [crimen] with personal object: *to bring a charge against, accuse;* esp. in bad sense, *to make false charges against, calumniate, defame:* C. Marius Q. Metellum apud populum R. criminatus est, bellum illum ducere, *accused him of prolonging the war*, Cic.: also absol., Patres, *to inveigh against*, Liv. 2. With things as objects: *to complain of, to charge with:* potentiam meam invidiose criminabatur, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, id. *Absol.: to accuse, criminate:* Tiberio criminante, Suet. 3. In pass.: Sullanas res defendere criminor, Cic.

crīmĭnōsē, *adv. by way of accusation, reproachfully, slanderously*, etc.: criminose et suspiciose aliquid dicere, Cic.: Liv. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* Suet.

crīmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [crimen] *fond of accusation, reproachful, slanderous:* orationes, Liv.: iambi, i. e. *lampoons*, Hor.: acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic. 2. *blameworthy, involving blame, invidious:* mihi criminosum esse possit, id.

crīnālis, e, *adj.* [crinis] *pertaining to the hair, hairy:* vitta, Ov.: Virg. Subst.: crinale, *a hair-pin*, Ov.

crīnis, is, *m. hair;* esp. *the long hair of women, forming locks or curls* (cf. capillus); both *sing.* in collect. sense, and (more freq.) *plur.:* crines in ordine ponere, *to arrange the hair*, Ov.: crines passi, *loose, disordered locks*, Liv.: Virg.: crinibus trahi, *to be dragged along by the hair of* (her) *head*, id.: nigro crine decorus, *jet-black locks*, Hor. 2. Meton.: *any object resembling hair;* e. g. *the tail of a comet:* Virg. [From *cri-*, by transposition for *cir-*, seen also in Skr. *çiras, head*; v. cerebrum.] (Hence It. *crine*; Fr. *crin.*)

crīnītus, a, um, *Part.* [crinis]. II. Adj.: *having long hair* or *locks:* Apollo, Enn. in Cic.: male crinita puella, *having poor, scanty hair*, Ov. Meton.: galea, *crested*, Virg.: stella, *a comet:* Cic

crispisulcans, antis, *Part.* [crispus sulco] igneum fulmen, *the forked, furrowy lightning:* Poet. in Cic.

crispo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [crispus]. Act.: *to curl, crisp:* capillum, Plin. 2. *to set in trembling motion; to swing, brandish:* bina hastilia, Virg. II. Neutr. (only

in *imperf. part.*): *to be curled, uneven, wrinkled:* buxus, Plin.: nasus, Pers.

crīnis us, a, um, *adj. curled, crisped:* cincinnos, Pl. Of persons: *having curled hair, curly-headed:* id. **II.** Meton.: *curled, uneven, wrinkled:* frons (of parsley), Col. **2.** *in tremulous motion, quivering:* Virg.: pecten (*i.e.* plectrum), Juv. (Hence Fr. *crêpe.*)

crisso, avi, 1. *v. n. to move the thighs:* Juv.

crista, ae. *f.* [perh. from same root as crinis] *a tuft on the head of animals,* esp. *a cock's comb:* Juv.: *crest* of a lapwing, Ov.: of a serpent, id. Proverb.: illi surgunt cristae, *his crest rises, he is cock-a-hoop,* Juv. **2.** Meton.: *the crest of a helmet, plume:* Liv.: Virg. (Hence Ital. *cresta;* Fr. *crête.*)

cristātus, a, um, *adj.* [crista] *tufted, crested:* ales, Ov. **2.** Meton.: *plumed:* galeae, Liv.: Achilles, Virg.

crĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κριτικός, *fit or suitable for deciding, capable of judging:* usu. as subst. criticus, i, *m. a critic:* Cic.: Hor.

crŏcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [crocus] *pertaining to saffron:* odores, Virg. **2.** Meton.: *saffron-coloured, yellow, golden:* flores, id.: acanthus, id.

crōcĭo, 4. *v. n. to cry* or *croak as a raven:* Pl. [Cf. Gr. κρώζω.]

crŏcŏdīlus, i, *m.* = κροκόδειλος, *a crocodile:* Cic. (Hence It. *coccodrillo.*)

crŏcŏtārĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments:* infectores, Pl.

crŏcōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crocus] *a saffron-coloured dress:* Pl.

crŏcus, i, *m.* and **crŏcum,** i, *n.* = κρόκος, *the crocus,* Virg.: Ov.: Juv. **2.** *saffron,* made from the plant, used as a perfume: Lucr.: Hor. **3.** Meton.: *saffron-colour:* Virg.

crŏtălum, i, *n.* = κρόταλον, *a rattle, castanet,* used to accompany certain dances: Cic.

cruciābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cruciabilis, cruclo] *torment, torture:* Pl.

crŭcĭābĭlĭter, *adv. with torture:* Pl.: and Auct. B. Afr.

crŭcĭmentum, i, *n.* [crucio] *torture, torment, pain* (rare): Cic.

crŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *torture, torment, a torturing, execution:* cum cruciatu necari, Caes.: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditas, i. e. *to thy ruin, misfortune,* Pl.: abi in malum cruciatum, *away with you to the hangman,* id. **2.** in *pl.,* appy.: *instruments of torture* Cic.

crŭcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crux] *to crucify:* Lact. **II.** In gen.: *to put to the rack, to torture, torment* (either bodily or mentally): vigiliis et fame cruciari, Cic.: ne crucia te, obsecro, *do not torment yourself,* Ter.: Hor. Reflect. (only in Pl. and Ter.), *to afflict oneself, to grieve, be afflicted;* ut miserae matres cruciantur! Pl.: foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.,* crucior bolum tantum mihi ereptum, *I am dreadfully vexed that . . .,* Ter.

crŭcĭsălus, i, *m.* [crux salio] *a cross-dancer:* Pl.

crūdēlis, e, *adj.* [crudus], *cruel, unfeeling* (disting. from saevus, *ferocious;* and from immanis, *inhuman, monstrous*) usu. foll. by in and *Acc.,* or absol.: in liberos, *cruel towards his children,* Cic.: in patriam, id. Absol.: id.: Sall. Of inanimate subjects: crudele et exitiosum bellum, Cic.: foeda crudeliaque facinora facere, Sall.: poenae, Ov. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* Nep. (Hence Fr. *cruel.*)

crūdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crudelis] *cruelty, barbarity:* with in and *Acc.,* or absol.: Cic.

crūdēlĭter, *adv. cruelly, in a cruel manner:* tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitare, Cic.

crūdesco, dui, 3. *v. n.* [crudus] *to become violent, grow worse:* coepit crudescere morbus, Virg.: pugna, id.

crūdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *an overloading of the stomach, indigestion:* Cic.

crūdus, a, um, *adj., raw, hard:* of wounds, *fresh:* Ov. **2.** Of food: *not cooked:* exta, Liv.: caro, Suet. Also of *undigested food:* crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. **3.** Of persons: *suffering from indigestion,* etc.: Cic.: Hor. *Comp.* crudior, *suffering somewhat from indigestion,* Cic. **II.** Gen.: *raw, fresh, unripe, immature, crude* (opp. to maturus): poma, id. Fig.: diem crudi adhuc servitii, *as yet raw and immature,* Tac. Also in contr. with the weakness arising from age: *fresh, vigorous:* cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg.: Tac. **2.** *unprepared, undressed:* caestus, *made of raw hide, undressed leather,* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless* (poet.): dicat me crudum virum esse, Pl.: Getae, Ov.: ensis, Virg. **2.** Of literary work, *crude, unfinished:* Pers. So of the voice, *harsh,* Cic. [Cf. cru-or, cru-sta: Gr. κρύος, κρυερός, κρυόεις, κρύσταλλος: O.H.G. *hrâo* (Gen. *hrâwes*), Eng. *raw.*] (Hence Fr. *cru.*)

crŭentē, *adv.* [cruentus], *bloodily, cruelly, severely* (post-Aug.): Just.

crŭento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make bloody, to stain with blood, to besmear with gore:* manus suorum sanguine, Nep.: gladium, Cic.: tela, Ov. Fig.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic. **2.** *to spot, pollute:* Lucr.

crŭentus, a, um, *adj.* [from root of cruor] *gory, bloody, bloodstained:* cadaver Clodii, Cic.: Liv.: cruento aspectu, Tac.: gaudens Bellona cruentis, *in shedding blood,* Hor. **2.** *blood-red, red:* myrta, Virg. **II.** Meton. *bloodthirsty, cruel* (poet.): Mars, id.: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. Of abstr. subjects: victoria, Sall.: pax, Tac.

crŭmēna (crumina), ae, *f. a small pouch, purse,* or *bag* (for money; usually hanging from the neck): Pl. Meton.: non deficiente crumena, *with purse never empty,* Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

crŭmīna, ae, v. crumena.

crŭor, ōris, *m. gore, blood from a wound* (whilst *sanguis* is blood in gen.): immerentis fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor.: inimici recentissimus cruor, Cic. In *plur.:* Virg. **2.** *bloodshed, murder:* castus a cruore civili, *unstained by civil bloodshed,* Cic.: adde cruorem stultitiae, *add bloodshed to folly,* Hor. In *plur.:* id. **II.** Sometimes poet. = sanguis, *the blood in the body:* Lucr. [Curdled, congealed blood; cf. crudus, crusta; Gr. κρύος, κρύσταλλος.

cruppellārii, orum, *m. plu.* [a Celtic word] *harnessed combatants among the Gauls:* Tac.

crūrĭcrēpĭda, ae, *m.* [crus crepo] *a fictitious name of a slave, from the blows which rattle on his shins:* Pl.

crūrĭfrăgĭus, i, *m.* [crus frango] *one whose legs* or *shins are broken:* Pl.

crūs, ūris, *n. a leg, shank, shin:* Cic.: Virg. Of *the supports* (*'legs'*) *of a wooden bridge,* Cat. [Etym. uncertain.]

crusta, ae, *f. the hard surface of a body; rind, shell, crust, bark,* etc.: luti, Lucr.: fluminis, *a covering* or *crust of ice,* Virg. **II.** Esp. *t. t.* of plastic art: *plaster-work; inlaid work on walls* or *vessels, mosaic* (in this sense *pl.*): Cic. Fig., of *mere outside show,* '*white-wash,*' Sen. [V. crudus, cruor.] (Hence It. *crosta:* Fr. *croûte.*)

crustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crustum] *small pastry, confectionery:* ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

crustum, i, *n.* [crusta] *pastry, anything baked:* Hor.: Virg.

crux, ŭcis, *f. a cross* (which might be of various forms, either simply an upright pole, or with a piece of wood across it): tollere in crucem, *to crucify,* Cic.: so, in cruce suffigere, Hor.: in crucem agere, Cic.: cruci affigere, Tac. **2.** Of persons, as a term of reproach: *a gallows-bird:* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *torture, trouble, misery, destruction,* etc.: quaerere in malo crucem, Ter.: abi in malam crucem! *go and be hanged!* Pl.: i in crucem, id.: and ellipt.: in malam crucem! id. **2.** Of persons: aliqua mala crux, *tormentor, plague,* id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *croce;* Fr. *croix.*)

crypta, ae, *f.* = κρύπτη, *a concealed subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, grotto:* Suet.: Juv. (Hence It. *grotta;* Sp. *gruta;* Fr. *grotte.*)

crystallĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κρυστάλλινος, *made of crystal, crystalline, crystal:* pila, Plin. Subst. crystallina, orum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* vasa) *crystal vases:* Juv.

cŭbĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [cubiculum] *pertaining to a bed-chamber:* Cic.

cŭbĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sleeping-chamber:* lu-

cerna, Mart. Subst. cubicularius, ii, *m. a chamber-servant, a valet-de-chambre:* Cic.

cubĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [cubo] *a lying- or sleeping-room, bed-chamber:* Cic.: Liv. ||. *the elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres:* Suet.

cubīle, is, *n.* [id.] *a place of rest, a couch, bed:* mihi est cubile terra, Cic.: Liv.: extractus cubili, *dragged out of bed,* Tac. Esp. *a marriage-bed:* Jovis ascendere cubile, Virg. 2. Of animals: *a nest, lair,* etc.: id.: solis ab Hesperio cubili, *the couch of the setting sun,* Hor. ||. Fig.: avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre, *the very den,* Cic.

cŭbĭtāl, ālis, *n.* [cubitum], *an elbow-cushion:* Hor.

cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the elbow;* hence, as a measure, *a cubit long:* Liv.

cŭbĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [cubo] *to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down* (rare): Cic.

cŭbĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *the elbow:* Virg.: Hor. Meton.: *a cubit:* Pl.: Cic. (Hence It. *cubito;* Sp. *codo;* Fr. *coude.*)

cŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lying down* (v. rare): Virg.: in *plur.* (= concubitus), Pl.

cŭbo, ŭi (rarely avi), ĭtum, 1. *v. n. to lie down, recline:* in lectica cubans, Cic. 2. *to lie in bed, sleep:* cubitum ire, id. 3. Of sexual intercourse: Ter. 4. *to recline at table:* quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic. 5. *to keep one's bed* (*from illness*): in morbo cubare, Pl. *Absol.:* trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor.: Ov. ||. Of inanimate objects: esp. of places: *to slope:* Ustica cubans, Hor. [Cf. Gr. κυφ, root of κύπτω, κυφ-ός; Lat. incumbo, pro-cumbo, in which there is nasalization.] (Hence Fr. *couver.*)

cŭcullus, i, *m. a cowl* or *hood fastened to a garment:* Juv. [App. a redupl. form from root of cel-o, occul-o.]

cŭcūlus, cŭcŭlus, cūcūlus (also, cucullus), i, *m. a cuckoo:* Plin. As a term of reproach: Pl.: as nickname, esp. of dilatory husbandmen who defer pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox): Pl.: Hor. [Cf. Skr. *kokila-s;* Gr. κόκκυξ.] (Hence Fr. *coucou.*)

cŭcŭmis, ĕris, *m. a cucumber:* Virg. (Hence It. *cocomero;* Fr. *concombre.*)

cŭcurbĭta, ae, *f. a gourd:* Plin. 2. Meton. in medic.: *a cupping-glass:* Juv. [Appy. from the notion of roundness; cf. κυρ-τός, κύρ-βις, Lat. cur-vus. There is reduplication of the radical syllable.] (Hence It. *cucuzza;* Fr. *courge* and *gourde.*)

cucus, i, *m.* perh. i. q. cuculus, Pl.

cūdo, *v. a. to strike, beat, pound, knock, impinge upon* (rare): aurum pilis, *beat it out,* Plin.: Lucr. Proverb.: Istaec in me cudetur faba, *I shall suffer for that,* Ter. 2. Of metals: *to prepare by beating, to forge, fabricate; to stamp, forge* (money): plumbeos numos, Pl.: argentum, Ter. Fig.: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? Pl.

cuicuimodi, v. modus.

cuimodi, v. modus.

cūjas, ātis [cujus] *pron. interrog., of what country* or *town? old Nom.* cujatis or quojatis: Enn. in Cic.: Pl.: quis et cujas, *who he was, and of what country,* Liv.

cūjus (old orthogr. quoj.), a, um, *pron. inter.* [= quo-ius, fr. the stem quo-] *pertaining to whom? of whom? whose?* Pl.: cuja res sit, cujum periculum, Cic.: cujum pecus? an Meliboei? Virg. With *nam* subjoined: cujanam vox prope me sonat? *whose voice can it be?* Pl. ||. As *pron. relat. adj.: of whom, whose:* is Helenam abduxit, quoja causa nunc facio obsidium Ilio, *on whose account,* id.

cūjuscēmŏdi, cujuscumquemodi, cujusdammodi, cujusmodi, cujusmodicumque; v. modus.

cujusnam, cujanam, cujumnam; v. cujus.

cujusquemodi, v. modus.

culcīta, ae, *f.* [acc. to Varr., from calco] *a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow:* Cic. Of *a little eye-cushion:* Pl. Fig.: gladium faciam culcitam eumque incumbam, *I will make the sword my pillow,* i. e. *kill myself,* id. (Hence It. *coltrice, coltre;* Sp. *colcha;* also through a dimin. culcitinum, It. *cuscino,* Sp. *cozin,* Fr. *coussin,* and thence Engl. *cushion.*)

culcītella, ae, *f.* dimin. of culcita, q. v.: Pl.

cūlĕus, v. culleus.

cŭlex, icis, *m.* (*f.* Pl.) *a gnat, midge:* Pl.: Hor. (Hence through dimin. *culicinus,* Fr. *cousin,* "gnat.")

cŭlīna, ae, *f. a kitchen:* Pl.: Cic. 2. Meton.: *food, fare, victuals:* Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor. [Prob. for *coc-lina,* fr. coquo.]

cullĕus (less correctly cūleus, and in signif. II. 2. cōleus), i, *m.* = κολεός, Ion. κουλεός (a sheath; hence) *a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids:* Pl. Parricides were drowned in bags: Cic. ||. *a large measure for liquids, holding* 20 amphorae: Cato. 2. (also coleus) *the scrotum:* Cic.

culmen, ĭnis, *n. the top, summit,* e.g. of a building: *a roof, gable, cupola,* etc.: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: Liv. Of *the dome* of heaven: Cic. Of *mountain summits:* Alpium, Caes. Of *the summit of the clouds:* Lucr. Of *the crown of the head of men:* Liv. Poet.: of *a bean-stalk:* Ov. 2. Fig.: *the pinnacle, acme, height;* a summo culmine fortunae, Liv.: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Virg. [V. antecello and columen.]

culmus, i, *m. a stalk, stem,* esp. of grain: Cic.: Virg. 2. *thatch:* id. [V. calamus.]

culpa, ae, *f. fault, transgression, crime, blame:* with defining gen., delicti, *the blame attaching to a crime,* Cic.: culpa te est penes, *lies with you,* Ter.: in culpa est animus, *the mind is in fault,* Hor.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, *laid the blame upon,* Caes.: transferre in aliquem, Cic.: aliquid culpae dare alicui, *to impute it as a fault to him,* id. 2. Esp. *unchastity, loss of honour:* Ov.: Virg.: Hor. ||. Meton. and poet.: *mischief, harm, disorder:* continuo culpam ferro compesce, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *colpa.*)

culpātus, a, um, *Part.* [culpo].

culpĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to rate, chide, scold:* Pl.

culpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [culpa] *to reproach* or *blame, to find fault with, reprove, condemn,* opp. to laudo (not in Cic.): Ov.: Suet. Pass.: laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. Of lifeless things: arbore aquas culpante, *complaining of,* i. e. *suffering from,* id.

cultē, *adv. elegantly, with ornament:* culte dicere, Quint.: cultius progredi, Just.

cultellus, i, *m. dim.* [culter] *a small knife:* Hor. (Hence It. *coltello;* Fr. *couteau.*)

culter, tri, *m. a knife of any kind, a razor,* etc.: Liv.: Cic. 2. *a ploughshare, coulter:* Plin. Fig.: me sub cultro linquit, i. e. *under torture,* Hor. [Cf. κόλος, κελεῖς (= ἀξίνη, Hesych.). The root is prob. the same as that of κείρω, *l* in Gr. and Lat. often representing orig. *r.*] (Hence It. *coltro:* Fr. *coutre.*)

cultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [colo] *cultivation:* agri, *a tilling of the ground, agriculture,* Cic.

cultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tiller, planter, husbandman, cultivator,* etc.: agrorum, Liv.: virentis agelli, Hor.: terrae, Cic. *Absol.:* Sall.: Liv. ||. *an inhabitant, a dweller:* ejus terrae, Sall.: collis ejus (*sc.* Janiculi), Liv.: nemorum, Virg. |||. Fig.: *a fosterer, cherisher, supporter:* fautor et cultor bonorum, Liv.: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, Cic. 2. *a worshipper, reverencer:* deorum, Hor.: religionum, Liv. Also *absol.:* Virg. Hence, *a priest of some deity:* deum matris, *a priest of Cybele,* Suet.

cultrārĭus, ii, *m.* [culter] *he who slew the victim* (for sacrifice): Suet.

cultrix, icis, *f.* [colo] *she who tends* or *takes care of:* Cic. ||. *a female inhabitant:* nemorum, Virg.: Ov.

cultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a tilling, cultivating, tending:* agri, Cic. In *plur.:* agri culturas docuit usus, *different modes of cultivation,* Lucr. *Absol.: agriculture, husbandry:* Hor. ||. Fig.: of the mind: *care, culture, cultivation:* animi, Cic. *Absol.:* si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem, Hor. 2. *a courting, honouring:* potentis amici, id.

cultus, a, um, *Part.* [colo]. **II.** Adj.: *cultivated, tilled:* ager cultior, Varr.: cultissimus, *highly cultivated*, Cic. Neut. *pl.* as subst.: culta, *cultivated lands, plantations*, etc.: Virg.: Hor. **2.** Fig.: *fitly dressed and adorned; elegant, polished:* comp. cultior, *more daintily attired*, Mart.: cultе Tibulle, *polished, elegant*, Ov.

cultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** *a tilling, tending, keeping; care, cultivation, culture:* agricolarum, Cic.: agrorum, Liv.: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: cultus habendo pecori, *treatment, management*, Virg.: malo cultu corruptus, *by bad training*, Cic.: recti cultus pectora roborant, *proper training, discipline*, Hor. **2.** *worship, reverence:* deorum, Virg.: Cic. **3.** Esp. *manner of life, domestic culture, refinement*, etc.: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferenda est, id.: a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae absunt, *civilization*, Caes.: and in *plur.:* cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. In bad sense: *luxury*, Sall.: Liv. **4.** *dress, splendour* or *elegance of dress:* regius, Nep.: militaris, Liv.

cŭlullus, i, *m. a drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl:* Hor. [Cf. Gr. κύλιξ.]

cum (orig. form com) [cf. Gr. ξύν and ξυνός] *prep.* with *Abl.* (opp. to sine): *with, together with, in connection* or *company with, along with:* cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, Cic.: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, Caes.: cum Castore Pollux, *Castor and Pollux together*, Hor. **2.** Of things, to denote the *being furnished with*, etc.: fiscos cum pecunia Siciliensi, Cic.: onerariae naves cum commeatu, Liv.: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, *that no slave should be provided with*, Cic.: vigilet cum longo fuste, *armed with a long club*, Hor. Hence sometimes (but not in the best authors) to denote *the instrument of an action:* acribus cum armis confligere, Lucil. ap. Non.: cum vino et oleo ungere, Veg. **II.** To denote a point of time with which some action coincides: *together with, at:* egone abs te abii cum diluculo? Pl.: cum prima luce, Cic.: cum ortu solis, Sall.: exiit cum nuntio Crassus, *at the same time with*, Caes. Hence, cum primis (or as one word), *ranking with the first; especially, particularly:* Cic. **III.** To indicate the circumstances, accompaniments, results, or the way and manner, of an action: *with, in, under, among, to*, etc. (often used for an adverb): illa illud cum malo fecit meo, *to my loss*, Pl.: cum lucro, *to the best advantage*, Hor.: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes.: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic.: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, *with many tears*, Caes.: pars cum cruciatu necabatur, *were tortured and put to death*, id.: cum virtute vivere, *virtuously*, Cic. Phr.: cum eo quod *or* ut (ne), to add, qualify, *or* limit: *under the condition, with the exception, that*, etc.: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, id.: Antium nova colonia missa, cum eo ut Antiatibus permitteretur, si et ipsi ascribi coloni vellent, Liv. (2) cum diis volentibus, *etc., with the goodwill or consent of the gods:* volentibu' cum magnis dis, Enn. in Cic.: cum dis bene juvantibus arma capite, Liv. (3) With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, *etc.*) for our *-fold:* cum octavo, cum decimo, *eight-fold, ten-fold*, Cic. **IV.** With words which designate intercourse, traffic, association, comparison, agreement, difference, deliberation, *etc.:* agere cum aliquo, *to deal, treat, plead, with anyone*, id.: Caes.: tecum mihi res est, *it is with you I have to deal*, Cic.: proelio dimicare cum aliquo, id.: conferre Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.: reputare cum animo, *to think a matter over with oneself*, Sall. **V.** As enclitic. So always with *pron. person.:* mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, *etc.:* Cic.: and in gen. with the *pron. relat.:* quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum, id. **VI.** In compounds the old form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b, p, m*. comburo, compono, committo; sometimes also before vowels: comes (=com-it-s), comitium, and comitor: *m* was assimilated before *l, n, r:* colligo, connecto, corripio; changed into *n* before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conjicio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; and omitted before all vowels and before *h:* coarguo, coeo, cohibeo, coinquino, coopto. In signif. it designates, **1.** union: concurrere, *to run together*, coire, *to meet*, etc. **2.** completeness: comedere, *to eat up:* contundere, *to hammer to pieces;* conficere, *to finish;* consequi, *to obtain;* concutere, *to shake violently.*

cum, *conj. when:* v. quum.

cumba, ae, v. cymba.

cŭmĕra, ae, *f. a chest* or *box to keep grain in:* Hor.

cŭmīnum (cym.), i, *n.* = κύμινον, *cumin:* Plin.: a plant used in medicine, and said to produce paleness of face; whence, exsangue cuminum, Hor.

cummaxime, v. quum.

cumprīmis, v. cum, II., *fin.*

cumque (quomque and cunque), *adv.* [quumque] an affix denoting universality: *-ever, -soever:* usu. with prons. and pronom. adverbs: quicumque, qualiscumque, ubicumque, quotiescumque, *etc.:* very rarely standing alone: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, *whenever I call*, Hor.

cŭmŭlātē, *adv. amply, abundantly, copiously:* Cic.

cŭmŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [cumulo]. **II.** Adj.: *increased, augmented:* eadem mensura reddere aut etiam cumulatiore, Cic. **2.** *full, complete, perfect:* perfecta cumulataque virtus, id. Poet.: veniam cumulatam morte remittam, *i. e.* cumulate referam, *amply reward*, Virg.

cŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cumulus] *to heap* or *pile up:* materiem Lucr.: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. Fig.: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. **II.** *to store up, increase, amass, accumulate.* With *Abl.* of means: aes alienum usuris, Liv.: haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic.: eloquentia cumulavit bellicam gloriam, *added eloquence to military renown*, id. Without *Abl.:* invidiam, Liv. **2.** *to fill full, overload*, etc. With *Abl.:* fossas corporibus, Tac.: altaria donis, Virg. Without *Abl.:* Ov. Fig.: cumulari maximo gaudio, Cic. **III.** *to make complete or perfect:* gaudium, id.: (summum bonum) cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect*, id.

cŭmŭlus, i, *m. a heap, a pile:* aliarum super alias acervatarum legum, Liv.: aquarum, Ov.: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, *follows in a heap*, Virg. **II.** *a crowning addition; that which gives completeness to anything:* ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, *my joy will be rendered complete*, Cic.: aliquem cumulum artibus afferre, id.: addit perfidiae cumulum, *he crowns his perfidy*, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *çû-na-s*, swollen; Gr. κυ-έω, κῦμα; and Lat. inciens (= *in-cu-i-ens*).] (Hence Fr. *comble.*)

cūnābŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [cunae] *a cradle:* Cic. Of *the bed of young animals:* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *earliest abode* or *dwelling-place:* gentis nostrae, id. **2.** Like our word *cradle*, for *birth, origin:* qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. *not by their birth*, Cic.

cūnae, arum, *f. plu. a cradle:* Cic. Of *the nests of young birds:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: like our word *cradle: birth* or *earliest childhood:* id. [*Cunae* perh. for *cubinae*, from *cub* in cubo.]

cunctābundus, (sometimes wrongly written cont.), a, um, *adj.* [cunctor] *lingering, loitering, delaying* (rare): Liv.

cunctans, antis, *Part.* [cunctor]. **II.** Adj.: *lingering, dilatory:* ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Of things (poet. and rare): *slow:* Lucr.

cunctanter, *adv. slowly, with delay:* Liv.

cunctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cunctor] *a tarrying, lingering, delay; hesitation* (subjective; while mora is objective: disting. also from cessatio=*inaction, indolence, laziness*): studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic.: invadendi, Liv.: cunctatione saepius quam temeritate prodesse, *by biding their time*, Tac. In *plur.:* id.

cunctātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a loiterer, lingerer, one who defers* or *hesitates.* In bad sense: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, *a loiterer*, Liv. In good sense: (Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem compellabat, *deliberate*, id.

cunctātus, a, um, *Part.* [cunctor].

II. Adj.: a doubtful form for cunctans, *q. v.*

cuncto, l. q. cunctor: Pl.

cunctor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to tarry, wait, abide; linger, loiter; hesitate* (cf. cesso): constr.: *absol.*, with the *Inf.* or a *depend. clause. Absol.:* sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv.: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Caes. With *Inf.* (rare): Cic.: ne cunctaretur Agrippam morte adficere, Tac. With *clause* (also rare): non cunctandum existimavit quin pugna decertaret, Caes. *Impersonal:* nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. **2.** Poet. of things: tardum cunctatur olivum, *flows slowly*, Lucr.: (ramum) cunctantem, *resisting, as if reluctant*, Virg.

cunctus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from conjunctus or cojunctus] *all together, all in a body, the whole, all, entire:* senatus, Cic.: orbis terrarum, Virg. *Plur.:* Cic.: Caes.: cuncti adsint, *let all be present*, Virg. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *Gen.:* hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov.: esp. in *neutr. plur.:* viā cuncta, Lucr.: terrarum, Hor.

cŭnĕātim, *adv.* [cuneo] *in the form of a wedge;* in military sense (v. cuneus, II.): Caes.

cŭnĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [cuneo].

II. Adj.: *wedge-shaped:* collis acumine longo, Ov. *Comp.:* cuneatior, Liv.

cŭnĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cuneus] *to make wedge-shaped:* Mel.

cŭnĕus, i, *m. a wedge:* Att. in Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: *a wedge-shaped nail*, Hor.: (Britannia) velut in cuneum tenuatur, *tapers almost like a wedge*, Tac.

II. Meton.: *troops drawn up in the form of a wedge*, or *column with narrow front:* Caes.: Liv.: acies per cuneos componitur, *in columns*, Tac.

2. *the wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre:* Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 371.) Poet.: *the spectators:* Phaedr. [The radical notion is sharpness. Cf. *co-s*, q. v.; Gr. κῶνος.] (Hence It. *conio;* Fr. *coin.*)

cŭnĭcŭlus, i, *m. a rabbit, coney:* Plin. **II.** Meton. (from the burrowing of rabbits): *a passage under ground, cavity, canal*, etc.: Cic. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a mine:* Caes.: Cic. Fig.: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, id. (Hence It. *coniglio.*)

cunnus, i, *m. the female organ of generation:* hence by coarse meton., *a woman*, Hor.

cunque, *adv.* v. cumque.

cūpa, ae, *f. a tub, cask*, etc.: Caes.: Cic. [Cf. Gr. κύπη (hollowness being the common idea), and κύπελλον.] (Hence It. *coppa;* Fr. *coupe.*)

cupedia, cupedinarius, cupedo, cupes, v. cuppedia, &c.

cŭpĭdē, *adv. eagerly, passionately* (in good and bad sense): Cic.: Caes.: Hor.

cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cupidus] *a desire, wish, longing* (both in good and bad sense; disting. from libido, *inordinate desire, lust:* and from desiderium "the *longing* of desire unsatisfied"). In good sense: with *Gen.:* veri videndi, Cic. *Absol.:* nimis confidere propter cupiditatem, *through over-eagerness*, id.: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes.

II. In bad sense: pecuniae, id. *Absol.:* caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. **2.** Esp. *greediness of money, covetousness* (cf. *supra*): Quint. **3.** *partiality, party-spirit:* Liv.

cŭpīdo (cŭpēdo or cuppēdo, Lucr.), ĭnis, *f.* (in Hor. always *m.*) [cupio] *desire, wish, longing, eagerness.* In good sense: Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv.: cupido gloriae, Sall. **II.** In bad sense: *greediness, lust*, etc.: with *Gen.:* caeca cupido praedae, Ov.: juvenem flagrantem cupidine regni, *burning with the lust of sovereign power*, Liv. In *plur.:* malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. **2.** *avarice, covetousness:* nec somnos cupido sordidus aufert, Hor. **III.** *amorous desire, love:* visae virginis, Ov.

cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *desirous of, longing after;* with ref. to things either good or bad: constr. usu. with *gen.:* rerum novarum, *fond of change*, Caes.: imperii, *desirous of power, ambitious*, id.: pecuniae, *of wealth; covetous*, Cic. Oft. with *gen.* of *ger.:* ejus videndi, Ter.: bellandi, Caes. Poet.: with *Inf.:* Ov.: Tib. **2.** *eager, ardent:* in perspicienda rerum natura, *enthusiastic in study*, Cic.: Hor. **3.** *inclined to passion, enamoured:* maritus, Cat.: Tib. **4.** =cupidus auri, pecuniae (v. sup. 1); *covetous, grasping:* multitudo cupidorum hominum, i.e. *men bent on enriching themselves*, Cic.: Suet. **5.** with ref. to persons, *fond of, attached to:* homo cupidissimus nostri, *devoted to me*, Cic. **6.** In bad sense, *unfairly favouring a party:* judex, *partial, interested*, id.: cupidi et irati et conjurati testes, i.e. *whose feelings are enlisted on a particular side*, id.

cŭpiens, entis, *Part.* [cupio]. **II.** Adj.: *desirous, longing, eager for:* with *Gen.:* nuptiarum, Pl.

cŭpienter, *adv. desirously, earnestly*, etc.: cupienter petere, Pl.

cŭpio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a. to long for, desire, wish* (denoting inclination merely, while velle indicates *the resolve, the will;* and opto, *a deliberate choice*): constr. with *Acc.*, *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Part.*, ut and *Subj.*, or *absol.:* Cic.: eadem cupere, eadem odisse, Sall. With *Inf.:* Ter.: Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* te tua frui virtute cupimus, id. With *Acc.* and *Part.:* Pl. With *Subj.:* cupio ut impetret, id. *Absol.:* qui cupit aut metuit, Hor.: in *Part. perf.:* cupita, *an object of desire*, Ov. **II.** With *Dat.*, or *Gen.* dep. on *causa: to be favourable* or *inclined to, to favour, to wish well to*, etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis, Caes.: cujus causa omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic.: cupio omnia quae vis, *your will is my pleasure; your humble servant*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

cŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [cupio] *one who desires* or *wishes* (v. rare): incredibilium, Tac.

cŭpītus, a, um, *Part.* [cupio].

cuppēdĭa (cup.), ae, *f.* [cupes] *daintiness, lickerishness:* Cic. For *pl.* v. foll. word.

cuppēdĭa (cup.), orum, *n. plu.* and cuppediae, arum, *f. plu. dainty dishes, tit-bits, delicacies:* Pl.

cuppēdĭnārĭus (cup.), a, um, *adj.* [cuppedia] *pertaining to dainty dishes* or *delicacies:* as subst. cuppedinarius, ii, *m. a cook, confectioner:* Ter.

cuppēdo (cup.), ĭnis, *f. desire:* Lucr.: v. cupido, *init.*

cuppes (less correctly cupes), edis, *m. adj., fond of delicacies:* Pl.

cŭpressētum, i, *n.* [cupressus] *a grove of cypress-trees:* Cic.

cŭpressĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of cypress-wood:* signa Junonis, Liv.

cŭpressĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cupressus fero] *cypress-bearing:* Ov.

cŭpressus, i, sometimes ūs, *f.* (*abl.* cupresso, Virg.: cupressu, Ov.: access. form more like the Gr., *plur.* cyparissi, Virg.)=κυπάρισσος, *the cypress;* sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals: Virg.: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *a box of cypress-wood: abl.* cupresso, id.

cūr (old orthogr. quor, or quur) *adv.* [through *quor*, fr. quare] *for what reason, wherefore, why.* Relat.: duae causae sunt, cur . . . , *there are two reasons why* . . . , Cic.: decantes elegos cur . . . , *as to the reason why*, Hor.

II. Interrog.: foll. by *Indic.* in direct sentences; by *Subj.* in indirect: quid est, cur tu in isto loco sedeas? Cic.: Caes.: cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris? Hor. In the poets, sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause; Atrida, vetas cur? id.

cūra, ae, *f. watchfulness, painstaking, attention; solicitude, care* (opp. to negligentia, *etc.*). *Absol.:* haec acrem curam desiderant, Cic.: corpus magna cum cura inquisitum, *searched for with great diligence*, Liv. In *plur.:* omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferebam, Cic.

2. With *Gen.: care, attention, management; business, concern*, etc.: patrum (Subj. Gen.), *care on the part of*, Hor.: rerum alienarum (Obj. Gen.), *minding other people's business*, Cic.:

deorum, Liv.: novarum legum, *thoughts about*, id.: magni Caesaris, *charge*, Hor.: cohortis, *command*, Juv. Phr.: curae (alicui) esse, *to be an object of concern:* Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, *that he would attend to that matter*, Caes.: cui salus mea fuit curae, *who had a regard for my welfare*, Cic. With *de:* de ceteris senatui curae fore, *the senate would take care of the rest*, Sall. In same sense also: ut petitionem suam curae haberent, *that they should do all they could in favour of his candidature*, id. **3.** Esp. of public business: *administration, charge, office:* rerum publicarum, id.: aerarii, Suet. **II.** Meton.: *a written work, writing:* quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac.: Ov. In *plu.:* Tac. **2.** *an attendant, guardian, overseer* (very rare): immundae cura fidelis harae, *i. e. the swineherd, Eumaeus*, Ov. **III.** *sorrow, anxious care, anxiety, concern, disquiet, trouble:* tot in curas dispertiti animi eorum erant, *divided between so many anxieties*, Liv.: curae metusque, Cic.: cura et sollicitudo, id. Personified, atra Cura, *gloomy*, Hor. **2.** Esp. *the care* or *anxiety of love* (poet.): Ov.: juvenum curas referre, Hor. Hence, Meton.: *the loved object:* juvenum prodis publica cura, *you go abroad to break the hearts of all our youth*, id. [*Coera* (v. curo) is prob. for *cov-i-ra* fr. cav-eo. If caerimonia be cognate, it implies a form *cav-i-ra.*] (Hence Fr. *cure.*)

cūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [curo] *that is to be apprehended* or *feared:* Juv. (dub.)

curalium, v. coralium.

cūrātē, *adv. with attention, carefully, diligently:* in *comp.* only: Tac.

cūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [curo] *a taking care of, management:* cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: curatio et administratio rerum, id.: quid tibi hanc (for hujus rei) curatio est rem? *what does this concern you?* Pl. **II.** Esp. *management of state affairs, administration, office*, etc.: Cic.: Liv. **2.** In medic.: *healing, cure:* Cic.

cūrātor (old orthogr. COERATOR), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who takes charge of, a manager, overseer, superintendent:* suntoque aediles coeratores urbis annonae ludorumque sollemnium, Vet. Lex in Cic.: muris reficiendis, Cic. **II.** In law: *a guardian, curator, trustee:* Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 122).

cūrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *management, care, attendance:* Ter.

cūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [curo]. **II.** Adj.: *careful, solicitous, anxious:* curatissimae preces, Tac. **2.** *well kept, in good condition:* boves curatiores, Cato.

curcŭlio (gurg.), ōnis, *m. a corn-worm, weevil:* Virg. (Hence It. *gorgolione*; Sp. *gorgojo.*)

curcŭliunc̆ŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [curculio] *a little weevil; for something trifling, worthless:* Pl.

cūrĭa, ae, *f. a curia; one of the* 30 *parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people:* Liv. **2.** Meton.: *a place of meeting for the curiae:* Varr.: Ov. **3.** Much more freq. *the place of meeting for the Senate* (commonly the Curia Hostilia); *the Senate-house:* Cic.: Liv. Also of similar buildings in other cities: Cic.: Ov. **4.** Meton., *the Senate itself:* praesidium consulenti curiae, *to the Senate sitting in deliberation*, Hor.: in curiam lectus, *chosen to be a member of the Senate*, Varr. [Etym. unknown.]

cūrĭālis, e, *adj.* [curia] *pertaining to a curia* or *division of the people:* also, subst.: *a fellow-citizen of the same curia:* Pl.: Cic.

cūrĭātim, *adv.* [id.] *by curiae* or *curies* (v. rare): Cic.

cūrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the curiae:* comitia, *in which the people voted according to curiae*, Cic.: Liv.: lex, *passed in such comitia*, Cic.

(1) **cūrĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [id.] *the priest of a curia:* Varr.: maximus, *he who presided over all the* curiae, Liv.

(2) **cūrĭo,** ōnis, *m. adj.* [cura] *wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated:* Pl.

cūrĭōsē, *adv. with care, carefully*, etc.: cavere, Suet. **2.** Of style: *too nicely, affectedly:* curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. **II.** *curiously, inquisitively:* inquirere, Suet. *Comp.:* Cic.

cūrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [curiosus] *desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness* (v. rare): Cic.

cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *careful, painstaking, diligent, thoughtful:* with *in* or *ad:* in omni historia, Cic.: ad investigandum, id. **II.** Esp.: *eager in inquiring, curious, inquisitive:* in good or bad sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, id.: patere me esse curiosum, *inquisitive* (jocosely), id.: curiosis oculis, *by prying eyes*, id.: Cat. Subst.: *a spy* or *scout:* Suet. **III.** *care-worn, emaciated:* Pl.

cūris, v. quiris.

cūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *full of sorrow, grievous:* infortunium, Pl.

cūro (old orthog. COERO), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to care for, take care of, look after, attend to, trouble oneself about*, etc.: constr.: with *Acc., Acc. of gerundive, Inf., ut* and *Subj., de,* or *absol.* With *Acc.:* curare omnia diligentissime, Cic.: apes, *look after*, Col.: Aegyptii jussi corpus suo more curare, *to embalm*, Curt. (but in most cases, corpus curare means, *to nourish, to refresh oneself:* Liv.: so, membra, Hor.): aliena negotia, *to look after other people's business*, Hor.: alia *or* aliud cura, a conversational phrase, *never mind, do not distress yourself*, etc.: Ter. With *Acc. of gerundive: to get done, cause to be done:* pontem faciundum curat, *sees to the building of a bridge, has a bridge built* [very freq. constr.], Caes.: Cic. With *Inf.* (most freq. with a negative): ea nolui scribere, quae nec indocti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, *would take the trouble*, id.: nec curat Orion leones agitare, *has a mind to*, Hor. With the *Subj.:* se curaturam ut . . ., Cic. So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas (for which, da operam ut valeas, fac valeas, *etc.*), *take care of your health*, id. With *de:* id. *Absol.:* curasti probe, Ter.: exploratores ut mos est longius curabant, *carried their operations too far*, Tac. *Pass. Impers.:* curabitur, Ter. **2.** Poet. of things: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, *cares not to be* (=*cannot be*) *restored*, Hor. **II.** Esp. *to take the charge of state affairs, to administer, govern, preside over, command*, etc.: bellum maritimum curare, Liv.: Asiam, Tac. *Absol., to have the command, be in charge:* ubi quisque legatus curabat, Sall.: Liv. **III.** In religious matters: prodigia curare, *to take the proper means for expiating them*, Liv. **2.** In medic.: *to heal, cure:* corpora, Cic. vulnus, Liv. **IV.** In mercantile lang.: *to settle* or *adjust accounts, to pay:* curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, id.: dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic.

currĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [curro] *a running; a race:* conjicere se in curriculum, *to set off running*, Pl. *Abl.:* curriculo, *as adv.: at full speed, swiftly:* Ter. **II.** Esp. *a raceground, racecourse:* se in curriculo exercere, Cic.: Liv.: Hor. So, of heavenly bodies, *course, orbit:* solis et lunae, Cic. Fig.: vitae, gloriae, *career*, id.: haec sunt curricula mentis, *exercises, discipline*, id. **2.** *a chariot for racing:* Tac.

curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3. *v. n. to run, to make speed* (on foot, on a horse, in a ship, *etc.*), *to hasten, hurry:* si ingrederis curre, si curris advola, Cic.: nautae per omne mare currunt, Hor. *Pass. Impers.:* ad me curritur, Ter. Rarely with *Acc.:* qui stadium currit, *runs a race*, Cic.: aequor, *to speed o'er*, Virg. Proverb.: currentem incitare *or* instigare, *etc., to spur a willing horse:* Cic. Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.): *to run, flow, roll*, etc.: sol currens, Lucr.: amnes in aequora currunt, Virg.: currentem undam, *running water*, id. **II.** Fig.: proclivius currit oratio, *the argument hurries headlong*, Cic.: currit ferox aetas, *flies away, passes*, Hor. [Cf. Skr. *k'ar*, to go.] (Hence It. *correre*; Fr. *courir.*)

currus, ūs, *m.* [curro] *a chariot, car, wain:* Lucr.: Cic. **2.** Esp. *a triumphal car:* id.: curru vehi, *to ride in the triumphal car*, Tac. Hence, Meton.: *a triumph:* quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. **II.** Poet. transf.: *the horses in a chariot:* Virg. **2.** *a plough with wheels:* id. **3.** Trans. of *a ship, a boat:* Cat.

cursim, *adv.* [id.] *quickly, swiftly, hastily:* cursim currere, Pl.: opp. to sensim, *gradually, slowly:* Cic.

cursĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [curso] *to run about, run hither and thither* (rare): sursum deorsum, Ter.: huc et illuc, Hor.

curso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [curro] *to run hither and thither* (rare): ultro citro, Cic.: huc illuc, id.: per urbem, Tac. *Pass. impers.:* cursari rursum prorsum, Ter.

cursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a runner,* esp. *in a race, a racer:* Lucr.: Cic. Also of *a chariot-racer:* Ov. **2.** *a courier:* Nep. **3.** *a slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee:* Suet.

cursūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a running, haste, speed:* Pl.

cursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running* (*on foot, on a horse, in a chariot, ship,* etc.); *course, voyage, journey:* ingressus, cursus, *walking and running,* Cic.: cursu in hostes feruntur, *at a run,* Liv.: cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam, Cic.: Ov.: cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), *to maintain a direct course, to go forward, straight ahead:* equites cursum tenere non potuerant, Caes.: cursum exspectare, *to wait for a passage,* i. e. *a fair wind,* Cic. Of things: stellarum, id.: longarum navium, *speed,* Caes. **II.** Fig.: *a course, progress, direction,* etc.: rerum, Cic.: continuus cursus proeliorum, *an uninterrupted succession of battles,* Tac.: in cursu meus dolor est, *in full career,* Ov. (Hence, Ital. *corso;* Fr. *cours.*)

curto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [curtus] *to shorten, diminish, deduct from* (rare): Hor.

curtus, a, um, *adj. shortened, mutilated, broken:* dolia, Lucr.: vasa, Juv. Fig.: mulus, *under-sized, humble* (acc. to others, *with tail docked*), Hor.

II. Fig.: *mean, common:* res, *our crippled* (*defective*) *lot,* Hor.: oratio, *defective, incomplete,* Cic. [Cf. Gr. κείρω; Sab. *cur-is, a lance.*] (Hence, Fr. *court.*)

cŭrūlis, e, *adj.* [currus] *pertaining to a chariot:* equi, *the four horses provided at the expense of the state for the games of the circus,* Liv.: triumphus, *i. e. upon a chariot* (opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Esp.: sella curulis, *the curule chair,* inlaid with ivory, used by the consuls, praetors, curule aediles, etc., who were hence called *magistratus curules* (v. Smith's Ant. 331): Cic.: Liv.: called also curule ebur, Hor.: curulis sedes, Tac.: and *absol.* curulis, is, *f.*: id.

curvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [curvo] *a bending, bend, vaulting:* Ov.

curvātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bending, rounding, bend:* Plin. **2.** Meton.: *a vault,* Vitr.: rotae, *i. e. the rim,* Ov.

curvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [curvus] *to crook, bend, bow, curve:* curvari manus et aduncos crescere in ungues, Ov.: Hadriae curvantis Calabros sinus, *hollowing out,* Hor.: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Fig.: *to bend, to move:* nec (te) vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, *moves to pity,* Hor.

curvus, a, um, *adj. crooked, bent, curved* (a poet. word): curvi moderator aratri, Lucr.: falces, Virg.: litus, *winding,* Hor.: flumen, Virg.: mare, *rising on high, rough,* Ov. **2.** Of persons: *stooping, bent with age, toil,* etc.: arator, Virg.: membra, Ov. Fig.: curvo dignoscere rectum, *distinguish between right and wrong* (or perh. in math. sense, *tell a straight line from a curve*), Hor. [Cf. Gr. κυρ-τός, κύρ-βις; Lat. *cir-cus, cu-curbita, cor-ona.*] (Hence Fr. *courbe.*)

cuspis, ĭdis, *f. a point, spike:* asseres cuspidibus praefixi, *poles with spikes fastened on at the end,* Caes.: *of the point or head of a spear,* Liv.: *of a punt pole,* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *a spear, javelin, lance:* tremenda cuspide pugnax, Hor.: Virg. **2.** *the trident of Neptune:* Ov. **3.** *a scorpion's sting:* id. [Etym. uncertain.]

custōdēla, ae, *f.* [custos] *a watch, guard,* etc.: Pl.

custōdĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a watching, watch, guard, care:* in custodiam aliquem recipere, Pl.: agitare custodiam, *to keep guard,* id.: dura matrum, *care, oversight,* Hor.: navium longarum, *a convoy,* Caes. With *Object. Gen.:* ignis (Vestae), Cic.: urbis, Liv. **2.** Meton.: usu. in *plur.: persons who serve as guards, a guard:* colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic.: Caes. In *sing.:* abest custodia regis, Ov. **3.** *a place where guard is kept, a watch-* or *guard-house:* haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. In *plur.:* id. **II.** *custody of a man's person, confinement, restraint* (rare): Liv.: libera, *confinement in one's house,* id.: and in *plur.:* in liberis custodiis, Sall. Fig.: domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam), septam liberali custodia, Cic. **2.** Meton.: *a place of confinement, a prison,* id. **3.** *persons in confinement, captives, prisoners:* Suet.

custōdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut. pass.* custodibitur, Pl.) [id.] *to watch over, guard, protect,* etc.: corpus domumque, Cic.: maritimam oram xx longis navibus, *to guard the coast,* Liv.: with *pron. refl.* se custodire, *to take care of oneself, provide for self-defence,* Cic. With ab and *Abl.,* denoting *from what foe:* poma ab insomni dracone, Ov.: Nep. **2.** *to keep carefully, to preserve:* librum, Cic.: Suet. Fig.: memoria aliquid custodire, *to retain,* Cic. **3.** *to hold in custody:* ducem praedonum, id.: obsides, Caes.

custos, ŏdis, *c. a keeper, guardian, warder, watchman, overseer, preserver, protector,* etc.: portae, Cic.: fani, id.: gregis, Virg.: Dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, Cic. Of *teachers of youth:* Ter.: Hor. **2.** In a hostile sense: Dumnorigi custodes ponit, Caes.: saevo te sub custode tenebo, *under a stern gaoler,* Hor. Of dogs: Virg. **3.** Fig. of abstract and inanimate subjects: sapientia custos totius hominis, Cic. Of *a quiver,* telorum, Ov.: of *an incense box:* turis, id. **4.** *a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put:* Cic. [For *cud-to(d)s.* The word is cogn. with Gr. κεύθ-ω.]

cŭtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cutis] *the thin external skin* or *cuticle:* Juv.

cŭtis, is, *f. the skin* (*living skin,* esp. of man; opp. to pellis, which is *dead, coarse* or *withered* skin): Hor. Proverb.: cutem curare or bene curare, *to look after one's skin,* i. e. *to pamper oneself,* id. [Gr. κύτος; A. S. *hûd,* Eng. *hide.*]

cўăthisso, 1. *v. n.* = κυαθίζω, *to fill a cup, to act as cup-bearer:* Pl.

cўăthus, i, *m.* = κύαθος, *a small cup;* or perh. *a kind of ladle for pouring wine into the cups:* ad cyathum statui, *to be made cup-bearer,* Hor.: Juv.: Suet. **2.** a measure, *one-twelfth part of a pint* (sextarius): Hor.

cўbaeus, a, um, *adj.* [κυβή, *a kind of merchant ship*], with or without navis, Cic.

cўbĭŏsactēs, ae, *m.* = κυβιοσάκτης, *a dealer in salt-fish; a nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy,* and afterwards of *the Emperor Vespasian:* Suet.

cўclas, ădis, *f.* = κυκλάς (circular), *a state-robe of women, with a border running round it:* Juv.: (v. Smith's Ant. 125.)

cўclĭcus, i, *m.* = κυκλικός, *a cyclic poet:* scriptor, Hor.

cўcnēus (cygn.), a, um, *adj.* = κύκνειος, *pertaining to a swan:* vox, i. e. *dying speech,* Cic.: plumae, Ov.

cўcnus (cygnus) (ў, Hor.), i, *m.* = κύκνος, *a swan:* Cic. Proverb.: quid enim contendat hirundo cycnis: Lucr.: certent cycnis ululae, Virg. Fig.: *a poet:* Dircaeus, i. e. *Pindar,* Hor. (Hence It. *cigno;* Fr. *cygne.*)

cўlindrus, dri, *m.* = κύλινδρος, *a roller, cylinder:* Cic. **2.** *a roller for levelling the ground:* Virg.

cymba (more correctly cumba), ae, *f.* = κύμβη, *a boat, skiff:* Cic.: Ov. Esp. *the boat of Charon:* Virg.: Hor.

cymbălum, i, *n.* = κύμβαλον, *a cymbal:* an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of bronze, *etc.,* which, when struck together, produced a ringing sound; employed in the festivals of Cybele, *etc.* (usu. in *plur.*): Virg.: Cic.

cymbĭum, ii, *n.* = κυμβίον, *a small drinking vessel:* Virg.

cyminum, v. cuminum.

cўnĭcē, *adv., after the manner of the Cynics:* Pl.

cўnĭcus, i, *m.* = κυνικός (dog-like), *Cynic, relating to the Cynic philosophy:* institutio, *the principles of the*

Cynic school, Tac. More freq. *masc.* as subst., Cynicus, *a Cynic*, Cic.: Hor.: nudus Cynicus, i. e. *Diogenes*, Juv.

cȳnŏcĕphălus, i, *m.* = κυνοκέφαλος, *an African ape with a dog's head*: Cic.

cȳnŏsūra, ae, *f.* = Κυνόσουρα (dog's tail), *a constellation near the north pole, Ursa Minor* or *the Lesser Bear*: Ov.

cyparissus, i, v. cupressus.

cytīsus, i, c. = κύτισος, a plant highly esteemed as food for cattle; prob. *shrubby lucerne*, or *some kind of clover*: Virg.

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ). It is the medial dental. Changes of D to other letters and *v. v.* **1.** *D* to *T*. At the end of words *t* was frequently substituted for it in early times; hence some modern editors write *at* for *ad*, *aput* for *apud*, etc. *T* is sometimes changed to *d* in the derivation of words: *e. g.* from *mentior* comes *mendax*, from *quattuor*, *quadraginta*, etc. **2.** *Du* to *B*. At the beginning of some words, *du* followed by a vowel has been changed into *b*: *e. g.*: *duellum*, *bellum*; *duis*, *bis*; *duonus*, *bonus*. In (*d*)*uiginti*, the *d* has been dropped. **3.** *D* to *R*: *e. g.*: *ar* for *ad* (v. arbiter); *apor* for *apud*. **4.** *D* to *L*: *e. g.*: *dacrima*, *lacrima*; *dingua*, *lingua*; *odor* (ὄζειν) *oleo*; so, as between Greek and Latin, δαϝήρ, *levir*. **5.** In compound words, *d* at the end of the first portion of the compound, is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the second portion with which it comes in contact: *e. g.*: *ac-cedo*: *af-ficio*; *ag-gredior*: *al-ludo*; *ap-parare*; *ar-rigo*; *as-sidere*. So *quip-piam* for *quid-piam*; *quic-quam* for *quid-quam*. When in such cases, *d* is followed by *s* and another consonant, it is omitted altogether: *e. g.* *a-scendo*, *a-stringo*. The same thing takes place when *d* is followed by the nasal *gn*: *e. g.*: *a-gnatus*, *a-gnosco*. **6.** In inflection, *d* is omitted before *s*, or (rarely) assimilated: *e. g.*: *custos* for *custod-s*: *lae-si*, for *laed-si*: but *ces-si* for *ced-si*. **II.** Changes of *D* in the Romance languages: *D* into *Z*, especially *di* into *z*: *e. g.*: Lat. *ardens*, *pendulus*, It. *arzente*, *penzolo*; Lat. *medius*, *radius*, It. *mezzo*, *razzo*. **2.** *Di* into *G* or *J*: *e. g.*: Lat. *hodie*, It. *oggi*; Lat. *dies*, *diurnus*, Fr. *jour*. **3.** *D* into *L*: *e. g.*: Lat. *cicada*, *hedera*, It. *cicala*, *ellera*; Lat. *cauda*, Sp. *cola*. **4.** *D* into *R* (rare): *e. g.*: Lat. *lampas*, *lampadis*, Sp. *lampara*. **5.** *D* into *N*: *e. g.*: Lat. *lampas*, *lampadis*; It. *lampana*; Lat. *perdix*, It. *pernice*. **6.** Omission of *D*: in French, between two vowels: *e. g.*: Lat. *audire*, *gladius*, *fides*, *nudus*, *videre*, Fr. *ouïr*, *glaive*, *foi*, *nu*, *voir*. In Italian at the end of words: *e. g.*: Lat. *ad*, *apud*, *modo*, *fides*, It. *a*, *appo*, *mò*, *fè*. **III.** In the oldest period of the Latin language, the *ablat. sing.* ended in *d*: MARĪD, DICTATORED, IN ALTOD MARĪD, on the Col. Rostr. **2.** Several prepositions and other prefixes originally ended in *d*, which *d* was afterwards usually dropped: *e. g.* *prod* in *prod-ire*, *prod-esse*; *red* in *red-ire*, *red-dere*; *sed* in *sed-itio*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, D usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, *etc.*; in epitaphs, D. M. = Diis Manibus.

N.B.—The use of the symbol D as the representative of 500 is a modern corruption: the original mark was the half of the original Tuscan numeral Ⓘ or CIↃ = 1000, which printers have found it convenient to represent by D.

dācĭcus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus) *a gold coin made in the reign of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians*: Suet.

dacrima, v. lacrima.

dactўlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δακτυλικός, *dactylic*: numerus, Cic.

dactўlus, i, *m.* = δάκτυλος (*a finger*: hence), in metre, *the foot* — ◡ ◡ (so called after the three joints of the finger): Cic.

daedălus, a, um, *adj.* [Daedalus] *skilful, cunning in workmanship*: Circe, Virg. With *gen.*: verborum daedala lingua, *cunning fashioner of words*, Lucr. **2.** Pass.: *curiously wrought, skilfully made, variously adorned*, etc. = δαιδάλεος: signa, id.: tellus, *variegated*, id.

dāma (more correctly damma), ae, *f.* (*m.* Virg.) *a fallow-deer, buck* or *doe*: Virg. **II.** Trans.: *venison*: nil dama sapit, *there is no flavour in the venison*, Juv. (Hence It. *daino*, *daina*; Fr. *daim*, *daine*.)

damnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [damno] *condemnation*: Cic. With *Gen.* of the offence: ambitus, id.: of the criminal, reorum, id.: of the penalty, pecuniae, id.

damnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *damnatory, condemnatory* (rare): judicium, Cic.

damnātus, a, um, *Part.* [damno]. As *adj.*: *reprobate, criminal*: quis te damnatior? Cic.

damnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum facio] *hurtful, injurious, pernicious*, bestia, Pl.

damnĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum gero] *harm-bringing, pernicious*: Pl.

damno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [damnum] legal *t. t. to condemn*, (opp. to absolvere), constr. with *Acc.* alone, *Acc.* and *Gen.* (of the crime or punishment), or *Abl.* usu. with *de*: ille damnatus est, Cic.: ambitus damnati, Caes.: capitis, id.: capitalis poenae, Liv.: capite, Cic.: de vi et de majestate, id. The punishment is also expr. by ad: e. g. ad mortem, ad extremum supplicium, Tac.: Suet. Of the suit itself: causa judicata atque damnata, Cic. **2.** Of the plaintiff: *to effect a person's condemnation, to cast him* (rare): C. Licinius Stolo a M. Popillio Laenate decem millibus aeris est damnatus, Liv. **3.** With ref. to a will, *to bind an heir to certain conditions*; foll. by *Inf.*: gladiatorum dare centum populo paria, *to bind (the) heir over to give*, Hor. **II.** Gen. and not as *t. t.*: *to condemn*: aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic.: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor.: damnabis tu quoque votis, *condemn them to fulfil*, Virg.: Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco, *had devoted*, id. (Hence Sp. *dañar*.)

damnōsē, *adv. hurtfully, harmfully*: bibere, *to the cost of the host*, i. e. *deep, hard*, Hor.

damnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum] Act.: *hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, destructive*: et reipublicae et societatibus infidus damnosusque, Liv.: pagina crescit damnosa papyro, *costly, expensive*, Juv. **2.** Pass.: *wronged, injured, unfortunate*: senex, Pl. **3.** Reflect.: *hurting oneself, wasteful, prodigal, unthrifty*: non in alia re damnosior quam in aedificando, Suet.

damnum, i, *n.* (also written dampnum in MSS.) *hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss* (opp. to lucrum): si in maximis lucris paullum aliquid damni contraxerit, Cic.: exercitum Caesar duarum cohortium damno reducit, *with the loss of*, Caes.: facere, *to sustain*, Cic.: ferre, Ov. (v. freq.): naturae damnum, *natural defect*, Liv.: damnum infectum, *damage to property not actually done, but which a person has reason to fear*, Cic. **2.** In law, *a fine, penalty*: (leges) eos morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, id. [Acc. to some a participial form from root *da*, = τὸ διδόμενον, "what is paid." More prob. cogn. with Gr. ζημ-ία.] (Hence Fr. *dommage*; Eng. *damage*.)

dănista, ae, *m.* = δανειστής, *a money-lender, usurer*: Pl.

dănistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δανειστικός, *money-lending, usurious*: Pl.

dano, v. do, *ad init.*

dăpĭno, 1. *v. a.* [daps] *to serve up*, as food: Pl.

daps, dăpis (*Gen. plur.* and *Dat. sing.* seem not to occur), *f.* *a feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast* (thus disting. from convivium, *a social meal*, from epulae *a feast* of any kind, and from epulum, *a public banquet*): Pinarii, extis adesis, ad ceteram venirent dapem, Liv.: obligatam Jovi dapem, Hor.: sollemnes dapes et tristia dona, Virg. **2.** Gen.: *fare*; *a feast, banquet*, in sing. and plur.: egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, Hor.: plus dapis, *a heartier meal*, id.: Siculae dapes, i.e. *sumptuous banquet*, id.: ic-

tae dapes, mensaque disjecta erat, Tac. [Cf. δάπ-τω, δαπ-άνη; δεῖπνον (=δεπ-νο-ν) is cogn.]

dapsĭlĕ, *adv. sumptuously, bountifully:* Suet.

dapsĭlis, e (*Abl. plur.* dapsilis: Pl.) *adj.* [δαψιλής, daps] *sumptuous, bountiful, plentiful:* sumptus, Pl.: dotes, id.

dătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [do] (a comic word), *to be given:* nulla est mihi salus dataria, *I have no greeting to give,* Pl.

dătātim, *adv.* [id.] *by giving* or *tossing from one to the other:* isti qui ludunt datatim, *i. e. in playing ball,* Pl.

dătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [do] *a giving, allotting, making over* (rare): legum datio, Cic. **2.** Meton.: *the right of alienation:* Liv. (Hence It. *dazio;* Sp. *dacio;* Vulg. Fr. *dace,* "toll," "tax," which meaning *datio* had in middle-age Latin.)

dătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to giving:* esp. dativus casus (or simply, dativus, as subst.), *the dative case,* Quint.

dăto, avi, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to give frequently, give away* (rare): argentum fenore, Pl.

dător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a giver* (rare): laetitiae Bacchus dator, Virg. In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called *dator,* and the player himself *factor:* Pl.

dătus, ūs, *m.* [id.] only in *Abl.: a giving:* Pl.

dē, *prep.* with *Ablat.* denoting the *departure* or *removal* of an object from a thing to which it was originally attached. Accordingly it occupies a middle place between *ex* and *ab; ex* denoting departure or removal from or out of the interior of an object, *ab,* departure or removal from the exterior of an object. Hence verbs compounded with *de* are constructed with *ex* and *ab* as well as with *de;* and verbs compounded with *ex* and *ab* are constructed with *de,* as well as with *ex* and *ab: down from, from, away from, out of,* etc. **A.** Of space: with motion, denoting departure: *from, away from:* (quod Arioviſtus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, *to withdraw from,* Caes.: de vita decedere, Cic.: exire de vita, id. **2.** Esp. in a downward direction: *down from:* de lecto decidere, Pl.: de muro se dejicere, Caes.: v. susque deque. **3.** Fig.: to denote the quarter from which an action proceeds; starting-point: haec agebantur palam de loco superiore, Cic.: de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet. **II.** Without motion, to denote mere direction or inclination downwards: *from, down from:* deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov.: dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo (capros), Virg. **III.** To denote any fixed spot, *from which a person comes,* or *to which he belongs: from:* caupo de via Latina, Cic.: aliquis de ponte, *a fellow from the bridge, i. e. a beggar,* Juv.

B. Of time: the point of departure: *after* (=ex: rare): statim de auctione, *directly after,* Cic. Hence diem de die, *from day to day,* Liv. **II.** In phr.: de nocte, de vigilia, *etc.,* to denote the period *in the course of* which the action is done (=Gk. gen. of time): less definite than simple *Abl.,* which denotes the precise time: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, *in the course of the night,* Cic.: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, *by night,* Hor.: de media nocte, *about midnight,* Caes.: de tertia vigilia, *in the course of the third watch,* id. In like manner, de die, de luce: de die potare, *by day, in the daytime,* Pl. Less freq., de mense: navigare de mense Decembri, *in December,* Cic.

C. In gen.: of persons and things, with words denoting the whole collection or body, from which a part is taken (esp. with numerals): *from among, out of, from, of:* hominem misi de comitibus meis, Cic.: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. Hence, *de* with *Abl.* instead of the genitive case (with a view to clearness or precision): de eodem genere, Cic. Hence also, **2.** esp. to denote property, de meo, tuo, *etc.: at my, thy, etc., expense:* de suo, Cic.: Liv.: And *fig.:* ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum apposivi, Pl. **II.** To designate the material, *etc.* of which anything is made: *of, out of:* niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. Also, *by means of,* de eodem oleo et opera, Cic. Hence it sometimes implies transformation: de templo carcerem fieri, id. **III.** To indicate the person from whom anything is taken, bought, heard, inquired, *etc.:* de aliquo quaerere, *to enquire of,* id.: ut sibi liceret discere id de me, Ter.

D. Of mental operations, moral feelings, *etc.:* to indicate the subject of thought, *etc.* (the most common meaning): *about, concerning, regarding, with respect to, as for:* de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes.: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. **II.** To denote the cause or reason: *for, on account of, because of:* de quo nomine ad arbitrum adiisti, de eo ad judicium venisti, id.: qua de causa magno dolore adficiebantur, Caes. Hence, **2.** To designate that in conformity with which anything is done: *according to, after, in imitation of:* de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic.: de more vetusto, Virg.

E. With adjectives to form adverbial expressions. De integro, *afresh:* Cic. **2.** De improviso, *unexpectedly:* Caes. **3.** De transverso (rare), *unexpectedly:* Cic.

N.B.—De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its noun: v. supra. It is also frequently put after a simple relative, quo de, etc.: Cic.

F. In composition, the *e* becomes short before a vowel or *h,* as in dēhisco, dēinde, and coalesces with it in the poets; v. dehinc, deinceps: sometimes even contraction takes place, as in debeo, dego, from dehabeo, de-ago. **II.** Signif.: **1.** *down, away, off:* defero, deduco, defluo. **2.** It denotes *deficiency,* or else *reverses* the meaning of the root = *un-, mis-, dis-:* decortico, *to disbark* (*a tree*); dedecet, *it disgraces.* **3.** *ceasing:* dedoleo, *to leave off grieving;* degrandinat, *it ceases hailing.* **4.** *away, out:* deblatero, *to blab out.* **5.** *over,* like Eng. be-: dealbo, *to cover with white;* deauro, *to gild* (late). **6.** Intensive; or denoting completeness: deamo, *to love passionately;* deproelior, *to battle furiously;* defungor, *to finish, get done with;* delacero, *to tear up or in pieces.* **7.** It sometimes appears to give a bad sense to a verb: as, deludo, *to deceive;* decipio, delinquo, etc.

dea, ae (*Dat.* and *Abl. plur.* deabus in the combination dis deabusque, Cic.), *f.* [deus] *a goddess:* perque novem juro, numina nostra, deas, Ov.: venatrix, *i. e. Diana,* id.: silvarum, *the same,* id.: triplices, *i. e. the Fates,* id.

dē-albo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [albus] *to whitewash, plaster* (rare): Cic.

dēambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deambulo] *a walking about, a promenading:* Ter.

dē-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to walk about, to take a walk, to promenade* (rare): quum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus, Cic.

dē-ămo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to love much, dearly, to be passionately in love with:* Pl. Of things: deamavi lepidissima munera, *I was quite charmed with,* id. **2.** Like amo (*no.* III.): *to be exceedingly obliged to:* deamo te, Syre, Ter.

dē-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disarm:* exercitum, Liv.

dē-artŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [artus] lit. *to dismember, to tear limb from limb:* hence, fig. *to ruin* (v. rare): opes, Pl.

dē-ascĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ascio, ascia] *to hew* or *polish with an axe.* Fig.: *to cheat, to pluck:* Pl.

dē-bacchor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. intens.* of bacchor: *to rave like the Bacchantes, to rage* (very rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, Ter. Poet. of things: qua parte debacchentur ignes, *rage, revel unchecked,* Hor.

dēbellātor, ōris, *m.* [debello] *a conqueror* (v. rare): ferarum, Virg.

dē-bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to bring a war to an end* (rare except in pass.): Aulius cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, *ended the war by a single victory,* Liv. *Pass. impers.:* ne absente se debellaretur, *that no general engagement should be risked,* id.: and in *part. perf. absol.* debellato, *after the war was ended:* quasi debellato triumphare, id. **II.** Act.: with cogn. obj.: *to fight out:* rixa super mero debellata, Hor. **2.** With direct obj.: *to war down,*

vanquish, subdue: debellare superbos, to beat down in war, Virg.

dēbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. and n. [de-habeo.] Act. lit.: to have or hold from: hence, to owe, to be in debt. With Acc. of thing, and Dat. of person: pecuniam alicui, Cic.: dissolvere quae debeo, Ter. (more freq. solvere, Cic.): pecuniam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Pass.: quam ad diem legioni frumentum deberi sciebat, was due, bound to be supplied, Caes. Proverb.: animam debere, to be over head and ears in debt, Ter. Also absol., to owe money, be in debt: ut illi quam plurimi deberent, might be his debtors, Sall.: without indirect obj.: Kal. Jan. debuit, he was in debt on New Year's day, Cic. 2. Fig.: of things not estimated by pecuniary value: to owe, to be bound or liable to do or render, to be under obligation: majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, id.: hoc munus patriae debere, id.: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, make over Turnus to me, Virg. Pass.: to be due or owing: Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic.: honores quasi debitos repetere, to claim them as one's due, Sall.: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant debita! merited retribution, Virg. II. to owe thanks for, to be indebted for: with Acc.: plurimum alicui debere, to be very deeply indebted to him, Caes.: alicui debere salutem, Ov.: vitam, id. Absol.: fac me multis debere, grant that I am under obligations to many, Cic. III. Mostly Poet., with ref. to necessity or destiny; to be destined: urbem cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, are destined to found, Ov. More usually, in pass.: cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debentur, belong by destiny, Virg.: sors ista senectae debita erat nostrae, id. Absol.: tempora Parcae debita complerant, the period assigned by fate, id.: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, paid the debt of nature, Nep. Hence phr. ludibrium alicui debere (cf. Gr. γέλωτα ὀφλεῖν), to be fated to become the sport of, Hor. B. Neut.: of moral or other obligation; (one) ought: foll. by Infin. (personal equivalent of oportet): num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? ought they to have borne arms (would it have been right for them to do so)? Cic.: Africam sorte Tubero obtinere debebat, was to have had (was entitled by lot to have it), Caes.: dici beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. Poet. = must (freq. in Lucr.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, must of necessity, Lucr. (Hence It. dovere; Fr. devoir.)

dēbĭlis, e, adj. [de-habilis] lit. unhandy, unready: hence, disabled, powerless, feeble, crippled: senex, Cic.: ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, paralysed, Juv.: ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. Of inanimate things: ferrum, ineffectual, id.: pennae, Ov. II. Fig.: hac parte mentis (sc. memoria) debilis, Cic.: ingenio, Tac.: manca ac debilis praetura, powerless to effect anything, paralysed, Cic.

dēbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. [debilis] state of being disabled, powerlessness, great weakness: membrorum, paralysis, Liv.: linguae, impotence of speech (? stammering), Cic.: absol. of bodily infirmity, id. In plur., of different kinds of debility, id. Fig.: of the mind: animi, id.

dēbĭlĭtātĭo, ōnis, f. [debilito] equiv. to preced.: debility, impotence: (v. rare): fig.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, Cic.

dēbĭlĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [debilis] to disable, maim; to weaken, unnerve, enfeeble: membra debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, crippled them, Cic.: Liv. Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, breaks its force, Hor. II. Fig.: to crush, break down, discourage: fractus ac debilitatus metu, Cic.: fortitudinem, to paralyse anyone's fortitude, unman him, id.: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, id.: nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg.

dēbĭtĭo, ōnis, f. [debeo] an owing, debt (v. rare): Cic.

dēbĭtor, ōris, m. [id.] a debtor: Cic.: aeris, Hor. Fig. (mostly poet.): in non-pecuniary sense, one bound to do anything: Ov. 2. one bound to give thanks for, under obligation for: animae hujus, id.: vitae, id.

dēbĭtum, i, n. [id.] what is owing, a debt: Cic. II. any obligation: velut omni vitae debito liberatus, obligation for the preservation of one's life, Curt. (Hence It. detta; Sp. deuda; Fr. dette, débit.)

dē-blătĕro, avi, 1. v. a. to prate about, to blab out (v. rare): Pl.

dē-cano, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to sing off, chant; hence, to repeat often, to say over and over again (cf. cantilena): pervulgata praecepta, to repeat trite rules, Cic.: miserabiles elegos, Hor. II. to leave off singing: hi jam decantaverant, had sung their song out, Cic.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go away, depart, withdraw: constr.: absol., with de, ex, or Abl.: decedamus, Pl.: de parte (agri) decedere, to retire from (give it up), Caes. (see also No. 3): quum Romam venisset decedens ex Syria, had come to Rome from Syria (in this sense not with de), Cic.: quae naves paululum suo cursu decesserint, have gone out of their course, Caes. 2. Milit. t. t. to withdraw, to evacuate: de colle, id. Absol.: nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, id. 3. In official lang.: with provincia: to retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office: de provincia decessit, Cic.: e Cilicia, id.: and with Abl. alone, id.: Liv. Absol.: Albinus Romam decessit, Sall.: Romam ad triumphum, Liv. 4. With Dat. of person: usu. with de via or via: to make way for, get out of the way of (as a mark of respect; also sometimes of abhorrence): decedam ego illi de via, Pl.: iis (sceleratis) omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, Caes. Pass.: salutari, decedi, assurgi, deduci, to be made way for, Cic. 5. Hence fig., to retire from, or give up one's rights, etc.: de suo jure, id.: also with Abl. alone, jure suo decedere, Liv. So, de possessione, de suis bonis, Cic. 6. Fig.: to depart (from life), to die: de vita, id.: also absol. (freq.): quum paterfamiliae decessit, id.: pater nobis decessit, my father died, id. 7. Poet.: to go down, to set: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg.: te veniente die, te decedente canebat, of thee, at coming and declining day, he sang, id.: Hor. II. Of things: to abate, subside, cease: nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lucr.: decessisse inde aquam, run off, Liv.: decedere aestum, ebb, id. 2. to be subtracted from, to decrease: de summa nihil decedet, be wanting Ter.: ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, Cic.: quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id suis decedere opibus credebant, they looked upon it as a deduction from their own power, Liv. III. Fig.: to depart from: to swerve from (duty, etc.): se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, had swerved from the path of duty, Cic.: officio, fide, id. Impers. pass.: de officio decessum, Liv. 2. to give place, submit or yield to, (cf. supr. 1, 5): vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor.: non Hymetto mella decedunt, are not inferior to, id. IV. to turn out, result (usu. cedo): prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet.

dĕcem, card. num. ten: Ter.: Caes.: Cic. [Skr. daçan; Gr. δέκα; O. H. G. zehan, Goth. taihun, Eng. ten.]

dĕcember, bris, m. [decem; like Septem-ber, Octo-ber, Novem-ber] the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March, December (containing, as now, 31 days): Cic.: acceptus Geniis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. 2. As closing the year, meton. a (past) year: undenos implevisse Decembres, Hor. II. Adj.: December, bris, bre: Kalendae Decembres, etc.: Cic.: libertate Decembri utere, the license of the Saturnalia (held in December), Hor.

dĕcem-jŭgis, is, m. [jugum] adj. ten-yoked; hence (with currus understood), a ten-horse chariot (v. rare): Suet.

dĕcem-pĕda, ae, f. [pes] a ten-foot measuring rod: Cic.: Hor.

dĕcempĕdātor, ōris, m. [decempeda] a land-surveyor: Cic.

dĕcem-plex, icis, adj. [plico] tenfold: numerus, Nep.

dĕcemprīmi, orum, *m. plu.* (or separately, decem primi) *the ten chief men* in the body of decuriones (or senate) in the municipia and colonies: Cic.

dĕcem-scalmus, a, um, *adj.* [scalmus] *having ten thowls* or *rullocks:* actuariola, Cic.

dĕcemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [decemviri] *decemviral, of* or *belonging to the decemviri:* leges, *i. e. the Twelve Tables,* Liv.: potestas, Tac.: annus, Cic.: certamina, Liv.

dĕcemvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the decemvirate, the rank* or *office of a decemvir:* Cic.: Liv.

dĕcem-vĭri, orum, *m. plu.* [vir] *a commission of ten,* the name of various magistrates at Rome: decemviri legibus scribundis, *the compilers of the Twelve Tables:* Cic.: Liv. In *sing.:* Decemvir: Cic.: Liv. **2.** Decemviri stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, *a permanent tribunal for the decision of private causes:* Cic. **3.** Decemviri sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had the charge of the Sibylline books;* originally 2 in number: Liv. **4.** Decemviri agris dividundis, *a board for dividing the public lands,* Cic.: Liv.

dĕcennis, e, *adj.* [decem annus] *of ten years, lasting ten years:* bellum, Quint.

dĕcens, entis, *Part.* [decet] As *adj.: becoming, seemly, proper:* amictus, Ov.: motus, Hor. **2.** Esp. of bodily symmetry: *comely, handsome, well-formed:* forma, Ov.: malae, Hor.: sumptis decentior armis Minerva, Ov. **3.** In moral sense; *becoming, right, proper:* quid verum atque decens, *befitting a man* (Gr. τὸ καθῆκον), Hor.

dĕcenter, *adv. becomingly, decently, properly, fitly, with propriety:* decentissime descripta jura finium, Cic.: Hor.: maesta, Ov. *Comp.:* Hor.

dĕcentĭa, ae, *f.* [decens] *comeliness, decency:* colorum et figurarum, Cic.

dĕceptus, a, um, *Part.* [decipio].

dĕcēris, is, *f.*=δεκήρης (*sc.* ναῦς), *a ship having ten banks of oars:* Suet. (dub.)

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (the syncop. forms *decreram, decrerim, decresse,* etc., are freq. and class.): Lit. *to separate one thing from another:* hence, *to distinguish, settle, determine, judge:* rem dubiam, Liv.: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. **2.** Esp. of a judge or public officer: *to decide, judge, determine, decree; to vote* for any thing (disting. from edicere, which has respect to the publication of a decree; from jubere, which denotes the adoption of a proposed law on the part of the populus; and from sciscere, which denotes a decree of the plebs): constr. with *Acc., ger. part.,* ut and Subj., *prep.,* or absol.: triumphum alicui, *to pass a decree awarding anyone a triumph,* Cic.: supplicium sumendum, *to pass sentence of death,* Sall.: senatus decrevit et populus jussit, ut . . ., Cic.: secundum aliquem, *to make a decree in his favour,* id.: triumphum alicui decernere, id.: (Druides) decernunt, Caes. **II.** *to decide by combat:* hence also (like cernere and certare), in gen., *to fight, combat, contend* (v. decerto): proelium, *to decide,* Cic.: pugnam, Liv.: acie, *to fight a decisive battle,* id. *Absol.:* decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit, Caes. **2.** Judicially: uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, Cic.: de salute reipublicae, id.: utrum meo solum capite decernerem, id. **III.** *to settle, determine, resolve on:* Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.

dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck* or *pull off, crop, gather:* undique decerptam olivam, *plucked on every hand* (*a theme sung by many poets*), Hor.: arbore pomum, Ov. Fig.: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, *derived from,* Cic. Poet.: *to cull, gather, enjoy:* ex re fructus, Hor. **II.** *to take away, detract from, diminish, destroy:* ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

dēcertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decerto] *a contest:* rerum omnium, Cic.

dē-certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fight out, fight a pitched battle; to carry on a hard* or *persistent struggle:* also in gen. *to contend:* Esp. in milit. sense: with proelio, *to fight a pitched battle,* Caes. (freq.): and less freq. pugna, id.: or *absol.,* id.: Caesar cum acerrimis nationibus felicissime decertavit, *engaged in long and arduous wars,* Cic. In non-milit. sense: inter se decertare (of the *vehement struggles* of Demosthenes and Aeschines), id.: jure, legibus, id. *Pass. impers.:* cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, *we had to fight for our empire,* id. Poet. of things, with *Dat.:* Africum decertantem aquilonibus, *battling furiously with* (Gr. constr.), Hor.

dēcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decedo] *a going away, departure* (opp. to adventus, *arrival,* and mansio, *stay*): Cic. **2.** Specially, *the retirement of a Roman governor from his province:* decessionis dies, *the day of retirement* (i.e. *when the period of office expired*), id. **3.** *diminution, deduction* (opp. to accessio): de summa, id. **4.** With ref. to a complaint, *abatement, passing off:* Cels.

dēcessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leaves* (a province, government, *etc.*), *a predecessor in office* (opp. to successor: rare): successori decessor invidit, Cic.

dēcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going away, departure* (opp. to accessus): post Dionysii decessum, Nep. **2.** Esp.= decessio, *the retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed: post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. **II.** *a passing away, decrease, abatement; death:* aestūs, *ebb,* Caes.: amicorum decessu plerique angi solent, *by the death,* Cic. (Hence Fr. *décès.*)

decet, cuit, 2. *v. n.* used in the third person only, and never with a *personal* subject; the person is expressed by the *Acc.,* rarely by the *Dat.: it is seemly, becoming; it beseems, behoves, is fitting, proper* (very freq. and class., but not in Caes.): decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, Cic. With *subst.* or *pron.* as subject: omnis Aristippum color decuit, *seemed to fit him,* Hor. In *plur.:* nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant, Cic. With *Dat.:* istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Pl. **2.** Without *Acc. pers.:* nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. In *plur.:* Pl. **II.** With *Infin.* or *clause* as subject: oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic.: Hor. **2.** Without *Acc. pers.:* decet caput impedire myrto, id.: exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. **III.** Without any expressed subject: facis, ut te decet, Ter. With *Dat.:* locum editiorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall. **2.** Without *Acc. pers.:* eia haud sic decet, Ter.: quo majorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, Cic.: Virg. [Cf. Skr. *yaças,* for *daças,* glory, fame; Gr. δοκέω, δόξα.]

dē-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall down, fall off:* decido de lecto praeceps, Pl.: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic.: equo, Caes.: imber, Hor. **2.** *to fall down dead, to die* (poet.): decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Virg.: (nupta) decidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to fall, fall off* or *away,* etc.: quanta de spe decidi! Ter.: a spe societatis alicujus, Liv.: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. (Hence It. *decadere;* Fr. *déchoir.*)

dē-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off:* lit. (rare, more freq. abscīdo): collum, Pl.: aures, Tac.: pennas, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to cut short, put an end to; settle, determine:* quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.: decisa negotia, Hor. With *prep.:* cum aliquo, Cic.: de rebus, id.: decidere jactu coepit cum ventis, *come to terms with the winds* (*bargain to save part of the cargo*), Juv. *Absol.:* in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere, Cic. (Hence It. *decidere;* Fr. *décider.*)

dĕcĭēs (in many MSS. deciens), *adv. num.* [*dec* in decem] *ten times:* decies seni, Ov.: HS. decies centena millia, Cic. More commonly without *centena millia:* HS. decies, *i.e. a million sesterces,* id.: ad decies aeris, *up to a million,* Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 342). **2.** Meton.: for an indefinite number of times: Hor.

dĕcĭma (dĕcūma, the older form), ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *the tenth part, tithe:* quum vovissent Apollini decumas praedae, Just. **2.** *a tithe as a tax on landholders in the provinces:* Cic.: more freq. in the *plur.:* duas decimas

frumenti exigere, *double tithe*, Liv.: Cic. 3. *a largess bestowed on the people:* Suet.: Tac. (Hence Fr. *dime.*)

dĕcĭmānus, or **dĕcŭmānus,** a, um, *adj.* [decimus] *of* or *belonging to the tenth part.* Of *tithes*, as a tax: ager, *that pays tithes*, Cic. Subst. decumanus, i, *m. a farmer of tithes:* Id.: (perh. sarcastically) decumana, ae, *f. the wife of a tithe-farmer:* Id. 2. *of the tenth legion:* miles, Auct. B. Afr.: and oftener *absol.*, esp. in *plur.*; decumani, Tac.: Suet. 3. decumana porta, *the main entrance of a Roman camp, on the side turned away from the enemy* (where the tenth turmae and tenth maniples of each division were quartered), and opposite the *porta praetoria* (which faced the enemy): Caes.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 75).

dĕcĭmo or **dĕcŭmo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate:* cohortes, Suet.

dĕcĭmus or **dĕcŭmus,** a, um, *adj.* [decem] *the tenth:* mensis, Pl.: legio, Caes.: unda, *the tenth wave* (supposed to be larger than the rest), Ov.: decumam partem praedae, *the tithe*, Liv. Phr.: cum decimo efficere, *to yield a ten-fold return*, Cic. 2. Decimum, *adv.* (like tertium, quartum, *etc.*), *for the tenth time*, Id.

dē-căpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] lit. *to take down* or *from*; hence, *to deceive, cheat* (usu. of *deliberate deception*; whereas fallo is often simply *to elude, escape the notice of*; and deludo, *to dupe, play upon a person's credulity*): ita decipiemur fovea lenonem, *entrap him*, Pl.: homines imperitos deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes.: dolo deceptus, Cic. 2. Also, in gen. *to mislead*, esp. in *pass.*: falso cupidine decipi, specie recti, *to be misled by*, Hor.: nisi forte me communis φιλαυτία decipit, *unless self-love deludes me*, Cic. *Absol.:* ab tergo et super caput decepere insidiae, *escaped notice* (=fallere), Liv. 3. Fig.: *to beguile* (poet.): diem, *to while it away* (*forget its cares*), Ov. With *Gen.* (Gr. constr.): dulci laborum decipitur sono, *is beguiled of his sufferings*, Hor.

dēcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decido] *a cutting short, a settlement, decision:* Cic.

dēcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [decido].

dēclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declamo]. *exercise in speaking, declamation:* quotidiana, Cic.: Quint. 2. Meton.: *a theme, subject for declamation:* ut declamatio fias, Juv.: Quint. II. In bad sense: *loud, eager speaking, shouting:* vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic.

dēclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who practises himself in speaking, a declaimer:* Cic.

dēclāmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the exercise of speaking; declamatory, rhetorical:* Cic.: Tac.

dēclāmĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.]: *to practise speaking aloud, to declaim:* Cic.: Hor.: Juv. With *Acc.* of cogn. sign.: causas, *to declaim* or *plead causes by way of practice*, Cic. 2. In bad sense: *to talk violently, to bluster:* de aliquo, Id.

dē-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to practise speaking aloud, to declaim:* ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.: dum tu declamas Romae, Hor. With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* aliquid ex alia oratione declamare, Cic. 2. In bad sense: *to speak violently, to bawl, to bluster:* vehementissime contra aliquem declamare, Id.

dēclārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declaro] *a making clear* or *known, an expression* (v. rare): animi, *of one's sentiments*, Cic.

dē-clāro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make clear*, or *known; to show forth, reveal, manifest:* nec aliter declarari animi magnitudo potest, *be displayed*, Cic.: declaratur studium bellicae gloriae, *is shown in this*, Id. 2. Esp. *to make known by words; to announce, declare:* declaravit quanti me faceret, Id. Hence of nomination to any public office or honour: *to proclaim, publish, declare:* ejusdem hominis voce declaratus consul, Id.: declaratus rex, Liv.: victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum declarat, Virg. 3. *to make known* or *clear* (by reasoning or explanation); *to demonstrate, prove, explain:* propriam (alicujus rei) vim definitione declarare, Cic.: Lucr.

dēclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declino] *a leaning from* or *away, a bending aside; a slanting movement:* (atomorum), *deviation from the perpendicular*, Cic.: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, *by a slight movement of the body* (*eluding a thrust*), Id. 2. Fig.: *a turning aside, a shunning, an avoiding:* (ab aliqua re), Id.: opp. to appetitio, Id. 3. Rhetor. *t. t.:* declinatio brevis a proposito, *digression*, Id. 4. In gramm.: *variation, inflection:* formerly including *conjugation, comparison, derivation*, etc.: Id.

dē-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [v. acclino] *to bend or turn aside from.* Act.: sese recta regione viai, *to deviate from the perpendicular* (of the atoms of Epicurus), Lucr. (in same sense also neutr., v. *infr.*): agmen, *to turn aside one's march*, Liv. Poet.: nec dulci declinat lumina somno, *closes her eyes*, Virg. Fig.: bellum in Italiam, *to draw off the war into Italy* (from Spain), Liv. *Pass. refl.*, neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio, *to have deviated from*, Ter. 2. *to inflect* (words): Varr.: Quint. II. Neut.: *to turn aside from:* paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic.: of *the oblique motion* of atoms (v. *supr.*), Id.: a religione officii, *to depart from the strict path of duty*, Id. 2. Hence, in trans. sense (fig.), *to shun:* impetum, Id.: ictum, Liv.: invidiam, Tac.

dē-clīvis, e, *adj.* [clivus] *sloping downwards, steep* (as *regarded from above*; acclivis, as *viewed from below*): collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, *sloping uniformly*, Caes.: declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Id.: arvum, Hor.: flumina, Ov. *Neut.* as subst. declive, is, *n., a declivity* or *slope:* si per declive sese reciperent, *if they retreated down hill*, Caes. Fig.: iter declive senectae, Ov.

dēclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [declivis] *a sloping place, declivity:* Caes.

dēcocta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) [decoquo] *a cold beverage*, invented by Nero: Suet.: Juv.

dēcoctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bankrupt:* Cic.

dēcoctus, a, um, *Part.* [decoquo]. As *adj.:* lit. *boiled down*; hence, *like wine so treated, luscious, over-sweet:* Cic. (fig.)

dē-collo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [collum] *to take off from the neck, to behead* (rare): homines, Sen. *Absol.:* miles decollandi artifex, Suet.

dē-cōlo, avi, 1. *v. n.* lit. *to trickle down*; hence (fig.), *to come to nought, to fail:* si spes decolabit, Pl.

dē-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [color] *discoloured, darkened, faded, stained*, etc.: sanguis, poet. ap. Cic.: decolor sanguine, *stained with blood*, Ov. Poet.: *that has lost its original brightness; degenerate:* deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg.: Ov.

dēcŏlōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decoloro] *a discolouring:* Cic.

dē-cŏlōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to discolour, deface, stain, soil*, etc.: mare, *to stain* (*with blood*), Hor.

dē-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil down, boil away:* pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, *had passed off into dross*, Liv. 2. Simply, *to boil; cook by boiling:* olus, Hor.: Plin. 3. Fig.: *to waste away; consume, ruin:* Pers. 4. Of persons: intrans. *to run through one's fortune, to become bankrupt:* tenesne memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic.

dĕcor, ōris, *m.* [decet] *comeliness, grace, fitness, elegance* (mostly poet.): mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, *its appropriate grace*, Hor.: divini signa decoris, Virg.: Ov. Of style: Quint. In *plur.:* P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, *genuine beauties*, Liv. 2. Esp. of the person: *charm, beauty* (cf. decens): levis juventas et decor, Hor.: Tib.

dĕcōrē, *adv. suitably, properly, decorously:* si non decore, at quam minime indecore, Cic. 2. *elegantly, beautifully:* formata decore Jovis species, poet. ap. Cic.

dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decus] *to adorn, embellish, beautify:* oppidum monumentis, Cic.: pyram fulgentibus armis, Virg. II. Fig.: *to honour, distinguish*, etc.: egregias animas

supremis muneribus, Cic.: prave factis decorari versibus, *to be celebrated in ill-composed verses*, Hor.

dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* [decor] *beseeming, befitting, proper, decorous:* with *Dat.:* color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.: poeticis magis decora fabulis, *suitable to*, Liv. With *ad:* ad ornatum, Cic. *Absol.:* decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, id. **2.** *Neut.* as subst.: decorum, i, *n. that which is seemly; propriety:* id quod Graece πρέπον dicitur, *decorum* dici Latine potest, id. ‖ Absol.: *adorned, bedecked: graceful, beautiful, handsome:* delubra deum, Lucr.: aedes, Hor.: galeae ensesque, Virg.: caput, Ov.: juventa, Tac.: palaestra, *grace-giving*, Hor. With *Abl.:* ductores ostro decori, *decked with*, Virg.: Hor.

dē-crĕpĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo] *broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit:* senex, Pl.: Cic.

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n. to grow less, grow shorter, wane, decrease, diminish:* ostreae cum luna decrescunt, *diminish with the (waning) moon*, Cic.: of water, *to subside*, Ov.: Hor. **2.** *to disappear:* cornua decrescunt (of the horns of Io, when restored to human shape), Ov.

dēcrētum, i, *n.* [decerno] *a decree;* esp. *a decree of the senate, in a particular case* (thus disting. from senatus consultum, *a general decree or law:* but the distinction is not always observed: Smith's Ant. 128): senatus Caelium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto . . ., Caes. Of the decrees of magistrates, etc.: decreta vendere, *to make a market of his decrees*, Cic.: Druidum, Caes.: pontificum, Liv. **2.** Meton. in philos. = δόγμα, *a principle, doctrine, tenet:* Cic.

dēcrētus, a, um, *Part.* [decerno].

decuma, v. decima.

decumanus, v. decimanus.

dĕcŭmātes, ium, *adj. plur.* [decima] *belonging to tithes:* agri, *tithelands*, Tac.

dē-cumbo, cŭbŭi, 3. *v. n. to lie down, go to bed, recline at table*, etc.: super lectum, Suet.: in aureo lecto, id.: Cic. ‖ Of a vanquished gladiator, *t. t. to fall:* id.

dĕcŭrĭa, ae, *f.* [decem: cf. centuria] *a company of ten, a tithing, a decuria, decade:* Col. **2.** In gen. (cf. centuria), *a division, class*, without reference to the number: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (which were three till Augustus added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth): Cic.: Suet. **3.** *A club of boon companions:* Pl.

dĕcŭrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decurio] *a dividing into decuriae:* Cic.

dĕcŭrĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dividing into decuriae:* Liv.

dĕcŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decuria] *to divide into tens or decuriae:* equites decuriati, Liv.

dĕcŭrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *the head of ten, the chief of a decuria, a decurion; in the army, the commander of a decuria of cavalry:* Varr. **2.** *a member of the senate of a municipium, or a colony:* Cic.: Caes. **3.** *a head-chamberlain:* decurio cubiculariorum, Suet.

dē-curro, cŭcurri, more usually curri (but both Caes. and Liv. use the reduplicated form), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to run down, hasten down*, etc.: de tribunali decurrit, Liv.: Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Virg.: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Caes. Of things: monte decurrens amnis, Hor.: uti naves decurrerent, *should sail down (the Tiber)*, Tac. **2.** *to finish running; finish one's course:* ad calcem, *to reach the goal*, Cic. In this sense, with cogn. *Acc.:* quasi spatio decurso, *as if after finishing the race*, id. Fig.: prope acta jam aetate decursaque, id.: tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem, *go along with me in the work which I have begun*, Virg.: Tac. ‖ Milit. *t. t. to manœuvre:* pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, *while performing their evolutions*, Liv.: Caes. Often in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: in funere Gracchi tradunt armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, Liv. ‖ *to betake oneself to, run for help or refuge, have recourse to:* with *ad:* ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura decurrebas, Cic.: ad miseras preces, Hor.: Ov. *Pass. Impers.:* decurritur ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv.

dĕcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decurro] Milit. *t. t. a descent, attack:* decursionibus (ex Alpibus) vastare ea loca, Brut. ap. Cic.: Hirt. **2.** Of *military evolutions for the sake of exercise or show:* Suet.: Tiberina, *naval evolutions on the Tiber*, Cic.

dēcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running down; downward course, descent, declivity:* montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquae, Lucr.: rapidus (amnium), Virg. ‖ Milit. *t. t. a descent, attack:* subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv. **2.** *a manœuvre, evolution* (= decursio): Tac. Esp. in celebrating a festival or funeral games, Liv. ‖ *a completed course, end of a course (in the games)*: Suet. **2.** Fig.: decursus honorum, *a complete course of public offices, taken in succession*, Cic.

dē-curto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* (only in *Part. Imperf.* and *perf.*) *to cut off, mutilate:* radices, Plin. Fig. of style: mutila et quasi decurtata, *too abrupt*, Cic.

dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* [decet] *grace, ornament, pride, glory:* with defining *Gen.:* hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic.: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id.: O decus Phoebi, i. e. *the lyre*, Hor.: pudoris, Ov.: eo, muliebre decus, *chastity*, Liv. *Absol.:* verum decus in virtute positum est, *distinction*, Cic.: Maecenas dulce decus meum, *my pride*, Hor.: regale, Ov. ‖ *moral dignity, virtue:* Cic.: Sall. In *plur.: brave deeds:* belli, id.

dĕcussis, is, *m.* [decem] *the number ten:* hence, *the figure* X: Vitr.

dĕcusso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decussis] *to divide crosswise*, in the form of an X: Cic.

dĕcussus, a, um, *Part.* [decutio].

dē-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake, beat*, or *cast down* or *off:* lilia, Ov.: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv.: mella foliis, Virg.

de-dĕcet, cuit, 2. *v. n.* used only in 3 *pers. sing.* and *pl.: it misbecomes, is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming:* constr. like simple verb (usu. with *Acc.*). With *subst.* as subject, and *Acc.* of person: neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus, Hor. In *plur.:* nec dominam dedecuere comae, Ov. *Absol.:* ut, si quid dedeceat, vitemus, Cic. **2.** As impers. verb; with *Inf.* as subject, and *Acc.* of pers.: oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, id. Without *Acc.:* Quint.: Hor. *Absol.:* ut iis, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedeceat, Cic.

dē-dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame:* urbis auctoritatem, Cic.: judicium, *to discredit*, Hor.

dē-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj. disgraceful, dishonourable* (v. rare): majoribus suis dedecorus, Tac.

dē-dĕcus, ŏris, *n. disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame:* cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic.: dedecus admittere, *to incur*, Caes.: nec sibi damno dedecorique foret, Hor. Meton.: *that which causes shame, a blot, blemish:* nec prodere dedecus auderet, i. e. *the ass's ears of Midas*, Ov. ‖ *baseness, vice, turpitude; a vicious action*, etc.: per dedecus ortus, *born in shame*, id.

dēdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedico] *a dedicating, consecration:* aedis, Liv.

dē-dĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to announce, declare:* praedia etiam in censu (*al.* censum) dedicavisti, Cic.: haec quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, *shows*, Lucr. ‖ Esp. relig. *t. t. to set apart to a deity, consecrate, dedicate:* nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic.: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. Hence of the deity itself to which a temple is dedicated (or rather, perhaps, *the image* or *statue* of the deity): dedicatum Apollinem, *installed in his shrine*, Hor.

dē-dignor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to regard as unworthy; to disdain, scorn, refuse.* With *Acc.:* quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg. With *Inf.:* Ov. *Absol.: to be indignant or offended*, Tac.

dē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a. to unlearn, to forget.* With *Acc.:* multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic.: Caes.

With *Inf.:* (eloquentia) loqui paene dediscoeret, id.

dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedo] *a putting* or *laying down* (of arms), *an unconditional surrender, a capitulation:* in deditionem venire, *to surrender,* Liv.: aliquem in deditionem accipere, *to accept the surrender of,* Caes.

dēdĭtĭcĭus, ii, *m.* [deditus] relating to surrender: in *pl.* as subst. dediticii, *surrendered persons, subjects:* vestri, Liv.: Caes.

dēdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dedo]. **II.** Adj.: *devoted to, fond of, addicted to.* With *Dat.:* hoc magis sum Publio deditus, Cic.: studio citharae, Hor. *Sup.* deditissimus (tibi), *most devoted to,* Dolab. ap. Cic. Phr.: dedita opera: *purposely, intentionally:* Cic.: Liv.

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to lay down;* in milit. lang. *to give up, surrender;* esp. of surrendering *persons, cities, or property* [whereas, to lay down or surrender *arms* = ponere, tradere]: aliquem hostibus in cruciatum, Sall.: Caes.: se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt, id.: auctores belli, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to give oneself wholly to any thing or person, to devote:* aures suas poetis, *to lend an attentive ear to,* Cic.: se totum alicui, *to become wholly devoted to him,* id. With adv. of place: ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaeque eo (*sc.* ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, *were absorbed in the shows,* Liv. And in bad sense, se desidiae, libidinibus, dedere, *to give one's self up entirely to sloth, to vicious pleasures,* Cic. With ad: quum se ad audiendum dedidĕrit, id.

dē-dŏcĕo, 2. *v. a. to unteach, to teach the contrary* (rare): with double *Acc.:* aliquem geometriam, Cic. Also with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, *teaches them not to use names falsely,* Hor. *Pass.:* Cic.

dē-dŏlĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to give over grieving:* Ov.

dē-dŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hew away, to chip off, make smooth:* arborem, Plin. Jocosely: senem exossabo, dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Pl.

dē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw down, to bring away* or *off:* ut elephanti etiam deduci possent, *could be led down,* Liv.: cur Epicurus atomos de via deducat, *makes them swerve,* Cic.: eum de rostris, Caes.: suos clam ex agris, id.: summa vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov.: rivos, *to clear out watercourses,* Virg. Hence *to remove:* corpore febres, Hor. With *prep.* and *Acc.* denoting the *place to which:* impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. Hence, **2.** *to conduct* or *accompany* a person (as a mark of respect): haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic.: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. Esp. *to conduct* a bride to her husband: uxorem domum, Ter.: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. *Absol.:* Liv. Also in dishonourable sense: Cic. **3.** *to lead in triumph* or *procession:* deduci superbo triumpho, Hor. **II.** Special uses: milit. *t. t. to withdraw* troops: also, *to lead them to a person* or *place:* exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes.: exercitum finibus Lucanis, Liv.: milites ad Ciceronem deducere, Caes.: in aciem, Liv. **2.** *to lead forth, conduct* (*colonists*): coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic.: also with *Abl.:* colonia eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv.: de colonia deducenda, id. Nautical *t. t. to undock* or *launch a ship:* ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes.: classem, Liv.: carinas, Ov. Rarely = *to bring into port, to dock:* onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. **4.** In weaving: *to spin out a thread* or *yarn:* filum, Ov. Fig. of verse: *to draw or spin out:* millo die versus, Hor.: carmen, Ov. Esp. of *careful, elegant, poetic composition:* tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Meton.: *to weave;* vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, *is represented in weaving,* Ov. **5.** Legal *t. t. to lead away* a person from a disputed possession in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action: Cic. **III.** *to deduct, diminish:* cibum, Ter. So in arith., *to subtract:* addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. **IV.** Fig.: *to divert, dissuade,* etc.: aliquem de animi lenitate, id.: aliquem de sententia, id.: perterritos a timore, id.: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes.; rem ad arma, id.: audi, quo rem deducam, *the issue to which I bring the matter,* Hor. **2.** *to mislead, seduce, entice,* etc. (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductis, Caes. **3.** *to trace down:* mos unde deductus, *whence derived,* Hor.

dēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deduco] *a leading down, away, on,* etc.: rivorum a fonte, *a drawing off,* Cic. Hence, *a settling* (of soldiers and others) *as colonists, a colonizing:* in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, id. **2.** Legal *t. t. a leading of a person from an estate,* as a form of beginning a lawsuit (v. deduco, II. 5), id. **3.** *a deduction, diminution:* ex omni pecunia deductiones fieri solebant, id. **II.** Fig.: *a deducing, an inference:* rationis, *train of reasoning,* id.

dēductus, a, um, *Part.* [deduco]. **II.** Adj.: *drawn down, bent inwards:* nasus, Suet. **2.** *spun out* (*to thinness*); *fine, subtle:* carmen, Virg.

dĕ-erro (in the poets, dissyllabic), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to wander away, go astray* (rare): a patre, Pl.: caper deerraverat, Virg. **II.** Fig.: a vero, Lucr. *Absol.:* quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, *fell on unsuitable persons,* Tac.

dēfaeco (defec.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [faex] *to cleanse from dregs, to strain, refine:* vinum, Col. In gen.: *to cleanse, to wash:* se, Pl. **2.** Fig.: *to clear up, make clear, purify:* quicquid ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, id.

dēfātigātĭo (defet.), ōnis, *f.* [defatigo] *a wearying out, exhaustion:* Caes.: Cic.

dē-fātīgo (in MSS. also defetigo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weary out, tire out, exhaust* (either of the body or of the mind): quum nostros assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes.: Cic.: opus faciam ut defatiger, Ter.

defatiscor, v. defetiscor.

defaeco, v. defaec.

dēfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deficio] *a failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance:* virium, Cic. Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, *an eclipse:* solis itemque lunae, id. **II.** *defection, desertion, revolt:* rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes.: Liv. Fig.: a recta ratione defectio, *departure from,* Cic.

dēfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a revolter, a rebel:* Tac.: Suet.

dēfectus, a, um, *Part.* [deficio]. **II.** Adj.: *enfeebled, weak:* Ov.

dēfectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a failing, failure, disappearance:* lactis (mammae), Plin. Of *eclipses* of the heavenly bodies (= defectio): defectus solis varios, lunaeque labores, Virg.: of *the waning of the moon,* Cic.

dē-fendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [fendo] *to ward off, to keep away* or *off, to repel, avert.* In this sense, usu. constr. only with *Acc.* of thing to be warded off: bellum defendere, *to ward off war, act on the defensive* (opp. to inferre), Caes.: ad defendendos ictus, id.: nimios solis ardores, Cic.: frigus, *keep out,* Hor. **2.** With *ab* and *Abl.* of the person or thing to be defended: proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. With *Dat.* (poet): solstitium pecori, Virg.: aestatem capellis, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *to watch over, guard, protect, defend;* constr. with *Acc.* alone, or foll. by *ab, contra, adversus;* and *absol.:* amicos populi Rom., Caes.: se armis adversus aliquem, Liv.: Aedui quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, Caes.: Dauniae defende decus Camenae, *support,* Hor. *Absol.:* quum jam defenderet nemo, Caes. **III.** Esp. of a proposition, argument, *etc.: to uphold, support, maintain:* in suis disputationibus rem defendit, Cic.: me id maxime defendisse, *have chiefly striven for,* id. Fig.: actoris partes chorus defendat, *sustain the part,* Hor.

dēfensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defendo] *a warding off, defence:* in milit. sense: Caes. In argument; foll. by ad: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, *in reply to all this, my defence is brief,* Cic.

dēfensĭto, avi, 1. *v. freq.* [defenso] *to defend often, to practise defending* (rare): causas, Cic.

dēfenso, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [defendo] *to ward* or *keep off carefully:*

defensare metus, Stat. **2.** *to defend, protect* (rare): ipsa moenia sese defensabant, Liv. (dub.)

dēfensor, ōris, *comm.* [id.] *one who wards* or *keeps off:* necis, Cic. **2.** *a warder, guardian, protector* (freq. in a judicial sense): murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.: paterni juris defensor, Cic.: illius esto defensor, Hor. Meton. of things: *the guards* (sublicae) of a bridge: Caes.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. irreg. to bring, bear,* or *carry down* or *away.* The direction is gen. denoted by *Acc.* and *prep.*, an *adv.*, or *Dat.* (of person): literas ad Caesarem, Caes.: in undas deferar, Virg.: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferebant, Liv.: si forte eo (*sc.* Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id.: pallam mihi detulisti, Pl. **II.** Naut. *t. t. to bring to land, to drive ashore:* quem quum tempestas in desertum litus detulisset, *stranded,* Cic. *Pass.* in refl. sense: onerariae duae paulo infra delatae sunt, *drifted,* Caes. **III.** Fig.: of abstract objects, *etc.: to bring, hand over, refer, offer, transfer,* etc.: (Alexander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv.: hac re ad consilium delata, *laid before them,* Caes.: imperium ad aliquem, *to bestow,* Cic.: sibi regnum civitatis deferri, Caes.: pacem hostibus, *to grant,* Liv. *Absol.:* si quid petet, ultro defer, *grant it before he has asked for it,* Hor. **2.** Esp. of oral communication: *to bring an account, to tell, report:* qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, *betray them,* Cic.: si vera deferantur, *if the information be correct,* Liv.: falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Caes.: fama detulit, *rumour brought tidings,* Virg. Hence, **3.** Legal *t. t.:* nomen (and post-Aug., aliquem), *to indict, impeach, accuse, inform against:* nomen alicujus de parricidio, Cic.: rem ad populum detulit, *brought the matter before,* id.: reos ad praetorem, Tac.: ad Fulcinium Trionem indicium detulit, *lodged information with,* id.: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. **4.** Deferre aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, *to give in at the treasury:* horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, Cic. Hence of persons: *to recommend* them to the state: ait Pompeius trinos se praefectos delaturum, id.

dē-fervesco, fervi and ferbui, *3. v. n. to cease boiling, cool down:* Cato. **II.** Fig.: of the fire of passion: *to cease raging, to grow calm, to be allayed:* quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic. **2.** Of intellectual subjects: *to become moderate:* quasi deferverat oratio, id.

dēfessus, a, um, *Part.* [defetiscor].

dē-fĕtiscor (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor) fessus, *3. v. n. dep.* [fatiscor] *to become tired, to grow weary, faint* (very rare except in *Part. perf.*): neque defetiscar experirier, Ter.: diuturnitate pugnae defessi, Caes.: cultu agrorum, Cic.: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. *Absol.:* defessi Aeneadae, *tired out,* Virg. Fig. of things: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, *worn out and stale,* Cic.

dē-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. Subj.* defexit, an old formula in Liv. In pass. sometimes like fio, fieri: defit, Enn. in Cic.: defiat, Pl.: defiet, Liv.: defieri, Ter.) [facio] *to stand aloof; leave, forsake, desert, abandon; revolt from:* foll. by ab, or absol.: ab amicitia populi Rom., Caes.: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, *had stood aloof,* Cic.: quod primus a patribus ad plebem defecisset, *had gone over, deserted,* Liv. *Absol.:* civitates quae defecerant, Caes. Fig.: si a virtute defeceris, Cic. **II.** With *Acc.: to forsake, abandon; to be wanting, fail* (usu. of neuter or abstract, rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis, viresque deficiunt, Caes.: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic.: Hor. With *Dat.* (rare): quum tela nostris deficerent, Caes. Pass.: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, *is deficient in,* Cic. *Absol.:* non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes.: quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, *had been lost,* id. Fig.: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti deficerent, *give up, lose hope,* Cic.: pugnando deficere, i. e. *to be deficient, wanting,* Caes.: utcunque mores defecere, *when virtue is lost,* Hor. Poet. with *Inf.:* Lucr. **III.** In form defio: *to be wanting, fail, cease.* With *Dat.:* lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. *Absol.:* nunquamne causa defiet? Liv. Fig.: defectis (*sc.* animo) defensoribus, *disheartened,* Caes.

dē-figo, xi, xum, *3. v. a. to fix down, to fix, fasten,* etc.: crucem ad civium supplicium defigere, Cic.: cultrum in corde, Liv.: tellure hastas, Virg. **2.** Of moveable bodies, *etc.: to arrest, fasten:* esp. fol. by oculos: oculos in vultu regis, *to fix them on the king's face,* Curt. Fig.: in alicujus possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, *to set one's eyes and hopes upon,* Cic. *Absol.:* oculos, *to fix one's eyes on the ground,* Tac. **3.** Fig.: of abstract objects: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, *deeply rooted,* Cic.: omnes suas curas in relp. salute, *to concentrate,* id. **II.** *to fix in amazement, stupefy, astound:* utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, *held them as it were spell-bound,* Liv.: obtutu haeret defixus in uno, *rooted in one steadfast gaze,* Virg. **III.** Religious *t. t. to lay down as fixed, to denounce:* quae augur vitiosa dira defixerit, irrita sunto, Cic. **2.** In imprecations, *to devote, curse:* Ov.: Virg.

dē-fingo, nxi, *3, v. a. to form, fashion* (v. rare): panem, Cato: in sarcastic sense, dum defingit Rheni 'luteum' caput, *describes* (and *mars in describing*), Hor.

dē-fīnio, īvi, ītum, *4. v. a. to set bounds to, to limit, mark out:* fundi extremam partem, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *to mark out, determine, assign:* ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes.: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. **II.** *to define, determine, limit* or *explain by definition:* genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, id.: definienda res erit verbis, id.: pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, *comes not under the definition,* id.: amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, *to make friendship to consist in . . .,* id. **2.** *to end, finish* (v. rare): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, id.

dēfīnītē, *adv. precisely, definitely, distinctly:* Cic.

dēfīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [definio] *a limiting, a boundary:* Inscr. **II.** *a marking out, limiting, defining: a definition, explanation:* Cic.

dēfīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *definitive, explanatory:* constitutio, Cic.

dēfīnītus, a, um, *Part.* [definio]. **II.** Adj.: *definite, precise, clear:* certum esse in caelo ac definitum locum, Cic.

dēfĭo, ĕri, v. deficio, *fin.*

dēflāgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro] *a burning up, conflagration:* caeli atque terrarum, Cic. Fig.: *destruction:* id.

dē-flāgro, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire:* ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic. Fig.: *to perish, be destroyed:* communi incendio deflagrare, id. **2.** *to burn out, cease burning* (only fig. of the passions, and rare): *to abate, be allayed:* deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. **II.** Act. (v. rare, and mostly in *p. part.*): *to burn down:* fana flamma deflagrata, Enn. in Cic. Fig.: *to destroy:* in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic.

dē-flecto, xi, xum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to bend downwards* or *aside, to turn aside:* amnes in alium cursum, Cic.: novam viam, *to turn off, construct in another direction,* Liv. Fig.: de via, *to turn from the path of rectitude,* Cic.: dotes puellae in pejus, *to pervert,* Ov. **II.** Neutr.: *to turn off, turn aside:* vulgus militum deflectere via, Tac. Fig.: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, *has departed, deviated from,* Cic.

dē-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, *2. v. a. to weep over, deplore, bewail:* Numam, Ov.: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. *Absol.:* dum assident, dum deflent, Tac.

dēflexus, a, um, *Part.* [deflecto].

dē-floccātus, a, um, *adj.* [floccus] *scant of locks, bald-pated:* senes, Pl.

dē-flōresco, rui, *3. v. n. to shed blossoms; to fade, wither:* Plin. **2.**

Fig.: cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, *decay*, Liv.

dē-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. v. n. *to flow down:* rivus, Ov.: saxis humor, *subsides*, Hor. **2.** Meton.: *to move downward, to glide down, descend:* jam ipsae defluebant coronae, *dropped from his head*, Cic.: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, *streamed down*, Virg.: tota cohors imitata relictis ad terram defluxit equis, *dismounted and poured to the ground*, id.: toga defluit, *hangs awkwardly*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, *has been derived from*, Cic. **2.** *to flow quite away:* rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, *waits for it all to flow down*, Hor. Fig.: *to cease, pass away, disappear, be lost:* ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has seceded*, Cic.

dē-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. *to dig downwards*, or *deep, to dig up:* specus, Virg.: terram, Hor. **II.** *to dig in, to bury in the earth:* thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto, Cic.: viva sub terram defossa, (*a woman*) *buried alive*, Liv.: lapidem in agro, Ov.

defore, v. desum.

dē-formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deformo, 2] *a deforming, disfiguring, defacing:* tantae majestatis, Liv.

dē-formis, e, *adj.* [forma] *misshapen, ill-formed; ugly, odious, disgusting*, either physically or morally: opp. to formosus, Cic.: jumenta prava atque deformia, Caes.: deforme solum patriae belli malis, *disfigured, desolated*, Liv.: obsequium, *base*, Tac.: deformis hiems, Juv. **2.** *shapeless:* animae, Ov.

dēformĭtas, ātis *f.* [deformis] *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity*, whether physical or moral: corporis, Cic.: animi, id.

dēformĭter, *adv. without grace* or *beauty, inelegantly*, etc. (only *posit.*): Quint.: Suet.

(1) **dē-formo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [forma] *to shape, plan, design:* areas, *to lay out the plan of them*, Cato: marmora prima manu deformata, *roughly chiselled but not finished off*, Quint. Fig.: *to sketch, delineate:* ille, quem supra deformavi, Cic.

(2) **dēformo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [deformis], *to deform, disfigure, mar:* deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic.: aerumnis deformatus, Sall.: vultum macies deformat, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to mar, disgrace, dishonour:* deformandi hujus causa, *in order to discredit my client*, Cic.: multa bona uno vitio, *mar your many excellences by a single fault*, Liv.

dēfossus, a, um, *Part.* [defodio].

dē-fraudo (in MSS. also defrudo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cheat, overreach, defraud:* with *Acc.* of person, Pl. Fig.: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, Cic. With *Abl.* of the thing: aliquem fructu victoriae suae, Liv.: also with *Acc.* of *neut. pron.*: nisi quid tu porro uxorem defraudaveris, *cheated her of anything*, Pl.

dē-frēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [freno] *unbridled, unrestrained:* Ov.

dē-frĭco, cui, catum and ctum, 1. v. a. *to rub off, rub down, rub:* dentem, Cat.: membra, Suet. Fig.: sale multo urbem defricuit, *lashed the town with plentiful wit*, Hor.

dēfrictus, a, um, *Part.* [defrico].

dē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] *to break off; break up, break to pieces:* ramum arboris, Cic.: ferrum ab hasta, Virg.

defrudo, v. defraudo.

defrutum, i, *n.* [defervco] *new wine boiled down, mead*, Virg.

dē-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. v. a. and (rarely) n. *to run away from; shun, avoid:* with *Acc.:* aditum alicujus sermonemque, Caes.: patriam, Cic.: auctoritatem, *to shirk responsibility*, Pl. *Absol.:* rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, *if they shrink from the task out of fear*, Caes. Neutr.: Liv.

dēfunctus, a, um, *Part.* [defungor].

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour down, pour out* (*from the jar:* diffundo, *to bottle off from the vats*): vinum, Hor. Poet.: fruges pleno cornu, *to pour forth*, id. **2.** Esp. *to pour out*, as a libation: te prosequitur mero defuso pateris, id.

dē-fungor, functus, 3. v. dep. *to discharge, perform, finish* (esp. of things troublesome or unpleasant); *to have done with, get rid of:* with *Abl.:* omni populari concitatione, Cic.: periculis, id.: morbo defunctus, *clear of disease*, Liv.: vita defunctus, *that has done with* (*the miseries of*) *life*, Virg. Poet.: defunctum bello barbiton, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor. *Absol.:* defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit*, i. e. *safe*, Ter. **2.** *to depart, die* (vitâ understood): Tac. Hence defunctus = mortuus, *deceased, defunct:* Ov.: Suet.

dēgĕner, is (*Abl.* degeneri, Tac.), *adj.* [genus] *unworthy of one's race, degenerate, not genuine:* Neoptolemum, Virg.: dignitate formae haud degener, Tac. With *Gen.:* patrii non degener oris, Ov. **2.** *low-born, base, ignoble:* Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac.: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.

dēgĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [degener]. Neutr.: *to become unlike one's race, to fall off, to degenerate:* with *a* or *ab:* qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.: a parentibus nostris, Liv.: Cic. *Absol.:* consuetudo eum degenerare non sineret, id. Of fruits: Virg. **II.** Act.: *to cause to degenerate, to make worse:* corpus et vires, Col. *Neut.* of *p. part.* as subst.: degeneratum, *degeneracy*, Liv. **2.** With *Acc.: to dishonour, to stain*, by degeneracy: palmas, Ov.

dē-gĕro, 3. v. a. *to carry down, carry off* (rare): ornamenta ad aliquem, Pl.

dĕgo, dĕgi, 1. v. a. and n. [de ago] *to spend* or *pass* time. With *Acc.:* diem, Pl.: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic.: senectam, Hor. *Pass.:* with subject aetas, vita, Cic. **2.** Intrans., *to live* (post-Cic.): laetus deget, Hor.: procul urbe, Tac.

dē-grandĭnat, 1. v. impers. *it leaves off hailing:* Ov.

dē-grăvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to weigh* or *press down, to overpower:* altam ulmum (vitis), Ov.: in milit. sense, (hostes) degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. Fig.: *to burden, to incommode:* peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, id.

dē-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] *to march down, descend* (never *to depart*, like digredior): degressus ex arce, Liv.: monte, Sall.: ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, Liv.

dē-gusto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to take a taste of, to taste:* Cato. Poet. of fire: ignes degustant tigna, *devour*, Lucr. And of a weapon, *to touch, graze:* (lancea) summum degustat volnere corpus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to try, make trial of, make oneself acquainted with:* eandem vitam, Cic.: imperium, Tac.

dē-hinc (in the poets sometimes monosyll.), *adv.* Of space: *from this place forth, from here* (v. rare): Plin.: **II.** Of time; *from this time forward; henceforth* (= posthac): dehinc postulo, ut redeat jam in viam, *from this time forward, I require . . .*, Ter.: duplex dehinc fama est, *from this point*, Suet. **2.** Of succession (= deinceps, q. v.): omnes dehinc Caesares, *after him*, id. Rarely, in enumerations: primum . . . dehinc, *first, then* or *next*, Sall. **3.** *afterwards, then, thereupon:* ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, *afterwards*, Hor.: Eurum . . . vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Virg.: Tac.

dē-hisco, hīvi (in the *Inf.* dehisse), 3. v. n. *to open downwards, gape open:* terrae dehiscunt, Virg.: cymba rimis, of *springing leaks*, Ov.

dēhŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [dehonesto] *a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonour:* With *Gen.:* corporis, Sall.: oris, Tac. Without *Gen.:* id.

dē-hŏnesto, 1. v. a. *to disgrace, dishonour:* famam, Liv.

dē-hortor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. *to advise to the contrary; to dissuade:* res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic.: multa me dehortantur a vobis, *oppose my siding with you*, Sall. Foll. by *Inf.*, id.

dējĭcĭo, v. dejicio.

dein, v. deinde.

dein-ceps (dissyl., Hor.: cf. dehinc and deinde) *adv.* [capio, "taking place thereafter;" cf. princeps]: *one after another, successively, in turn.* Of space: *continuously; without break;* populari omnem deinceps agrum usque ad Padi ripas, *all the land without exception, as far as . . .*, Liv.: Sall.

II. Of time: in turn; one after another: ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent, *all the guests in succession*, Cic.: reliquis deinceps diebus, *day after day*, Caes.: sic deinceps totum opus contexitur, *thus, one breadth after another, the whole work is completed*, id. III. In enumerations: de justitia satis dictum est: deinceps, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, *in the next place*, Cic.: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously*, id. Sometimes combined with inde and deinde: deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebatur, id.: deinceps inde multae, id.

dĕindĕ, and abbrev. **dein** (in both forms *ei* is constantly monosyl. in the class. poets), *adv.* [de inde]. Of place (rare): *from that* or *this place:* via interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. And of local succession: *e. g.* of military order: auxiliares in fronte . . . post quos . . . dein . . . exin, *next; after these*, Tac. II. Of time: *thereafter, thereupon, afterwards, then*: complures ex iis occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Caes. Esp. freq. in correlation with *primum, inde, postea, postremo, tum*, etc.; primum suo, deinde omnium remotis equis, id. III. Of order in enumerating facts or arguments: *afterwards, next in order, in the next place, then:* hoc apparet in bestiis; primum ut se ipsae diligant: deinde ut . . ., Cic. 2. Of rank: excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde Philippo, post Julio, id. Deinde is frequently repeated.

dējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dejicio] *a throwing* or *casting down* (rare): qui illam vim dejectionemque fecerit, *dispossession*, Cic.

dējectus, a, um, *Part.* [dejicio]. II. Adj.: *low:* dejectis atque inferioribus locis, Caes. 2. *disheartened, dejected, dispirited*: haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Virg.

dējectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting* or *throwing down* (rare): arborum, Liv.: (fluminis), *fall*, Ov. II. *a steep slope, declivity:* collis, Caes.

dējĕro (less correctly, dejuro), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (juro; stem vowel having been shortened), *to take a solemn oath, to swear:* per omnes deos et deas dejeravit, Pl.: Ter.

dē-jĭcĭo (also dē-ĭcĭo), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw* or *cast down; to hurl down, throw headlong:* aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.: e ponte, Suet.: aliquem equo, Caes.: mensa catillum, *to knock it off*, Hor.: Cic.: naves ad inferiorem partem insulae dejicerentur, *were driven down*, Caes.: arboribus dejectis, *felled*, Liv.: sortes *to cast into the urn*, Caes. II. Milit. *t. t. to drive out, dislodge:* praesidium ex saltu, id.: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. *Absol.:* dejecto praesidio, Caes. III. Legal *t. t. to turn out of possession, to eject:* Cic. IV. *to knock down dead, slay:* his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes.: aliquem telo, Virg. V. Of the eyes, *to cast on the ground* (cf. defigo): pueri oculos de isto nunquam dejicere, *never took their eyes off him*, Cic.: dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Virg. Fig.: nec a rep. dejiciebam oculos, *never slackened my attention*, Cic. VI. Fig., *to drive from; cause to relinquish* an opinion: eum de sententia dejecistis, id. VII. *to dash down; cut off from, deprive, rob of:* de honore dejici, id.: de omni vitae statu, id.: principatu, Caes. Without *Abl.:* quum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem dejecisset, *defeated*, Liv.

dē-jungo, 3. *v. a. to unyoke* cattle: Inscr. Fig.: *to separate, remove:* amantes, Pl.: se a forensi labore, Tac.

dejuro, v. dejero.

dē-jŭvo, 1. *v. n. to leave off helping, to withhold assistance:* dejuvare in rebus advorsis pudet, Pl.

dē-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. to slip, sink, glide*, or *fall down:* signum de caelo delapsum, Cic.: ab aethere summo, Ov.: aetheriis ab astris, Virg.: in scrobes, Caes. With *Dat.:* serta capiti delapsa, Virg. *Absol.:* aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. 2. Fig.: *to sink down, to descend, to slide* or *fall into:* jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.: ne in aliquam turpitudinem delabamur, id.: Tac.

dē-lăcĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to tear in pieces:* fig. *to destroy*, etc.: Pl.

dē-lāmentor, 1. *v. a. dep. to lament greatly, bewail:* natam ademptam, Ov.

dēlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [delabor].

dē-lasso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weary* or *tire quite out* (rare): labore delassatus, Pl.: Hor.

dēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delatus, defero] *an accusation, denunciation:* nominis, Cic. *Absol.:* esp. of *the infamous accusations of informers*, Tac. In *pl.:* id.

dēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser, informer:* Tac.: majestatis, *of high treason*, id. Esp. of the *infamous informers under Domitian, etc.:* id.: Suet.

dēlectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [delecto] *delightful, agreeable:* cibus, *food*, Tac.

dēlectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a delight, amusement* (rare): delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

dēlectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a delighting, delight, amusement* (v. deliciae): foll. by defining *Gen.:* videndi et audiendi, Cic. More freq. *absol.:* mira in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, id. In *plur.:* id.

dēlecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [v. deliciae] strictly, *to draw aside, allure, entice* (whereas oblecto is rather *to divert, amuse*): hence, *to delight, attract, engage, charm:* naevus in articulo pueri delectat Alcaeum, Cic.: delectati re sua familiari, id.: jumentis, Caes.: imperio, id. *Absol.:* delectant etiam magnifici apparatus, *give delight*, Cic. Elliptically as *impers. verb:* me magis de Dionysio delectat, *I am more pleased with this*, id. Poet. with a sentence as subject: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, *it is my fancy to make verse*, Hor. In *pass.:* vir bonus et prudens dici delector, id.

dēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [deligo].

dēlectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a choosing* or *picking out; a selection, choice:* omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic.: nullo delectu, *indiscriminately*, Ov. 2. Milit. *t. t. a raising of troops, recruiting:* delectus habiti sunt, Tac.: Caes.: delectum conficere, *to complete the levy*, Liv.: Caes. Meton.: *the men levied, a levy:* ipse e Britannico delectu octo millia sibi adjunxit, Tac.

dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delego] the *making over* or *assignment* of a debt: Cic.

dē-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send* or *remove from one place to another, from one person to another*, or *from oneself to another; to transfer, refer, delegate, commit to*, with personal objects: Pleminium in Tullianum, *to transfer him* (from the common prison) *to the Tullianum*, Liv. With impers. object: laborem alteri, Cael. in Cic.: ministerium triumviris, Tac. 2. Esp. *to assign, make over* (a debt): Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. II. Fig.: *to attribute, impute, ascribe to:* si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, id.: servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

dēlēnĭfĭcus (delin.), a, um, *adj.* [delenio facio] *soothing, caressing, captivating:* facta, Pl.

dēlēnīmentum (delin.), i, *n.* [delenio] *what soothes* or *charms; a charm, mitigation, blandishment:* Liv.

dē-lēnĭo (in MSS. also delinio), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to soften down; to soothe, charm, win, captivate, cajole:* quae fiunt ad multitudinem deleniendam, *for the purpose of gaining over*, Cic.: milites blande appellando, id.: delenire dolentem, *to console*, Hor.

dēlēnītor (delin.), ōris, *m.* [delenio] *one who softens down, soothes, wins over:* judicis, Cic.

dēlĕo, lēvi, lētum, 2. *v. a. to blot out, wipe out, efface:* epistolas quas ego lacrimis prope delevi, Cic. II. Fig.: *to destroy, annihilate, overthrow, annul:* dispersis ac pene deletis hostibus, Caes.: homines morte deletos, Cic.: nomen Aequorum prope ad internecionem, *to exterminate*, Liv.: opinionum commenta delet dies, *time destroys*, Cic.: praesentia, futura bella, *puts an end to*, id. 2. *to efface, atone for:* turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes.: priorem ignominiam, Liv. [The *le* in de-le-o is the same with *li* in *li-n-o.*]

dēlētus, a, um, *Part.* [deleo].

dēlĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*=Δηλιακός, *of Delos, Delian:* aes, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin.: vasa, Cic.

dēlĭbĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [delibero] *weighing well, reflecting, deliberating* (rare): Liv.

dēlĭbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a weighing, considering; deliberation, consultation:* deliberationes habere de rep., *to hold consultations on public affairs*, Cic.: habet res deliberationem, *needs consideration*, id. **2.** In rhetor. = causa deliberativa: id.

dēlĭbĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to deliberation, deliberative* (only in rhetor.): genus, Cic.

dēlĭbĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who deliberates:* Cic.

dēlĭbĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [delibero].

I. Adj.: *resolved upon, determined, certain:* certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere, Cic.

dē-lībĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [libro, libra, q. v.] *to weigh well* in one's mind, *think over; to take counsel, consult, deliberate:* legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes.: Cic.: de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv.: deliberandi causa sibi unum diem postulavit, *asked a day for deliberation*, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, Caes. **2.** Esp. (like consulo), *to consult an oracle:* Nep. (only). **II.** Meton.: *to resolve, determine, come to a conclusion* (rare; and gen. in *Part.*): statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.: cf. deliberatus.

dē-lĭbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take off; take a taste of:* Lucr. Fig.: *to taste, enjoy:* novum honorem, Liv. **II.** *to cull*, as flowers: ut omnes undique flosculos (orationis) carpam atque delibem, Cic. Fig.: oscula, *to kiss lightly*, Virg. **III.** *to take away, detract from, diminish:* de laude hominis delibare quicquam, Cic.: aliquid de honestate, id.

dē-lĭbro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [liber] *to take off the bark, to peel:* truncis arborum delibratis (others read dolabratis), Caes.

dē-lĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to besmear, anoint* (as *verb finit.* only in late Lat.): multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic.: atro cruore, *besmeared with*, Hor. [Cf. λείβω (root λιβ)].

dēlĭcātē, *adv. delicately, luxuriously:* delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic.

dēlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [v. deliciae]. In objective sense: *delightful, charming; luxurious, voluptuous:* in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic.: delicatum inferre sermonem, id.: libidines delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id. As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es, delicata? *my charming one*, Pl. **2.** *soft, tender, delicate:* capella, Cat. **II.** In subjective sense: *fond of pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous:* adolescens, Cic.: pueri, id. As subst. *a voluptuary:* Suet. **2.** *spoiled with indulgence; dainty, effeminate, fastidious:* nimium ego te habui delicatam, *I have spoiled you*, Pl. (Hence Fr. *délié.*)

dēlĭcĭa, v. deliciae, *ad init.*

dēlĭcĭae, arum, *f. plu.* (in sing. delicia, ae, *f.*: Pl.: delicium, ii, *n.*: Phaedr.) [de and *lac* root of lacio, elicio, *etc.*] *allurement, charm, delight; pleasure, pastime, sport, frolic*, etc. (*objects* of delight; disting. from delectatio, which is positive enjoyment): fortis omissis hoc age deliciis, *discarding pleasure*, Hor.: ecce aliae deliciae equitum vix ferendae, *affectations, pretensions*, Cic.: delicias facere, *to play tricks, to make sport of*, Pl.: deliciarum causa et voluptatis, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *the beloved object, darling, sweetheart:* tu deliciae populi, Pl.: amores ac deliciae tuae, Roscius, *your great favourite*, Cic.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *délices.*)

dēlĭcĭŏlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [deliciae] *a little darling:* nostrae, Tulliola, Cic.

dēlĭcĭum, v. deliciae, *ad init.*

delico, v. deliquo.

dēlictum, i, *n.* [delinquo, delictus] prop. *a fault of omission:* hence gen. *a fault, offence, crime:* delictum in se admittere, *to be guilty of a fault*, Ter.: majore commisso delicto, Caes.: quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. In *plur.:* parva delicta, *trifling faults*, id.: illorum (amicorum) patiar delicta libenter, *will bear with their failings*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *délit.*)

dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to gather, cull:* oleam, uvam, Cato: primam rosam tenui ungue, Ov.: Hor. **II.** *to choose:* usu. foll. by ex: ex omni populo, Cic.: unum ex cunctis, id. *Absol.* (esp. where there is no question between a number of eligible objects: cf. eligo): bona deligere, et rejicere contraria, id.: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.: locum castris, id. Esp. of soldiers: *to pick out, detach:* re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, id.: Virg. (Deligo does not necessarily imply the superiority of persons or things chosen: cf. longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres delige, *i. e. choose out, set aside*, id.)

dē-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind down, fasten down, make fast, bind:* hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic.: naviculam ad ripam, Caes.: epistolam ad amentum, *to fasten it to the strap of a spear*, id.

dē-lingo, 3. *v. a. to lick off, lick up* (rare): salem, *to get a meagre dinner*, Pl.

delinificus, delinimentum, delinio and delinitor, v. delen.

dē-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to fail, be wanting*, or *lacking* (rare): delinquere (= deficere) frumentum, Cael. ap. Serv. **2.** Fig.: *to fail* or *be wanting* (in duty, *etc.*), *to do wrong, commit a fault* or *crime, to offend:* an quia non delinquunt viri? Ter.: ut condemnaretur filius, si pater deliquisset, Cic.: per ambitionem, *to be led into crime by ambition*, Sall. **3.** With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* and like words: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquat, *lest he should offend in any respect*, or *should commit any offence*, Pl.: si quid deliquero, Cic.: quae libidine deliquerant, *their vicious excesses*, Tac. *Impers.:* ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, id.

dē-līquesco, līcŭi, 3. *v. incep. to melt away, dissolve:* ubi delicuit nondum prior (*sc.* nix), altera venit, Ov.: Hyrie flendo delicuit, *melted away in tears*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to faint away:* qui alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

dēlīquĭum, ii, *n.* [delinquo] *a want, defect* (rare): solis, i. e. *an eclipse*, Serv.: deliquio esse, *to be to the detriment of*, Pl.

dē-lĭquo and (in fig. signif.) **dē-lĭco**, 1. *v. a.* [liquo] *to pour off, to clarify, to strain:* Varr. **2.** Fig.: *to clear up; explain:* Pl.

dēlīquus or **dēlĭcŭus**, a, um, *adj.* [delinquo] *wanting, lacking:* Pl.

dēlīrāmentum (deler.), i, *n.* [deliro] *nonsense, absurdity:* Pl.

dēlīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *a going astray from the line* (in ploughing: v. deliro): hence, Fig.: *silliness, infatuation, dotage:* ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

dē-līro, 1. *v. n.* [lira]. Lit.: *to draw the furrow awry in ploughing;* and gen.: *to deviate from the straight line:* Aus. **2.** Fig.: *to be crazy, to dote, to rave:* delirare et mente esse captum, Cic.: with *Acc. of neut. pron.:* quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, *whatever folly the kings commit*, Hor.

dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *silly, doting, crazy* (v. demens): delirus et amens, Hor.: senex, Cic.

dē-lītesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [latesco] *to hide oneself, to lie hid, to lurk:* bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic.: hostes in silvis delituerant, Caes.: Virg. **2.** Fig.: *to skulk behind, take shelter under:* in alicujus auctoritate, Cic.: in dolo malo, id.

dē-lītĭgo, 1. *v. n. to scold, rail vehemently:* iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor.

dēlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [delino].

Dēlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Delos] *of Delos, Delian:* tellus, i.e. *Delos*, Ov.: vates, i. e. *Apollo*, Virg.: and *absol.* Delius, Ov.: folia, *laurel*, Hor.: dea, i.e. *Diana*, id.: also *absol.*, Delia, Virg.

Delphĭcus, a, um, *adj. Delphic, belonging to Delphi:* tellus, Ov.: Apollo, Plin.: also *absol.* Delphicus, Ov.: oracula, Cic.: mensa, *a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod*, id.

delphīnus, i, and **delphīn**, īnis (whence *Acc.* delphĭna, Ov.: *Abl.* del-

phine, id.: *plur. nom.* delphinēs, Virg.: *Acc.* delphinās, id.) *m.* = δελφίν, *a dolphin:* but it seems as if the ancients confounded some kind of shark under this name: Cic. **2.** Meton.: *the Dolphin*, a constellation: Ov. (Hence Fr. *dauphin.*)

deltōton, i, *n.*=Δελτωτόν, *the Triangle*, a constellation: Cic.

dēlūbrum, i, *n. a shrine, sanctuary,* (v. templum): gen. in *plur.:* certamen pro deorum templis atque delubris, Cic. In *sing.:* noctu audita ex delubro vox est, Liv. **2.** Also in gen. sense, *a temple* (=aedes, q.v.): esp. poet.: Lucr.: Virg. [Prob. from luo, *to wash*, as being a place of religious purification.]

dē-luctor, and **dē-lucto,** avi, 1. *v. dep.* and *a. to wrestle hard, to struggle:* cum Antaeo deluctari mavelim quam cum amore, Pl.: deluctavi, id.

dē-lūdĭfĭco, avi, 1. *v. a. to mock, banter:* Pl.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to play false with, dupe, delude* (cf. decipio): Cic.: me dolis, Ter.: corvum hiantem, Hor. *Absol.:* nihil agere atque deludere, Cic.

dēlumbis, e [lumbus], *disabled in the loins:* hence fig.: *enervated, feeble:* Pers.

dē-lumbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lumbus] *to lame in the loins* (rare): Plin. **2.** Fig.: *to weaken, enervate:* sententias, Cic.

dē-mădesco, dui, 3. *v. incep. to become wet, be drenched with tears,* Ov.

dē-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give in charge, hand over, intrust, commend:* simul plures pueri unius (paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv.: in proximam civitatem demandari, *to be sent there for safety,* Suet.

dēmarchus, i, *m.* = δήμαρχος, *the head of a demus* or *tribe, a demarch;* among the Romans, *a tribune of the people:* Pl.

dē-mens, entis, *adj.* [mens: v. amens] *out of one's mind, senseless, foolish, mad* (denoting a permanent state, while amens usu. refers to temporary distraction): Cic.: dementem actum, *driven mad*, Hor. **2.** Poet.: of things: discordia, Virg.: strepitus, Hor.

dēmensum, i, *n.* [dementior] *a ration, allowance:* Ter.

dēmensus, a, um, *Part.* [demetior].

dēmenter, *adv. senselessly, madly:* tanta res tam dementer credita, Cic.

dēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [demens] *the being out of one's mind; folly, madness:* exspectare dum hostium copiae augerentur summae dementiae esse judicabat, Caes. In *plur.:* sed ejus dementias cave contemnas, Cic.

dēmentĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave:* Lucr.

dē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, *v. a.* With *Acc.* of thing: *to earn, merit, deserve:* aliquid mercedis domino, Pl. **2.** With *Acc.* of person: *to deserve well of, to oblige:* beneficio tam potentem civitatem, *to lay it under obligation*, Liv.: in this signif., usually in depon. form: plura saepe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac.

demereor, v. demereo, 2.

dē-mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to sink, dip under, plunge into* (esp. *the water*, but sometimes *the earth*, etc., i.e. *to bury, plant*): demersis aequora rostris ima petunt, Virg.: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic.: plebem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, i.e. *to keep them at underground work*, Liv.: dapes in alvum, Ov. **2.** Fig.: est animus caelestis quasi demersus in terram, Cic.: domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, *overwhelmed, plunged in ruin*, Hor.

dēmersus, a, um, *Part.* [demergo].

dēmessus, a, um, *Part.* [demeto].

dē-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure out* (to measure *as a whole;* thus disting. from dimetior, which has reference to dimensions and parts: rare): ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

dē-mĕto, messŭi, messum, 3. *v. a. to mow, reap, cut down,* or *off:* fructus, Cic.: demesso frumento, Caes.: pollice florem, *to pluck off*, Virg.

dēmĭgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demigro] *an emigration:* Nep.

dē-mĭgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to move off; wander away, depart, emigrate:* de oppidis, Caes.: ex agris in urbem, Liv.: ad virum optimum, Cic. **2.** Fig.: ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam, id.

dē-mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to lessen by taking something away, to make smaller, diminish* (the MSS. constantly vary between di-minuo and de-minuo): Cic.: deminuunt aequora venti, Lucr.: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, *had weakened*, Caes. **2.** Fig.: *to take from, infringe on, abate:* de libertate mea, Cic.: ex regia potestate, Liv.: alicui timor studia deminuit, Caes.: se capite deminuere, *to forfeit one's civil rights*, Cic.

dēmĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deminuo] *a lessening, diminution, decrease, abatement* (frequently di-minutio in MSS.): accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.: multari imperatorem deminutione provinciae, *by abridging his term of command*, id.: muliebre fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens, *holding that a woman's elevation would detract from his own dignity*, Tac.: capitis, *the loss of civil rights*, Caes.

dē-mīror, atus, 1. *v. dep. to wonder greatly at, to be amazed:* haec ego vos concupisse non miror: sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. **2.** In conversational language (in 1*st pers. sing.*): *I wonder, I am at a loss to imagine*, etc.: demiror qui sciat, Pl.: Ter.

dēmissē, *adv. low* (opp. to alte): hic alte, demissius ille volabat, Ov. **2.** Fig. (in good or bad sense): *humbly, modestly; abjectly:* quam potest demississime atque subjectissime, Caes.: Cic.

dēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demitto] *a letting down, sinking, lowering* (rare): storiarum, Caes. Fig.: of the mind: animi, *low spirits, dejection*, Cic.

dēmissĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hanging down, flowing:* tunica, Pl.

dēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [demitto] **II.** Adj.: *sunken, low-lying, drooping, hanging down:* Caes.: demisso capite discedere, Cic.: tunicis demissis ambulat, *with trailing garments*, Hor. **2.** Fig.: *downcast, disheartened, dispirited:* esse fracto animo et demisso, Cic.: demissa voce locuta est, *low*, Virg. *Absol.:* quis P. Sullam nisi maerentem demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic. **3.** Of manners: *lowly, humble, unassuming* (opp. to elatus): multum demissus homo, Hor. **4.** Of condition: *poor, humble* (rare): Sall.

dē-mītĭgo, 1. *v. a. to make milder;* pass. *to become milder, more lenient;* nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic.

dē-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a. to send down; to drop, let sink, lower; dismiss:* caelo imbrem, Virg.: puteum alte in solido, *to sink deep*, id.: fasces, *to lower*, Cic.: caput, Ov.: vestem, Hor.: demitto auriculas, *hang down*, id.: gladium in jugulum, *to plunge*, Pl.: sublicas in terram, *to sink*, Caes.: in ovilia demisit hostem impetus, *drove him as an enemy*, Hor. With *Dat.:* aliquem neci, Virg. **2.** With *pron. reflect.* or *pass. reflect.: to let oneself down; to stoop, descend:* Cic.: concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi assuerant, Ov.: Caes.: reste suspensus manibus se demisisset, *let himself down by a rope*, Liv. **3.** Milit. *t. t. to march soldiers into a lower country:* in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. **4.** Prov.: demitti de caelo, or simply caelo, *to be of supernatural origin*, id.: demissis manibus fugere, *i.e. to flee in the greatest haste*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: se animo demittere, *to be disheartened*, Caes.: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, *impress this deeply on your mind*, Sall.: se penitus in causam, *to enter into it thoroughly*, Cic.: se in adulationem, *to stoop to servility*, Tac. **III.** Of descent: in *p. part.* demissus, *descended from* (chiefly poet.): ab alto demissum genus Aenea, Hor.: Virg.: Tac.

dēmĭurgus, or acc. to the Dor. form **dāmĭurgus,** i, *m.* = δημιουργός, *the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states:* Liv.

dēmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from de-emo; cf. adimo, eximo, and sumo for subimo] *to take down, take away; withdraw, subtract:* demendis armamentis eo tempore absumto, Liv.: si quid ad eas (leges) addi demi mutarive vellet, id.: secures de fascibus, Cic.: partem solido de die, *to give up a part of the business-day*, Hor. With *Dat.:* juga bobus, *to unyoke*, id.: vincla pedibus, Ov. Of abstract things: solli-

citudinem, Cic.: curas, Virg.: ex dignitate populi, Liv.: dempto fine, *without end*, Ov.

dē-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep. to pull down, demolish:* and in gen. *to remove, destroy:* aedes, Cic.: deum immortalium templa, Liv.: de me culpam hanc demolibor jam, *I will cast off*, Pl.

dēmōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demolior] *a pulling down, demolishing* (rare): statuarum, Cic.

dēmonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demonstro] *a showing, pointing out; indication, description:* Cic. In *plur.:* id.

dēmonstrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pointing out, designating:* digitus, *the index finger*, Cael. Aur. **2.** In rhet.: *designed for display:* causa, Cic.

dēmonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who points out, an exhibitor* (rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi, *a person to point out (and name) each corpse for burial*, Cic.

dē-monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to point out*, as with the finger; *to indicate, designate:* itinera, Cic.: Liv. **2.** Legal *t. t.:* fines, *to deliver* a piece of land to the purchaser (*pointing out its boundaries*), Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to point out* by speech or writing; *to state precisely, to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe;* also simply *to mention* (in the latter signif. often in Caes.): earum (*sc.* navium) modum formamque demonstrat, *explains, specifies*, Caes.: ad ea castra quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, id.: demonstrato crimine, *having indicated the accusation*, Tac. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* mihi Fabius demonstravit, to id cogitasse facere, Cic. With a *relative sentence:* quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, Caes. *Absol.:* quum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia, ita uti supra demonstravimus, id. Of things: quae hoc demonstraro videantur, Cic. *Impers. pass.:* naves XVIII. de quibus supra demonstratum est, *mention was made*, Caes.

dē-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3. *v. dep. to die off, to die* (chiefly in *p. part.*, and with ref. to a person deceased, whose place has to be filled): in demortui locum censor sufficitur, *in the room of the deceased*, Liv.: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Fig.: potationes plurimae demortuae, *departed; done with*, Pl. **2.** With *Acc.:* *to be dying for love* (cf. depereo): ea demoritur te, id.

dē-mŏror, atus, *v. n.* and *a. dep.* Neutr.: *to loiter, linger* (very rare): me hic demoratam tam diu, Pl. More freq., **II.** Act.: *to stop, hinder, keep back, retard, delay:* ne diutius vos demorer, Cic.: nullo hoste iter demorante, Caes. Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? *restrain from battle*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *demeurer.*)

dē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move away; put away, remove, withdraw:* hostes gradu, Liv. Without *Abl.:* Pompeius vestri facti praejudicio demotus, *forced to yield*, Caes. Of abstract and mental objects: formidine animum certo de statu demovere, *to disturb from its self-possession*, Cic.

dē-mūgītus, a, um, *Part.* [mugio] *filled with bellowing, lowing:* paludes, Ov.

dē-mulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum and mulctum, 2. *v. a. to stroke down, to caress with the hand* (rare): caput tibi, Ter.: dorsum, Liv.

dēmum, *adv.* (properly of time), *at length, at last; then and not till then:* quarta vix demum exponimur hora, *not till the fourth hour and barely then*, Hor.: his demum exactis, *not till these ceremonies had been performed*, Virg. **II.** Enclitically with the adverbs nunc, tum or tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic, *etc.: not till then* or *now; just, precisely, only*, etc.: nunc demum, *now, now at length:* nunc demum rescribo iis literis, Cic.: with *quum, quoniam*, etc.: Pl. (and there only). Separated by other words: heu nunc misero mihi demum exsilium infelix! Virg. **2.** tum demum, *then at length, then indeed* (very freq.): tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, Caes.: utraque re satis experta tum demum consules..., Liv.: Virg. **3.** tunc demum, Suet. **4.** post demum, *afterwards, not till after:* post eum demum huc cras adducam, Pl.: Suet. **5.** modo demum, *only now, now for the first time:* Ter. **6.** jam demum, *now at last, now:* Ov. **7.** ibi demum (rarely of time), *there at last, just there:* ibi demum morte quievit, Virg.: Ter. **8.** sic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso, Virg. **III.** Enclitically, without any signif. of time, but merely to give emphasis to a word: *indeed, forsooth; precisely, nothing less than, finally*, etc.: especially with pronouns (like Gk. γέ): sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic.: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, *that, and nothing short of that*, Sall.: illa seges demum, *that ground above all*, Virg.: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tabella, *you, at all events*, Cic.: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, *in truth*, Ov. Strengthened by a preceding *verum enim vero:* verum enim vero id demum juvat, Ter. [Prob. cogn. with denique; cf. also *-dem* in tan-dem.]

dē-murmŭro, 1. *v. a. to mutter over:* carmen, Ov.

dēmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demuto] *a changing, change* (v. rare): Cic. (dub.)

dē-mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (not in Cic.) Act.: *to change, alter:* placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutabo, mutari, Tac. *Absol.:* non demutabo, Pl. **II.** Neutr.: *to alter; to be* or *become different* (v. rare): numquid videtur demutare, id.

dēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [deni] *containing ten:* numerus, Vitr. **II.** With numus or as subst. denarius, ii, *m.* (*n.:* Pl.): *a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen* asses, *equivalent in value to an Attic* drachma: denarii numi, Liv.: denarii trecenti, Cic.: *gen. plur.* denarium, also, denariorum, id. **2.** Meton.: *money* in gen.: id. (Hence It. *denaro, danaro;* Sp. *dinero;* Fr. *denier*, a small coin: and hence It. *derrata;* Sp. *dinerada;* Fr. *denrée.*)

dē-narro, 1. *v. a. to tell, relate, recount fully* (rare): Hor.

dē-nāso, 1. *v. a.* [nasus] *to deprive of the nose:* Pl.

dē-năto, 1. *v. n. to swim down:* Tusco alveo, Hor.

dē-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to say no, deny positively* (rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Pl. **2.** *to refuse:* aliquid petenti, Caes. Poet. of things: amnis tibi deneget undas, Ov. With *Inf.* (poet.): Ter. (Hence Fr. *dénier.*)

dē-ni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* denum, Cic.: denorum, Liv.) *num. distrib. every ten, ten each, by tens:* uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.: denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, *that each should bring ten men*, id. **2.** Poet. for decem, *ten:* bis denis navibus, i. e. *with twenty ships*, Virg. **3.** denus, a, um = decimus, *tenth*, Ov. [*De-ni* for *dec-ni* from decem: cf. *bini, ter-ni*, etc.]

dēnĭcālis (in MSS. also denec), e, *adj.* [nex] *purifying from death:* feriae, *a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased*, Cic.

dēnĭque, *adv.* [prob. cogn. with dem-um, *q. v.*] Of time: *at last, at length; lastly, finally:* quid jam misero mihi denique restat? Virg. **2.** Often pleonastic, with ad extremum, ad postremum, and tandem (= demum, q. v.): ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, i. e. *not till the very last extremity*, Cic.: similarly with the particles tum, nunc, or an *Abl.* of time: quo quum venerimus, tum denique vivemus, *then, and not before*, id.: nunc denique amare videor, id.: multo denique die Caesar cognovit montem a suis teneri, *not till late in the day*, Caes. **3.** Like demum with is and vix, *to add to the force of the expression* (= Gr. γέ): is denique honos mihi videri solet, *that indeed*, Cic **II.** To denote succession: *and thereupon, and then, in the sequel:* ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. And in interrogations: quid denique agitis? *and what did you do then?* Pl. **2.** Hence in enumerations, sometimes followed by postremo, *etc.:* omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam . . , i. e. *yea, kingdoms even and finally . . .*, Cic. **III.** In narrations or arguments:

finally, lastly, in fine, in short, etc.: quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet, *in short; to sum up*, id.: fodere aut arare aut aliquid denique facere, *something or other*, Ter.: obdurabo atque pernegabo, adjurabo denique, *in a word*, Pl.: Hor.

dē-nōmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to name, call, denominate:* hinc (*sc.* ab Lamo) Lamiae denominati, Hor.

dē-normo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [norma] *to make crooked* or *irregular* (rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor.

dē-nōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark* or *point out; specify, denote:* cives Romanos necandos, *mark them out for slaughter*, Cic. **2.** *to brand, stigmatize:* Suet.

dens, dentis, *m. a tooth:* primores, *the front teeth*, Plin.; also called adversi acuti, Cic.: maxillares, *the jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cels.: called also genuini, or *cheek-teeth*, Cic.: dens Indus, *the elephant's tusk*, Ov.: also = *ivory*, id. Proverb.: albis dentibus deridere aliquem, *to laugh heartily at* (so as to show one's teeth), Pl. **2.** Transf.: *a point, spike, prong, fluke*, etc.: aratri, Virg.: ancorae, id.: curvo Saturni dente = falce, id. **II.** Fig.: of that which *gnaws at, eats away or destroys:* dentibus aevi, *the tooth of time*, Ov. Esp. with ref. *to calumny, envy*, etc.: maledico dente carpunt, Cic.: so, invido dente, Hor.: also, atro dente aliquem petere, *with the blackening tooth of calumny*, id. [Cf. Skr. *dant-a-s*; Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-ος; Goth. *tunth-u-s*, Eng. *tooth*, O.H.G. *zand*, Germ. *zahn*.] (Hence It. *dente; dent:* also It. *dentello*; Fr. *dentelle*, "lace," on account of its pointed form.)

densē, *adv. thickly, closely:* caesae alni, Plin. **II.** Of time: *in quick succession, occurring repeatedly:* Cic.: nulla mihi densius subeunt tempora, *more often recur to my recollection*, Ov.

denseo, v. denso.

denso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **densĕo**, no *perf.*, ĕtum, 2. *v. a.* (the former appears in Liv. and Quint.; the latter in Lucr., Hor., Tac., and in late Lat.; both forms in Virg.) [densus] *to thicken, to make thick, to press close together:* Juppiter uvidus austris densat, erant quae rara modo, Virg.: ordines, Liv.: spargens hastilia denset, *shoots thickly together*, Virg.: ictus, *to redouble*, Tac.

densus, a, um, *adj. having its particles near together; close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to rarus, *wide apart*; and disting. from spissus, *packed quite close, without intervals*): terra densa, Virg.: densiores silvae, Caes.: densum humeris vulgus, *thronging shoulder to shoulder*, Hor.: litus, *firm*, Ov.: aër, Hor. Poet.: densorum turba malorum, Ov. **2.** Poet. with *Abl.: thick-set, thickly planted with, full of:* lucus Juncis et arundine, id.: corpus densum saetis, *thickly covered with bristles*, id. **3.** Of succession in time (also poet.): *frequent, continuous:* ictus, Virg.: plagae, Hor. **II.** Fig. of speech: *condensed, with the matter compressed:* Quint. And meton. of the author himself: densior ille (*sc.* Demosthenes), hic (*sc.* Cicero) copiosior, id. [Cf. Gr. δασύς, related to *densus* as βάθος to βένθος.]

dentālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [dens] *the share-beam of a plough:* Virg. Meton.: *a plough:* Pers.

dentātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *toothed, having teeth:* male dentata (puella), *having bad teeth*, Ov.: vir (*i. e.* mordax), Pl. **2.** *worked with teeth;* in phr., charta dentata, *fine, smooth paper* (lit. *polished with tooth*, i. e. prob. *with ivory*), Cic.

dentifrangĭbŭlus, i, *m.* and **-um**, i, *n.* [dens frango] *a tooth-breaker*, comic word in Pl.: *m.: one who knocks out teeth: n.: the fist:* id.

dentĭlĕgus, *m.* [dens lego] *one who picks up his teeth* after they have been knocked out: Pl.

dentĭo, 4. *v. n.* [dens] *to cut teeth, to be getting one's teeth:* Cels.: ne dentes dentiant, *lest they should grow* (because not worn off by eating), Pl.

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to marry beneath one's condition* (of a woman, v. nubo): Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac.: Ov.

dē-nūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay bare, make naked, uncover:* denudari a pectore, *to be stript utterly naked* (*from the breast downwards*), Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to disclose, reveal:* suum consilium alicui, Liv. **2.** *to strip bare, strip of one's all; rob* (*of everything*): civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Cic.

dēnuntĭātĭo (**-ciatio**), ōnis, *f.* [denuntio] *an intimation, announcement, declaration:* with *Gen.:* calamitatum, *forewarning, preintimation*, Cic.: denuntiatione periculi permovere, *by the threat*, Caes. With *Gen. subj.:* Catilinae, Cic. *Absol.:* huic denuntiationi ille pareat? id.

dē-nuntĭo (**cio**), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give notice, to announce, intimate, declare, order:* esp. of public and official notifications, *to give official warning:* usu. foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.:* Caes.: Liv. With *Subj.*, when *a command* is implied: nationibus denuntiare, uti auxilia mittant, *to give them notice to send troops*, id. **2.** Also of the manifestations of the divine will; *to give warning of:* quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, Cic. **3.** Legal *t. t.:* denuntiare testimonium, with *Dat., to summon as a witness, to give anyone notice that his evidence would be required:* testimonium eis denuntiare, id. *Absol.:* non denuntiavi, id. **II.** In gen.: *to announce, intimate, declare, order:* also, *to menace, threaten:* ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, id.: denuntiasti quid de summa reipublicae sentires, *you showed plainly what your sentiments were*, id. With *Subj.* (as before, implying a *command or request*): mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiavit, ut ad te scriberem, id. With *de:* de isto fundo, id. *Absol.:* monente et denuntiante te, id. **2.** Fig. of things: caeruleus (color) pluviam denuntiat, *blue foretokens rain*, Virg.: Plin.

dēnŭo, *adv.* [contr. from de novo, which never occurs: cf. de integro] *anew, afresh, again, once more:* Sicilia, te praetore, censa denuo est, Cic.: rebellare denuo, Liv.: aperi, continuo operito denuo, *and then cover it up again*, Pl.

dēnus, a, um: v. deni, 3.

dĕ-ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unload, disburden* (rare): naves, Amm. Fig.: ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere, *to throw some of the burden upon you*, Cic.

dēorsum, *adv.* [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] *downwards* (opp. to sursum): haec aut pondere deorsum aut levitate in sublime ferri, Cic.: sursum deorsum commeare, *up and down*, id. **2.** Meton. of position: *beneath, below:* nostin' porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? *down this way*, Ter. (Hence mid. age Lat. *josum, jusum*; It. *giuso, giu:* old Fr. *jus.*)

dĕ-osculor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to kiss warmly*, or *much* (rare): Pl.

dē-păciscor (also written depĕc.), pactus (pect.), 3. *v. dep. to bargain for, agree upon*; and absol. *to make an agreement:* ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic. Fig.: jam depecisci morte cupio, *I would gladly close the bargain with my death*, i. e. *am content to die*, Ter.: Cic.

dēpactus, a, um, *Part.* [depaciscor].

dē-pango, no *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a. to fix down, fasten in, fix into the ground* (rare): Col.

dē-parcus, a, um, *adj. excessively sparing, niggardly:* Suet.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a. to pasture, eat down, feed off:* saltus, Ov.: luxuriem segetum, Virg. Fig.: luxuriem orationis stilo depascere, *to prune away redundancies*, Cic. **2.** *to feed upon, eat, consume* (in this sense also in reflect. form: v. 3): saepes Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta, *sipped as to its blossom by bees* (*whose blossom is sipped by bees*), Virg.: depasta altaria, i.e. *sacrifices* (*partly*) *devoured*, id. Also in *Indic.:* miseros depascitur artus, *feasts on*, id. **3.** Fig.: veterem possessionem Academiae depascere, *to prey upon, encroach upon*, Cic. *Dep.* form: aurea dicta, *to feed upon*, Lucr.: artus depascitur arida febris, *consumes*, Virg.

dēpascor, v. depasco.

dēpĕciscor, v. depaciscor.

dē-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3. *v. a. to comb down, comb off* (rare): crines, Ov.: jubas, id.: Virg. Jocosely, *to Oudgel:* Ter.

dēpĕcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [depeculor] *a plunderer, embezzler:* aerarii, Cic.

dē-pĕcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to pillage, plunder, embezzle* (rare): Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, Cic. Fig.: qui laudem familiae vestrae depeculatus est, *has detracted from*, id.

dē-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* (rarely *n.*) *to drive* or *cast down, to drive out* or *away; to expel, remove.* Constr. absol. or with de, ab: simulacra deorum depulsa sunt, *were knocked down* (*by lightning*), Cic.: ab aris et focis flammam, *to avert*, id.: aquam de agro, *to get rid of*, Cato. Esp. as milit. term, *to dislodge an enemy:* defensores vallo munitionibusque depellere, Caes.: loco editiore depelli, Sall.: similarly of non-milit. use of force, demoveri et depelli de loco, *to be ejected*, Cic.: aliquem urbe, *to banish*, Tac. Fig.: cibo fames depulsa est, *dispelled by food*, Cic.: pestem, *to avert*, Virg. In this sense oft. with *Acc.* and *Dat.* (of ind. object): turpitudinem alicui, *to avert disgrace from anyone*, Cic.: mortem fratri, Ov. Phr.: depellere agnos a matre, *to wean*, Varr.: also, ab ubere, Hor.: also absol., haedos depulsos, *'weanlings,'* Virg. II. Fig.: *to keep off, turn aside, deter, dissuade from:* aliquem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia, Cic.: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Caes.: aliquem spe, *to discourage*, Liv. B. Neut. (v. rare): spatio depellere paullum, *to deviate slightly from the perpendicular*, Lucr.

dē-pendĕo, 2. *v. n. to hang down, to hang from* or *on:* sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg.: serta tectis, Ov.: laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. II. Fig. (only in Ovid): *to depend upon:* dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov.

dē-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to weigh out* (money), *to pay down; esp. where one has become surety for another:* dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, Cic. So absol.: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, id. In gen. *to pay:* mercedem, Col. Fig.: reipublicae poenas praesenti morte dependere, *to pay one's forfeit to the state*, Cic.

dēperdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [deperdo].

dē-perdo, didi, ditum, 3. *v. a. to destroy, ruin* (only in *part. perf.*): inopia deperditus, *impoverished*, Phaedr. II. *to lose utterly; to lose:* bona, honestatem, Cic.: Caes.

dē-pĕrĕo, ĭi, 4. *v. n. to go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone:* tempestate naves, Caes.: illius exercitus magna pars deperiit, id. 2. With *Abl.* or *Acc.: to be dying with love for:* Pl.: Ter. More fully, in good prose, amore alicujus deperire, *to be desperately in love with*, Liv.

dēpexus, a, um, *Part.* [depecto].

dēpictus, a, um, *Part.* [depingo].

dē-pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. syncop.* depinxti, Pl.) *to depict, portray, paint, draw:* pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. 2. *to embroider:* depicta paenula, Suet. 3. Fig.: *to depict in words, to represent, describe:* in illa (*sc.* republica), quam sibi Socrates depinxerit, Cic.: minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, *too elaborately defined*, id.

dē-plango, nxi, 3. *v. a. to bewail loudly* (strictly, *with beating of the breast*); *to lament* (poet. and rare): Cadmeida palmis deplanxere domum, Ov.

dē-plĕo, ēvi, 2. *v. a. to empty out, to draw off:* sanguinem, Plin.

dē-plexus, a, um, *adj.* [plector] *embracing, grasping:* Lucr.

dē lōrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [deploro] *weeping bitterly:* Pl.

dē-ploro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to weep bitterly, to wail, lament:* lamentabili voce, Cic. II. Act.: *to weep over, bewail, lament, deplore:* damnationem illam, id.: multa de Gnaeo deplorabo, id. 2. Meton.: *to regard as lost, to give up:* agros, Liv.: Romanum nomen, id.

dē-plŭit, 3. *v. n. to rain* (v. rare): Tib.

dē-pōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* deposivi, Pl.) *to lay down, to put* or *place aside, to deposit:* constr. *absol.:* also, with *Abl.* of place *where*, with or without *prep.* (very rarely with *in* and *Acc.*); and poet. with *Dat.:* caput deponit et condormiscit, Pl.: corpora sub ramis arboris, Virg.: arma in contubernio, Caes.: omnia sua in silvis, id.: caput terrae, Ov. The place *from which* is expr. by *Abl.* with de, or *Abl.* alone: aliquid de manibus, Cic.: onera jumentis, Caes. 2. Poet.: *to lay as a wager:* *Dam.* Ego hanc vitulam depono. *Men.* de grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum, *to stake*, Virg. 3. In *perf. part. laid out, dying, despaired of, dead:* ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. Fig.: mihi videor aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, Cic. II. Fig.: *to lay up, put by, deposit; commit to the care of, intrust:* gladium apud aliquem, *give in charge*, id.: obsides apud eos, Caes.: pecuniam in templo, Liv.: P. Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic. 2. Also fig. of abstract and mental objects: *to lay down, give up, resign, get rid of:* in sermone et suavitate alicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, *to lose, forget*, id.: contentionem, Liv.: omnem spem contentionis, Caes.: bellum, Ov.

dēpŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depopulor] *a laying waste, ravaging:* Cic.: Liv. In *plur.:* Cic.

dēpŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who lays waste, a marauder:* fori, Cic.

dē-pŏpŭlo, v. foll. art.

dē-pŏpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* with *perf. part.* in both *act.* and *pass.* sense: *to lay waste, devastate, ravage, plunder:* ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, Caes.: Cic.: omnem agrum circa depopulati, *having laid waste the country all round*, Liv.: in pass. sense, agris depopulatis, Caes. 2. In gen.: *to waste, spoil, destroy:* cerealia dona, *to eat up the crops*, Ov.: omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, *swept away, destroyed*, Tac.

dē-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry* or *convey down; to carry off* or *away: to convey by water* or *in a ship:* frumentum in castra, Caes.: Cic. Esp. *to bring* or *fetch home* anything from the provinces: victorem exercitum, id. 2. *to banish, transport* for life; a frequent sentence under the Empire (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere *relegatus* retained): Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac. II. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: *to carry off; acquire, gain:* tertium triumphum, Cic.: lauream, Tac.

dē-posco, pŏposci, 3. *v. a. to ask for earnestly; to demand, require:* unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, Cic.: sibi naves, Caes. 2. *to demand the surrender of anyone* for punishment: ducem ipsum in poenam, Liv.: aliquem ad mortem, id.: aliquem morti, Tac. 3. *to call out, challenge:* Liv.

dēpŏsĭtum, i, *n.* [depono] *what is intrusted, a deposit:* reddere depositum, Cic.: opp. to infitiari, *to refuse to return it*, Juv.

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [depono].

dēprāvātē, *adv. perversely, wrongly:* judicare, Cic.

dēprāvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depravo] *a making crooked; a perverting, distorting, corrupting:* distortio et depravatio quaedam, Cic. Fig.: animi, id. *Absol.:* id.

dē-prāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pravus] Lit.: *to make crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure:* ita nati, ut quaedam contra naturam depravata habeant, *malformations*, Cic. II. Fig.: *to make worse:* opp. to corrigere: quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur, *to alter for the worse*, Cic.: (rem) male narrando, *to make anything out to be bad by misrepresentation*, Ter. 2. Esp. *to pervert, corrupt:* (eos) nimiae omnium copiae depravabant, Cic.: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, Caes.: magna pars gratiā depravata, Sall.

dēprĕcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [deprecor] *earnestly entreating:* Tac.

dēprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a begging off; an asking for pardon* or *excuse; an averting by prayer; deprecation:* periculi, Cic.: ejus facti, id. 2. A rhetorical fig.: *claim for indulgence*, id. II. Sometimes=imprecatio, or

detestatio: *a cursing, an imprecation:* deorum, *an invoking the curses of the gods if one speaks falsely,* id.

dē-precātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who averts by praying; an intercessor:* hujus periculi, Cic.: ego apud consulem deprecator vobis adero, Liv. *Absol.:* uti deprecatoribus, *mediators,* Caes.

dē-prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* Of persons: *to pray earnestly to, to beg of, beseech:* with *Acc.*, foll. by ut, ne: deprecari Patres, ne festinarent decernere, Liv.: also foll. by quominus, after a negative: neque illum se deprecari, quominus . . . , *he did not ask him not to . . . ,* id. II. Of things: *to pray against, avert* or *ward off by prayer; to deprecate:* constr. with the *Acc.*, ne and *Subj.*, and *absol.:* nullam genus supplicii d precatus est, *would not ask to be spared any torture,* Cic.: ullam ab sese calamitatem, id.: mortem, Caes.: primum deprecor, ne me putetis scholam explicaturum, Cic.: unum petere ac deprecari, ne se armis despoliaret, Caes. With *Acc.* and *Infin.: to plead in excuse:* errasse regem et Jugurthae sc lere lapsum deprecati sunt, Sall. III. *to seek to obtain by prayer, to beg for:* ad deprecandam pacem, Cic.: vitam alicujus ab aliquo, id.: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, id.

dē-prĕhendo (or deprendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a. to lay hold of firmly, to seize upon, arrest, catch, take forcible possession of:* deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius, Caes.: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, *overtaken and captured as he was fording the river,* id. 2. Fig., of storms, *to overtake:* deprensa navigia, Lucr.: Virg. II. In gen.: *to catch, surprise, detect, discover,* esp. with ref. to a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.: in mendacio deprensus, *caught in a lie,* Quint.: ut hominum erga se mentes deprehenderet, Suet. Of things: venenum, Cic. III. Fig. *to check, to bring into a strait, embarrass:* deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, id.

dēprĕhe sĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprehendo] *a catching, seizing, surprising; a detection, discovery* (rare): manifesta veneni deprehensio, Cic.

dēprehensus (deprensus), a, um, *Part.* [deprehendo].

dē ressus, a, um, *Part.* [deprimo]. II. Adj.: *lying low, depressed:* Plin. Ep. 2. Of the voice: *low, quiet:* Auct. Her.

dē-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *weigh down, sink down, depress:* terram et maria deprimere, *to outweigh,* Cic.: depresso aratro (*sc.* in terram), *deep-driven,* Virg. 2. *to plant deep, to dig deep:* vites in terram, Cato: navigabilem fossam, Tac. 3. Naut. *t. t. to sink* a ship: Caes.: carinam, Ov.: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. II. Fig.: *to press down, keep down, trample on, depress:* improbitate depressa veritas emergit, Cic.: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv.

dē-proelĭor, atus, *v. n. dep.:* only found in *Imperf. Part.* deproelians, antis, *warring violently:* ventos, Hor.

dē-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3. *v. a. to take down* or *out from; produce, bring forth:* pecuniam ex arca, Cic.: tela pharetris, Virg.: Caecubum cellis, Hor. Fig.: argumenta, Cic.

dēpromptus, a, um, *Part.* [depromo].

dē-prōpĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to make great haste, to hasten:* Pl. II. Act.: *to hasten to prepare* (rare): coronas, Hor.

depso, sui, stum, 3. *v. a.* = δεψέω, *to knead:* Cato.

dē-pūdet, uit, 2. *v. impers. to make greatly ashamed:* constr. with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* (cf. pudet): Vell. II. *to lose a sense of shame, to become shameless:* Ov.

dē-pūgis: v. depygis.

dē-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to fight out, fight hard, contend, combat violently:* acie instructa, Caes.: Liv.: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Of gladiatorial combats, id. *Pass Impers.:* depugnatum est, Liv. Fig.: cum animo suo, Pl. And in a figure borrowed from gladiators: indocti stolidique et depugnare parati, *to fight it out,* Hor. II. Act: *to bring a battle to an end:* depugnato proelio, Pl.

dēpulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depello] *a driving off, averting:* mali, Cic. In rhetor.: *a defence:* id. 2. *a letting down, sinking:* luminum, id.

d -pulso, 1. *v. freq. to thrust away, push aside:* cubitis depulsa de via, Pl.

dēpulsor, ōris, *m.* [depello] *one who drives away, an averter* (rare): dominatus, Cic.

dēpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [depello].

dē-purgo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to clean out, cleanse* (rare): pisces, Pl.

dē-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off, prune:* vineam, Cato. Poet.: umbras (*i. e.* ramos), Ov. II. *to reckon, esteem, consider* (rare): operam alicujus parvi preti, Ter. III. *to allot:* Macr. (Hence Fr. *députer.*)

dē-pygis (dēpūgis), is, *adj.* [pyga] *thin-buttocked,* ἄπυγος: Hor.

dēque, v. susque deque.

dērelictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derelinquo] *an abandoning, neglecting:* communis utilitatis, Cic.

dērelictus, a, um, *Part.* [derelinquo].

dē-rĕlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. a. to leave behind, to forsake, abandon, desert:* Ti. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic.: naves ab aestu derelictae, *left stranded,* Caes.

dē-rĕpente, *adv. suddenly:* Tac. [cf. desubito, denuo, *etc.*]

dē-rēpo, psi, 3. *v. n. to creep down* (v. rare): Phaedr.

dereptus, a, um, *Part.* [deripio].

dē-rīdĕo, risi, risum, 2. *v. a. to laugh at, laugh down, laugh to scorn, deride:* omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere, *to laugh heartily at,* Pl.

dērīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [derideo] *very laughable, very ridiculous:* Pl.: Liv. 2. *Neut.* as subst.: deridi culum, *ridicule:* quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Pl. Also in object. sense, *ridiculousness, absurdity:* Tac.

dē-rĭgesco (less correctly dirigesco), gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* (only in the *Perf.*) *to grow stiff; to bristle,* etc.: formidine sanguis deriguit, *curdled,* Virg.: hirsutae comae, *stood on end,* Ov.

dē-rĭpio, ripŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch* or *pull violently down; to tear off, tear away:* aliquem de ara, Pl.: ferrum a latere, Tac.: lunam caelo, Hor. Fig.: quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, *would have detracted from,* Cic.

dērīsor, ōris, *m.* [derideo] *a mocker, scoffer, satirical person* (rare): Suet.: Hor. Applied to a (jeering) parasite: id.

dērīsus, a, um, *Part.* [derideo].

dērīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *mockery, scorn, derision:* Tac.

d rīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derivo] *a turning off into another channel, diversion:* fluminum, Cic.

dē-rīvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rivus] *to divert a stream from its channel, to turn* or *draw off water,* etc.: aqua ex flumine derivata, Caes. 2. Fig.: *to draw off* or *away; to turn off, to divert:* nihil in suam domum inde, Cic.: hoc fonte derivata clades, *flowing from this source,* Hor.: derivare animum, curaque levare, *to divert,* Lucr.: alio responsionem suam derivavit, *he turned off his answer to something else,* i. e. *he avoided the question,* Cic.

dē-rŏgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq., to ask repeatedly:* Pl.

dē-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* legal *t. t. to repeal part* of a law, *to restrict,* or *modify* it (cf. abrogo): neque derogari ex hac (lege) aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. II. In gen.: *to take away, detract from; diminish:* usually with *Dat.:* fidem alicui, *to detract from his credit,* id.: and simply fidem, id.: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. With *de:* de magnificentia aut de honestate quidam, *to make some abatement from,* Cic. With *ex:* id.

dē-rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [rodo; derodo, not in use], *gnawed away, nibbled:* clipeos derosos a muribus, Cic.

dē-runcino, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to plane off;* hence in comedy, *to deceive, cheat:* militem, Pl. [On the quantity of the *i*, v. runcina.]

dē-rŭo, rui, 3. *v. a.* (rare) *to cast down, demolish:* Sen. Fig.: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, Cic.

dē-ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [rumpo]. II. Adj.: *broken; craggy, steep, precipitous:* ripae, Liv. As subst.:

derupta, orum, *n. plu. precipices:* per derupta et avia, Tac.

dē-saevĭo, ĭi, 4. *v. n. to rage violently:* toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Virg.: an tragica desaevit et ampullatur in arte, *storm and mouth*, Hor.

dē-salto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to dance, to represent in a ballet* (rare): Suet.

dē-scendo, dī, sum, 3. *v. n.* [scando] *to climb, go* or *come down; to fall, sink down, descend* (opp. to ascendo). In gen.: ex equo descendere, *dismount*, Cic.: de rostris, *come down from*, Cic.: caelo, Hor.: caelo ab alto, Virg.: in inferiorem ambulationem, Cic.: ad naviculas, id. *Absol.:* descendo (*sc.* de arce), Virg. II. Esp. *to go down, sc.* from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, *etc.:* de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. *Absol.:* hodie non descendit Antonius, id. Hence fig.: in causam, id. 2. Milit. *t. t. to march down, sc.* from a higher into a lower position: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Caes. *Imper. pass.:* inde ad planum descensum, *thence they descended into the plain*, Liv. *Absol.:* id. Hence in gen.: descendere in aciem, *to give battle, to engage*, id.: in certamen, Cic. 3. Of things: *to sink* or *reach down, fall upon;* also *to pierce, penetrate:* ferrum in corpus, Liv.: toto corpore pestis, Virg. III. Fig. in gen.: si quid tamen olim scripseris, in Maeci descendat judicis aures, *let it be submitted to his ears*, Hor.: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, *sank deeper*, Sall. *Impers. pass.:* quo tanquam sonorum gradibus descenditur, Cic. 2. *to lower oneself, descend to; to stoop* or *condescend to* any act, *to resort to:* constr. with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or *absol.:* ad calamitatum societates, id.: ad rationes civitatis, id.: preces in omnes, *to stoop to the most abject entreaties*, Virg.: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, *I acquiesce*, Cic.

dēscensus, ūs, *m.* [descendo] *a climbing down, descent* (rare): Sall. 2. Meton.: *a descending way, a descent:* facilis descensus Averno, Virg.

dē-scisco, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. n. to cut oneself off; to withdraw, leave, depart from;* also *to fall off, degenerate:* a se ipse, Cic.: a veritate, id.: ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Of things: quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes desciviisse ab ista vetere gloria? Tac. 2. Esp. *to revolt, desert, go over to another party:* multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.: ad aliquem, Liv. *Impers. pass.:* quibus invitis descitum ad Samnites erat, *they had gone over*, id. *Absol.:* quum Fidenae aperte descissent, id. [v. scio.]

dē-scrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write down* or *from, to copy, transcribe:* librum, Cic.: unde ego mira descripsi praecepta haec, *from whom I copied*, Hor. 2. *to sketch out, to draw, delineate:* formas in pulvere, Liv.: sphaeram, Cic.: vitam votivâ tabellâ, Hor. II. Fig.: *to represent, explain, describe:* hominum sermones moresque, Cic.: dehinc ea res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id.: vulnera Parthi, *portray*, Hor. With *Acc.* and *Infin.* (rare): Ov. 2. *to mark off; divide, class* (in this sense usu. discribo): populum in tribus tres curiasque triginta descripserat, Cic.: Liv. 3. *to ascribe, allot, assign:* with *Acc.* of the thing and *Dat.* of the person: civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.: Caes.

dēscriptē, *adv. precisely, distinctly:* Cic.

dēscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [describo] *a marking out, delineation:* eadem caeli descriptio, Cic. In *plur.:* descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. II. Fig.: *a representation, description:* nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, id. In rhetor.: *a characterizing:* id. 2. *a classing, distribution, division* (should probably, in this sense, be referred to discriptio): decuriatio tribulium, descriptio populi, id. 3. *plan, order, arrangement:* constitutio aut descriptio aut disciplina reipublicae, id.: civitatis, id. In *pl.:* descriptiones temporum, id.

dēscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [describo]. II. Adj.: *precisely ordered, properly arranged:* natura nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius, Cic. *Absol.:* descripta, *memoranda, records, journal:* recitari factorum dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussit, Tac.

dē-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut down, to cut off:* partes ex toto, Cic.: spicas fascibus, *to lop the ears off from the bundles*, Liv.: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes.: collum, Virg.

dē-sĕro, rui, rtum, 3. *v. a. to leave, forsake, abandon, desert:* se exercitum ducesque non deserturos, Caes.: cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, id. II. Fig.: *to give up, abandon; fail, be wanting to:* Petreius non deserit sese, id.: suum jus, Cic.: desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv.: locum virtutis deseruit, *deserted the post of virtue*, Hor. Of things: donec te deseret aetas, *fails you*, id. *Pass.:* deseremur potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic.: and with simple *Abl.* (poet.): deseror conjuge, Ov.

dēsertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desero] *a forsaking, deserting* (rare): milit. *t. t. desertion:* Modest. 2. Fig.: *a slighting, neglect:* juris humani, Liv.

dēsertor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who forsakes, an abandoner:* alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum, Cic. Milit. *t. t. a deserter:* Caes.: Liv. 2. Fig.: *a fugitive:* amoris, Ov.

dēsertus, a, um, *Part.* [desero]. II. Adj.: *deserted; desert, solitary, unfrequented, waste:* in locis desertis, Caes.: urbes dirutae ac paene desertae, Cic.: res, id. *Comp.:* id. Gabiis desertior vicus, Hor. *Sup.:* orae desertissimae, id. Subst.: deserta, orum, *n. plu. desert places, deserts, wastes:* Virg. With *part. Gen.:* Libyae deserta, id. (Hence Fr. *désert.*)

dē-servĭo, 4. *v. n. to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to:* with *Dat.:* valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic. Of things: si officia (mea), si operae, si vigiliae deserviunt amicis, *are entirely at the service of my friends*, id.

dēses, idis, (*Nom. sing.* appears not to occur) *adj.* [desideo] Lit.: *sitting down, sitting at ease; slow, sluggish, indolent* (rare): sedemus desides domi, Liv. Fig.: of things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse, *so sluggish, apathetic*, id.

dē-sicco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to dry up completely, to drain:* Pl.

dē-sīdĕo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to remain sitting down; to be idle, to loiter, lounge* (rare): frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter.: ne in discrimine sociorum desidere videretur, *to look idly on*, Suet.

dēsīdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [desidero] *worthy of desire, desirable* (rare): Cic.: Liv. *Comp.:* Suet. No *sup.*

dēsīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a longing for; sense of want* (rare): voluptatum, Cic.

dēsīdĕrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *a longing for; sense of want; grief* for the absence or loss of anything. With *gen.:* me desiderium tenet urbis, *I long for the capital*, Cic.: Scipionis desiderio moveri, *to be affected by the loss* (*death*) *of Scipio*, id.: so, tam cari capitis, *grief for the loss of one so beloved*, Hor. *Absol.:* explere exspectationem diuturni desiderii, Cic.: ex desiderio laborare, id. In *plur.:* desideria alicujus commovere, *longings*, id.: Hor. As term of endearment: mea lux, meum desiderium, valete; mea desideria, valete, Cic. II. *want, appetite* (rare): cibi potionisque desiderium naturale, Liv. 2. In the time of the empire: *a request, petition:* desideria militum ad Caesarem ferre, Tac.

dē-sīdĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [prop. to miss a star which is looked for: v. considero] *to miss, feel the want of:* ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, id. 2. Meton.: *to lose:* and more freq. pass.: *to be missing, to be lost:* in eo proelio non amplius cc. milites desideravit, Caes.: ut nulla navis desideraretur, Cic. II. *to long for:* natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic.: desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. With *Infin.:* ullam rem ad se importari, Caes. With *ab:* ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, *did not look for anything great from him*, Cic.: also, in somewhat different sense, with in: in milite modestiam, *to look for discipline in soldiers*, Caes. *Absol.:* misere amans desiderat, Pl. Of

things: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. (Hence Fr. *désirer*.)

dēsĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [desideo] *a sitting down; remaining idle* (rare): Prop. Fig., of land, *lying fallow:* Col. 2. Usual sense, *idleness, sloth:* opp. to industria, Cic.: Sall.: vitanda est improba Siren, desidia, *the perilous Siren, sloth,* Hor. In *plur.:* vobis desidiae cordi, Virg.

dēsĭdĭābŭlum, i, *n.* [desidia] *a lounging-place:* Pl.

dēsĭdĭōsē, *adv. idly, slothfully:* agere aetatem, Lucr.

dēsĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [desidia] *slothful, indolent, lazy* (rare): Varr.: si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, *slothful indeed,* Plin. Ep. Meton.: *causing idleness, making lazy:* desidiosas illecebras cupiditatum, Cic.

dē-sīdo, sēdi, 3. *v. n.* (cf. consido) *to sink, settle down* (only of things): ut multis locis terrae desederint, *subsided through earthquakes,* Cic. Fig.: *to sink,* i. e. *to become worse, deteriorate:* mores, Liv.

dēsignātĭo (dissignātio), ōnis, *f.* [designo] *a marking out, describing, designating:* personarum et temporum, Cic. 2. *a disposition, arrangement:* totius operis, id. 3. *an appointment to office:* annua, *the annual nomination of consuls,* Tac.

dēsignātor (dissignātor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who regulates* or *arranges; a regulator.* Esp.: *an officer who superintended the sittings in the theatre:* Pl. 2. *a conductor of a funeral, an undertaker:* Hor. 3. *an umpire at public spectacles:* Cic.

dēsignātus, v. designo, II. 4.

dē-signo (dis-signo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark* or *trace out; to define:* Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. With *Dat.:* fines templo Jovis, Liv. 2. *to delineate, portray, depict:* Ov. II. Fig.: *to point out, indicate, mark out, represent:* oratione fratrem designari, Caes.: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. 2. *to contrive, perpetrate* (usu. in bad sense): illa, quae antehac facta sunt, omitto; modo quid designavit! *what has he been guilty of!* Ter. 3. *to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint:* constituere et designare, Cic. 4. Esp. of nomination to an office: *to elect, choose:* ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, id. Hence designatus, as a title applied to a magistrate who has been elected, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office: consul designatus, *consul elect,* id.: tribunus plebis, id. Hence, meton. of a child not yet born: designatus reip. civis, id. (Hence It. *disegnare, designare;* Sp. *designar, diseñar;* Fr. *désigner, dessiner:* also subst. It. *disegno;* Sp. *diseño, designio;* Fr. *dessein, dessin.*)

dē-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi, sultum, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap down, alight:* de navibus, Caes.: ex navi, id.: ad pedes, id.: curru, Virg.: lecto, Hor. *Absol.:* desilite commilitones, Caes. Of *springing water:* levis crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Fig.: nec desilies imitator in artum, *get thyself into difficulties,* id.

dē-sĭno, sĭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (contr. desisse, Cic.) Lit. *to put down:* hence *to leave off, give over, cease, desist, abandon.* Act.: with *Inf.:* venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic.: desine mecum certare, *give over emulating me,* Hor. With *Abl.:* desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic. With *Gen.* (Gr. constr.): querelarum, Hor. *Absol.:* ut incipiendi (*sc.* sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. In colloq. lang., desine, *leave off, be still!* etc.: Pl. 2. *Pass.* (usually in *perf. tenses,* and foll. by *pass. inf.*): veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic.: Perse nunquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. In *pres. imperf.:* tunc bene desinitur, Ov. II. Neutr.: *to cease, stop; terminate, end:* Sall.: turpiter atrum desinat in piscem, *terminate in,* Hor.: desinat ira, Ov. In rhetor., of the close of a period: illa quae similiter desinunt, Cic.

dēsĭpĭentĭa, ae *f.* [desipio] *want of understanding, foolishness:* Lucr.

dē-sĭpĭo, 3. *v. n.* [sapio] *to be without sense* or *understanding; to act foolishly:* summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic.: accipe quare desipiant omnes, *are all fools,* Hor.: dulce est desipere in loco, *to play the fool in season,* id.

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n.* lit. *to stand off* or *aloof;* hence, *to leave off, give over;* esp. *after resistance:* constr. with *Abl.* (with or without *de, ab*), *Inf., Subj.* with quin (only after a negative), and *absol.:* de sententia destitisti, *you gave up the opinion* (*as untenable*), Cic.: a defensione, Caes.: causa, *abandon,* Cic.: regem flagitare, id.: neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, *will not give over without finding her,* Pl.: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, *stuck in my throat,* Ov.

dēsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [desino].

dē-solo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [solus] *to render solitary; strip* (*a land*) *of inhabitants:* ingentes desolavimus agros, Virg. Most freq. in *part. perf.:* desolatae terrae, *left without inhabitants,* Ov.: manipli, *deprived of leaders,* Virg. With *Abl.:* desolatus servilibus ministeriis, *deprived of,* Tac.

dē-specto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [despicio] *to gaze down upon:* ex alto terras, Ov. Of places: *to overlook:* Lamia posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. 2. Fig.: *to look down upon, to despise:* liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

dēspectus, a, um, *Part.* [despicio].

dēs,pectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking down upon; view:* erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, *a view of the plain beneath,* Caes. In *plur.:* quum ex omnibus partibus despectus haberet (oppidum), *heights, precipices,* id. 2. *despising, contempt:* Auct. Her. (Hence It. *dispetto;* Sp. *despecho;* Fr. *dépit.*)

dēspērānter, *adv. hopelessly, despairingly:* loqui secum, Cic.

dēspērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despero] *hopelessness, despair:* Cic. With *Gen.:* omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, id. *Absol.:* ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. In *plur.:* desperationes eorum, qui senes erant, me adolescente, *their despairing views,* Cic.

dēspērātus, a, um, *Part.* [despero]. II. Adj.: *given up, despaired of; desperate:* aegrota ac prope desperata resp., *almost hopeless,* Cic.: exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, *reckless characters,* id.: desperatas pecunias exigere, *given over as lost,* id. *Comp.:* haec nunc multo desperatiora, id. *Sup.:* id.

dē-spēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up:* constr. most freq. with *de, Acc.,* or *dependent clause;* less freq. with *Dat.* or *absol.* With *de:* de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. 2. With *Acc.:* desperasse omnem veritatem, *gave over truth in despair,* Cic. *Passive:* nil desperandum Teucro duce, Hor. 3. With *dependent clause:* ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, *etc.,* Cic. 4. With *Dat.:* saluti, id. 5. *Absol.:* ne temere desperet propter ignaviam, id.

dēspĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despicor] *contempt.* In *plur.* with ref. to a number of persons: *mean opinion entertained of us by our fellow-creatures:* Cic.

dēspĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [despicor]. II. Adj. *despised, contemptible:* despicatissimus homo, Cic.

dēspĭcātus, ūs, m. [id.] *contempt* (rare): si quis despicatui ducitur, *is held in contempt, despised,* Cic.

dēs,pĭcĭens, ntis, [despicio]. II. Adj.: *given to despise* or *think meanly of:* with *Gen.:* sui, Cic.

dēspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a looking down upon, despising, contempt* (rare): animi, *scorn,* Cic.

dē-s,pĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*inf. perf.* despexe, Pl.) [specio] *to look down upon.* Neutr.: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. *Impers. pass.:* colles, qua despici poterat, Caes. II. Act.: *to look down upon:* Juppiter aethere summo despiciens mare velivolum, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to look down upon, to despise* (opp. to suspicere, *to look up to*): omnes, Cic.: ipsos, Caes.

dēspĭcor, atus, *v. a. dep.* [root *spec;* v. specio] *to despise, disdain:* Aur. Vict. *P. Part.* in *pass.* sense: Pl. (cf. despicatus).

dēs ŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [despolio] *a robber, plunderer:* Pl.

dē-spŏlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rob, plunder, despoil* (rare): Dianae templum, Cic.: despoliare armis, Caes.

dē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, 2. *v. a.* (*perf. inf.:* despopondisse, Pl.) *to promise, pledge:* librum alicui, Cic.: consulatum, Liv. **2.** Esp. *to promise in marriage, to betroth:* filiam alicui, Pl. *Impers. pass.:* intus despondebitur, *the betrothal will take place,* Ter. Fig.: bibliothecam tuam cave culquam despondeas, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to promise, give up, devote to:* spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, id. **2.** despondere animum, *or* animos (of a number of persons), *to lose courage, to despair, despond:* ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Pl.: animos, Liv. Also simply, despondere, Col.

dē-sponso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to betroth* (=despondeo): Suet.

dē-sponsus, a, um, *Part.* [despondeo].

dē-spūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to skim off, to skim:* undam aheni, Virg. **2.** *to work off, digest* (wine): Falernum, Pers.

dē-spŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to spit* (*on the ground*): sacellum, ubi despui religio est, Liv. **2.** Fig.: *to reject, abhor:* Pl.: preces, Cat.

dē-squāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v.* [squama] *to scale off, to scale:* pisces, Pl. **2.** *to peel off:* corticem, Plin.

dē-stillo, avi, atum, 1. *v.* and *n. to drip* or *trickle down, to distil:* Virg. Transf.: destillant tempora nardo, *drip with unguent,* Tib.

dēstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destino] *a settlement:* partium quibus cessurus esset, *settlement of the districts to be surrendered,* Liv.: consulum, i. e. *the election,* Tac.

dēstĭnātō, *adv. designedly:* Suet.

dēstĭnātum, i, *n.* [destino] *a mark* or *aim:* velut destinatum petentibus, Liv. **2.** Meton.: *a design, intention:* antequam destinata componam, *the purposed narration,* Tac.: ex destinato, *adv. designedly, intentionally,* Suet. (cf. preced. art.).

dē-stĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fasten down: secure:* antennas ad malos, Caes.: rates ancoris, id. **II.** Fig.: *to fix, determine; design, intend; appoint, elect,* etc. (freq. with animo or animis). With *Acc.:* ad horam mortis destinatam, Cic.: aliquem consulem, Liv.: praeter opinionem destinatam alicujus, id.: venerem et proelia destinat, *points to, promises,* Hor. With *inf.* or *clause:* infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. With *Dat.:* me destinat arae, *dooms me to be sacrificed,* Virg.: nec parce cadis tibi destinatis, *designed,* Hor. With *ad:* tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. With *in:* saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. **2.** *to aim, take aim at:* locum oris, Liv. **3.** With *Dat.* and *Acc.: to fix upon for oneself, to intend to buy:* quod tibi destinaras trapezophoron, Cic. [From *sta,* root of sto; cf. obstino.]

dē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to set down; to set, place:* aliquem in convivio, Cic.: aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. **II.** *to forsake, abandon, desert:* T. Roscius homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes.: inceptam destituisse fugam, *to have desisted from,* Ov. **2.** *to defraud, disappoint:* ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, *defrauded them of their stipulated reward,* Hor.: alicujus promissis destitutus, *disappointed of his promises,* Cic.: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv. Of things: ventus aliquem, id.: freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. *Absol.:* si is destituat, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv.

dēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destituo] *a forsaking, deserting* (rare): Cic.

dēstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [destituo].

dēstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [destringo].

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to strip off, rub off* or *down,* etc.: frondem, Quint. Esp. freq. of *unsheathing* a sword: gladium, Cic.: Caes.: Liv.: ensem, Hor. **2.** *to brush gently against, to graze:* aequora alis, Ov.: pectora summa sagitta, id. Fig.: *to criticize, censure:* id.

dēstructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destruo] *a pulling down, destruction:* murorum, Suet.

dē-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to pull* or *tear down, pull to pieces* (rare): navem, aedificium, idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic.: moenia, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *to destroy, ruin, weaken:* jus destruere ac demoliri, Liv.: hostem, Tac.

dē-sŭbĭto (and separately, de subito), *adv. on a sudden, suddenly:* Cic.

dē-sūdasco, 3. *v. n. to begin to sweat greatly:* Pl.

dē-sūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sweat greatly:* Cels. **2.** Fig.: *to exert oneself; to toil:* in his (sc. exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, Cic.

dēsuē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to disuse* (rare): chiefly in *p. part.:* multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

dē-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. strictly *v. n.* (less properly *a.:* cf. assuesco): rarely used except in *Part. perf.* desuetus, *disused, having lost the use of:* in *pass.* sense: diu desueta arma, *long disused,* Virg.: Liv. **2.** *intrans.:* usu. with *Abl.:* desueta triumphis agmina, *that had long foregone the use of triumphs,* Virg.: Liv.

dēsuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [desuesco] *discontinuance, disuse:* armorum, Liv.

dēsuētus, a, um, *Part.* [desuesco].

dēsultor, ōris, *m.* [desilio] *a leaper, vaulter:* esp. *one who in the games of the circus vaulted from one horse to another, a circus-rider:* Liv. Fig.: amoris, *an inconstant person,* Ov.

dēsultōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [desultor] *pertaining to a desultor or rider in the circus:* equus, Suet. Also as subst. without equus: Cic.

dēsultūra, ae, *f.* [desilio] *a leaping down* from a horse (opp. to insultura): Pl.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n.* (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, *etc.,* as one syll.: Pl.: Virg.: Hor.: *perf.* defuérunt, Ov.) *to be away, be absent, be wanting* or *missing. Absol.:* omnia deerant, Caes.: ibi nunquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. With *Dat.:* cui nihil desit, Cic.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes. With *in:* ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. With *Inf.:* Tac. With *Subj.:* duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. **II.** *to be wanting in one's duty, not to assist* or *serve; to desert:* with *Dat.:* ne tibi desis, *neglect your own interest,* id.: haud mihi deero, Hor.: reipublicae non deesse, Caes.: tempori, *to fail to profit by opportunity,* Liv. *Absol.:* qui non deerat in causis, Cic.

dē-sūmo, mpsi, 3. *v. a. to take for oneself from a quantity; to pick out, choose* (rare): sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv.

dē-sŭper, *adv. from above:* in phalangas insilire et desuper vulnerare, Caes.

dē-surgo, 3. *v. n. to rise up from* (rare): cena, Hor.

dē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to uncover, unroof; expose, lay bare:* aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv.: patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), *opened and dissected,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to discover, disclose, reveal, betray:* nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv.: modo constantiam simulare, modo formidine detegi, Tac.

dē-tendo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a. to unstretch, relax* (rare): tabernacula, *to strike the tents,* Caes.: Liv.

dētensus, a, um, *Part.* [detendo].

dētentus, a, um, *Part.* [detineo].

dē-tergeo, si, sum, 2. *v. a.* (also inflected by 3 *conj.*, detergunt, Liv. 36, 44) *to wipe off, wipe away:* lacrimas pollice, Ov.: primo anno LXXX. detersimus, *have swept off, got,* Cic. Poet.: nubila, *to chase away, remove,* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *to cleanse by wiping, clean out:* cloacas, Liv. Comice: mensam, *to clear, empty,* Pl. **2.** *to strip* or *break off;* esp. in phr., detergere remos, Caes.: ab utroque latere, *to demolish a ship's oars on both sides,* Liv.

dēterĭor, ius, *adj. comp.* (*sup.* deterrimus, a, um) [from an obsol. adj. deterus, from de] lit. *lower, inferior;* hence, *worse, poorer, meaner:* of things: ruina rem non fecit deteriorem, Cic.: vectigalia, Caes.: deterior ac decolor aetas, *inferior, degenerate,* Virg.: video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. *Sup.:* genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic. **2.** Of persons (opp. to melior and

optimus): quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Pl. *Sup.:* homo deterrime et impudentissime, Cic.

dēterĭus, *adv. worse:* de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.: spe deterius nostra, *below my expectation*, Hor.

dēterminātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [determino] *a boundary, conclusion, end:* mundi, Cic.

dē-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bound; limit, prescribe, determine:* augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv.: id quod dicit, spiritu non arto determinat, *determines the length of his periods by his breath*, Cic.

dē-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a. to rub down* or *away, to wear away, to wear out:* strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr.: detrita tegmina, *tattered garments*, Tac.: cras deteret exiguis aliquid, *make little less*, Juv.: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Pl. 2. Fig.: *to weaken:* laudes alicujus culpa ingeni, *detract from*, Hor.: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac.

dē-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten from, deter, discourage from, prevent:* with *ab:* homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic.: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. With *de:* aliquem de sententia, Cic. With simple *Abl.* (rare): silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo, Hor. With *Acc.* and *Abl.* of instr.: reliquos magnitudine poenae, *to deter by severity of punishment*, Caes. With *ne, quin, quominus*, and *Subj.* (quin, quominus only in negative sentences): (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter.: me homo nemo deterruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, *shall make me believe but . . .*, Pl.: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. With *Inf.* (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor, id. *Absol.:* Ter. 2. With *Acc.* of the thing averted, like defendere, prohibere, *etc.: to avert, ward off:* vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētersus, a, um, *Part.* [detergeo].

dētestābilis, e, *adj.* [detestor] *execrable, abominable, detestable:* omen, Cic.: exemplum, Liv. *Comp.:* Cic. No *sup.*

dētestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an execrating, cursing; detestation:* Liv.: Hor.

dē-testor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to invoke a deity in cursing; to execrate, abominate, detest:* quum (te) viderunt, tanquam auspicium malum detestantur, Cic.: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, *imprecating all kinds of curses on him*, Caes. 2. *to pray that something may be averted; to deprecate, avert:* ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, Cic.: invidiae detestandae gratia, *for the purpose of warding off unpopularity*, id. 3. Pass.: In *Part. perf.:* bella matribus detestata, *abhorred by*, Hor.

dē-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave off, to plait; to finish* or *make by weaving* or *plaiting:* aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Virg. Comice: pallium, *to steal*, Pl. Fig.: exorsa et potius detexta, *finished*, Cic.

dētextus, a, um, *Part.* [detexo].

dē-tĭneo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold down* or *off, keep back, detain:* novissimos proelio, Caes.: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, *had supported himself*, Tac.: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. Fig.: detinuit sermone diem, *spent the whole day in*, Ov. ||. *to occupy, engage:* in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.

dē-tondeo, tŏtondi and tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a. to shear off, cut off, clip, shear:* oves, Cato: crines, Ov.

dē-tŏno, ui, 1. *v. n. to thunder down:* hic (*sc.* Jupiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. 2. *to cease thundering;* only fig. *to cease raging:* Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet, *till it spend its rage*, Virg.

dētonsus, a, um, *Part.* [detondeo].

dē-torqueo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to turn* or *bend aside, to turn off, turn away:* Cic.: Virg. Poet.: vulnus, id. And with the place whither: *to direct towards:* (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic.: proram ad undas, *turns aside*, Virg. 2. Fig.: voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic. ||. *to turn* or *twist out of shape, to distort:* Vatinius corpore detorto, *mis-shapen*, Tac. 2. Fig.: omnia detorquendo suspecta efficere, *perverting, misrepresenting*, Liv.

dētortus, a, um, *Part.* [detorqueo].

dētractātio and **dētractātor,** v. detract.

dētractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detraho] *a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal:* detractio aut appetitio alieni, Cic.: illa ipsa (*sc.* Praxitelia capita) efficiuntur detractione, *by removal of the stone*, id. ||. Medic. *t. t. a purging:* detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id.

dētracto, v. detrecto.

dētractor, ōris, *m.* [detraho] *a disparager, detractor:* sui, Tac.

dētractus, a, um, *Part.* [detraho].

dē-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*Inf. perf. sync.* detraxe, Pl.) *to draw down, off,* or *away; to pull down; to take down, take away.* constr. with de, ex, or *Dat.:* aliquem de curru, Cic.: stramenta e mulis, Caes.: frenos equis, Liv. 2. *to deprive of by withdrawing; to take away, deduct:* multa de suis commodis, Cic.: aliquid alteri, id.: auxilia illi, Caes.: detractis cohortibus duabus, id. Fig.: opinionem alicui, Cic.: errorem animis, *to disabuse their minds*, Ov. ||. *to diminish; to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from:* regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, *to reduce*, Liv.: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, *to abate*, Cic.: honorem debitum ordini, *to detract from*, id. *Absol.:* de absentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, *to their disadvantage*, id.

dētrectātĭo (detract.) ōnis, *f.* [detrecto] *a declining, refusing* (rare): militiae, Liv.

dētrectātor (detract.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who declines, refuses:* ministerii, Petr. 2. *a disparager:* laudum suarum, Liv.

dē-trecto (also written detracto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to draw back from; to decline, refuse:* with *Acc.:* militiam, Caes.: aratrum, Ov.: juga detrectans, *shy of the yoke*, Virg.: pugnam, certamen, *to decline battle* (when offered *by the other side*), Liv. *Absol.:* instruitur acies; nec Veiens hostis Etruscaeque legiones detrectant, id. ||. *to lower in estimation, to depreciate, disparage, detract from:* virtutes, id. With *Dat.:* sibi primo, mox omnibus detrectaturus, Suet. *Absol.:* Ov.

dētrīmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum] *hurtful, detrimental:* Caes.

dētrīmentum, i, n. [detero] *a rubbing off:* App. ||. Meton.: *loss, damage, detriment* (opp. to emolumentum): Cic.: afferre, *to occasion, cause*, Caes.: capere, *to sustain*, Planc. ap. Cic.: esp. in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls: videant consules (dent magistratus operam), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, *may not sustain any damage*, Caes.: detrimenta ridet, *laughs at losses*, Hor. 2. In the histt.: *the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow:* tot detrimentis acceptis, *having sustained so many losses* (*defeats*), Caes.: detrimentum acceptum sarcire, *to retrieve the loss sustained*, id. Also with capere, Cic.

dētrītus, a, um, *Part.* [detero].

dē-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust* or *push down; to drive,* or *force away:* Cic.: Stygias ad undas, Virg.: vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac.: naves scopulo, *to thrust them off* (*release them*) *from the rock*, Virg. 2. Milit. *t. t. to dislodge, dispossess:* Liv.: Tac. 3. Legal *t. t. to dispossess forcibly:* quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam qui non attingitur? Cic. ||. Fig.: *to remove forcibly; induce a person against his will:* aliquem de sua sententia, *force him to depart from his intention*, id.: ad necessitatem belli civilis, *drive him to it*, Tac. 2. Of time: *to put off, postpone* (*unduly*): comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

dē-trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lop* or *cut off* (rare): arboribus detruncatis, Liv.: caput, Ov. 2. Meton.: *to mutilate, to behead:* gladio detruncata corpora, Liv.

dētrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [detrudo].

dē-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive, thrust,* or *cast down.* Milit. *t. t.:* nostros de vallo lapidibus, *to dislodge*, Caes. With simple *Acc.:* Liv. Poet. with *Dat.:* caput alicujus terrae, *to dash it to the ground*, Virg. 2. In gen.: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes.: statuam, *to pull down*, Cic.: aedifi-

ĕlum, *to demolish*, id. Fig.: aliquem ex magna spe, *deprive of, disappoint*, id.

dē-unx, uncis, *m.* [uncia] *eleven twelfths:* heres ex deunce, Cic.: avidi deunces, *eleven per cent.*, Pers.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn down* or *up, consume:* pluteos turrium, Caes.: vicum, Liv. 2. Meton. of cold: *to nip, destroy:* hiems arbores deusserat, id.

dĕus, i, *m.* (In the regular formation of the *Nom.*, *Dat.*, and *Abl. plur.* the spelling varies between dei, dii, and di; deis, diis, dis: di and dis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who use dii and diis as monosyll. *Gen. plur.:* deorum and deum) *a god, a deity; the deity:* Cic. The Romans divided the gods into the *di majorum* and *di minorum gentium*. The former class included the twelve greater deities, *viz.* Jupiter, Neptunus, Mars, Mercurius, Vulcanus, Apollo, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Venus, Diana, and Vesta. The *di minorum gentium* embraced the Fauns, Nymphs, deified heroes, *etc.*, called by Ovid the *plebs superum*. Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter.: dii immortales, Cic.: pro di immortales, Pl.: di magni, Ov.: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter.: and ellipt., pro deum immortalium (fidem), id. Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, *etc.:* di bene vortant, *the gods grant a blessing on it!* Pl.: ita di deaeque faxint, *the gods grant it may be so*, Ter.: and in negative sense, di faciant ne, *etc.*, Cic.: di meliora velint, Ov.: and ellipt., di meliora, *God forbid!* Cic.: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, *God save you!* Pl.: ita me di ament (amabunt), *so help me God!* id.: per deos, *by the gods! in the name of heaven!* Cic.: dis volentibus, *with the good will of the gods*, Sall.: di hominesque, *all the world*, Vic. Poet. of a female deity: Virg. 2. Meton. of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, *a real deity in eloquence*, Cic.: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, *your deified master*, Virg. [Cf. Skr. *déva-s*, a god; Gr. Δι-Fός, gen. of Ζεύς, and adj. δί-Fος; Lat. *Diovis* (*Jovis*) and *Dialis*; O. H. G. *Zio*. V. dies, and divum. The root is *div*, to shine.] (Hence It. *dio*; Fr. *dieu*.)

dĕustus, a, um, *Part.* [deuro].

dē-ūtor, 3. *v. dep. to ill-use, to abuse:* victo, Nep.

dē-vasto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, devastate* (rare): fines, Liv.: agmina, Ov.

dē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry down, convey, take away:* Caes.: triticum ad mare, Liv.: saucios in oppidum, id. II. Pass. with reflect. sign.: *to be carried;* hence, *to ride, drive* or *sail to any place:* Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, Cic.: Arare flumine, *to sail down it*, Tac.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck* or *pull down, tear off* (rare): pennas, Pl.: effigies, Tac.

dē-vŏlo, 1. *v. a. to unveil, uncover:* ora sorori, Ov.

dē-vĕnĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. to reverence, worship* (rare): deos prece, Ov.

dē-vĕnĭo, vēni, 4. *v. n. to come down; come to, go to, arrive at, reach:* quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes.: in eum locum, Liv.: Numa quo devenit, *whither Numa is gone* (i.e. *to the grave*), Hor. Fig.: ad juris studium, *to resort to*, Cic. Poet. with simple *Acc.:* devenere locos, Virg. 2. *to happen* (*to any one*): tantum devenisse ad eum mali, *had befallen him*, Ter.

dē-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to thrash* or *cudgel soundly* (rare): hominem usque ad necem, Ter.

dē-versor (vorsor), atus, 1. *v. dep. to turn off* from the road; hence *to put up at an inn*, etc., *to lodge:* quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic.: in domo aliqua, id.

dēversor, ōris, *m.* [deverto] *one who lodges anywhere, an inmate, guest:* Cic.

dēversōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [deversorium] *a small lodging:* Cic.

dēversōrĭum, ii, *n.* [deverto] *an inn, a lodging; a retreat:* Cic.: Suet. Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic.

dēversōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an inn* or *lodging, fit to lodge in:* taberna, Pl.

dēvertĭcŭlum (divert.), i, *n.* [id.] *a by-road, by-path, side-way:* Cic.: Ter. Fig.: *a deviation, digression:* legentibus velut deverticula amoena quaerere, *interesting episodes*, Liv.: Juv. II. *a place for travellers to put up at; an inn, a lodging:* Ter.: Liv. 2. Fig.: *a refuge, retreat, lurking-place:* nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec diverticulum dolis, Pl.

dē-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to turn away, turn aside:* Lucan. 2. Pass. with refl. sense: *to turn oneself aside; to turn* or *betake oneself to; to put up at, lodge:* si qui Coblamacho (vico) deverterentur. Cic. Fig.: ad magicas artes, *to have recourse to*, Ov. II. Neutr. (with the same meaning as the refl. form, *no.* 2): via devertit, Liv.: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, *to put up at; lodge with*, Cic.: Massiliam, id. *Absol.:* id. 2. Fig.: *to turn aside:* fig.: sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, *we digressed*, id.

dēvexus, a, um, *adj.* [deveho] *inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep:* Cic.: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes.: devexi rapidus comes Orionis, *setting Orion*, Hor. Fig.: aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, *declining*, Cic.

dē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. a.* (*perf. sync.* devinxti, Pl.) *to bind down, tie up:* servum, Pl.: aliquem fasciis, Cic. II. Fig.: *to bind together, unite; to oblige; to overcome, enslave:* homines benevolentia et caritate, id.: firma devinciuntur societate, id.

dē-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a. to conquer entirely, overcome, subdue:* Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.: devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Poet.: devicta bella, *victoriously concluded*, Virg. 2. Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, *sacrificed to*, Sall.

dēvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [devincio]. II. Adj.: *devoted, greatly attached to* (rare): quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic.

dēvītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devito] *an avoiding:* Cic.

dē-vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to avoid, shun* (rare): procellam temporis, Cic.

dē-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *that lies off the high-road, out of the way, devious:* iter, *a by-way*, Cic.: oppidum, id.: saltus, Liv. *Absol.:* per aspera ac devia, Suet. 2. Meton. of persons, *etc.: retired, sequestered:* Cic.: gens, Liv.: ut mihi devio ripas et vacuum nemus mirari libet! *rambling away from highways*, Hor.: avis, *the owl* (from its lonely habits), Ov. II. Fig.: *out of the way; erroneous, unreasonable:* homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps et devius, Cic.

dē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call down, off* or *away; to call, to fetch by calling* (rare): aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, Cic.: suos ab tumulo, Liv.: aliquem (ad cenam), *to invite*, Nep. Fig.: suas fortunas in dubium, *imperil*, Caes.

dē-vŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly down* (rare): Iris per caelum, Virg.: turdus devolet illuc, Hor. 2. *to hasten down:* praecipites in forum, Liv.

dē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll down:* saxa in musculum, Caes.: also with *Acc.* only; auratas trabes, Virg. Poet.: fusis mollia pensa, *to spin off*, id. 2. Pass. with refl. sense: *to roll down, to fall headlong;* monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. II. Fig.: aliquem vita sua, *to kill*, Pl.: per audaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, *rolls his new-coined words along* (like a torrent), Hor. 2. Reflect.: *to sink down, fall back upon:* ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.

dē-vŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to swallow* or *gulp down, to devour:* ovum integrum, Cato: salivam, Cels.: Cic. Phr.: lacrimas devorare, *to swallow one's tears* (*suppress them*), Ov.: verba, i.e. *not to speak them out clearly*, Quint. 2. Transf.: *to engulf, swallow up* (as the sea, earthquakes, etc.): Ov.: Plin. II. Fig.: *to seize*

greedily, take to oneself: lucrum, hereditatem, Cic. **2.** *to waste, squander:* pecuniam publicam, id.: patrimonium, Quint. **3.** *to bear patiently* (as we say, *to swallow an affront*): molestiam, Cic. Phr.: libros devorare, *to devour them with zest* (*read eagerly and rapidly*), id.

dēvortĭum, ii, *n.* [deverto] *a by-way, by-road:* Tac.

dēvōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devoveo] *a devoting, consecrating:* Deciorum devotiones, *the devoting of themselves*, Cic. **2.** *a cursing, execration:* Nep. **3.** *sorcery, enchantment:* and Meton. *an incantation, spell:* Suet.

dēvōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to dedicate, devote* (rare): quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic. **2.** *to enchant, bewitch:* sortes, Pl. (Hence Fr. *devouer.*)

dēvōtus, a, um, *Part.* [devoveo]. **I.** Adj.: *devoted, attached, faithful:* ni tibi deditus essem devotusque cliens, Juv. Subst.: cum pc. devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant, *with six hundred faithful followers*, Caes. **2.** *devoted to destruction, accursed:* arbos, Hor.

dē-vŏvĕo, vovi, vōtum, 2. *v. a.* *to vow, devote* anything to a deity: Marti ea quae bello ceperint devovent, Caes.: Cic.: Hor.: se diis, or simply se, *to devote oneself to death*, Cic.: devotis corporibus, Liv. **2.** In gen. *to devote, give up, dedicate* (rare): vobis animam hanc devovi, Virg.: se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. **II.** *to devote to the infernal gods;* hence, *to curse, to execrate:* aliquem, Nep.: scelerata arma, Ov. **2.** *to bewitch, enchant:* id.

dēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [devello].

dextans, antis, *m.* [de, sextans: lit. *less one-sixth*] *five-sixths:* pro semisse dextans, Suet.

dextella, ae, *f. dim.* [dextra] *a little right hand:* Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella, '*right hand man*,' Cic.

dexter, tĕra, tĕrum, and more freq. tra, trum (*Comp.* dexterior, *Sup.* dextimus), *adj. to the right, on the right side, right:* manus, Cic.: humerus, Caes.: latus, Hor.: in adv. sense, quo tantum mihi dexter abis, *so much to the right*, Virg. *Comp.:* pars (opp. to laeva), Ov.: rota (opp. to sinisterior), id. *Sup.:* apud dextimos, Sall. **II.** Fig.: *handy, dexterous, skilful; suitable, fitting:* rem dexter egit, *adroitly*, Liv.: quis rebus dexter modus, *convenient for the occasion*, Virg. **2.** *lucky, favourable, propitious, fortunate* (acc. to the Gr. interpretation of omens on the right): dexter adi, id.: quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut, *etc., so fortunately*, Juv. [Cf. Gr. δεξ-ιό-ς, δεξ-ιτερό-ς; Goth. *taihs-va.*]

dextĕra or **dextra,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* manus), *the right hand:* per dexteram te istam oro, Cic.: dexterae, quae fidei testes esse solebant, id.: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Fig.: as a pledge of friendship: renovare dextras, Tac. Poet.: *the hand*, in gen.: Hor. **2.** Transf.: *the right side:* picus et cornix est ab laeva, corvus porro ab dextera, Pl.

dextĕrē and **dextrē,** *adv. dexterously, skilfully:* dextre obeundo officia, Liv. *Comp.:* dexterius, Hor.

dextĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dexter] *handiness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity* (rare): Liv.

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus,** and uncontracted, **dextrovorsum** (dextroversum), *adv. towards the right side, to the right:* ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum, abit, Hor.: dextrorsus pergere, Liv.

dī, *inseparable prefix:* v. dis.

dīăbăthrārĭus, ii, *m.* (diabathra =διαβαθρα, *slippers*) *a maker of slippers or shoes:* Pl.

dīădēma, ătis, *n.*=διάδημα, *a royal head-dress, diadem:* Cic.: regnum et diadema, Hor.: Juv.

dīaeta, ae, *f.*=διαιτα, *a mode of living prescribed by a physician, diet:* sed ego diaeta curari incipio, chirurgiae taedet, Cic. **II.** *a chamber, dining room, summer-house*, etc.: Suet. (Hence It. *dieta;* Fr. *diète.*)

dĭălectĭca, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *dialectics, logic:* Cic.

dĭălectĭca, orum, *n. plu. logical questions, dialectics:* Cic.

dĭălectĭcē, *adv. logically:* dialectice disputare, Cic.

dĭălectĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=διαλεκτικός, *pertaining to disputation, dialectical:* captiones, Cic. Subst. dialecticus, i, *m. a dialectician, logician:* id.

dĭălectos, i, *f.*=διαλεκτος, *a manner of speaking, a dialect:* Suet.

dīālis, e, *adj. pertaining to Jupiter:* flamen dialis, *the flamen of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 180): also called sacerdos, Suet.: and *absol.* Dialis, Tac.: conjux sancta Dialis, *his wife*, Ov.: diale flaminium, *the office of flamen of Jupiter*, Suet.: apex dialis, *his cap* or *mitre*, Liv. [v. deus.]

dĭălŏgus, i, *m.*=διάλογος, *a conversation, a dialogue:* Cic.

dīānĭum, ii, *n. a place* or *temple sacred to Diana:* Liv.

dīānĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Diana:* turba, *i.e. dogs*, Ov.

dīārĭum, ii, *n.* [dies], *a daily allowance of food*, or *pay* (only in the plur.): Cic.: Hor.

dībăphus, a, um, *adj.*=δίβαφος, *twice dyed* (viz. with scarlet and purple): purpura, Plin. **2.** Meton. (*subst.*): dibaphus, i, *f. a public office* or *dignity* (from the purple stripe on the robes of the Roman magistrates): Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, Cic.

dĭca, ae, *f.*=δικη, *a lawsuit, judicial process in a Greek court:* usually in the phrase, dicam scribere (alicui), *to bring an action* against any one (= Gk. δίκην γράφεσθαι): Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: subscribere, Pl.: impingere, *to bring a heavy action*, Ter.: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas, *to select the jury by lot*, Cic.

dīcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dicax] *biting wit, raillery, banter* (distng. by its pungency from facetiae, *good-natured, humorous sallies;* also from sales, the generic name for witticisms, of which dicacitas and facetiae are species): Cic.

dīcācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *smart, loquacious:* amatrix, Pl.

dīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dico] *a settling of one as a citizen in another state:* Cic.

dīcātus, a, um, *Part.* [dico] *dedicated, devoted:* donum tibi (*sc.* Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, Cic.

dīcax, ācis, *adj.* [root of dico, q. v.] *sharp in speech; witty, keen, smart, sarcastic, satirical:* Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus. Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic.: qui captat famam dicacis, *the reputation of being witty*, Hor. *Comp.:* Cic.

dīchorēus, i, *m.* = διχόρειος, *a double trochee:* Cic.

dīcĭo (less correctly written ditio), ōnis, *f.* (occurs only in *Gen., Dat., Acc.*, and *Abl sing.*), *dominion, sovereignty, power. Gen.:* suae dicionis facere. *to make oneself master of*, Liv. *Dat.:* Tac. *Acc.:* omnes eas civitates in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas, Caes.: Cic. *Abl.:* sub alicujus dicione atque imperio esse, Caes.: in dicione alicujus esse, Liv. **2.** Of civil and private authority: respublica in paucorum potentium jus atque dicionem concessit, *fell entirely into the hands of a few*, Sall.: Cic.: Liv. [The root of dicio is *dic*, to show, which also means to command, as in dicto, dictator. For formation, cf. leg-io from *leg*, reg-io from *reg.*]

dicis, only in the phrase, dicis causa *or* gratia, orig. a legal *t. t.* meaning "for the sake of judicial form;" hence, in gen., *for form's sake, for the sake of appearance:* ut illis aliquid numulorum dicis causa daret, Cic. [From root *dic*, "to show," v. dico.]

dīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* in relig., *to dedicate, consecrate, devote* (cf. dedico): aram, Liv.: templa, Ov. **2.** With personal object: *to consecrate, to deify* (cf. dedico): inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. **3.** *to consecrate by its first use, to inaugurate:* nova signa, novamque aquilam dicaturos, id. **II.** In gen.: *to set apart, appropriate, devote:* hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.: tuum studium meae laudi, id.: se Remis in clientelam, Caes.: se alii civitati, *or* in aliam civitatem, *to become a free denizen of it*, Cic. [From root *dic*, "to show;" v. dico.]

dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*pres.* deico, Inscr.: *Imper.* dice, Pl. *Perf. sync.* dixti, Cic.: *Subj.* dixis, Pl.): *to say, tell, mention, declare, relate*, etc.; *to utter articulately:* literam dicere non

posse, *not to be able to pronounce a (particular) letter*, Cic.: also absol. = *to speak (rationally)*, id. II. *to make a statement, say, tell:* foll. by direct obj., or *Acc.* and *Inf.*; and when the obj. is an interrog. sentence, *Subj.:* quos supra diximus, *have mentioned above*, Caes.: Cic.: dicam vere quod sentio, *I will express my real sentiments*, Cic. (but, quae sentiam, *will tell you what is my opinion*): nisi quid dicis, *unless you have anything to say to the contrary*, id. Phr.: dictum (ac) factum, *no sooner said than done*, Ter.: cf. citius dicto, *in less time than it took to say it*, Virg. In pass. dicor, diceris, etc.: dicitur (Aristaeus) olivae inventor esse, *it is said that he was the discoverer of the olive*, Cic.: dicar princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos, *it shall be told, that I was the first to . .*, Hor. But the *impers.* form is preferred when there is a reference to some previous statement, or some current saying: quam (partem) Gallos obtinere dictum est, *it has been (before) said*, Caes.: non sine causa dicitur, *not without reason is it said* (foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*), Cic. 2. Emphatically, *to assert, affirm* (opp. to nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, id. 3. Idiomatically, dico = *I mean, to wit:* ea quae timenda esse negaret, mortem dico et deos, *namely, death and the gods*, id. III. In rhetor. and law, *to pronounce, deliver:* with *Acc.:* oratio dicta de scripto, id.: causam, of the defendant or his advocate, *to plead in defence*, id.: jus, *to pronounce judgment*, id.: hence the praetor's formula: do, dico, addico. Fig.: causam nullam *or* causam haud dico, *I have no objection*, Pl. IV. *to describe, sing, celebrate in verse* (mostly poet.): Dianae dicere laudes, *sing the praises of*, Hor.: bella, id. Hence, of prophecies: *to declare, pronounce:* sortes per carmina, id. V. *to call, name:* Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Virg.: delirus et amens dicatur, *would be styled*, Hor. VI. *to name, appoint* to an office: Cic.: dictatorem dixerunt L. Aemilium Mamercinum, Liv. 2. *to appoint, fix upon, set apart:* pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic.: diem dicunt, Caes.: pretium dicere muneris, *set a price on*, Hor. VII. (mostly colloq.): with *Dat.: to admonish, warn, threaten:* dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consuleres male, Pl.: Ov. VIII. Dicere sacramentum *r* sacramento, *t take an oath of allegia ce* (v. sacramentum): non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum, *ta en a false oath*, Hor. [Dico, orig. *deico*, is by vowel-extension from the root *dic*, to show; cf. Gr. *δείκ-νυμι*; Lat. *dicar*, *indicare*; Goth. *teih-an*; Germ. *zeig-n.*] (Hence It. *dire*; Fr. *dire.*)

dicrōtum, i, *n.* (*sc.* navigium) = *δίκροτος* (two-oared), *a galley with two banks of oars:* Cic.

dictaeus, a, um, [Dicte] *Dictaean* in the poets for *Cretan:* arva, Virg.: rura, Ov.: rex, *i.e. Jupiter*, Virg.

dictamnus, i, *f. the plant dittany*, which grew in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Virg.

dictāta, orum, *n. plu.* [dictatus, dicto], *things dictated, lessons, exercises, rules:* Cic.: Hor. For gladiators: Suet. For actors: Juv.

dictātor, ōris, *m* [dicto] *a dictator*, an extraordinary magistrate at Rome, elected in times of emergency, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Praetor Maximus: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 132 *seqq.*). 2. *the chief magistrate of other cities of Italy:* Cic.: Liv.

dictātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dictator] *pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial:* gladius, Cic.: majestas, Liv.: juvenis, *the son of the dictator*, id.

dictātrix, īcis, *f.* [dicto] *a dictatress:* Pl.

dictātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of a dictator, dictatorship:* Cic.: Caes.: Liv. 2. *dictation*, in the ambiguous sentence: Sullam nescisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes. in Suet.

dictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dico] *a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery:* sententiae, Cic.: testimonii, *i.e. the right of giving testimony*, Ter.: causae, *a defending, pleading*, Cic. 2. In Rhet.: *a speech, declamation:* seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, *kinds of declamation*, id. 3. *an oracular response, prediction:* Liv.

dictĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dicto] *to say often* or *emphatically; to declare, assert repeatedly:* qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, Cic.: Caelius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes. II. Legal *t. t.:* causas, *to plead frequently:* Cic.

dicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dico] *to say often; to declare* or *assert repeatedly:* Cic.: mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, *to tell people's names* (a nomenclator), Hor. II. *to dictate for writing:* with *Dat.* of person: Tironi, Cic. With direct obj.: epistolam, Suet. So of the dictating of teachers: memini quae mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Hor. Hence, 2. Meton.: (from the practice of dictating to *amanuenses*): *to make, compose:* carmina, id.: and in the *pass.:* non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres, *appointed, designated*, Juv.: dictare actionem, *to draw up a declaration*, Suet.

dictum, i, *n.* [dictus, dico] *something said; a saying, a word:* oft. opp. to factum, *word and deed:* nullum meum dictum, non modo factum, Cic.: Sall. Used both with *adj.* and with *adv.* (in which latter case it is strictly *p. part.*): breviter, commode dicta, *brief appropriate remarks*, Cic. 2. *a saying, maxim, proverb:* aurea dicta, Lucr.: Catonis est dictum, *it is a maxim of Cato's*, Cic. Esp. *a witty saying, bon-mot:* haec (dicta) bona, quae salsa sint, nam ea dicta appellantur proprio jam nomine, id. II. *poetical diction, verse:* rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. Hence, 2. *a predicting, prophecy*, Virg. III. *an order, command:* dicto parult consul, Liv. Hence dicto audientem esse (v. audiens): id. (Hence Sp. *dicha.*)

dictus, a, um, *Part.* [dico].

dīdĭtus, *a*, um, *Part.* [dido].

dī-do (also written disdo), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put asunder; distribute, disseminate:* argentum, Cato: in venas cibum, Lucr. Fig.: dum munia didit (*sc.* servis), *while he assigns them their various duties*, Hor.: tua terris dĭdita fama, *spread abroad*, Virg. [v. do.]

dī-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw apart; to separate, sever, divide:* digitos, *to open them out* (opp. to comprimere), Cic.: rictum risu, Hor.: diductis terris hauriebantur (of an earthquake), Tac. 2. Milit. *t. t. to divide, distribute troops*, etc.; and in a bad sense, *to disperse, scatter:* diductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes.: instruunt aciem diductam in cornua, Liv.: distantibus locis invecti, ut hostem diducerent, *that they might divide the enemy*, Tac. Poet.: choros, Virg. II. Fig.: quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, *are parted from, have a rupture with*, Cic.: diductam civitatem ut civili bello, *divided into parties*, Tac.. more fully, in studia, id. With *in:* assem in partes centum diducere, Hor.

dīductus, a, um, *Part.* [diduco].

dĭēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [dies] *one little day, a little while:* Ter.: Cic.

dī-ērectus (usu. trisyll. in Pl.), a, um, *Part.* [erigo] *stretched on the cross:* found only in Pl. and Varro, as an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, *go and be hanged!* i hinc dierectus, Pl.: also in *Voc.* abi dierecte, *you hanged scoundrel!* id. Meton.: ducit lembum dierectum navis praedatoria, *take it off to perdition*, id.

dies, ēi (also *Gen.* dies, die, and dii, as in acies, facies, pernicies, *etc.*), *m.* (in sing. sometimes *f.*, esp. in sense III.; but in plu. always *m.*) *a natural day, a day* as opp. to night: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, *in the daytime*, Cic. Also, adverbially: diem noctemque, *without ceasing, uninterruptedly*, Caes.: diem ac noctem, Liv.: and in *plur.:* dies noctesque, Cic.: noctesque et dies, Ter.: cum die, *at break of day*, Ov.: de die, *by day, in the daytime*, Suet.. longo die, *throughout the long day*, Hor.: diem totum, id. 2. *light of day, daylight*. contraque diem radiosque micantes obliquantem oculos, Ov. II. *the civil day* of twenty-four hours. paucos dies ibi morati, Caes.: dies continuos xxx. sub bruma esse

noctem, id. *Fem.:* postera die, Sall. **2.** Particular phrases: postridie ejus diei, *on the day after that day; on the following day:* a favourite expression of Caesar's: post diem tertium ejus diei, *the next day but one*, Cic.: diem ex die exspectabam, *from day to day*, Liv.: in dies, *day by day, daily*, Pl.: usu. of what *increases* or *diminishes day by day*, Cic.: Caes.: in *sing.:* in diem rapto vivit, *like our 'from hand to mouth,'* Liv. So generally, in diem vivere, *to live for the day, regardless of the future*, Cic. **III.** *a set day, appointed time, term* (for appearing before court, making a payment, *etc.*): dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes. In this sense more freq. *fem.:* dicta, Cic.: edicta ad conveniendum, Liv.: pacta et constituta, Cic.: caeca die emere, oculata vendere, *i. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash*, Pl. Both genders sometimes occur together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., Caes. In partic. = dies natalis, *a birthday:* diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan., Cic. **2.** = dies mortis, *last day:* quandocumque fatalis et meus dies veniet, statuarque tumulo, Tac. Called also, supremus dies, Suet. Hence, diem suum obire, *to die*, Sulpic. in Cic.: and, obire diem supremum, Nep. **IV.** Meton.: *a day*, with especial reference to what is done in it: is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat, *a grand day*, Cic.: hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Persea perculit, Liv.: dies Alliensis, *the fatal day of the Allia*, id. Fig.: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, *what temper, disposition (what sort of a day they would have with him)*, Tac. **2.** *a day's journey:* hanc regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem patentem, Liv. **V.** In gen.: *time, space of time, period:* respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumturum, *would take time to consider*, Caes.: perexigua, *a brief respite*, Cic. So, dies festus for *festival-time, festival:* diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, Liv.: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *to a future time*, Ter. [For *div-es*, from root *div*, to shine. V. deus, and cf. divum and Gr. *εὐ-δία*.]

dif-fāmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [fama] *to spread an evil report, to defame* (rare): Ov.

differentĭa, ae, *f.* [differo] *a difference, diversity* (disting. from discrepantia, which is want of harmony or agreement; and from distantia, which expresses *remoteness* of difference): with *Gen.:* honesti et decori, Cic. *Absol.:* quanta differentia est in principiis naturalibus, id. **2.** *specific difference* (in logic): id.

differĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] = differentia, *a difference:* Lucr.

dif-fĕro, distŭli, dilātum, differre, 3. *irreg. v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to carry asunder* or *different ways; to scatter, disperse:* ignem distulit ventus, *spread the fire*, Caes.: rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to distract, disquiet, disturb:* miser exanimor, differor, distrahor, Pl. Less freq. in *act.:* dictis, *to confound*, id. **2.** *to spread abroad, publish, divulge:* with *Acc.* of the thing: commissam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. With a depend. clause: ne mi hanc famam differant, me dedidisse, Pl. *Impers. pass.:* quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac.: Liv. With *Acc.* of the person: *to defame:* dominos variis rumoribus, id. **3.** With reference to time: *to defer, put off, protract, delay:* iter in praesentia, Caes.: in posterum, *to put off till the morrow*, Cic.: nihil ultra differendum ratus, *that there should be no further delay*, Liv. Rarely with *ad:* ad tempus distulisse, Cic. With *Acc.* of the person: *to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of:* differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, Liv. With *in:* aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic. Rarely with *ad:* legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. **B.** Neutr.: *to differ, be different, be distinguished from* (no *perf.* or *supine* in this sense): qui re consentientes vocabulis differebant, Cic. With *ab:* multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. As *impers. verb* with *inter:* ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, Cic. Rarely with *cum:* occasio cum tempore hoc differt, id. With *Dat.* (rare and mostly poet.): nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, *differs from prose*, Hor.

dif-fertus, a, um, *Part.* [dis-farcio] 11t. *stuffed out.* **II.** Adj.: *filled, crowded, crammed* (rare): plena victorum provincia, differta exactoribus, Caes.

dif-fĭcĭlĕ, *adv. with difficulty:* Vell. *Comp.:* difficilius, Caes. *Sup.:* difficillime, Cic.

dif-fĭcĭlis, e, *adj.* [dis facilis, dis having a neg. force, as in diffido, *etc.*], *hard to do, causing labour* or *trouble; difficult, troublesome:* facilia ex difficillimis, Caes.: iter angustum et difficile, id.: difficile factu est, Cic.: in difficili esse, *to be in straits*, Liv.: difficili crescente cibo, *hard to chew* (from want of appetite), Juv. **II.** Of character: *hard to manage* or *to please; obstinate, captious, morose, surly:* senex, Ter.: avunculus difficillima natura, Nep.: difficili bile tumet jecur, *irrepressible*, Hor.

difficĭlĭter, *adv. with difficulty:* Cic.

difficultas, ātis, *f.* [difficul, the old form of difficilis] *difficulty, hardship, trouble, distress, poverty:* with *Gen.:* difficultas ineundi consilii, Cic.: belli gerendi, Caes.: numaria, *scarcity of money*, Cic.: domestica, *distressed circumstances*, id. *Absol.:* magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes.: delabi in difficultates, Cic.: ea difficultas induxit imperitos ut, *etc.*, id. **II.** *obstinacy; churlishness, moroseness:* arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit, id.

difficulter, *adv. with difficulty:* Caes.: Tac.

diffīdens, ntis, *part.* [diffido]. **II.** Adj.: *diffident, anxious:* Suet.

diffidenter, *adv. without self-confidence, diffidently* (v. rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, Cic.

diffīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [diffido] *want of confidence; mistrust, distrust, diffidence* (opp. to fidentia): Cic.

dif-fīdo, fīsus sum, 3. *v. n. to distrust; to be distrustful* or *hopeless, to despair*, usu. with *Dat.* of personal object, but *Abl.* of ground of distrust (cf. confido): eum potius (corrupisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, *had cause for misgivings*, Cic.: sibi patriaeque, Sall. *Pass. impers.:* cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. With depend. clause: non diffidebant vastam urbem parte aliqua se invasuros, *were hopeful*, Liv.: Cic. With *Subj.:* ne terras aeterna teneret nox, Lucr. With *Abl.:* diffisus occasione, Suet.: paucitate cohortium, Tac. *Absol.:* jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, Cic.

dif-findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3. *v. a. to cleave asunder, to split* (rare): terram, Lucr.: saxum, Cic. Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, *to open*, Hor. **II.** Legal *t. t.:* diem diffindere, *to put off to the following day:* triste omen diem diffidit, Liv.

dif-fingo, 3. *v. a. to form differently, to remodel, make anew* (v. rare): ferrum, *forge anew*, Hor. Fig.: neque diffinget infectumque reddet, *change*, id.

diffissus, a, um, *Part.* [diffindo].

diffīsus, a, um, *Part.* [diffido].

dif-fĭtĕor, 2. *v. dep.* [fateor] *to disavow, to deny* (v. rare): Ov.

dif-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow apart, disperse by blowing:* legiones spiritu, Pl.

diffluens, ntis, *part.* [diffluo]. **II.** Adj.: *loose* (as opp. to periodic style) diffluens ac solutum, Cic.

dif-fluo, 3. *v. n. to flow in different directions, to flow away:* ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret, Cic.: (Rhenus) in plures diffluit partes, Caes. **2.** *to stream, drip:* multo sudore diffluentes juvenes, Phaedr. **3.** *to melt away, disappear:* privata cibo natura animantum diffluit amittens corpus, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to be lost in, given up to;* with *Abl.:* luxuria, Cic.: otio, *to live in effeminate ease*, id. Of discourse: v. diffluens.

diffractus, a, um, *Part.* [diffringo].

dif-fringo (difr.), no *perf.*, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break in pieces, to shatter* (rare): crura, Pl.: axe diffracto, *the axle-tree of his chariot being smashed*, Suet.

dif-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee asun-*

der, flee in different directions, to disperse: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic.: diffugiunt stellae, Ov.: diffugere nives, *are melted away, have disappeared*, Hor.: in vicos passim suos, Liv.

diffŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [diffugio] *a fleeing in different directions: a dispersion:* proximorum diffugia, Tac.

diffundĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [diffundo] *to pour out, scatter* (v. rare): Pl.

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour in different directions, to pour forth:* tum freta diffundi jussit, *spread the flowing seas abroad*, Ov.: se diffundere (*of* ice), *to melt away*, Cic. **2.** In gen.: *to spread, scatter, diffuse:* luce diffusa toto caelo, id. *Pass.* in refl. sense: ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, Caes. Fig. of abstract things: error longe lateque diffusus, Cic.: in omnes, Ov. **II.** Like dissolvere, solvere, remittere, *etc.: to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate:* vultum, id. And of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, *expand; feel a joyful elation*, Cic.

diffusē, *adv. diffusely, copiously:* res disperse et diffuse dictae, Cic.

diffūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [diffundo] *spreading abroad, diffusive:* aether, Lucr.

diffūsus, a, um, *Part.* [diffundo]. **II.** Adj.: *spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide:* platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. Fig.: jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, *loose, not systematized*, id.

dī-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *take asunder; separate, divide; distribute, spread about* or *over:* inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, *divided, parted into so many*, Ov.: Nilus septem in cornua, id. Of abstract things: quam meruit solus poenam, digessit in omnes, id. **2.** Hence, *to distribute food to the different members of the body; to digest* (=concoquere): Sen.: Cels. **II.** *to arrange, dispose, set in order:* quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic.: capillos, Ov. Fig.: digerit omina, *explains*, Virg.

dīgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digero] *digestion* (*of food*): Cels. **II.** *an orderly distribution, division, arrangement:* annorum, Vell. **III.** Rhetor. *t. t. distribution:* Cic.

dīgestus, a, um, *Part.* [digero].

dīgĭtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [digitus] *a little finger:* Pl.: Cic.

dīgĭtus, i, *m. a finger:* Pl.: digitus pollex, *the thumb;* index *or* salutaris, *the forefinger;* medius (infamis), *the middle finger;* minimo proximus *or* medicinalis, *the ring-finger;* minimus, *the little finger* (v. the several adjs.). Phr.: attingere digito (uno), *to touch lightly, gently*, Cic.: attingere extremis digitis (usu. with a neg.), *with the tips of the fingers*, i. e. *not to go at all far into anything*, id.: attingere caelum digito, *to attain the height of felicity*, id.: concrepare digitos *or* digitis, *to snap the fingers* (as a signal), id.: liceri digito, *to hold up the finger* (in bidding at an auction), id.: monstrari digito, *to be pointed out; to be distinguished*, Hor.: porrigere digitum, *to stretch out a finger, to give oneself ever so little trouble*, Cic. **2.** *a toe* (like the Gr. δακτυλος, and the Fr. *doigt*): Lucr.: Virg. **3.** As a measure of length: *an inch*, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes): Caes. Proverb.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, *not to swerve a finger's breadth from*, Cic. [In digitus, *g* has replaced orig. *c*; cf. δακτυλος. The word appears to be akin to δεχομαι (root δεκ); compare the relation of *finger* with Germ. *fangen*. A.-S. *tā* (Eng. *toe*), and O. H. G. *zêhâ* are cognate.] (Hence, It. *dito;* Fr. *doigt.*)

dīglădĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [gladius] *to fight for life or death, to contend fiercely:* inter se sicis, Cic. Fig.: of verbal disputes: de quibus inter se (philosophi) digladiari solent, id.

dignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dignor] *a deeming worthy of esteem; appreciation, consideration:* Suet. **2.** Meton.: *dignity, honour, reputation* (for dignitas): reddere honorem sacerdotiis dignatione sua, Liv.

dignē, *adv. worthily, fitly, becomingly:* quam digne ornata incedit, Pl.: Cic. *Comp.:* Hor.

dignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dignus] *worthiness, worth, merit:* ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, *in the order of merit*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *dignity, grandeur, authority, rank:* consularis, *meetness for, compatibility with the office of consul*, id.: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes.: quem dignitas fuga impediverat, *a sense of dignity*, Tac.: ex dignitate populi Romani, *in accordance with the dignity*, id. **2.** Esp. *the dignity of public office:* gratulor laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, Cic. **3.** Transf. of *the dignitaries themselves:* turba conspectior quum dignitates deessent, Liv. **III.** Of things: *worth, value, excellence, splendour:* praeclara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic.

digno, 1. *v. a.* for dignor (rare): *to deem worthy:* res consimili laude dignantur, Cic.

dignor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [dignus] *to deem worth, worthy,* or *deserving:* with *Acc.* and *Abl.:* haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg.: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. With depend. sentence: *to regard as worthy of oneself, to deign:* and with a neg., *to disdain:* cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. (Hence Fr. *daigner.*)

dī-gnosco (dinosco), 3. *v. a. to distinguish, discern, know the difference* (not in Cic.): with *Acc.* and *Abl.* with or without *ab:* civem dignoscere hoste, Hor. With *Acc.* only, or with *Abl.* of instrument: vocem auribus, Quint.: vera bona atque illis multum diversa, *to distinguish true blessings from things entirely different*, Juv. *Absol.:* inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov.

dignus, a, um, *adj. worthy, deserving* (either of good or ill): of things: *suitable, becoming, proper:* constr. with *Abl., rel. sentence, absol.,* or *Inf.;* rarely with *ut* and *Subj., Gen.,* or *Acc. neut.* With *Abl.:* vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: dignus laude vir, *praiseworthy*, Hor.: si quid antea admisissem placulo dignum, Liv. With *rel. sentence:* videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. *Absol.*, id.: dignior heres, Hor. So dignum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming*, Cic.: Virg. With *Inf.:* decurrere spatium vitae dignus es, Ov.: cantari dignus, Virg.: amor dignus notari, *worthy of censure*, Hor. With ut and *Subj.:* non sum dignus prae te, ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. With *Gen.:* salutis, id. With *neut. Acc.:* non me censes scire quid dignus siem? id. [Cogn. with dec-et, dec-us, and Gr. δοκ-εω, δοξα.]

dī-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3 *v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to step* or *go apart* or *asunder, to separate; to go away, depart:* opp. to congredior, Cic.: a colloquio Caninii, Caes.: *absol.*, Virg.: dein statim digrediens, *stepping aside*. Sall. **II.** Fig.: *to go aside, deviate, swerve from;* and esp. of speech, *to digress:* nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, Ter.: digredi ab eo quod proposueris, Cic.

dīgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digredior] *a parting, separating; a going away, departing* (rare in lit. sense, for digressus): congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a going aside, deviation:* esp. of speech, *digression:* a proposita oratione digressio, id.

dīgressus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]

dīgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a parting, separating; a going away, departure:* opp. to congressus, *meeting and parting*, Cic.

dī-grunnĭo, 4. *v. n. to grunt hard;* Phaedr. (al. degrunnit).

dījūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dijudico] *a judging, deciding:* Cic.

dī-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to judge between, to decide, determine:* callide verbis controversias, non aequitate, Cic.: causam, Liv.: litem, Hor. With *noun sentence:* neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, Caes. **2.** *to decide by arms:* dijudicata belli fortuna, id. **II.** *to discriminate between, to distinguish:* vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic.: inter has sententias, id.

dī unctio, dijunctus, and **dijungo,** v. disj.

dī-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to fall asunder, go to pieces; melt away, disappear:* glacies liquefacta et dilapsa,

Cic.: nix, Liv.: calor, Virg.: Vulcanus (*i. e.* ignis), Hor. Poet.: (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, *will melt and vanish*, Virg. **2.** Of groups of persons, esp. soldiers: *to flee in different directions, disperse*: exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall.: ab signis, Liv. **3.** *to fall to pieces, go to decay*: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr.: navis putris vetustate, Liv. Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to decay, go to ruin*: ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic.: divitiae, vis corporis, Sall.: vectigalia publica negligentia, *to fall into confusion*, Liv.

dī-lăcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to tear to pieces* (canes) dilacerant dominum, Ov. **2.** Fig.: respublica dilacerata, Sall.

dī-lāmĭno, 1. *v. a.* [lamina] *to split in two*: nuces, Ov.

dī-lănĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to tear to pieces, to lacerate* (rare): cadaver, Cic.

dī-lāpĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [lapis] *to demolish* (any structure of stone): hence fig. *to squander, to consume* (rare): Ter.

dilapsus, a, um, *Part.* [dilabor].

dī-largĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep.* *to bestow liberally, to lavish* (rare): aliquid alicui, Cic.

dīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilatus, differo] *a putting off, delaying, deferring* with *Gen.*: temporis, Cic.: belli, Liv.: exitii, Tac. *Absol.*: alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv.

dīlāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to make wider, to enlarge, amplify, extend, dilate*: in pass. with reflect. sense, *to widen, expand*: opp. to contrahi, Cic.: castra, Liv. **2.** Fig.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, *be expanded or condensed*, Cic.: imperium Lacedaemonis dilatatum, *extended*, id. (Hence Fr. *délayer*.)

dīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dilatory person*: Hor.

dilātus, a, um, *Part.* [differo].

dī-laudo, 1. *v. a.* *to praise exceedingly*: libros, Cic.

dīlĭgens, entis, *Part.* [diligo]. **II.** Adj.: *careful, attentive, industrious, diligent, accurate* (opp. to neglegens): with *prep.*: qui in re adventicia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. With *Gen.* = *carefully observant of*: omnis officii diligentissimus, id.: veritatis, Nep. With *Dat.* (v. rare), Cic. *Absol.*: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, id. Of things: assidua ac diligens scriptura, id. **2.** *frugal, thrifty, economical*: homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, id.

dīlĭgenter, *adv.* *attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly*: Caes.: Cic. *Comp.*: id. *Sup.*: id.

dīlĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [diligens] *carefulness, attentiveness, diligence; scrupulous regard for anything* (thus disting. from labor, which implies *effort and toil*: from cura, which is *anxious attention* to a thing; from industria, *steady application*, and from studium, *ardour, enthusiasm*): foll. by in and *Abl.*, also, after adhibere, conferre, by in and *Acc.*, *to bestow careful attention upon anything*, Cic.: by circa, Quint.: Traj. in Plin. Less freq. by *Gen.*: sacrorum, *scrupulous care of sacred rites*, Cic. *Absol.*: id.: Caes. **2.** *carefulness in household affairs, economy, frugality*: Cic.

dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lĕgo] *to choose apart, to make a choice*: hence, *to value* or *esteem highly, to love* (thus disting. from amo, which signifies *warm, passionate attachment*): eos quos nunquam vidimus diligere, Cic.: dilecti poetae, *favourite poets*, Hor.: clientes et servi, Caes. Of things: fidem est complexus, officia observantiamque dilexit, *was very attentive to*, Cic.

dī-lōrĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to tear apart, tear open* (rare): tunicam, Cic.

dī-lūcĕo, 2. *v. n.* *to shine out; to be clear, evident* (rare): dilucere brevi fraus coepit, Liv.

dīlūcesco, luxi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [diluceo] *to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn*: usu. without a subject: quum jam dilucesceret, *as day began to break*, Cic.: Liv. **2.** Fig.: discussa est illa caligo: diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, *light has broken in*, Cic. With a subject: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, *that every day that dawns is the last*, Hor.

dīlūcĭdē, *adv.* *clearly, brightly*: diucidius flagrant, Plin. **2.** *plainly, distinctly*: explicare, Cic.

dīlūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [diluceo] *clear, bright*: Plin. **2.** Fig.: of speech: *plain, distinct, evident*: oratio, Cic. *Comp.*: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, id. No *sup.*

dīlūcŭlum, i, *n.* [dilucesco]: hence *daybreak, dawn*: Pl.: Cic.

dī-lūdĭum, ii, *n.* [ludus] *an interval between plays, games*, etc.: Hor.

dī-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* *to wash off* or *away*: *to dissolve, cause to melt away*; and simply, *to wash*: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Caes.: sata laeta boumque labores, Virg. **II.** *to temper, dilute*: absinthia, Lucr.: venenum, Liv.: Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *to do away with; remove*: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur (where diluere denotes *complete refutation*; infirmare, *the weakening* or *shaking of the grounds of an assertion*; elevare, *the disparagement of its importance*), Cic.: quae cogitatio molestias omnes extenuat et diluit, id.: curam multo mero, Ov. **IV.** Like dissolvere, *to explain, resolve*: mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Pl.

dīlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [diluo]. **II.** Adj.: *diluted, thin, weak*: potio (opp. to meraca), Cels.

dīlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *a washing away, an inundation, flood*: Hor.

dīlŭvĭo, 1. *v. a.* [diluvies] *to inundate, to deluge*: Lucr.

dīlŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [diluo] *a flood, deluge*: Ov. Fig.: *desolation, destruction*: diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, Virg. (Hence Fr. *déluge*.)

dīmăchae, arum, *m. plur.* = διμάχαι, *Macedonian soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback; dragoons*: Curt.

di-mano, 1. *v. n.* *to flow different ways, to spread abroad* (rare): vitae ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dimensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimetior] *a measuring*: quadrati, Cic.

dī-mĕtĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep.* *to measure out* (rare; v. demetior): studium dimetiendi caeli atque terrae, Cic.: campum ad certamen, Virg. In pass.: tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes.

dī-mēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to measure* or *mark out, to fix bounds* (rare): locum castris, Liv. *Depon.*: eorum enim cursus dimetati cognovimus, *by marking out their courses, we find*, Cic.

dīmĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimico] *a fight, combat, encounter* (on a large scale): Caes.: Liv. In *plur.*: Caes. With *Gen.*: proelii, Cic.: universae rei, *a general engagement*, Liv. Fig.: *any desperate effort, hard fighting* (e. g. *in an election*): non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. With *Gen.*: vitae, *a life and death struggle*, id.

dī-mĭco, avi and cui (dimicavere, Vell.: dimicaverant, Caes.: dimicuisse, only in Ov.), atum, 1. *v. n.* Lit. *to brandish one's weapons against the enemy*; hence, *to fight a pitched battle* (cf. decerto): manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes.: cum proelio dimicaret, Cic.: ferro pro patria, Liv. *Impers. pass.*: ancipiti proelio dimicatur, Caes.: and *absol.*: Cic.: pro urbe ac penatibus dimicandum esse, Liv. Of gladiatorial combats: Suet. **2.** In gen.: *to struggle, strive, contend*: dimicantes competitores, *contending candidates*, Liv.: cum causa, *to bring an action at law*, Cic.: de liberis, Liv.: de repulsa, *i. e. at the risk of a defeat*, id.

dīmĭdĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dimidius] *to divide into halves, to halve*. In the perf. part. dimidiatus, *halved, half*: procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, *with half the body*, Pl.: luna, Cato in Plin.: mensis, Cic. Fig.: dimidiate Menander, *thou half-Menander* (Terence), Caes. ap. Suet.

dīmĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [strictly *neut.* of foll.] *the half*: Pl. *Abl.* dimidio, with comparatives: dimidio minus, *less by one-half, half the size of*, id.: Cic.: Hor.

dī-mĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [medius] lit. *through the middle*; hence *half* (in

earlier and more class. authors, only with *pars;* in later writers, with other words = dimidiatus): luna est major quam dimidia pars terrae, Cic.: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, *half patrician, half plebeian,* Liv.: pars dimidiā brevior, *too short by half,* Juv.: crus, *broken,* id.: Memnon, *mutilated,* id. (Hence Fr. *demi.*)

dī-mĭnŭo, 3. *v. a. to dash to pieces, to break* (v. deminuo): caput illi homini, Pl.

dī-mĭnūtĭo, v. deminutio.

dimissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimitto] *a sending out in different directions* (rare): dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas provincias, Cic. 2. *a dismissing, discharging:* propugnatorum atque remigum, id.

dimissus, a, um, *Part.* [dimitto].

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to send different ways; to send out* or *forth.* With *Acc.:* Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic.: certos per litora, Virg.: nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes.: nuntios in omnes partes, id.: haec equites dimissi passim imperabunt, *despatched in all directions,* Liv. Fig.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. Without *Acc.* expressed: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, *sent round,* Caes. 2. *to break up* (any meeting or body), *to dismiss:* senatu dimisso, Cic.: concilium, id.: conventum, Sall. Esp. milit. *t. t. to disband; to send out in detachments, to detach:* dimittendae plures manus diducendique erant milites, Caes. II. In gen. *to send away; let go, discharge, dismiss, release:* aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic.: aliquem incolumem, Caes.: nec me dimittes incastigatum, *let go,* Hor.: uxorem, *to repudiate,* Suet. Fig.: Demosthenem e manibus, *to put aside, lay down,* Cic. 2. Of things: *to abandon, leave, desert:* eum locum quem ceperant, Caes.: provinciam, Liv.: captam Trojam, Ov.: fortunas morte, Cic. III. Fig.: *to give up, renounce, forsake, forego:* ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, id.: rem saepius frustra tentatam, *to abandon the attempt,* Caes.: studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state,* id.: tributa alicui, *to remit,* Tac.

dimōtus, a, um, *Part.* [dimoveo].

dī-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move* or *put asunder, to part, separate:* terram aratro, Virg.: aquas, Ov.: Poet.: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit obortis, *has laid open,* Lucr. II. *to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss:* umbram polo, Virg.: obstantes propinquos, *to put aside,* Hor.: turbam, Tac. 2. *to separate, to remove:* gaudentem patrios findere sarculo agros nunquam dimoveas, *thou couldst never entice away,* Hor.: te neque fervidus aestus dimoveat lucro, neque, etc., *can drive from the pursuit of,* id.

dī-nosco, v. dignosco.

dīnŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dinumero] *a counting, reckoning up; an enumeration* (rare): noctium ac dierum, Cic. In rhetor.: *an enumeration of particulars:* id.

dī-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count over; reckon up, enumerate:* stellas, Cic.: noctes, Ov. *Absol.:* centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. 2. *to count out* (money), i. e. *to pay:* viginti minas illi, Ter.

dĭōbŏlāris, e, *adj.* [διώβολον, and Lat. suffix aris] *worth two oboli:* Pl.

dĭoecēsis, is, *f.* = διοικησις, *a district, government:* Cic.

dĭoecētes, ae, *m.* = διοικητής, *an overseer of the revenue, treasurer:* Cic.

dĭōta, ae, *f.* = διώτη, *a two-handled vessel, a wine-jar:* Hor.

dĭplōma, ătis, *n.* = δίπλωμα, *a letter folded double,* i. e. *a state letter of recommendation* given to persons travelling: Cic. 2. Later, *a document drawn up by a magistrate, which granted some privilege; a diploma,* Suet.

directē, *adv. directly, straight:* dicere, Cic. *Comp.:* id.

directĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dirigo] (rare), *a making straight, a levelling:* Vitr. 2. *the act of directing, aiming:* directio quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.

directō, *adv. directly, straight:* Cic.: Caes. 2. Fig.: *immediately, directly:* Cic.

directus, a, um, *Part.* [dirigo]. II. Adj.: *made straight; straight, level; upright, perpendicular, steep:* non tuba directi non aeris cornua flexi, Ov.: iter, Caes.: directa materia, *timber laid in a straight direction,* id.: ordo (olearum), Cic.: fossam directis lateribus duxit, *with perpendicular sides,* id. 2. Fig.: *straightforward, direct; open, simple:* iter ad laudem, id.: percunctatio et denuntiatio belli, Liv. (Hence Ital. *diritto*; Fr. *droit.*)

dīremptus, a, um, *Part.* [dirimo].

diremptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a separation:* Cic.

direptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diripio] *a plundering, pillaging:* urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. In *plur.:* id.: Liv.

direptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a plunderer* (rare): Cic.

direptus, a, um, *Part.* [diripio].

dīrĭbĕo, no *perf.,* itum, 2. *v. a. to separate* or *sort the tablets when taken out of the cistae* or *ballot-boxes,* in order to ascertain the majority: tabellas, Cic. (From *dis* and *habeo,* like *dirimo* from *dis* and *emo.*)

dīrĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diribeo] *a sorting of the tablets used in voting:* Cic.

dīrĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sorter of the tablets when taken out of the ballot-boxes:* Cic.

dīrĭbĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the place where the voting tablets were sorted:* Suet.

dīrĭgesco, v. derigesco.

dī-rĭgo, or **dē-rĭgo,** rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* direxti, Virg.) [rego] *to lay straight; set in a straight line, arrange, draw up:* tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, Caes.: naves ante portum, Liv.: direxerat etiam in pugnam naves, id.: vicos, *to build regularly,* id.: regiones lituo, *to mark out,* Cic. Esp. freq.: dirigere aciem, *to make the line straight, draw up troops in battle array,* Caes.: Liv. 2. *to send in a straight line, to direct, aim:* vela ad castra Corneliana, *to sail for,* Caes. With *in:* equum in consulem, Liv.: currum in hostem, Ov.: and poet. with *Dat.:* Ilo hastam, Virg. Without designating the limit or point aimed at: ab iisdem (Etesiis) maritimi cursus (i. e. navium) celeres et certi diriguntur, *are directed,* Cic. Of shooting: spicula, Virg.: tela, Hor. Poet.: vulnera, Virg. II. Fig.: *to set in order; direct, guide, arrange:* materias divisione dirigere, Quint. With *ad:* vitam ad certam rationis normam, *conform,* Cic. With *Abl.:* utilitatem honestate, *to regulate by the standard of honour,* id. *Absol.:* (divinatio) ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, id.

dīr-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [dis emo, like diribeo, from dis habeo] lit. *to take asunder; to part, separate, divide;* corpus, Cic. *Absol.:* dirimente amne, Liv. II. Fig.: *to break off, interrupt; disturb, delay:* pugnam, id.: controversiam, *to adjust, compose,* Cic.: conjunctionem civium, *to break off, dissolve,* id.: colloquium, Caes. *Absol.:* actum est eo die nihil; nox diremit, Cic. 2. *to destroy, frustrate, bring to nought:* auspicium Liv.: rem susceptam, Cic.

dī-rĭpĭo, ŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch* or *tear asunder, tear in pieces:* equi Hippolytum diripiunt, Ov. II. Milit. *t. t. to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder:* bona alicujus, Caes.: naves more praedonum, id.: tanquam vi captam urbem diripere, *pillage,* Liv.: (hostem) diripiendis castris occupatum, *busy plundering the camp,* id. 2. In gen.: *to destroy, to rob:* (Harpyiae) diripiunt dapes, Virg. III. *to scramble or contend for:* talos (in medium jactos), Quint. Fig.: editum librum, *to buy up rapidly,* Suet.

dīrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dirus] (rare) *fatal mischief, misfortune:* totius diei, Suet. II. *fierceness, cruelty:* omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic.

dī-rumpo (disr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a. to break* or *burst in pieces; to break* or *burst asunder:* caput, Pl.: imagines, Tac. II. Fig.: *to break off, sever:* amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. III. In *pass.,* colloq.: *to burst* with envy, *etc.,* id.

dī-rŭo, rŭi, rūtum, 3. *v. a. to pull asunder; demolish, overthrow, destroy:* urbem, Cic.: arbusta, Virg.: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. *Absol.:* diruit, aedificat, Hor. II. *to scatter,*

dissipate, abolish: agmina vasto impetu, id.: omnia Bacchanalia, Liv.

diruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dirumpo] *a tearing to pieces:* Sen.

diruptus, a, um, *Part.* [dirumpo].

dirus, a, um, *adj. fearful, awful:* esp. of augury and religious observances in gen.: *ill-omened, boding, portentous:* bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov.: exsecrationes, Liv.: detestatio, Hor.: ritus sacrorum, Tac.: religio, Virg. **2.** Subst.: dirae, arum, *f. plu.* (sc. res), *ill-boding portents, unlucky signs:* dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic. Also as appellation of the Furies: Virg. **II.** In gen.: *dreadful, horrible, terrible, cruel, fell; abominable, detestable* (referring to character): Dea, *i.e. Circe*, Ov.: Hannibal, Hor.: noverca, Ov. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: venena, Hor.: bellum, Virg.: amores, Ov.: quies, Tac. [Cf. Gr. δείσθαι, δει-δι-α, δει-νό-ς. For the formation from root *di*, cf. mirus.]

dirŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [diruo].

dis, ditis, *adj. rich:* v. dives.

Dis, ditis, *m.* a name of Pluto: Virg

dis-, an inseparable particle, remains unchanged before a vowel only in dishiasco: it is changed into *dir* before emo and habeo; dirimo diribeo: before consonants it sometimes remains unaltered, as before *c, p, q, t*, and before *s* with a follg. vowel, discedo, dispar, disquiro, distendo, dissentio: sometimes assimilates its *s* to the follg. consonant, as before *f*; differo: and sometimes rejects the *s* and lengthens the vowel; diduco, digero, dilabor, dimoveo, dinumero, diripio, diruo, divello. Before *j* it varies between the forms dis and di: disjicio, disjungo, dijudico: in the MSS. both forms of the same word are not unfrequently found. **II.** Dis before verbs means *asunder, in pieces, apart, in two:* designating the separation of a whole into parts: *e.g.* diffindo, diffugio, dirumpo: sometimes it denotes the separation of what has been brought into temporary connection, *e. g.* digredior, discedo. As separation is opposed to connection, dis sometimes forms the opposites of words compounded with con-: *e.g.* diffido, diffiteor; opp. to confido, confiteor. As an element of adjectives, dis denotes *difference* or *negation: e.g.* discors, dissonus, dissimilis, difficilis. [*Dis*, "in-two," is connected with the second numeral: cf. Skr. *dvis*, Gr. δίς; Lat. *bis* for *dvis*.]

dis-căvĕo, 2. v. *n. to beware of:* malo, Pl.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. *n.* (*perf. sync.* discesti, Pl.) *to go asunder; gape, yawn, split* quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic. **II.** *to go away from, to leave, depart from:* constr. with *ab, ex*, or *Abl.*, rarely with *de:* a senis latere, Id., ex contione, Sall., de foro, Cic.: templo, Ov. *Absol.* ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* ut ab infinita illa (societate) discedatur, *to take our leave of*, Cic. Designating the terminus: in castra, id.: ad urbem, Virg.: Capreas, Tac. **2.** *to leave, forsake, desert:* ab amicis in republica peccantibus, Cic.: a nobis, Caes. **3.** discedere ab aliquo, *to leave out of consideration, to except:* quum a vobis discesserim, *if I except you*, Cic. **III.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to march off, decamp:* discessit a Brundisio, obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes. *Absol.*: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, id. **2.** discedere ab signis, *to quit the standards, leave the order of battle:* Liv. **3.** ab armis, *to lay down one's arms*, Caes.: Cic. **4.** Denoting the result of a battle: *to get away, come off* (victorious, conquered, wounded, *etc.*): superiores, Caes.: victor ab hoste, Hor.: aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. Hence, fig.: ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc judicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic. **IV.** Fig.: *to depart, deviate, swerve from; to leave, forsake, give up:* a fide justitiaque, id.: discedere a gloria sperata, *to renounce*, id.: a se, *to alter, be inconsistent*, id.: a sua sententia, Caes. **2.** discedere in sententiam, a phrase of the senate-house: *to vote or divide with any one*, by going over to his side of the house: in hanc sententiam ut discederetur, evincebant, Liv.: discedere in alia omnia, *to vote or divide against any one*, Cic. **V.** *to pass away, to vanish, cease* (rare): modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, *had left you*, Id.: hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes.

discĕptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discepto] *a dispute, debate, discussion, disquisition:* cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic.: often in legal sense, juris, judicii, id.: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.

disceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an umpire, arbitrator, judge:* disceptator rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic.

disceptātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female umpire, arbitrator, judge* (v. rare): dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, Cic.

discĕpto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [dis capto, lit. to lay hold of and separate] legal *t. t.* applied to judicial investigations and determinations, *to decide, judge:* res juste sapienterque disceptare, Cic.: ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv.: fetiales bella disceptanto, *i. e. decide about peace or war*, Cic. Fig.: quum Academici eorum controversias disceptarent, *settled*, id. **2.** In gen.: *to debate, dispute, discuss, treat:* with *de*, de controversiis jure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. *Impers. pass.:* quanto periculo de jure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. *Absol.:* aequo jure, id. *Impers. pass.:* Liv.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. *a. to separate, part, divide:* ordines, Liv.: (saxum) limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, *determine*, Virg. In *Part. perf.:* duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretae, *separated*, Liv.: sedes piorum, *set apart, retired*, Hor. **2.** Fig.: *to distinguish between, discern.* alba et atra, Cic.: discernere insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv.: jus et injuriam, Tac.

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. *a.* [carpo] *to pluck* or *tear in pieces, to rend, to mangle:* animus nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic.: semiustum cadaver, Suet. **2.** Fig.: divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectare, i. e. *to deal with detached portions of a subject*, Cic.

discessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discedo] *a separation:* of married persons: Ter. **2.** *a going away, departure, removal:* Tac. Esp. a phrase of the senate-house: *a voting* or *dividing with a party* (by going over to its side of the house); *a division:* senatus consultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic.

discessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going asunder, separation, opening* (rare): caeli, *the apparent parting of the sky in lightning*, Cic.: partium, *separation into parts*, id. **2.** *a going away, departure, removal:* ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, id. In *plur.:* solis accessus discessusque, id. **3.** Milit. *t. t. a marching off decamping:* Caes.

discidĭum, ii, *n.* [discindo] *a tearing asunder, dividing, parting* (rare): Lucr. **2.** *a separation, disagreement, divorce:* corporis atque animai, id.: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic.

dis-cīdo, 3. v. *a.* [caedo] *to cut in pieces* (rare): Lucr.

discinctus, a, um, *Part.* [discingo]. **II.** Adj.: *slovenly, careless; dissolute, reckless:* discincti ludere, *at their ease*, Hor.

di-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. v. *a. to tear* or *cleave asunder; to split, rend, divide:* vestem, Ter.: tunicam, Cic.: discissa nive, *cleared away*, Caes. Fig.: amicitias, *to break off roughly or abruptly*, Cic.

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. *a. to ungird, take off the girdle:* tunicam, Hor. As a milit. punishment: destrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, *degraded them by taking away their swords*, Liv.: quum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, *disarmed*, i. e. *conquered*, Juv.

disciplīna, ae, *f.* [discipulus] *instruction, teaching, training:* Caes.: alicui in disciplinam tradi, Cic.: Anaxagoras qui accepit ab Anaximene disciplinam, *the pupil of*, id. **II.** Meton.: *learning, knowledge, science, discipline:* totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id.: juris civilis, id.: dicendi, id.: militiae, *art of war, tactics*, id.: bellica, id.: esp. of *military discipline*. Liv.: reipublicae, *political science, statesmanship,*

Cic.: disciplina philosophiae, *philosophical doctrines* or *systems*, id.: Lycurgi leges et disciplinae, id. **2.** Of manners or way of living: *custom, habit*: imitari avi mores disciplinamque, id.

discĭpŭla, ae, *f.* [discipulus] *a female disciple*: Hor.

discĭpŭlus, i, *m.* [disco] *a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple*: Cic. **2.** *an apprentice*: Pl.

discissus, a, um, *Part.* [discindo].

dis-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* (rare) *to shut up separately, to keep apart*: Varr. ‖ In gen.: *to separate, divide, part*: discludere Nerea ponto, *to separate, cut off*, Virg.: mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. Of abstr. objects: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disclusit, *assigned them distinct seats in the body*, Cic.: discludere morsus roboris, *to loosen the grip*, Virg.

disclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [discludo].

disco, didici, 3. *v. a.* *to learn by study, to learn to know, to become acquainted with*, etc. With *Acc.*: literas Graecas senex didici, Cic.: crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. *Pass.*: dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. With *Infin.* or *depend. sentence*: pueri qui nare discunt, Pl.: Latine loqui, Sall.: deos didici securum agere aevum, Hor. With *depend. interrog. sentences*: discent quemadmodum haec fiant, *will find out how such things may be done*, Cic.: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv. *Absol.*: si discendi labor est potius, quam voluptas, *if learning be a toil rather than a pleasure*, Cic. *Elliptic.*: discebant fidibus antiqui, *sc.* canere, *learned to play on the lyre*, id. Fig.: of inanimate subjects: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, *learn to assume borrowed hues*, Virg. [Orig. *dic-sco*, from the root which appears in *doc-eo* and in διδάσκω (for δι-δακ-σκω).]

discŏbŏlus, i, *m.* = δισκόβολος, *a quoit player*: Quint.

dis-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [color] *of various colours* (opp. to concolor): with *Dat.*: (vestis) sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, *of a hue ill-suited to my sad case*, Ov.: usu. *absol.*: signa, Cic.: miles, *black and white* (in the game of draughts), Ov.: agmen, *distinguished by various colours* (in a race), id. **2.** *parti-coloured, variegated*: aura auri, i. e. *of a different hue from that of the trees*, Virg. ‖ Transf.: *different, various*: matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, *must have a different complexion of character from*, Hor.

dis-condūco, 3. *v. n.* *to be unprofitable* or *injurious*: Pl.

dis-convĕnio, 4. *v. n.* *to disagree; to be inconsistent* (v. rare): aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. *Impers.*: eo disconvenit inter meque et te, *such is the difference between us*, id.

discordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [discordo] *disagreeing, discordant*: Pl.

discordĭa, ae, *f.* [discors] *disagreement, dissension, discord*: Cic.: Liv. In *plur.*: Cic. Fig.: of things: principiorum, Lucr.

discordĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [discordia] *full of discord, prone to discord* (rare): volgus, Sall.

discordo, 1. *v. n.* [discors] *to be at variance, to quarrel, to disagree, to be unlike, discordant*: inter se dissident atque discordant (cupiditates), Cic.: cum Cheruscis, Tac. Poet. with *Dat.*: avaro parcus, Hor. *Absol.*: si discordat eques, *falls out*, id.

dis-cors, cordis, *adj.* [cor] *discordant, disagreeing, at variance* (opp. to concors). Of persons: homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, Cic.: ad alia discordes, *unable to agree about anything else*, Liv.: in civitate discordi, *distracted*, Tac. Of things: inter se discordia membra, *jarring*, Lucr.: semina rerum, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *unlike, distinct, different*: Curt.: Ov.

discrĕpans, antis, *Part.* [discrepo].

discrĕpantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *discordance, disagreement* (v. differentia): rerum et verborum, Cic.

discrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a difference, dispute*: inter consules, Liv.

discrĕpĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to disagree wholly, to be altogether different*: res longe, Lucr.

dis-crĕpo, ŭi, 1. *v. n.* *to differ in sound, to be out of tune* or *unison*: in fidibus aut in tibiis, quamvis paulum discrepent, *however little they be out of tune*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to disagree, be different, to vary, differ*: peccata, quia discrepant, aeque discrepant, id.: Liv.: Virg. With *ab*: haud multum discrepans a Galli oratione, *by a speech not very different from that of Gallus*, Tac. With *cum*: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, id. With *Dat.*: discrepat illis, *differs from those*, Hor. **2.** Res discrepat, and more freq. impers., discrepat, *there is a difference of opinion, it is a matter of dispute* (opp. to convenit): causa latendi discrepat, Ov.: quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv.

discrētus, a, um, *Part.* [discerno].

di-scrĭbo, v. describo.

discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [dis cerno: v. crimen] lit. *that which separates*; hence *an interval, distance, division, separation*: quum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic.: Ov. ‖ Fig.: *a distinction, difference*: officia tollebantur, delectu omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.: of the *different tones* or *notes* of the lyre: Virg. Poet.: tennes parvi discriminis umbrae, *of easy gradation*, Ov. ‖‖ *the turning point, critical moment*: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum . . . an . . ., Cic.: Liv. Hence, **2.** *a crisis, risk, hazard*: in summo rem esse discrimine, Caes.: discriminum et periculorum comites, *companions of their hair-breadth escapes and perils*, Cic.

discrīmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [discrimen] *to divide, part*: *to distinguish* (rare): Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.: lucet via flammarum, et late discriminat agros, *divides*, Virg.

discriptĭo, v. descriptio.

discrŭcĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [discrucio].

dis-crŭcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to torture violently, torment*: aliquem discruciatum necare, *to torture to death*, Cic. **2.** Meton.: with *pron. reflect.*, or in *pass.*: *to torment oneself; to be vexed, chagrined*: quid te discrucias? Pl.: discrucior animi, Ter.

dis-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cubĭtum, 3. *v. n.* *to lie down separately*, esp. of guests, *to recline at table in their several places*, discubuimus omnes praeter illam, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: discumbitur, *the guests take their several places*, Virg. **2.** *to go to bed* (rare; and only of persons *retiring to different rooms*): cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

dis-cŭpĭo, 3. *v. n.* colloq.: *to desire eagerly, to long for*: discupio dicere, Pl.

dis-curro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* *to run different ways, to run to and fro, run about*: in muris armata civitas, Caes.: circa deum delubra, Liv.: per omnes silvas, Ov.: ad rapiendas virgines, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe, *there is a general rush to the walls*, Virg. **2.** Of things: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, *parts into seven mouths*, id. (Hence Ital. *discorrere*; Fr. *discourir*.)

discursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running to and fro, a running about*: Liv.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence Ital. *discorso*; Fr. *discours*.)

discus, i, *m.* = δίσκος, *a quoit*: Hor.: Ov. Proverb.: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, *who prefer trifles to serious things*, Cic. ‖ *a kind of dish*: Appul. (Hence, from meaning II., It. *desco*; Fr. *dais*.)

discussus, a, um, *Part.* [discutio].

dis-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter*: columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv.: ne saxa ex catapultis latericium discuterent, Caes. ‖ In gen. *to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate*: illos coetus, Liv.: Boeoticum consilium, id. **2.** Fig.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, *to dispel*, Lucr.: rem totam discusseram, *had frustrated, brought to nought*, Cic.

dĭsertē, *adv. clearly, expressly, distinctly*: Pl.: Cic.: Liv. *Sup.*: id.

dĭsertim, *adv. clearly, expressly*, etc.: Pl.

dĭsertus, a, um, *adj. skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent* (not so high as eloquens): homo, Cic.: Hor.

2. *elegant, accomplished, sagacious, shrewd:* commodus ac disertus, Cic. *Comp.:* (coupled with eloquentior), Cic. *Sup.:* id. II. Meton. of style: historia, id.: verba, Ov. *Sup.:* literae, Cic. [Usu. regarded as a *part.* from *dissero:* the short vowel in disertus, however, presents a difficulty.]

dis-hĭasco, 3. v. n. [hio] *to gape open:* Cato.

dis-ĭcĭo, v. disjicio.

disjecto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [disjicio] *to hurl asunder, scatter, disperse:* disjectare solet mare transtra, Lucr.

disjectus, a, um, *Part.* [disjicio].

disjectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a casting asunder, scattering:* Lucr.

dis-jĭcĭo (disicio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw asunder; to scatter, disperse:* in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectis moenibus, *lying in ruins in all directions,* Liv.: disjice corpora ponto, Virg. 2. Milit. *t. t. to break, rout:* ea phalange disjecta, Caes. 3. *to break in pieces, destroy; frustrate, thwart:* arcem a fundamentis, Nep.: Suet. Fig.: compositam pacem, Virg.: rem, Liv.

disjunctē, *adv.* [disjungo] *separately:* comp. disjunctius, *somewhat after the manner of a dilemma,* Cic.

disjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a disjoining, a separation:* in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic.: animorum, *difference,* id. 2. In dialectics: *a statement of an argument by contradictory propositions, one or the other of which must be accepted; a dilemma:* id. 3. In rhetor. a fig. by which, in enumerations, the same idea is repeated by words of similar but not identical meaning, as, populus Rom. Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem sustulit, Corinthum disjecit, Fregellas evertit, Auct. Her.: Cic.

disjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]. II. Adj.: *separate, distinct; distant, remote:* Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Fig.: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate, *utterly removed from, a stranger to,* id. Of speech: concursus disjunctos atque hiantes, *disjointed, interrupted,* id. Of the orator himself: Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque disjunctum, *a careless and disjointed speaker,* Tac. 2. In dialectics: *logically opposed; partaking of the nature of a dilemma* (v. disjunctio, 2): Cic.

dis-jungo (also dij.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to unyoke, unbind* (opp. to jungo): bovem, Cic. 2. In gen. *to divide, separate, part, remove. Absol.:* intervallo locorum et temporum dijuncti sumus, id. With *ab:* mole lapidum disjunctus a mari, Liv. With simple *Abl.:* Italis longe disjungimur oris, Virg. With *inter se:* Lucr. Fig.: *absol.:* sin eos (oratorem et philosophum) disjungent, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. With *ab:* eos a colonis, id.

dispălesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [dispalor] *to be divulged, noised abroad:* Pl.

dis-pālor, atus, 1. v. n. *dep. to wander about in different directions: to straggle, stray* (rare; and only of a number of persons): dispalati in agris, Nep.

dis-pando, no *perf.,* sum, 3. v. a. (also colloq. **dispenno,** dispessus in Pl.) *to stretch out, to extend, expand* (rare): distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl.: dispansam manus palmam, Suet. V. dispenno.

dis-pār, āris, *adj. unequal, unlike, different* (different *in some respects, imperfectly matched;* and thus disting. from impar, absolutely unequal, and from dissimilis, which means *unlike*): proelium, *unequal, unequally matched,* Caes.: calami, *of different lengths,* Ov.: male dispar, *a poor little match for him,* Hor. With *Abl.:* fratres nec aetate nec viribus dispares, Liv. With *Dat.:* sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic.: dispar atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. With *Gen.:* quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

dispărātus, a, um, *Part.* [disparo]. II. Subst.: disparatum, i, n.: in rhetor. *that which is negatively opposed:* e.g. sapere, and non sapere): Cic.

dis-părĭlis, e, *adj. dissimilar, different* (rare): aspiratio terrarum, Cic.

dis-pāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to part, separate, divide* (rare): (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque disparavit, Cic.

dispartio and **dispartior,** v. dispertio.

dis-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive asunder; to scatter, disperse* (rare): pecudes dispulsae, Cic.: ater quos aequore turbo dispulerat, Virg. Fig.: (philosophia) ab animo tanquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic.

dispendĭum, ii, n. [dispendo] (opp. to compendium) *expense, cost, loss:* sine damno et dispendio, Pl.: Ter. Fig.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, *expenditure of time,* Virg.

dis-pendo, 3. v. a. *to weigh out, distribute,* Varr.

dispenno, colloq. form of dispendo =dispando (q. v.); but perh. with punning allusion to penna, *to stretch out by the arms* (like wings), Pl.

dispensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispenso] *economical management; charge, superintendence:* aerarii, Cic.: annonae, Liv. 2. *the office of a* dispensator; *management, stewardship:* Cic.

dispensātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a superintendent, steward, treasurer,* etc.: Cic.

dis-penso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq. to weigh out, pay:* ducentos numos (*sc.* inter milites), Pl. 2. *to manage household affairs,* etc.; *to act as steward* or *paymaster:* domesticas res, Cic. II. In gen.: *to dispense, distribute: arrange:* oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov.: annum, Liv. Fig.: laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, *to impart to them by degrees,* id. *Absol.:* Hor. (Hence Fr. *dépenser.*)

dispensus, a, um, *Part.* [dispendo].

dis-percŭtĭo, 3. v. a. *to dash completely out:* cerebrum, Pl.

disperdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disperdo] *a demolishing, destruction:* urbis, Cic.

dis-perdo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. *to destroy, ruin, squander* (rare): ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic. Poet.: stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen, Virg. Of personal objects: lenonem, Pl. No *pass.* forms: supplied from dispereo.

dis-pĕreo, ii, 4. v. n. *to go to ruin; to be lost* or *undone, to perish:* fundus, Cic.: disperit cibus, Lucr. Proverb.: male partum male disperit, *light come, light go,* Pl. In exclamations: disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* id.: dispeream, si *or* nisi, *may I perish, if . . .,* or *if . . . not* (= a strong asseveration): Hor.

di-spergo (dispargo), si, sum, 3. v. a. [spargo] *to strew* or *scatter about, disperse:* membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic.: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr. *Perf. Part.* in refl. sense: id. Esp. freq. of soldiers: Caes.: and in the *verb. fin. act:* quae (duo millia evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, *he had distributed,* id. With *in* and *Acc.:* id. 2. Fig.: rumorem, *spread,* Tac.: membratim oportebit partes rei gestae dispergere in causam, *to introduce bit by bit,* Cic.

dispersē, *adv. dispersedly, here and there:* disperse et diffuse dictae res, Cic.

dispersim, *adv. dispersedly:* Suet.

dispersus, a, um, *Part.* [dispergo].

dis-pertĭo (dispart.), īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. v. a. [partio] *to distribute, divide:* pecuniam judicibus, Cic.: portas et proxuma loca tribunis, *to assign as posts,* Sall. Reflect.: etiam dispertimini? Pl. II. Fig.: tempora voluptatis laborisque, Cic. In depouent form: id.

dispertĭor, v. dispertio, *ad fin.*

dispessus, a, um, v. dispando.

di-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3. v. n. and a. [specio] *to look this way and that; to descry, discern, perceive:* ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, *not a spark* (*or glimmer*) *of light to see by,* Cic. In *pass.:* dispecta est et Thule, *was* (*with difficulty*) *descried,* Tac. II. Fig.: *to perceive mentally, discern, discover:* si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, Cic.: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, *find out,* Ter. Hence, 2. Meton. (mostly in imperat.): *to consider, think, reflect upon:* nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic.: discerne et dispice insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, *see the difference between,* Liv.

dis-plĭcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. [placeo] *to displease* (opp. to placeo and complaceo): quodne vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? Pl.: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. Without *Dat.:* displicet iste locus, clamo, Hor. 2. With *pron. reflect.* in *Dat.:*

to be displeased, dissatisfied with oneself, Id. In gen.: *to be out of humour:* Cic.

dis-plōdo, no *perf.*, ōsum, 3. *v. a.* [plaudo] *to burst* (mostly in *Part. perf.*): Hor.

displōsus, a, um, *Part.* [displodo].

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (contr. dispostum, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to place here and there, to set in different places; to distribute, dispose, set in order:* libros, Cic.: cippos obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem, Caes.: male capillos, Ov. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to station at intervals, to arrange, set guards*, etc.: Caes.: custodias, Id.: captivos obsidesque et praedam, Liv.: ut praesidia disponerent, *station garrisons in different places*, Id.: equos, *to station in relays*, Id. Meton.: diem, *to lay out, make plans for*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic.: consilia, Liv.

dis-pŏsĭtē, *adv. orderly, methodically:* accusare istum, i. e. *distinctly separating his crimes*, Cic.

dis-pŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispono] *a regular disposition, arrangement:* in oratory: Cic.

dispŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a disposition, arrangement:* Lucr.

dis-pŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dispono]. **II.** Adj.: *properly arranged:* studia ad honorem disposita, *conducing to*, Cic. **2.** *orderly, methodical:* vir, Plin. Ep.

dispŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a disposition, arrangement:* Tac.

dis-pŭdet, 2. *v. impers. to be greatly ashamed* (rare): Pl.: Ter. (cf. discupio).

dispulsus, a, um, *Part.* [dispello].

dispunctus, a, um, *Part.* [dispungo].

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* mercantile *t. t. to examine, check* or *balance an account:* rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Fig.: intervalla negotiorum otio, *to alternate*, Vell.

dis-pūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [disputo] *that may be disputed, disputable:* Sen.

dispūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disputo] *a computing, calculating:* Col. **2.** *an arguing, disputing;* and meton. *an argument, debate:* Cic.: Caes.

dispūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disputant, an expounder* (rare): disputator subtilis, Cic.: Val. Max.

dis-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cast* or *reckon up; to estimate, compute:* ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Pl. **II.** In gen.: *to weigh, examine; to investigate, discuss:* ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic.: quae sunt a nobis alio loco disputata, *discussed*, Id.: Caes.: isti in eo disputant, contaminari non decere fabulas, *maintain*, Ter.

dis-quīro, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to investigate:* Hor.

dis-quīsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disquiro] *a* (judicial) *inquiry, investigation:* Cic.

disrumpo, v. dirumpo.

dis-saepio, v. dis-sepio.

dis-sĕco, ŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut asunder, cut up, dissect:* unionem, Plin.: multos medios serra, *to saw asunder*, Suet.

dissectus, a, um, *Part.* [disseco].

dis-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to scatter seed;* hence fig. *to spread abroad, disseminate* (rare): spargere ac disseminare, Cic.

dissensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissentio] *difference of opinion, disagreement; dissension, discord:* inter homines de jure, Cic.: civilis, Caes.: ordinum, Tac. In *plur.:* Cic. Of things: utilium cum honestis, *conflict between*, Id.

dissensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *dissension, disagreement, discord:* Virg.

dissentāněus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *disagreeing, contrary* (opp. to consentaneus): Cic.

dis-sentĭo, si, sum, 4. *v. n.* (opp. to consentio) *to think otherwise; disagree, dissent:* constr. usually with *ab;* less freq. with *inter, cum, Dat.*, or *absol.:* ab his Marsi dissentire incipiunt, Caes.: illi inter se dissentiunt, *fall out*, Cic.: illico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit . . ., as we sometimes say, *let us differ 'with' him*, Sen.: dissentire conditionibus foedis, *to refuse assent to*, Hor.: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, *differ widely from each other*, Cic. **2.** Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, dissimilar; to differ:* aliquid ipsum a se, Id.

dis-sēpio (more correctly, dissaep.), psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to hedge off, to separate, divide:* vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov.: tenui sane muro dissepiunt id quod excipiunt, Cic.

disseptum, i, *n.* [disseptus, dissepio] *a barrier, partition:* saxea domorum, Lucr.

disseptus, a, um, *Part.* [dissepio].

dissērēnasco, avi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [serenus] *to clear up, grow clear:* quum undique disserenasset, Liv.

(1) **dis-sĕro**, no *perf.*, situm, 3. *v. a. to scatter seed, to sow:* fig.: dissita pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr.

(2) **dis-sĕro**, rŭi, rtum, 3. *v. a. to fasten at certain distances; to set asunder:* taleae pedem longae mediocribus intermissis spatiis omnibus locis disserebantur, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to examine, argue, discuss; to treat of:* with *Acc.:* nervosius qui ista disserunt, *treat of these things*, Cic.: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur, Id.: nihil de ea re Tiberius apud senatum disseruit, *made no mention of*, Tac. With *relat. sentence:* Sall. With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, Cic. With *de:* Scipio triduum disseruit de republica, Id. With *contra:* ratio contra omnia disserendi, *the (Socratic) method of questioning everything*, Id. *Pass. impers.:* Id de quo disseratur, Id. *Absol.:* In disserendo rudes, Id.

dis-serpo, 3. *v. n. to creep about, to spread imperceptibly:* Lucr.

disserto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dissero] *to discuss, argue, debate; dispute, treat of:* dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissertatis, Pl.: vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac.

dis-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit apart, to keep aloof; be distant from:* sceptris nostris, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently:* constr. with *ab, cum, inter* and *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.:* with *ab:* a Pompeio in tantis rebus, Cic. With *inter:* cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, Id. With *cum* (cf. dissentio): cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, Id. With *Dat.:* virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. *Absol.:* cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissedit, *he fell out with her*, Suet. **2.** Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, different; to differ, disagree:* nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.: si toga dissidet impar, *sits unevenly*, Hor.

dissĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [dissideo] *dissension, disagreement, discord:* ut non dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, Cic. In *plur.:* Id.

dissignātĭo, **dissigno**, v. designatio, &c.

dis-sĭlĭo, ŭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap* or *burst asunder, to fly apart:* mucro ictu dissiluit, Virg.: omne solum, Ov. Fig.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was dissolved*, Hor.

dis-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. unlike, dissimilar* (opp. to similis: cf. dispar): constr. with the *Gen., Dat.*, with *atque* or *et, inter*, or *absol.* With *Gen.:* artificium hoc ceterorum dissimile, Cic. With *Dat.:* nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, Id. With *atque* or *et:* haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, *etc.*, Liv.: dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic. With *inter:* dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr. *Absol.:* dissimillimi motus, Cic.

dissĭmĭlĭter, *adv. differently, in a different manner:* Cic.: Liv.

dissĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dissimilis] *unlikeness, difference: sing.:* Cic.: *plur.:* Id.

dissĭmŭlanter, *adv. dissemblingly, secretly*, etc.: Cic.: Liv.

dissĭmŭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [dissimulo] *a dissembling:* Cic.

dissĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dissembling, disguising; dissimulation:* Cic. **2.** Esp. *the Socratic εἰρωνεία:* Id.

dissĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dissembler, concealer:* as *adj.* with animus, *able to disguise* (cf. dissimulo), Sall.: Tac.

dis-sĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to feign that a thing is not that which it is* (disting. from simulo, which is to

feigu a thing to be *what it actually is not*); *to dissemble, disguise; to hide, keep secret.* With *Acc.:* nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, *cloak nothing*, Cic.: gaudia, Ov.: deum, *veiling his divinity*, id. With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, *pretended not to*, Pl. With a *relat. clause:* Virg. With *quasi:* dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, *will pretend not to see them*, Pl. *Absol.:* Cic.: Hor. With *de:* dissimulare de conjuratione, Sall.

dissĭpābĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [dissipo] *that may be dispersed:* ignis et aër, Cic.

dissĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a scattering, dispersing:* hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. **II.** *destruction, annihilation:* interitus et dissipatio corporum, id.

dis-sĭpo (dissŭpo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse:* ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv.: piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. **2.** Fig.: famam, *to spread abroad, publish*, Cic.: curas, *to disperse, give them to the winds*, Hor. **3.** Milit. *t. t. to disperse, rout, put to flight:* phalangem, Liv.: hostes, Cic. **II.** *to destroy; to squander, dissipate:* avitas opes per luxum, Tac. [Festus (*s. v.* supat) says, *supat* significat jacit; unde *dissipat*, disjicit, et *obsipat*, objicit, et *insipat*, inicit.]

dissĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissero].

dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissocio] Act.: *separating, estranging:* oceanus, Hor. **2.** Pass. *that cannot be united; incompatible:* res olim dissociabiles miscere, Tac.

dissŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a separation:* Tac.

dis-sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to separate from fellowship; to disjoin, disunite:* dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov.: montes opaca valle, Hor. **2.** Fig.: *to separate in sentiment; to disunite, set at variance:* morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.: barbarorum copias, Tac.

dissŏlŭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissolvo] *that may be dissolved* or *separated:* Cic.

dissŏlūtē, *adv. loosely, unconnectedly:* dissolute dicere, demptis conjunctionibus, *without connecting particles*, Cic. **2.** *negligently, carelessly:* dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicujus, id.

dissŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissolvo] *a breaking up, a loosening, dissolving, destroying, dissolution:* navigii, Tac.: naturae, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *an abolishing, a destruction:* legum omnium, id. **2.** *a reply, refutation:* criminum, id. **3.** Of discourse: *want of connection, disconnection:* id. **4.** Of character: *weakness:* animi, id.: Sen.

dissŏlūtum, i, *n.* [id.] in rhet. *absence of connecting particles:* Cic.

dissŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissolvo]. **II.** Adj.: of style: *loose, unconnected:* nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. **2.** Of character: *lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless:* cupio in tantis reipublicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, *remiss*, id.: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, *at once most careless and most cruel*, id. **3.** *licentious, dissolute:* mens luxu dissoluta, Tac.

dis-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to unloose, dissolve, break up:* facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Fig.: dissolve frigus, *melt away*, Hor. **2.** Of persons: *to release, disengage:* obsecro, dissolve jam me, Pl. **II.** Mercant. *t. t. to pay, discharge:* dimidiam partem sibi dissolveret, *should pay him the half*, Cic.: aes alienum *or* nomen, *to pay off a debt*, id. Reflect. of persons: quarum (possessionum) amore adducti, dissolvi nullo modo possunt, *free themselves from debt*, id. **III.** Fig.: *to dissolve, abolish; abrogate, annul; destroy, remove:* societatem, id.: religiones, Liv.: leges, acta Caesaris, Cic. **2.** In rhetor. *to refute, answer:* criminatio tota dissoluta est, id.

dissŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (opp. to consonus): *dissonant, discordant, confused:* clamores, Liv.: questus, Tac. **2.** In gen. *disagreeing, different:* gentes sermone moribusque, Liv.

dis-sors, rtis, *adj. of a different fate; not shared with others* (opp. to consors): ab omni milite dissors gloria, *unshared*, Ov.

dis-suādĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. to advise against; dissuade:* constr. with *acc., acc.* and *Inf., Inf.* alone, or ne; also with de, and *absol.:* legem agrariam, *to oppose, speak against*, Cic.: pacem, Liv.: societatem cum rege Pyrrho iniri dissuasit, *advised that an alliance should not be formed*, Suet.: with ne (in same sense), C. Gracch. ap. Gell.: quum de captivis (redimendis) dissuasurus esset, Cic. *Absol. to speak on the negative side:* dissuasimus nos, id.: dissuadente Vercingetorige, Caes.

dissuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissuadeo] *an advising to the contrary; a dissuasion* (rare): rogationis, Cic.

dissuāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who advises to the contrary* (rare): Cic.: Liv.

dis-suāvĭor, 1. *v. a. dep. to kiss ardently* (v. rare): Q. Cic. ap. Cic. (cf. dis-taedet).

dissulto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [dissilio] *to leap apart, to fly* or *burst asunder:* dissultant ripae, Virg.

dis-sŭo, no *perf.*, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to unstitch;* hence in gen., *to open;* (rare): sinum, Ov. Fig.: amicitias magis sensim dissuere quam repente praecidere, *to unfasten the stitches one by one; to break off gradually*, Cic.

dissupo, v. dissipo.

dissūtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissuo].

dis-taedet, 2. *v. impers. to tire of, be disgusted with* (rare): me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter. (Colloq. like dis-pudet, dis-cupio.)

distantĭa, ae, *f.* [disto] lit. *a standing apart; distance, remoteness:* Plin. **2.** Fig.: *difference, diversity:* inter eos morum studiorumque, Cic.

distendo (and distenno), di, tum, 3. *v. a. to stretch asunder; stretch out, extend:* Tityos novem jugeribus distentus erat, Ov.: aciem, Caes. **II.** Meton.: *to swell out, distend*, i. e. *to fill:* ventres, Pl.: ubera cytiso, Virg. **2.** *to torture* by distension: tormento aliquem, Suet. **III.** Fig.: in duo pariter bella curas hominum, *to divide*, Liv.

distenno, v. distendo, *ad init.*

(1) **distentus,** a, um, *Part.* [distendo]. **II.** Adj.: *filled, full:* distentus ac madens, Suet.: distentius uber, Hor.

(2) **distentus,** a, um, *Part.* [distineo].

dis-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to separate by a boundary, to divide* (rare): quas (stellas) intervallum binas disterminat unum, Cic. poet.

distĭchon, i, *n.*=δίστιχον, *a poem of two verses, a distich:* Suet.

di-stĭmŭlo, 1. *v. a. to goad through:* Fig.: bona, *to waste, consume:* Pl.

distinctē, *adv. distinctly, clearly:* articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic. **II.** *elegantly, handsomely:* apte et distincte et ornate dicere, id.

distinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distinguo] *a distinguishing, distinction:* harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, Cic. **2.** Meton.: *a difference:* nulla in visis distinctio, id. **II.** In rhetor. and gramm.: *a separation, division* in discourse; also *a mark of separation, a stop* or *point:* id. **2.** A figure of speech: *a distinction between the same word repeated in a different sense*, or *between two allied words:* ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio, id.

distinctus, a, um, *Part.* [distinguo]. **II.** Adj.: *separate, distinct:* dignitatis gradus, Cic. **2.** *marked at different points, ornamented* (esp. *with gems or anything analogous*); *adorned:* urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, id.: pocula gemmis distincta, id.: caelum astris distinctum et ornatum, *studded, spangled*, id. Fig.: oratio artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, *set off*, id. Of the speaker himself; *elegant*, id.

distinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a distinguishing, distinction; a difference* (rare): Tac.

dis-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep asunder; to separate, divide:* tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes.: duo freta Isthmos, Ov. **2.** In gen.: *to hinder, prevent:* victoriam, Caes.: rem, Liv. **3.** Milit. *t. t. to prevent* (*troops*) *from uniting* or *acting together:* legiones a praesidio interclusas flumen distinebat, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to prevent the concentration of thought; to distract,*

perplex: distineor et divellor dolore, Cic.: in multitudine judiciorum et novis legibus distineri, Id. Esp. in *p. part.* distentus, *distracted, engaged:* tot tantisque negotiis, Cic.: circa summa scelera, Tac.

di-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* Lit.: *to mark off;* hence, *to separate, divide, part:* onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem, Ov. 2. Fig.: *to distinguish, discriminate:* ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic.: fortes ignavosque, Tac.: vero falsum, *false from true,* Hor. *Pass. impers.:* quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur, Cic. II. In rhetor. and gramm.: *to mark the pauses, to punctuate:* incidit has (voces) et distinxit in partes, Id. III. *to set off, decorate, adorn:* racemos purpureo colore, *tinge here and there,* Hor. Fig.: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. [Cf. Gr. στίζω, στίγ-μα; Lat. *in-stinc-tus, in-stig-o;* Goth. *stik-s.* There is, apparently, a different *stinguo,* whence exstinguo, q. v.]

di-sto, no *perf.* nor *sup.,* 1. *v. n. to stand apart, to be separate, distant:* quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes.: multum sidera inter se distant, Cic. 2. Of time: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, *how far removed he is from,* Hor. II. Fig.: of quality: *to differ, be different:* ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic. Foll. by *Dat.:* infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor. *Impers.:* distat, sumasne pudenter an rapias, *there is a difference,* Id.

dis-torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to turn different ways; to twist, distort* (rare): os, Ter.: oculos, Hor. 2. Meton.: *to torment, torture:* Suet.

distortio, ōnis, *f.* [distorqueo] *a distorting, contortion:* Cic.

distortus, a, um, *Part.* [distorqueo]. II. Adj.: *distorted, misshapen, deformed:* distortus ejecta lingua, Cic.: distortis cruribus, *crooked-legged,* Hor. Fig.: genus enuntiandi distortius, *more perverse, unseemly,* Cic.

distractio, ōnis, *f.* [distraho] *a pulling asunder; dividing, separating:* humanorum animorum, Cic. 2. Fig.: *dissension, discord:* nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, Id.

distractus, a, um, *Part.* [distrabo]. As adj.: *divided* (v. rare): et divisior inter se ac distractior, Lucr. No *adv.*

dis-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to drag or pull asunder, tear in pieces; to separate forcibly, divide;* corpus quod firmi distrahive non possit, Cic.: Liv.: turbatis distractus equis, Virg.: ut aciem ejus distrahi paterentur, *to be broken up,* Caes. 2. Mercant. *t. t. to sell in parcels, to retail:* coëmendo quaedam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. II. Fig.: *to part asunder, separate:* esp. with ref. to things closely united: qui haec natura cohaerentia opinione distraxerint, Cic.: ista (utile et honestum) distrahere, Id. Transf., controversias (like dirimere), *to settle,* Id. 2. *to estrange, alienate:* aliquem ab aliquo, Id. 3. *to distract, perplex, harass:* in contrarias sententias distrahitur animus, Id.: quum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, Tac.: respublica distracta laceratque, *harassed and torn,* Liv. 4. *to thwart, frustrate* (as it were, *pull to pieces*): subjicitur L. Metellus, qui hanc rem distrahat, i.e. *prevent anything from being done,* Caes.

dis-tr bŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to divide, distribute:* argentum, Ter.: partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes.: copias in tres partes, Id.: (cibus) a corde in totum corpus distribuitur per venas, Cic.: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessaliae urbibus, Liv. Of the distributing of a service or liability among several: quod civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. 2. Of abstract objects: rationem in quinque partes distribui debere, *distributed under five heads,* Id.

distrĭbūtē, *adv. orderly, methodically* (rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic.

distrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distribuo] *a division, distribution:* invidiae et criminum, Cic. In *plur.:* Id. As a fig. of speech: Id.

distrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [distribuo].

districtus, a, um, *Part.* [distringo]. II. Adj.: *distracted; occupied, engaged, busy:* judicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic.: ancipiti contentione, Id.: Hor. *Comp.:* nunquam me a causis et judiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. 2. *strict, severe:* districtior accusator, Tac. (Hence Fr. *détroit.*)

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to stretch or draw in different directions; to stretch out* (rare): radiis rotarum districti pendent, Virg. II. *to distract, harass, engage:* Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv.

dis-trunco, 1. *v. a. to cut asunder:* aliquem medium, Pl.

disturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disturbo] *destruction:* Corinthi, Cic.

dis-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive asunder, to separate by violence; to throw into disorder, disturb:* vidistis contionem gladiis disturbari, *broken up,* Cic. II. *to demolish, destroy:* aedes, Lucr.: domum meam, Cic.: opera, Caes. 2. Fig.: *to upset, thwart, ruin:* at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Pl.: vitae societatem, Cic.: rem, *to hinder, prevent,* Id.: nuptias, Ter.

dĭsyllăbus (diss.), a, um, *adj.* = δισύλλαβος, *dissyllabic:* Quint.

dĭtesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [dit- stem of dis, v. dives] *to grow rich* (poet.): Lucr.: Hor.

dithўrambĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διθυραμβικός, *dithyrambic:* poema, Cic.

dithўrambus, i, *m.* = διθύραμβος *a dithyramb, dithyrambic poem* (in honour of Bacchus): Cic.: Hor.

dītĭae, arum, *f.* [dis = dives], *wealth:* Pl.

dītĭo, v. dicio.

dīto, avi, 1. *v. a.* [dis = dives] *to enrich:* socios praemiis belli, Liv.: me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Reflect.: rex ipse ditari studebat, *to enrich himself,* Liv. Fig.: quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, *has enriched their native language,* Hor.

dĭū, *adv.* [same root as dies] *by day* (in this sense only with noctu, and rare): noctuque et diu, Pl. II. *a long time, a long while, long:* diu multumque scriptitare, Cic.: saepe diuque, Hor.: Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos; semper, negant, Cic.: haud diu, Ter. *Comp.:* quanto diutius considero, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior, Cic.: oft. = *longer than one ought, too long:* ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Caes. *Sup.:* diutissime, Cic. III. *long since, a great while ago:* scelus, inquam, factum'st jam diu antiquom et vetus, Pl.: is ex Anactorio huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, *not long ago,* Ter.

dĭurnus, a, um, *adj.* [dies] *pertaining to a day, daily:* mercede diurna conductum, Hor.: aetatis fata diurna, *of only one day,* Ov.: diurnis urbis actis mandare, *to insert in the city journals,* Tac.: and subst.: diurna, orum, *n. pl.: diaries, records:* populi Romani, Id.: also in *sing.:* Juv. Diurnus cibus, *daily allowance, rations,* Liv. Subst.: diurnum, i, *n.* (cf. diarium): Suet. II. *by day, the day's* (opp. to nocturnus): spatium, Cic.: lumen, Lucr.: stella, *the morning-star,* Pl.: currus, *the chariot of the sun,* Ov. (Hence It. *giorno;* Fr. *jour.*)

dius, a, um, v. divus.

dĭūtĭnē, *adv. long, a long time.* diutine uti, Pl.

dĭūtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *lasting, long:* (supplicium) longum diutinum, Pl.: servitus, Cic.: laetatio, Caes.

dĭūtĭus; dĭūtissĭmē, v. diu.

dĭūturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diuturnus] *length of time, long duration.* With *Gen.:* temporis, *lapse of time,* Cic.: belli, Caes. *Absol.:* Cic.

dĭūturnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *of long duration, lasting, long:* quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum? Cic.: bellum, Id.: labor, Caes. *Comp.:* molestiae, *of longer duration,* Cic.

diva, ae, v. divus.

dī-vărĭco, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a. to spread asunder, to stretch apart* (rare): Cic.

dī-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck or pull asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently:* res a natura copulatas divellere, Cic.: corpus, Ov.: suos artus morsu, Ov. Fig.: commoda civium, Cic.: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, *be destroyed,* Id.

II. *to tear away, separate, remove:* ab his membra divelli ac distrahi, id.: nec malis divulsus querimoniis amor, *undisturbed*, Hor.: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Of persons: *to estrange:* qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, id.

dī-vendo, no *perf.*, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to sell piecemeal, in different parcels* (rare): bona, Cic.: praedam, Liv.

dī-verbĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* I t., *to whip asunder:* hence, *to strike asunder; to cut, cleave, divide:* volucres auras sagitta, Virg.

dī-verbĭum, ii, *n.* [verbum] *the dialogue of a comedy:* Liv.

dīversē (divorse), *adv. in different ways, hither and thither, differently:* curae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. *Comp.* pauci paulo divorsius conciderant, *more widely scattered*, Sall. *Sup.* fig. diversissime affici, *to feel very differently*, Suet.

diversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diversus] *contrariety, contradiction, disagreement* (between two or more different things; whereas varietas is between stages or aspects of the same thing): mira diversitate naturae, Tac. 2. *diversity, difference:* consiliorum, id.

diversōrĭum: v. deversorium.

diversus (divorsus) a, um, *Part.* [diverto]. II. Adj.: *turned different ways; opposite, contrary:* diversique ad suum quisque bellum proficiscuntur, Liv.: iter a proposito diversum, Caes.: diversam aciem constituit, id.: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, *most widely separated* (*the two polar circles*), Cic. Fig.: diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes.: diversa sequentes, *having different pursuits*, Hor. 2. *apart, separate:* diversae state, Pl.: diversi pugnabant, Caes.: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv.: age diversos, *drive them in different directions*, Virg.: sunt ea innumerabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, *by various individuals*, Cic. 3. *inimically opposed, of hostile* or *opposite opinions:* certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, id.: regio ab se diversa, Liv.: acies, Tac. Of things *diametrically opposed to each other:* res diversissimae, Sall. 4. Fig.: *different, unlike* (having nothing in common): diversa ac dissimilis pars, Cic.: ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac. (Hence Fr. *divers.*)

dī-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. n. to turn* or *go different ways: to part, separate* (in *verb fin.* v. rare): Ulp. II. Fig.: *to differ:* divortunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Pl.

dīves, ĭtis (also **dīs,** dite: v. infr. II.), *adj.* (*Nom.* and *Acc.* of *neutr. plur.* do not occur: *Abl. sing.* usu. divite: less freq. diviti), *rich* (esp. with ref. to *treasures;* whereas locuples includes *landed and other property*): pauperemque dives me petit, Hor.: solos sapientes esse divites, Cic. With *Abl.:* dives agris, numis, Hor.: bubus, Ov. With *Gen.:* dives pecoris nivei, Virg.: artium, Hor. 2. Meton. of things: *rich, sumptuous, splendid, precious:* Cic.: ager, Virg.: mensae, Hor.: insulae, *islands of the blest*, id.: templum donis dives, Liv. II. Form, dis, *neutr.* dite (chiefly poet.: not in prose till Aug. per.): dis quidem esses, Ter.: ditis domus, Hor.: ditem hostem, Liv.: dites familiae nobilium, Tac. *Comp.:* divitior, Cic.: ditior (less common, exc. in Hor.): Liv.: Hor. *Sup.:* divitissimus, Cic.: ditissimus, Virg.: Caes.: Liv. [Prob. from *div*, to shine, the root of *divus, deus: dis* is a contraction of *dives.*]

dī-vexo, 1. *v. a. to pull* or *rend asunder; to destroy* (rare): omnia divexare et diripere, Cic. II. Fig.: *to vex, trouble:* Suet.

dīvĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [divido] *division; dissension, discord* (prae-class.): horum dividiae et discordiae, Att. II. *care, trouble, vexation:* nam quod tibi est aegre, idem mihi est dividiae, Pl.

dī-vīdo, visi, visum, (*perf. sync.* divisse, Hor.) 3. *v. a. to part asunder, separate, divide* (*viz.*, a whole into parts, so that the parts may be separate and distinguishable; different from partiri, which is to divide a whole so that the parts may bear a definite proportion to each other): omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic.: hunc liberta securi divisit medium, *cleft him in two*, Hor.: muros, *to break through*, Virg. 2. Meton. (= distribuere): *to divide among several; to distribute, apportion:* agros, Cic.: Liv. So of distributing troops: equitatum in omnes partes, *to send in all directions*, Caes.: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. With *Dat.:* agros viritim civibus, Cic.: loca praefectis, Liv. With *cum:* praemia mecum, *share*, Ov. *Absol.:* non divides, Pl. 3. Like distrahere and divendere: *to sell piecemeal, in parcels:* Suet. 4. Fig.: of abstract objects: dividere et explanare ambigua, Cic.: animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, *casts his thoughts now this way, now that*, Virg.: sententiam, *to divide a vote, embracing two objects* (so that each might be voted for separately), Cic. Particularly, of the parts of a discourse, or in the logical treatment of a subject: *to distribute:* Cic. 5. Poet.: *to break up, dissolve, destroy:* nostrum concentum, Hor. II. *to keep apart, separate from:* flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes.: seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic.: (Italiam) longa procul longis via dividit invia terris, *severs from thee, keeps distant*, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to distinguish:* legem bonam a mala, Cic. III. Poet. of *playing and singing together:* cithara carmina divides, *fill in the song with the notes of the lyre*, Hor. [On etym. v. video.]

dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [divido] *divisible:* omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum est, Cic. 2. *divided, separated:* munus, Hor.: luna, *a half-moon*, Ov. Fig.: dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, id.

dīvĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divino] *the faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination:* Cic. II. Legal *t. t. the selecting of a prosecutor to conduct a criminal cause* (v. Smith's Ant. 139): Quint.

dīvĭnē, *adv. through divine power:* Pl. II. *by divine inspiration, prophetically:* divine praesensa et praedicta, Cic. III. *in a superhuman, admirable manner: divinely, admirably:* divine Plato 'escam malorum' appellat voluptatem, id.

dīvĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [divinus] *godhead, divinity:* Cic. Of the deified Romulus: Liv.: of Augustus: Suet. II. *power of divining, divination:* Cic. III. *divine quality, godlike excellence:* id.

dīvĭnĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *from heaven, by divine providence:* non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic.: divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus, *providentially*, Liv.: Virg. II. *by inspiration, prophetically:* Pl. III. *divinely, admirably, excellently:* quae philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta, Cic.

dīvīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [divinus] *to foresee, divine; predict, prophesy:* non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic.: ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv. *Absol.:* divinare mihi donat Apollo, *gives me the faculty of divining*, Hor.

dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [divus] *pertaining to a deity, divine:* numen, Cic.: ratione ac mente divina, *divine intelligence*, id.: stirps, Virg.: origo, Liv.: non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Caes.: divinissima dona, *most worthy of a deity*, Cic.: res divina, *divine worship, sacrifice:* Pl.: Cic.: less freq. in *plur.:* divinae res, id. In *plur.* also in gen. for *religious affairs:* Caes.: Cic. Also, divina verba, *a form of prayer:* Cato: religiones (opp. to fides humana), Liv. 2. Along with humanus, as a comprehensive expression: *all things, human and divine, earthly and heavenly, things of every kind* (cf di hominesque under deus): dedunt se, divina humanaque omnia, Pl.: Liv.: res, Cic. (But in the definition of philosophia by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinae res may be taken to denote *nature, physics*, as distinguished from humanae res, *morals:* id. So in law, divinae res signifies *natural laws*, in opp. to humanae res, *positive laws:* id.) II. *divinely inspired, prophetic:* aliquid praesagiens atque divinum, id.: vates, Hor. With *Gen.:* imbrium imminentum, *prophetic of, foretelling* (as trans. adj.), id. Subst. divinus, i, *m. a soothsayer, diviner, prophet:* Cic.:

Liv. III. *superhuman, admirable, unrivalled:* ingenio esse divino, Cic.: id. *Comp.:* ratione nihil est in homine divinius, id.

dīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divido] *a division, separation:* Just. II. *partition, distribution:* agrorum, Tac. III. Fig.: *logical* or *rhetorical division:* id. Esp. the laying out of a subject in the order of treatment: hac divisione duo praetermissa sunt, id.

dīvīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a divider:* App. 2. *a distributor:* Italiae, Cic. Esp.: *a person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors:* id.: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. *s. v.* ambitus, 18).

dīvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [divido]. II. Adj.: *divided, separated: Comp.* divisior, Lucr.

dīvīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dividing; division* (only in *Dat.*): quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisui facilis, Liv.

dīvĭtĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [dives] *riches, wealth* (opp. to paupertas): Pl.: Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: superare Crassum divitiis, *i. e. to be immensely rich,* Cic. Meton.: templum inclutum divitiis, *by costly offerings,* Liv.: demite divitias, *rich ornaments,* Ov.: divitiae peregrinae, *foreign displays of wealth,* Hor. Fig.: in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi, Cic.

dīvortĭum, ii, *n.* [diverto] *a separation,* esp. *a divorce:* Cic.: Suet. II. Meton.: *a point of separation, a place where a road divides:* itinerum, Liv.: aquarum, *a watershed, whence streams run different ways:* Cic. Fig.: ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *divisions, varieties,* id.

dīvulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [divulgo]. II. Adj.: *widespread, common:* magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, *unimportant and common,* Cic.

dī-vulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to spread among the people, make common; publish, divulge:* librum, Cic.: consilium, Caes.: aliquid turpi fama, Tac.

dīvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [divello].

dīvum, i, *n.* [v. dies] *the sky:* sub divo, like sub Jove, *under the open sky, in the open air,* Cic.: sub divum rapere, *to hurry into broad daylight,* Hor.

dīvus and **dĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [same root as deus, q. v.] *pertaining to a deity, divine* (rare as adj.): dia de clade, *i. q.* deorum, Lucr. 2. Subst.: divus (rarely, dius), i, *m.* (*Gen. plu.* usu. divum); and diva (dia), ae, *f. a god, a goddess, a deity:* si divus, si diva esset, Liv.: divi boni, *benignant* or *propitious,* Hor.: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? Virg. II. Meton.: *godlike, divine,* by hyperbole to designate uncommon excellence: dia Camilla, Virg.: sententia Catonis, *admirable,* Hor. After the Aug. period, the ordinary epithet for *a deceased Roman emperor:* Suet.

dō, dĕdi, dătum, dăre (also dănit, Pl.: dănunt, id.: *Subj.:* duim *etc.,* Ter.: dane=dasne, Pl.), 1. *v. a. to put, place:* aliquem ad terram, Liv.: hanc mihi in manum dat, Ter.: hostes in fugam dederunt, Caes.: se in viam dare, *to betake oneself,* Cic. Poet.: levis retro dabat aura capillos, *tossed back,* Ov.: corpora dantur in altos rogos, id. 2. With *two datives* (i.e. *dat.* of ind. object, and laudi, crimini, vitio, *etc.*): *to impute, attribute* anything *as a merit, crime, fault, etc.:* summam laudem alicui vitio et culpae dare, Cic.: also without dat. of person expr., hoc vitio datur, *this is blamed,* Ter. II. *to give, to give away; grant, permit; give up, resign; bestow, furnish, afford, assign, offer,* etc. (opp. to accipere, etc.): ex beneficiis ultro citro datis acceptis, Cic.: arbitrum Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datum, *appointed,* id.: literas (ad aliquem), *to write to one,* id.: literas ad aliquem alicui dare, *to give one a letter to deliver* ('to post it'), id.: and (the bearer being the subject of the verb) *to deliver a letter,* id.: dare poenas, *to pay a penalty, to suffer punishment* (the word in the *Dat.* representing the person to whom atonement or satisfaction is made), Ov.: datque animum in luctus (for luctui), *succumbs to grief,* id.: dare auctoritatem alicui, *to countenance* or *encourage,* Cic.. dare operam, lit. *to give labour;* hence, *to take pains, do all one can,* etc.: virtuti opera danda est, id.: dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, Caes.: dabimusque divis tura benignis, *offer,* Hor.: studiis annos septem dedit, *devoted,* id.: in altum vela dabant, *were sailing out into the open sea,* Virg.: and fig.: ad id vela do, *I direct my efforts to that point,* Cic.: prout res se daret, *according to the course of events,* Liv.: frena dare, *to allow a horse to run at full speed,* Ov.: ingentem fugam stragemque dedissent, *would have occasioned,* Liv.: dare nomina, *to enlist,* Cic.: fons rivo dare nomen idoneus, *worthy of giving name to,* Hor.: dare manus, *to acknowledge oneself beaten; to yield, surrender,* Nep.: Cic.: terga dare (usu. vertere), *to flee,* Liv.: Ov.: dare fabulam=docere fabulam, *to exhibit, produce a play:* Cic.: Ter.: verba, *to impose upon, cheat:* Pl.: Cic. 2. Poet. with *Infin.:* da mihi fallere, *enable me to cheat,* Hor. III. In law: do, dico, addico, a formula used by the praetor: viz. do, *in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions,* etc.: dico, *in pronouncing sentence:* addico, *in adjudging property in dispute:* Varr.: called the tria verba, Ov. 2. In logic: *to grant* a proposition: Cic. IV. *to give up to; to do in consideration of, to humour:* Caere hospitio Vestalium cultisque dis, Liv.: ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, Cic. 2. With *pron. reflect.: to give oneself up, to devote, dedicate oneself:* dedit se regibus, id.: se populo ac coronae, *to present oneself before,* id. V. *to announce, tell, communicate:* da mihi nunc, satisne probas? id. Poet.: in *pass.* = narratur, dicitur, fertur, *etc.:* seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *dâ*; Gr. δά-νος, δι-δό-ναι, δῶ-ρον; Lat. *da-tor, da-n-o, do-nu-m.* The *u* in *duim,* etc., either belongs to a sister-form of the root, or arose out of *o.* The *-do* which appears in abdo, condo, credo, etc., seems to come not from *da,* to give, like the *-do* in reddo, but from *dha,* to put (Skr. *dhâ*), whence Gr. τί-θη-μι. The Romans appy. confounded these two roots.]

dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2 *v. a. to teach, instruct:* const. with double *Acc.:* aliquem artem, *to teach anyone an art,* Cic.: literas, id.: elementa, Hor. In *pass.* with one *Acc.:* With *Acc.* followed by *Inf.:* ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, Cic.: and ellipt.: aliquem equo, armis, *to teach anyone to ride, to use arms,* etc., Liv. With simple *Acc.* of pers.: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. With simple *Acc.* of thing: coepit studiose omnia docere, educare, ita uti si esset filia, Ter.: aliquid, Caes. 2. *to show, inform, point out:* with *Acc.* and *Infin.:* unam esse spem salutis docent, *they point out,* id.: dum doceo insanire omnes, *while I prove to you that all are mad,* Hor. With *de:* de ejus injuriis judices docere, *give the judges information concerning,* Cic. With a *relat.* or *interrog. sentence:* doceant eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, id.: docuit cur, etc., id. *Absol.:* quum doceo et explano, id. 3. Specially, docere fabulam, lit. *to teach a play* (to the actors); hence, *to bring out, exhibit:* minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), id. [The root is seen also in διδάσκω (for δι-δακ-σκω).]

dochmĭus, ii, *m.* = δόχμιος (*sc.* πούς), *the dochmiac foot in poetry,* ⏑ — | — ⏑ | — : Cic.

dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* [doceo] *easily taught, docile:* belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. Poet. with *Gen.:* docilis modorum vatis Horati, *versed in the measures of,* Hor. Fig.: capilli, *tractable,* Ov. *Comp.:* judex docilior et intentior, *ready to listen and learn,* Quint. No *sup.*

dŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [docilis] *aptness for being taught, docility:* Cic.

doctē, *adv. learnedly, skilfully* (rare). *Comp.:* Hor. 2. *shrewdly, cunningly:* Pl.

doctor, ōris, *m.* [doceo] *a teacher, instructor:* Cic.: Hor.

doctrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *teaching, instruction:* Cic.: doctrina vim promo-

vet insitam, *education*, Hor. **II.** *erudition, learning:* doctrinae sese dediderunt, *devoted themselves to learning*, Cic.: in *pl.*, Graecis doctrinis eruditus, *different branches of learning*, id.: with defining *Gen.:* dicendi, *rhetoric*, id.

doctus, a, um, *Part.* [doceo]. **II.** Adj.: *learned, skilled, versed, experienced:* constr. usu. with *Gen.:* fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Virg.: Graecorum linguae doctissimus, Hor. Poet. with *Acc.:* (Maecenas) docto sermones utriusque linguae, id. With *Inf.:* doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, *skilled to aim*, id. With *prep.:* ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Meton.: frontes, *learned*, i.e. *poetic brows*, Hor.: vox, Ov. **2.** (In Pl. and Ter.): *knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle:* malum, callidum, doctum, Pl.

docŭmen, inis, v documentum, *init.*

dŏcŭmentum, i, *n.* (also dŏcŭmen, Lucr.) [doceo] *a lesson, example; a pattern, warning: a proof, specimen.* With *Gen.:* P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, Cic.: Liv. With dependent clause: documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, *to learn (by the fate of others)*, Cic.: quantum in bello fortuna posset, jam ipsi essent documento, *they were themselves a proof*, Caes.: documenta damus qua simus origine nati, *we show*, Ov.: documentum esse, ne quis fidei Romanae confidat, *it was a warning to all not to trust the faith of Rome*, Liv. *Absol.:* singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes.: sicut lugubre ita insigne, *a warning no less melancholy than memorable*, Liv.

dōdrans, antis, *m.* [dequadrans, lit. *less one-fourth*] *three-fourths:* alicujus aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic. As a measure of length, *nine inches:* Suet.

dogma, ătis, *n.* = δόγμα, *a philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma:* Cic.

dōlābra, ae, *f.* [dolo] *an axe, pick-axe:* as a milit. implement: Liv.

dōlens, entis, *Part.* [doleo]. **II.** *Adj. causing pain, painful:* nil dolentius, Ov.

dōlenter, *adv. painfully, with sorrow:* dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. *Comp.:* id.

dōlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, (dolĭturus, Liv.: Hor.) 2. *v. n.* and *a. to feel pain, suffer pain, smart with pain:* ita nunc doleo, *I am in such pain*, Pl.: of things: *to pain, ache:* pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. *Impers.:* mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, Pl. **II.** Fig.: of personal subjects: *to grieve for, be sorry for; deplore, lament.* With *Acc.:* meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. With dependent sentence: inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, *not to feel hurt at being outdone*, id. With simple *Inf.* (poet.): vinci dolentem Herculem, Hor. With *Abl.:* laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. With *de* or *ex:* de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, id.: quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, Caes. With *quod, quia*, or *si:* doliturus, si placeant spe deterius nostra, *I shall be chagrined if . . .*, Hor. *Absol.:* ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter. **2.** Of subjects not personal: *to give pain.* With *Dat.:* animus mihi dolet, Pl. *Impers.: it pains me, I am grieved:* mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, id. *Absol.:* dolet dictum, Ter. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. *doglia*; Fr. *deuil.*)

dōlĭāris, e, *adj.* [dolium] *of a cask:* anus, *pot-bellied*, Pl.

dōl.ōlum, i, *n. dim.* [dolium] *a small cask:* Liv.

dōlĭum, ii, *n. a very large jar:* Hor.: de dolio haurire, *to draw wine from the jar, to drink new wine*, Cic. Proverb.: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, *talk in vain*, Pl. [Perh. cogn. with *dolare.*]

dŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to chip with an axe, to hew:* robur, Cic. Fig.: fuste, *to cudgel soundly*, Hor.: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic.: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, *contrive, devise*, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

dŏlo or **dŏlon**, ōnis, *m.* = δόλων, *a staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick:* Suet. Meton.: *a fly's sting:* Phaedr. **2.** *the fore-topsail:* Liv.

dŏlor, ōris, *m.* [doleo] *pain, smart, ache* (*pain* as opp. to *pleasure*, voluptas): voluptas expetenda, fugiendus dolor, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *distress, sorrow, anguish, grief; vexation, chagrin*, etc. (opp. to laetitia, etc.): dolor (est) aegritudo crucians, id.: magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Caes.: an potius mediter finire dolores, *the pangs of love*, Hor. **2.** *indignation, resentment:* justus, *just resentment*, Tac.: Cic. **III.** Meton.: *a grief*, i. e. *an object* or *cause of grief:* Ov. **2.** In rhetor.: *passionate expression, pathos:* Cic.

dŏlōsē, *adv. craftily, deceitfully:* Pl.: Cic.

dŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolus] *crafty, cunning, deceitful* (rare): conservus, Pl.: mulier, Hor. With *Inf.:* amici, ferre jugum pariter dolosi, *too cunning to share the yoke (of adversity)*, id. Poet.: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *deceitful, treacherous*, id.

dŏlus, i, *m.* orig. *a device, artifice:* hence, in the older, and esp. the jurid. lang., in connection with malus, the proper legal phrase for *deliberate fraud* or *dishonesty:* quum quaereretur, quid esset *Dolus malus?* respondebat; quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. **2.** Without malus: *deceit, deception, stratagem:* dolos versare, Virg.: consilio etiam additus dolus, Liv.: per dolum atque insidias, Caes. [Cf. Gr. δόλος and δέλεαρ.]

dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [domo] *tamable; able to be subjugated* (poet.): Cantaber, Hor.

dŏmestĭcātim, *adv.* [domesticus] *in the house, at home:* Suet.

dŏmestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [domus] *pertaining to the house:* parietes, Cic.: vestis, *a garment to wear in the house*, id.: in adv. sense, domesticus otior, *at home*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *pertaining to one's family; domestic, household:* in luctu domestico, Cic.: praedones, id.: clades, Liv. **2.** Subst.: domestici, orum, *m. plu. the members of a family, inmates of a household:* Cic.: Liv. Also, *family domestics, household slaves:* Suet. **III.** Esp. opp. to foreign or public: *domestic, native, belonging to one's own country; private:* domesticae copiae rei frumentariae, *produced at home*, Caes.: bellum, *civil war*, id.: castra domestica = praetoria cohors, Juv.: genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic.: Furiae, *indwelling, haunting*, id.: domestica facta celebrare, *of their own country*, Hor.

dŏmi, *adv.* v. domus.

dŏmĭcĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [domus] *a man's usual place of residence; a dwelling, abode, home:* Cic.: Caes. **II.** Fig.: nulla alia in civitate, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic.: Lacedaemone esso honestissimum domicilium senectutis, id. [From domus and *cel* in *cel-are*, to cover, hide. Cf. καλ-ία and cella.]

dŏmĭna, ae (*Abl. plur.* only dominis), *f.* [dominus] *the mistress of a family* = hera, materfamilias: Pl.: Ter. **2.** In gen. *a mistress, lady:* sit sane fors domina campi, Cic.: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, *i. e.* of Cybele, Virg. **II.** Esp. as *the appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family:* Suet. **2.** Poet. = *wife:* Virg.: Ov. (Hence It. *donna:* Sp. *doña, dueña*; Fr. *dame:* also Sp. *dim. doncella*; Fr. *demoiselle:* and, from it, Eng. *damsel.*)

dŏmĭnans, antis, *Part.* [dominor]. **II.** As *adj.: prevailing:* dominantia nomina, *current, literal; not figurative*, Hor. *Comp.:* Lucr.

dŏm nātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *rule, dominion;* esp. *absolute dominion, tyranny, despotism* (thus disting. from regnum and imperium: opp. to libertas): Cic.: Liv.: Tac. In *plur.:* Cic. Fig.: rationis, id.

dŏm˘nātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *ruler, lord:* rerum Deus, Cic.

dŏmĭnātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female ruler, mistress* (rare): caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.

dŏmĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *rule, command;* esp. *absolute rule, sovereignty, tyranny* (cf. dominatio): Cic.: Caes. In *plur.:* Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum, id.: omnium rerum, id.

dŏm nĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [dominus] *pertaining to a lord* or *master* (rare): habitationes, Col. **II.** Under the empire, *imperial:* res, Cod. Just. Subst. dominicum, i, *n. a collection*

of poems by the emperor Nero: Suet. (Hence It. *domenica*; Fr. *dimanche.*)

dŏmĭnium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a feast, banquet* (v. rare): Cic.

dŏmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to have dominion, bear rule, domineer:* imperare quam plurimis, potiere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: ab his interfici inter quos dominari consuessent, Caes.: Ov. Fig. of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, *to be lord of all,* Cic.: mare, *prevails,* Tac. 2. Pass.: *to be ruled:* o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari dominare domino! Enn. in Cic.

dŏmĭnus, i, *m.* [domo] *a master, possessor, proprietor, owner:* nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic.: brevis, *short-lived possessor,* Hor. 2. In gen.: *a master, lord, ruler, chief* (freq. with the implied notion of unlawful or despotic power): hic est dominus populi quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, Cic. Fig.: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore et metu, id. Poet. sometimes as adj.: dominae manus, *masterful; having right of ownership,* Ov. II. Esp.: with or without convivii *or* epuli (like rex): *the master of a feast, the entertainer, host:* Cic.: Liv. 2. *a title of the emperors:* Suet. 3. *a term of endearment; lord and master,* Ov. 4. As an address like our *Sir:* Suet. (Hence Sp. *don*; Fr. *dame* in *vidame* = vice-dominus.)

dŏmĭporta, ae, *f.* [domus porto] *she that carries her house on her back:* of *the snail,* Poet. ap. Cic.

dŏmĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [domo] *to tame, break in* (rare): boves, Virg. Poet.: currus, *i. e. a team,* id. (Hence Fr. *dompter.*)

domĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tamer, breaker:* equorum, Cic.: Virg. 2. Meton.: *a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror:* Persarum, Cic.: belli externi, Tac.

dŏmĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who tames, subdues* (rare): equorum, Virg. Poet.: domitrix ferarum clava, i. e. *the conquering club of Hercules,* Ov.

dŏmĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a taming:* boum, Col.

dŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [domo].

dŏmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a taming:* quadrupedum, Cic.

dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to tame, to break in:* feras beluas, Cic. 2. Trans.: *to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer:* nationes, id.: domita nomen ab Africa lucratus rediit, *from the subjugation of Africa,* Hor.: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, *wear out,* Ov.: domitas habere libidines, *under control,* Cic.: virtus omnia domuerat, *had surmounted all obstacles,* Sall. (Cf. Gr. δα-μά-ω; Goth. *ga-tamjan,* Eng. *tame,* Germ. *zahm.*)

dŏmus, ūs and i, *f. a house, home:* (respecting the construction of Roman houses, v. Smith's Ant. 142 *seqq.*). *Gen.* in the comic poets only, domi: but, since Varro, domūs. *Dat.:* domo (for the more usual domui), Hor.: contr. domu, Lucr. *Abl.* usually domo: domu (v. rare): Pl. *Plur. Nom.* only domus. *Gen.* domorum and domuum. *Dat.* and *Abl.* only domibus. *Acc.* usually domos: but MSS. often vary between domos and domus. (The form domus is, however, certain.) 2. Adverbial forms: domi (*Locative Case*), *at home, in the house* (often opp. to foris): Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: with meae, tuae, suae; *at my house, at thy house,* etc.: Ter.: Cic.: domi habere aliquid, *to have a thing at home,* i. e. *to be provided with it:* domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. In a similar sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. 3. domum, *homewards, to the house:* Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. In *plur.:* domos, Liv.: domos nostras, Pl.: domos suas, Sall. With *in* and *Acc.:* venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. 4. domo, *from home, out of the house:* Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: also for domi, *at home, in the house* (rare): domo se tenere, Nep.: and sometimes with *in* and *Abl.:* in domo sua facere mysteria, id. II. Meton.: *any sort of building* or *abode:* of *the labyrinth,* Virg.: of *the abode of the gods,* Ov.: of animals, Virg.: of the body, as *the dwelling of the soul,* Ov. 2. In gen.: *one's native place, country, home:* ut (Galli) domo emigrent, Caes.: Cic. Hence the phrases belli domique, and domi militiaeque, *in war and peace* (v. bellum and militia): noster populus in pace et domi imperat, Cic. 3. *a household, family, race:* id.: Liv.: Cecropia domus, Hor. 4. *a philosophical school, sect:* Cic. [Cogn. with Gr. δόμος (cf. δέμω, δέμας); O. H. G. *zimbar* (lignum, aedificium), Eng. *timber,* Goth. *timr-jan,* to build.] (Hence It. *duomo*; Fr. *dome.*)

dōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dono] *worthy to receive a present:* Pl.

dōnārĭum, ii, *n.* [donum] *the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept:* Lucan. 2. Meton.: *a temple, sanctuary, altar:* Virg.: Ov. 3. *a votive offering:* Liv.

dōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dono] *a giving, a donation:* Cic.

dōnātīvum, i, *n.* [id.] *a largess, donative* given by the emperor to his soldiers (v. congiarium): Suet.: Tac.

dōnec, *conj.* [contr. from **dōnĭcum,** which has the same meaning, but is only used by earlier and later writers: Cato: Pl.] *as long as, while.* With *Indic.:* donec virenti canities abest, Hor.: donec eris felix, Ov. With *Subj.:* (elephanti) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. II. *until, till at length.* With *Indic.:* haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter.: socii consurgere tonsis, donec rostra tenent siccum, Virg. With *Subj.:* trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 2. With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum: with *Indic.:* usque eo timui, donec ad rejiciendos judices venimus, Cic. With *Subj.:* usque sessuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

donicum, *conj.* v. donec, *ad init.*

dōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [donum] *to give as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer.* Constr. with *Acc.* of gift, and *Dat.* of person; or with *Acc.* of person, and *Abl.* of gift: non pauca suis adjutoribus large effuseque donabat, Cic.: praedam militibus, Caes.: octies extra ordinem donatus, *having gained eight rewards for extraordinary service,* Liv.: donare aliquem anulo, *to present with,* Cic.: mutis piscibus donatura cycni sonum, *who canst endow with,* Hor. With *Inf.* (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, id. Fig.: *to give up, sacrifice:* amicitias reipublicae, Cic. II. *to remit, forgive* a debt, obligation, *etc.:* mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes. 2. Fig.: for the more usual condonare: *to forgive, pardon* (for another's sake): noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv. (Hence Fr. *donner*; It. *donare.*)

dōnum, i, *n.* [do] *a gift, present* (*a voluntary gift,* designed to give satisfaction and to procure favour; disting. from munus, which is a dutiful token of respect or of affection, or else a *boon* or *bounty*): dona mittunt et munera, Pl.: Cic.: Ov.: ultima *or* suprema dona, *the last honours, funeral rites,* id.: dona praesentis cape laetus horae, Hor. 2. Esp.: *a votive offering to a deity, sacrifice:* Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *don.*)

dormĭo, ivi or ii, itum (fut. dormibo, Pl.), 4. *v. n. to sleep:* nequeo dormire, Hor. *Pass. impers.:* minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. Proverb.: non omnibus dormio, *not asleep to everybody,* Cic. Of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? Pl. II. Fig.: *to rest, be at ease, be inactive:* hoc vide, ut dormiunt pessuli pessumi, id.: Cic. 2. *to be careless, unconcerned:* uxorem duxit, et inde filiam suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. [Cf. Skr. *drâ*; Gr. δαρ-θ-άνω.]

dormĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [dormito] *a dreamer, sluggard:* Pl.

dormĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [dormio] *to be in the habit of sleeping, to be sleepy; to doze, fall asleep:* Pl.: Cic. Poet.: sub aurora, jam dormitante lucerna, *going out,* Ov. II. Fig.: *to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid:* oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic.: quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, *sometimes nods,* Hor.

dormĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sleeping room, dormitory:* Plin.

dormĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for sleeping:* cubiculum, Plin.

dorsum, i, *n.* (*m.* dorsus, Pl.) *the*

back of a man or beast (opp. to venter): cum dorso sublit onus, Hor. 2. Fig.: jugi, *the slope of a hill*, Caes.: montis, Liv.: dentalium, *the back of the share-beam*, Virg. And *absol.*: dorsum immane mari summo, *a huge reef*, id. [Cf. Gr. δειρή, δέρη.] (Hence Ital. *dosso*; Fr. *dos*.)

dōs, ōtis, *f. a marriage portion, dowry:* Cic.: Caes.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 145.) II. Fig.: *a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality:* (juris civilis) artem verborum dote locupletasti, Cic.: formae, Ov.: dos erat ille loci, *the ornament*, id. [Dos is for *dōti-s*; cf. Gr. δω-τί-νη; v. do.] (Hence Fr. *dot*, and, through low Lat. *dotarium*, Fr. *douaire*.)

dōtālis, e, *adj.* [dos] *pertaining to a dowry* or *portion:* aedes, Pl.: praedia, Cic.: agri, Hor.

dōtātus, a, um, *Part.* [doto]. II. Adj.: *endowed, gifted, provided:* uxor, Pl.: Cic. Fig.: Chione dotatissima forma, Ov.

dōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dos] *to endow, to portion* (as *verb. finit.* rare), Suet.: sanguine dotabere, virgo, Virg. (Hence Fr. *douer*.)

drachma (drachŭma, Pl.), ae, *f.*=δραχμή, *a drachma* or *drachm, a Greek silver coin of about the same value as the Roman* denarius: Ter.: Cic.

drăco, ōnis, *m.*=δράκων, *a sort of serpent, a dragon:* Cic.: Suet. As the guardian of treasures: Cic. 2. *the constellation, Draco; the Dragon:* Cic. poet.

drăcōnĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [draco and *gen* in gigno] *dragon-born* (poet.): urbs, i. e. *Thebes*, Ov.

drăpĕta, ae, *m.*=δραπέτης, *a fugitive slave:* Pl.

drŏmas, ădis, *m.*=δρομάς, *a dromedary:* Liv.

drŏmos, i, *m.*=δρόμος, *the Spartan race-course:* Liv.

drŭĭdes, um (**druidae**, ārum. Cic.), *m. pl. the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls and Britons:* Caes.

dŭālis, e, *adj.* [duo] *that contains two.* In gram.: numerus, *the dual*, Quint.

dŭbĭē, *adv. doubtfully:* potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Esp. freq. with negatives: non (haud) dubie, *undoubtedly, indisputably; positively, certainly:* nec dubie, Liv.

dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dubito] *doubtful* (rare): nec erit dubitabile verum, Ov.

dŭbĭtanter, *adv. doubtingly:* sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unumquodque dicemus, Cic. 2. *hesitatingly* (rare): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepisse, id.

dŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dubito] *a wavering in opinion* or *judgment; a doubting, uncertainty, doubt. Absol.:* nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic.: sine ulla dubitatione, *without any doubt, most certainly*, id. With *Gen.:* dubitatio adventus legionum, Caes. With *de:* dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. With depend. interrog. sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, id. With *quin*, after negatives: id. 2. In rhetor. a figure of speech, (*assumed*) *embarrassment:* id. II. Meton.: *a wavering, hesitation, irresolution:* aequitas lucet ipsa per se: dubitatio cogitationem significat injuriae, *hesitancy*, id.: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, *without a moment's hesitation*, Caes.

dŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [for *duhibito*; v. dubius] *to fluctuate in opinion, to be uncertain, to doubt. Absol.:* vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. With *de:* nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, id.: de ejus fide, Caes. *Pass. impers.:* de armis dubitatum est, Cic. With *Acc.* (in class. prose only with *neut. pron.*): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? id. In *pass.:* dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. With depend. *sentence:* non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic.: desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilius, id.: quid dubitas, quin sit, Pl. Poet. in *pass.:* an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* non dubito fore plerosque, Nep. Very often with interrog. particles: dubito num, . . . *I doubt whether . . .*, Plin. Ep.: dubito utrum . . . an, -ne . . . an, Cic. (v. num, an, -ne). 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to be uncertain, waver:* si fortuna dubitabit, Liv. II. Meton.: *to be irresolute; to hesitate, delay*, usu. with neg., in this sense, usu. foll. by *Inf.:* non dubitant summum malum dicere (id quod turpe sit), *do not hesitate*, Cic. In an interrog.: Pl. Very seldom affirmatively: ea illi nubere dubitabat, *she hesitated about marrying him*, Sall. With *negat.* and *quin:* nemo dubitabat, quin spectaret, Cic. *Absol.* (rarely): se neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. 2. *to reflect upon, to ponder, consider* (rare): restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, Cic. (Hence Fr. *douter*.)

dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for *duhibius*, fr. habeo; v. manubiae] Act.: *wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain:* quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic.: spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, sive extrema pati, Virg. With *Gen.:* sententiae, Liv.: salutis, Ov. 2. *irresolute, vacillating, undecided* (rare): terrentur infirmiores, dubii confirmantur, Caes. Fig. nutantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. 3. *fluctuating to and fro* (rare): circumagente se vento, fluctibus dubiis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. II. Pass.: *that is doubted of, doubtful:* videsne igitur, quae dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.: victoria, Caes.: Lutatii nomen haud dubium est, *there is no dispute about*, Liv.: haud dubii hostes, *undisguised, open*, id.: proelia, Tac.: dubiae crepuscula lucis, Ov.: caelum, *overcast*, Virg.: cena dubia (= varia), *such a good dinner, that you cannot tell what to eat first*, Ter.: Hor. 2. dubium est, *it is doubtful, uncertain:* esp. freq. with negatives: si quid erit dubium, Pl.: haud dubium id quidem est, id. With *de:* de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, Cic. With an interrog. sentence: id quoque dubium est, legati violati sint an, *etc.*, Liv. *Absol.* and *adverb.:* dubium pius an sceleratus Orestes, i. e. *whom it is a question whether to call dutiful or criminal*, Ov. With *negat.* and *quin:* Ter. With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* periisse me una haud dubium est, id. Aliquid dubium habere, *to regard anything as uncertain, to doubt:* Cic. In dubium: in dubium vocare, *to call in question*, id.: venire *to be called in question*, id. In dubio: in dubio est animus, Ter. Sine dubio, *without doubt, doubtless, certainly:* sine dubio, opinor, id. Procul dubio (rare), *beyond doubt:* Lucr.: Liv. III. Meton.: *dangerous, critical, difficult:* res dubias, egenas, inopiosas consili, Pl.: tempora (opp. to secunda), Hor. *Absol.:* sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

dŭcātus, ūs, *m.* [dux] *military leadership, command:* Suet. (Hence It. *ducato*; Fr. *duché*.)

dŭcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ducenī] *containing* or *relating to two hundred:* procuratores, *i. e. who received a salary of* 200 sestertia, Suet.: judices, *petty judges* (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sestertia), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 146.)

dŭcēni, ae, a, *plu. num. distr.* [for *ducenteni*], *two hundred each, two hundred:* Pl.: Liv.

dŭcentēsĭma, ae, *f.* (sc. pars) [ducenti] *a two-hundredth part, one-half per cent.:* Tac.: Suet.

dŭcenti, ae, a, *plu. num.* (duo centum) *two hundred:* Pl. 2. Meton. *an indefinitely large number:* Hor.

dŭcentĭes, *adv. num.* [ducenti] *two hundred times:* Cic. 2. Meton. *many times*, Cat.

dūco, xi, ctum (*imper.* duce, Pl.; usu. duc) 3. *v. a. to lead, conduct, draw, bring:* quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Pl.: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes.: aquam per fundum ejus ducere, Cic.: tura naribus, *draw in*, Hor.: mucronem, *to draw from the scabbard*, Virg.: sortem, Cic.: and *pass.* of that which is drawn by lot: oracula, quae aequatis sortibus ducuntur, id.: pondus aratri, *to draw*, Ov.: remos, *to row*, id.: lanas, *to spin*, id.: os, *to make wry faces*, Cic.: ubera matris, *to suck, drain*, Juv.: qui bracteolam de Castore ducat, *draws off, steals*, id. *Absol.:* sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, *to appropriate*, Sall.

With *pron. reflect.*: *to betake oneself, go*: Pl.: Ter. **2.** Esp. legal *t. t. to lead away to prison, to punishment*, etc.: in jus, Liv.: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. **3.** Phr.: uxorem ducere, *to lead a wife home*, i. e. *to marry*: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium duxerat, Caes. *Absol.*: Ter. **4.** Milit. *t. t. to lead* or *direct the march of* (soldiers): Caes.: jussi adversus Sidicinos ducere exercitum, Liv. In *pass.*, of the soldiers: ad rupem muniendam milites ducti, id. Also act. *absol.* of the general, *to march, move*: (Mettus) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, id. In gen.: *to command* an army or division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Also, *to lead the van*: pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, Tac. Hence, fig.: *to be leader, chief* in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic.: funus, Hor. **II.** *to construct, build, make*, esp. what is distinguished by *length* rather than by any other dimension: parietem, *to 'carry' a wall* (*along*), Cic.: muros, Hor.: vallum, Caes. Of other things: vivos vultus de marmore, *to draw out; shape*, Virg. Fig.: epos, Hor.: carmen, Ov. **2.** *to receive, admit, take*: cicatricem, Ov.: rimas, *open in cracks*, id.: nomina, Hor. **III.** Fig.: ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, *will bring destruction on us both*, id.: ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit, *conducted in a middle course*, Tac. **2.** *to deduce, derive*: quemadmodum officia ducerentur ab honestate, *derived from*, Cic.: belli initium a fame, id. **3.** *to move, incite, induce, allure*: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, id. *Pass.*: eloquentiae laude duci, id. Hence in bad sense, *to deceive*: Pl.: Ter. **4.** *to protract, prolong*: bellum, Caes.: rem leniter, Liv. Also of time itself: tempus, Cic.: diem ex die, Caes.: and of persons: *to put off*: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, id. Hence, *to pass, spend*: aetatem in literis, Cic.: ingrata misero vita ducenda est, Hor. **5.** Mercant. *t. t. to calculate, compute, reckon*: quoniam xc. med. duximus, Cic. Hence fig. ducere rationem alicujus, *to consider, compute one's advantage*: duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, id.: rationem officii, non commodi, id. **6.** In gen.: *to reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem*: parvi id ducebat, id.: fortis animi magnique ducendum est, *to be considered the mark of*, id.: faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, Liv. With *Acc.* and *Infin.*: biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. [By vowel-extension from dūc in dux, dūcis; cf. O. L. *ob-doucit*; Germ. *ziehen* is cognate.] (Hence, through low Latin, *ductiare*, "to conduct (water)," It. *docciare*. subst. *doccia*; Fr. *douche*.)

ductim, *adv.* [duco] *by drawing* (rare): invergere in me liquores tuos sino ductim, *in good draughts*, Pl.

ductĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [ducto] *to lead about*: Pl. **2.** *to lead home* a wife, *to marry*: id. **II.** Fig. *to cheat*: ego follitim ductitabo, id.

ducto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [duco] *to lead* or *draw about*: aliquem, Pl.: exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall. **2.** *to take home a concubine*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to deceive, cheat*, id. **2.** *to esteem* or *account*: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id.

ductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader, commander, general*: exercitus, Cic.: apum (in their battles), Virg.: and of the leaders in warlike games, id.

ductus, a, um, *Part.* [duco].

ductus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a leading, conducting*: aquarum, Cic. **2.** *generalship, command*, Caes.

dūdum, *adv. temp.* [diu dum] lit. *a long time since*, usu. in colloq. sense, *ago*; with ref. to time almost immediately preceding, *a little while*, Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. **2.** Opp. to the present: *formerly, before*: nunc assentatrix scelesta est, dudum adversatrix erat, Pl.: Cic. **3.** In Pl. with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *just as, just now*: nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Pl. Without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat ire dudum, *just now*, id. **4.** haud dudum, *not long ago*, i. e. *just now*: id. **5.** quam dudum, *how long?* id.

duellator, duellicus, v. bell.

duellum, v. bellum.

duidens, v. bidens.

duim, v. do, *ad init.*

dulcē, *adv. sweetly, pleasantly*, dulce ridentem, dulce loquentem, Hor. *Comp.*: Quint. *Sup.*: Cic.

dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis] *sweetness*; *a sweet taste*: Plin. **2.** Fig.: *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm*: nimia aquarum, Lucr.: frugum et vini, Liv.: orationis, Cic.

dulcesco, dulcŭi, 3. *v. incep.* [id.] *to become sweet*: Cic.

dulcĕ cŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *sweetish* (rare): potio, Cic.

dulcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [dulcis fero] *containing sweetness, sweet* (rare): cantharus, Pl.

dulcis, e, *adj. sweet* (with ref. to taste: opp. to amarus): (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic.: sapor, Hor. *Comp.*: uva, Ov. *Sup.*: panis, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *agreeable, pleasant, charming; soft, flattering*: dulcia atque amara apud te sum eloquutus omnia, Pl.: orator, Cic.: nomen libertatis, id.: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. **2.** Esp. of friends, lovers, *etc.*: *friendly, agreeable, charming; kind, dear*: liberi, id.: alumni, id. Hence, in addresses: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. [*Dulc-is* is prob. cogn. with γλυκ-ύς, arising out of *gulc-is* by dissimilation.] (Hence It. *dolce*; Fr. *doux*.)

dulcĭter, *adv. sweetly, agreeably, delightfully*: Cic.

dulcĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis] *sweetness* (rare): gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic.

dūlĭcē, *adv.* = δουλικῶς, *like a slave, servilely*: Pl.

dum, *conj. whilst; until; so long as, provided that.* Prop. of time: denoting duration of time; *whilst* (usu. with *Pres. Indic.*, even in historical narrative): dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, circiter hominum millia sex ad Rhenum contenderunt, Caes.: Liv.: also less freq. with *imperf.*: dum haec in Apulia gerebantur, id.; and with *perf.*: dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. In *oratio obliqua*, both *Indic.* and *Subj.* occur: *Indic.*: dic hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, poet. ap. Cic. *Subj.*: dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem facere e cloaca, Cic. The *Subj.* in *orat. recta* is chiefly *poet.*: dum te fugeret per flumina praeceps, Virg.: Liv. **2.** *as long as* (usu. with *Indic.*, except in *oratio obliqua*): Cic.: dum potes, *while you may*, Hor.: pars, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebant, Caes. With tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper, usque; or opp. to postea, postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, *etc.*: Cic.: Liv. **3.** Denoting succession of time: *until, until that* (with *Indic.* in speaking of an hist. fact; but *Subj.* when the idea of purpose or determination enters): ea mansit in condicione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt, Cic.: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, *till the proper height is reached*, Caes.: differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira, Cic.: quippe qui moram temporis quaererent, dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, Liv. The *Pres. Indic.* is often used in anticipation of the future, for the sake of greater vividness: Tityre, dum redeo, pasce capellas, Virg.: Ter. **II.** As a restrictive particle (always with *Subj.*): *so long as, provided that, if only*: dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitratu suo, Cic. With ellipsis of verb: Ter.: Cic. With an emphatic modo, and in one word, dummodo: sin autem jejunitatem, dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, id. **III.** As an enclitic, with the Imperat. mood, interjections, negations, etc.: *now, come, yet*, etc.: Sosia adesdum, paucis te volo: Ter.: circumspicedum, Pl.: and esp. agedum, *come now*, Cic.: Liv.

dūmētum, i, *n.* [dumus] *a place covered with brushwood, a thicket*: Cic.: Virg. Fig.: cur orationem tan-

tas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic.

dummŏdo, v. dum, *no.* II.

dūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dumus] *full of brushwood, bushy* (rare): rupes, Virg.: saxa, Ov.

dumtaxat (less correctly duntaxat), *adv.* [dum and taxo, *provided one estimates it, estimates it accurately*]: hence, *exactly, of the right measure;* neither more (hence *only*), nor less (hence *at least*): *only, simply, merely:* fac imagines esse, species dumtaxat objicitur quaedam, *merely,* Cic.: peditatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Caes. **II.** *at least:* dumtaxat ad prid. Non. Mai., *at latest,* Cic.: Hor. **2.** *to a certain extent, so far, here at any rate:* nos animo dumtaxat vigemus, Cic.

dūmus, i, *m. a bush, bramble:* Cic. [Cf. O. L. *dusmus* (=dumosus) and Gr. δασύς: v. *densus.*]

duntaxat, *adv.* v. dumtaxat.

duŏ, ae, o (*Acc. masc.* duo as freq. as duos: *Gen.* duum, Sall.: Liv.) *numer. card. two.* [Cf. Skr. *dva;* Gr. δύο, δύω; Goth. *twai,* Eng. *two.*] (Hence It. *due, duo;* Fr. *deux.*)

dŭŏdĕcĭes (-ens), *adv. num. twelve times:* Cic.: Liv.

dŭŏdĕcim, *num. card.* [duo decem] *twelve:* duodecim (and more freq. XII.) Tabulae, *the laws of the Twelve Tables,* Cic.: also *absol.* duodecim (or XII.), id. (Hence Fr. *douze.*)

dŭŏ-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [duodecim] *the twelfth:* legio, Caes.

dŭŏ-dēni, ae, a, *num. distr. twelve each, by twelves:* deni duodenique, *in parties of ten and twelve,* Caes.: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, *twelve acres a-piece,* Cic. Also simply, *twelve:* duodena mundi astra, *the twelve signs of the Zodiac,* Virg.

dŭŏ-dē-quadrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. the thirty-eighth:* Liv.

dŭŏ-dē-quadrāgintā, *num. card. thirty-eight:* Cic.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. the forty-eighth:* Cic.

dŭŏ-dē-trīcĭes (-ens), *adv. num. twenty-eight times:* Cic.

dŭŏ-dē-trīgintā, *num. card. twenty-eight:* Liv.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēni, ae, a, *num. distr. eighteen each:* denarios, Liv.

dŭŏ-dē-vīginti, *num. card. eighteen:* Cic.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsīmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [duo et vicesimus] *soldiers of the twenty-second legion:* Tac.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsĭmus, a, um, *adj. ord. the twenty-second:* legio, Tac.

duonus, v. bonus, *ad init.*

dūplex, icis (*Abl.* commonly duplici: duplice, Hor.), *adj.* [duo and *plec, plic,* root of plico] *two-fold, double:* omnis de officio duplex est quaestio, *two-fold,* Cic.: quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierat, Caes.: tabellae, *consisting of two leaves,* Suet.: dorsum, *consisting of two boards,* Virg. Meton.: *cloven, divided, double:* ficus, Hor. **2.** Poet. for ambo *or* uterque: *both:* oculi, Lucr.: palmae, Virg. **II.** Fig. (like Eng. double), *thick, strong, stout:* amiculum, Nep.: pannus, Hor. **2.** Poet.: *false, deceitful:* Ulixes, id.

dŭplĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [duplex] *a soldier who receives double pay:* Liv.

dŭplĭcĭter, *adv. doubly, on two accounts:* Lucr.: Cic.

dŭplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [duplex] *to double:* quum saepius duplicaret numerum dierum, *kept doubling,* Cic.: verba, *to repeat,* id.: also, *to compound* (e. g. androgynus), Liv. **II.** Meton.: *to enlarge, increase:* cursum, Caes.: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. **2.** *to bow, bend:* virum dolore, id.

dŭplus, a, um, *adj.* [*du* in duo and root of pleo, q. v.] *double, twice as large, twice as much:* dupla et tripla intervalla, Cic.: pecunia, Liv. Subst.: duplum, i, *n. the double:* decrevit ut, si judicatum negaret, in duplum iret, *he would have to pay double,* Cic. Also, dupla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) *a double price:* Pl. (Hence It. *doppio;* Fr. *double.*)

dŭpondĭus, ii, *m.* or **dŭpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [duo pondo] *the sum of two* asses: as a coin, Cic.

dūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [duro] *lasting, durable* (rare): Ov.

dūrăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [durus acinus] *hard-berried, hard:* Plin.

dūrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [duro] *hardness:* aquarum, *ice,* Lucr.

dūrătĕus, a, um, *adj.*=δουράτεος, *wooden* (only of the Trojan horse): Lucr.

dūrē, dūrĭter, *adv. hard, hardly:* juga premunt duriter colla (boum), Vitr. **II.** *stiffly, awkwardly:* membra moventes duriter, Lucr.: dure, Hor. *Comp.:* id. **III.** *rigorously, strictly:* vitam parce ac duriter agebat, Ter. **IV.** *harshly, roughly, unkindly:* duriter factum, id. *Comp.:* Cic.: Caes. **V.** *hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately:* durius cadentibus rebus, Suet.

dūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. incep.* [durus] *to grow hard, to harden:* durescit humor, Cic.: limus, Virg.

dureta, ae, *f.* [a Span. word] *a wooden bathing-tub:* Suet.

dūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [durus] *hardness, harshness* (rare: duritia being the usual word): Cic.

dūrĭter, *adv.:* v. dure.

dūrĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (and **durities,** Cels.: *Acc.* duritiem, Lucr.: *Abl.* duritie, Suet.) [durus] *hardness:* saxi, Lucr.: pellis, Ov. **2.** In medic.: *induration, ossification:* praecordiorum, Cels. **II.** Fig.: *hardiness, austerity* in living: patientia et duritia, Cic. **2.** *harshness, strictness, rigour, cynicism:* tua duritia antiqua, Ter. **3.** *hardness, oppressiveness, severity:* opp. to lenitas: legum, Suet. **4.** *insensibility:* animi, Auct. pro dom.: Ov.

dūrĭtĭes, v. duritia.

dūrĭusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [durus] *somewhat hard* or *harsh* (rare): versus, Plin. Ep.

dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to make hard; to harden.* Act.: ungulas equorum, Col.: Plin.: most freq. in *p. part.:* caementa calce durata, *formed into a solid mass with mortar,* Liv.: nives, *beaten,* Hor.: uvam fumo durare, *to dry,* id.: of *fulling* cloth, Pl. Neut.: tum durare solum coeperit, *i. q.* durescere, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to be hardened, inured to troubles, to be patient, persevere; to endure, hold out;* and hence as an active verb, *to endure, bear:* durare nequeo in aedibus, *cannot endure to stay,* Pl.: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, *keep a stout heart,* Virg. With *Acc.:* quemvis durare laborem, id.: and of inanimate subjects: sine funibus vix durare carinae possunt imperiosius aequor, *can with difficulty withstand,* Hor. **2.** *to be hard, stern, callous, insensible* (rare): in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, *never steeled himself to that,* Tac. **3.** *to hold or last out; to last, remain:* omnem durare per aevum, Lucr.: durant colles, *extend uninterruptedly,* Tac. **4.** Of persons, for vivere, *to survive:* qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, id.

dūrus, a um, *adj. hard:* ferrum, Lucr.: Hor. **2.** By analogy, with ref. to other senses than touch: aqua, *hard* (*mineralized*) *water,* Cels.: gallina, *tough,* Hor. Of the bowels, *confined, costive,* id.: of taste: sapor Bacchi (= vini), *harsh, rough,* Virg.: of sounds: vocis genera permulta, grave, acutum, flexibile, durum, *harsh,* Cic. In rhetor.: *harsh, rugged:* oratio, Quint. **III.** Fig.: *rude, unpolished, uncouth:* durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. **2.** In good sense: *hardy, vigorous:* Ligures, durum in armis genus, Liv.: Dardanidae, Virg. **3.** *harsh, stern, inflexible, unfeeling:* se tam durum agrestemque praebere, Cic.: ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter.: quid nos dura refugimus aetas, *hardened, brutal,* Hor.: os durum, *unblushing,* Ter. **4.** Of things: *hard, toilsome; burdensome, disagreeable, adverse:* servitus, Pl.: condicio, Cic.: labor, Lucr.: durissimo tempore anni, Caes. *Neutr. sing. as sol.:* durum! sed levius fit patientia, 'tis *hard,* Hor. In *plur.:* siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, *every kind of hardship,* id. *Comp.:* hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant, *more trying than usual,* Caes. [Etym. unknown.]

duumvir, v. duumviri.

dŭumvīrātus, ūs, *m.* [duumviri] *the office of a duumvir duumvirate:* Plin.

dŭumvīri, orum, *m. plu.* [duo vir]

the name of various magistrates at Rome and in the provinces. Perduellionis, *an extraordinary criminal court* (during the republic), *the duumviri:* Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.). **2.** Sacrorum, *the keepers of the Sibylline books* (superseded by the decemviri sacris faciundis): Liv. **3.** Navales, *extraordinary magistrates, created for the purpose of equipping fleets:* id. **4.** Duumviri were also appointed *to build temples or dedicate them*, ad aedem faciendam *s.* dedicandam, id.: in *sing.:* duumvir, id. **5.** Juri dicundo, *the highest magistrates in the* municipia; *justices:* Cic.: Caes.

dux, dūcis, *com.* [v. duco] *a conductor, guide:* itinerum, Caes.: locorum, Liv. **2.** *in any undertaking:* foll. by ad and *Acc.*, Cic.: also *Gen.*, regendae civitatis, id.: and absol.: Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. *Fem.:* Cic.: Virg. **II.** Esp. *a military commander, general:* Caes. Also *a lieutenant-general, general of division;* as opp. to the imperator: Cic. Fig., of *animals, etc.:* dux regit examen, Hor.: gregis, *i. e.* aries, Ov. (Hence It. *duca, doge;* Fr. *duc*, and, from it, Eng. *duke.*)

dȳnămis, is, *f.* = δύναμις, *store, plenty* (as *vis* in Lat.): Pl.

dȳnastēs, ae, *m.* = δυναστης, *a ruler, prince:* Cic.: Caes.

E, e, *indecl. n.* (or *subaud.* littera) *f.* the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, the second of the vowel series, corresponding to both the ε and the η of the Greeks. It ordinarily represents an Indo-European *ă* or *ā;* see on letter A. **I.** *e* is substituted for *a:* **1.** in compounds of roots which contain *a* long by position: *e. g.:* scando, descendo. It sometimes, but rarely, takes the place of *ă: e. g.:* grădior, progrĕdior. In some cases double forms exist, the one with the substituted, the other with the original vowel: *e. g.* from spargo, we have both conspergo and conspargo. **2.** In the reduplication of roots with *a: e. g.:* căd̆o, cĕ-cidi; tango (root tăg-), tĕ-tĭgi. **3.** in the perfect of some verbs which have *ă* in the present: *e. g.:* jăcio, jēci; făcio, fēci. This is thought by some to have arisen from the contraction of reduplicated perfects, fe-faci, fe(f)ci. **II.** *e* is changed into *i:* **1.** in a few compound verbs: *e. g.:* spĕcio, conspicio; prĕmo, imprimo: but generally the *e* of the simple verb remains unchanged. **2.** in the inflections of substantives: *e. g.:* nomĕn, nominis. **III.** *e* takes the place of *i* **1.** in the neuter forms of adjectives in *is: e. g.* facilis, facile; similis, simile. **2.** in the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: *e. g.:* ovile (stem ovili-). **3.** in the nom. forms aedes, canes, etc., for aedis, canis, etc. **IV.** *e* in verbal roots is sometimes changed into *o* in derived substantives: *e. g.:* tĕgo, tŏga; pendo, pondus. But this change, which is a regular rule of derivation in Greek, is extremely rare in Latin. The formative suffix *os* (orig. *as*) of neuter nouns (which in the nom. has become *us*), sinks in the oblique cases to *es;* as opos (opus), operis (for opes-is). *E* takes the place of *o* also in velle from volo. **V.** *e* is rarely found instead of *u:* thus from jūro are formed dejĕro, and pejĕro. **VI.** *ĕ* is omitted in the inflections of many nouns, which in the nom. sing. end in ĕr: *e. g.* matĕr, matris; magistĕr, magistri; pulchĕr, pulchra, pulchrum. **VII.** changes of E in the Romance languages. **1.** *e* long, whether by nature or position, generally remains unchanged, as *spero*, Fr. *espère; crudelis*, Fr. *cruel; ferrum*, It. *ferro*, Fr. *fer; terra*, It. *terra*, Fr. *terre*, but is sometimes changed (i) into *oi* in French: cf. *avena, credo*, with Fr. *avoine, crois:* (ii) into *i* in French: cf. *cera, ecclesia, temo*, with Fr. *cire, église, timon:* (iii) into *ei* in French before *n*; cf. *frenum*, Fr. *frein; plenus*, Fr. *plein; serenus*, Fr. *serein.* **2.** short *e* is generally changed (i) into *ie:* cf. *fel, gelu*, with It. *fiele, gielo: fel, ferus, hedera*, with Fr. *fiel, fier, lierre.* (ii) sometimes into *i:* cf. *deus, ego, meus*, with It. *dio, io, mio: decem, nego*, with Fr. *dix, nier.*

e, *prep.* v. ex.

eapse, v. ipse, *init.*

ĕă-tĕnus, *adv.* [is]: *so far* (rare): foll. by quoad, *so far . . . as (that) . . .*, Cic.

ĕbĕnus (also hebenus) i, *f.* (*m.* Virg.) = ἐβενος, *the ebon-tree, ebony:* Plin.

ē-bĭbo, bi, bĭtum, 3. *v. a. to drink up, drain:* quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter.: cum vino imperium, *to swallow with the wine, forget through drinking*, Pl. Poet.: invenies illic, qui Nestoris ebibat annos, *would drink as many cups as to equal Nestor's years*, Ov. **2.** Fig.: of things: *to suck in, absorb:* (fretum) peregrinos ebibit amnes, id. **II.** In gen. *to consume, squander:* Hor.

ē-bīto, 3. *v. n. to go out:* Pl.

ē-blandior, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to obtain by flattery* or *coaxing, to wheedle out of* (rare): enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic.: unum consulatus diem, Tac. **2.** *p. pass.:* of things *obtained by flattery:* eblandita suffragia, Cic.

ĕbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *made of ivory:* Juppiter, Plin. (Hence It. *avorio;* Fr. *ivoire.*)

ēbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [ebrius] *drunkenness, ebriety:* Cic.: Hor.

ēbrĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *a little drunk, tipsy:* Pl.

ēbrĭōs.tas, ātis, *f.* [ebriosus] *addictedness to drink, sottishness:* Cic.

ēbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius] *given to drinking.* Subst.: *a drunkard:* Cic.

ēbrĭus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *who has drunk his fill*; corresp. with satur (*who has eaten his fill*): rare in this sense: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. **II.** *drunk, intoxicated* (usual sense: ebrius denotes *a state:* ebriosus, *a habit*): Pl.: Cic. Poet. of things: vestigia, Prop. **2.** Fig.: regina fortuna dulci ebria, *intoxicated with the sweet draught of good fortune*, Hor. **3.** In gen.: *abundantly filled, full* (poet.): Pl. [Etym. uncertain; v. sobrius.] (Hence Fr. *ivre.*)

ē-bullĭo, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to boil up, bubble up.* Fig.: dum risus ebullit, App. **II.** Act.: animam, *to bubble out* (comice), Sen. **2.** Fig.: virtutes, *to boast of*, Cic.

ēbŭlum, i, *n.* and **ēbŭlus**, i, *m. dane-wort, dwarf-elder:* Virg. (Hence It. *ebbio;* Sp. *yedgo, yezgo;* Fr. *hièble.*)

ĕb ŭr, ŏris, *n. ivory:* Cic.: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *anything made of ivory:* maestum ebur, *an ivory statue*, id.: ense vidit ebur vacuum, *the ivory scabbard*, Ov.: curule, *the sella curulis*, Hor. **2.** *an elephant:* Juv. [From Skr. *ibha*, "*an elephant.*"]

ĕbŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *adorned* or *inlaid with ivory:* Pl.

ĕburnĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [eburneus] *of ivory;* only of small objects: fistula, Cic.

ĕburnĕus (poet. **ĕburnus**), a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *of ivory:* signum, Cic.: lectus, Suet. Form eburnus: ensis eburnus (= eburatus), *with an ivory handle*, Virg.: Hor. **II.** Meton.: *white as ivory:* bracchia, Ov. **2.** *pertaining to the elephant:* dentes, Liv.

ĕcastor (and mĕcastor, an oath or exclamation, commonly used by women, seldom by men) *by Castor! faith!* Pl.: Ter. [The *e* is interjectional, as in equirine (Fest.) and perh. in ecere, q. v.: *me* is *acc.* pers. pron. as in mehercules; adjuvet, or some such verb, being understood.]

ecca, eccam, v. ecce, *no.* II.

eccĕ, *particle demonstr.* [perh. imperative of an obsolete verb cogn. with oc-ulus, q. v.] *lo! see! behold! here!* constr. with *Nom., Acc.*, or absol.: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *behold! there he comes!* Pl.: Virg.: quid me quaeris? ecce me, *here I am*, Pl. **2.** In lively enumerations, to introduce something new: consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, *then lo!* Cic. **3.** In gen. to introduce something unexpected or strange: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Pl. **II.** In colloq. lang. combined with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, into one word; as: *Nom.:* ecca, Ter.: eccilla, Pl.: eccillud, id.: *Acc. sing.:* ellum, Ter.: eccum, Pl.: eccam, Ter.: *plur.:* eccos, Pl.

eccĕre or **ēcĕre**, an interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Pl.: Ter. [It may mean *by Ceres*, the prefixed *e* being interjectional as in *ecastor*; or, may be as Corssen thinks, compounded of *ecce re*, "see here in fact!" The final *e* seems long; v. Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4.]

eccheuma, ătis, *n.* = ἐκχευμα, *a pouring out:* Pl.

ecclēsĭa, ae, *f.*=ἐκκλησία, *a* (Grecian) *assembly of the people:* coupled with bule, Plin. II. *a religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation:* Eccl. III. Meton.: *a church*, etc.: Amm. (Hence It. *chiesa*; Fr. *église*.)

ecdĭcus, i, *m.*=ἐκδικός, *i. q.* cognitor *s.* defensor civitatis, *a syndic, legal agent of a community:* Cic.

ēcĕre, *v.* eccere.

ecfatus, ecfero, *etc.*, v. eff.

ĕchīnus, i, *m.*=ἐχῖνος, *a hedgehog, urchin:* usually the *edible sea-urchin:* Hor. II. Meton.: *a copper vessel* or *rinsing bowl* (from its shape): Id.

ēcho, ûs, *f.*=ἠχώ, *repercussion of sound, echo* (pure Lat. imago): Plin.

eclipsis, is, *f.*=ἔκλειψις, *an eclipse:* solis, Auct. Her. (pure Lat. defectio and defectus).

eclŏga, ae, *f.*=ἐκλογή, *a selection of passages from a book:* Varr. 2. Esp., *a short poem*, like the Bucolica of Virgil, or the Silvae of Statius: Stat.

eclŏgārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [ecloga]= eclogae, *select passages from a work:* Cic.

ecquando, *interr. adv.* [ec = ecce, and quando] *ever, at any time* (in passionate interrogations): ecquando unam urbem habere licebit? *shall we ever be allowed?* Liv.: Cic.

ecqui, ecquae or **ecquă, ecquod**, *pron. interr.* and *adj.* [ec = ecce and qui] *any, is there any?* ecqui pudor est, Verres? *have you any shame?* Cic.: also in depend. interrog., rus Sunii ecquod haberem, *whether I had any farm*, Ter. With suffix -nam: ecquaenam origo, Lucr.: Cic. Without subst.: qui cena poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? *does any one bid a breakfast?* Pl.

ecquis, ecquid (*Abl.* ecqui) *pron. interr.* and *subst.*: *whether any? any one, any body? any thing?* in animated interrogations: heus ecquis hic est? ecquis aperit hoc ostium? Pl.: Liv.: Virg.: Hor.: Cic.: ecquem, Pl. Sometimes appy.=quid: ecquid erit praemi? *what shall be my reward?* Enn. in Cic.: with suffix nam: quid huc tantum hominum incedunt? ecquidnam afferunt? *what are they about?* Pl. With subst.=ecqui: ecquis alius Sosia intu'st? Id.: Liv. II. Hence the adverbs: ecquid, *i. q.* numquid, num, *whether, is it so?* in direct and indirect interrogations: ecquid audis? *do you hear?* Pl.: Cic.: Hor.: with tandem: Cic. 2. ecqui, *i. q.* num qui, *whether?* Pl. 3. ecquo, *i. q.* num quo, *any whither:* ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? *would your own merit have advanced you at all?* Cic.

ĕcŭleus, i. v. equuleus.

ēdācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [edax] *voracity, gluttony:* Pl.: Cic.

ēdax, ācis, *adj.* [ĕdo] *voracious, gluttonous:* Ter.: Cic.: Hor. Fig.: *devouring, destroying:* ignis, Virg.: imber, Hor. With *Gen.:* tempus edax rerum, *all-consuming*, Ov.

ē-dento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dens] *to knock out the teeth* (rare): malas alicui, Pl.

ē-dentŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *toothless:* vetulae, Pl. Fig. of wine: *softened by age:* id.

ēdĕpŏl, used by way of oath or exclamation, *by Pollux! faith! truly!* Pl.: Ter. [Commonly explained as =(per) aedem Pollucis.]

edera, ae, and its derivatives, v. hed.

ē-dīco, xi, ctum (old form *subj.* exdeicatis; *ger.*, exdeicendum: *Imperat.* edice, Virg.), 3. *v. a.* lit. *to show forth* or *say out;* esp. *to publish a decree or edict* (*on the part of a magistrate*): constr. with ut and *Subj.*; also *Acc.* alone or *Acc.* and *Infin.*: edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. (the ut is sometimes omitted, id.): diem comitiis edicere, Liv.: edixit, sese judicium injuriarum non daturum, *gave notice by edict*, Cic. *Absol.:* quod Vitellius de caerimoniis publicis edixisset, Tac. 2. Esp. of the praetor's edict on entering office: Cic.: v. edictum. II. In gen. *to give notice, declare:* ut tu scire possis, edico tibi, Pl.: si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero, Cic.

ēdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edico] *an order, edict*, for edictum: Pl.

ēdicto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to proclaim repeatedly:* tute edictas facta tua, Pl.

ēdictum, i, *n.* [id.] *a proclamation, ordinance, edict* of a Roman magistrate: Cic.: Liv. 2. Esp. *the edict of a praetor upon entering office, laying down the rules by which he would be guided in the exercise of his judicial functions:* Cic. (On the nature of these edicts, v. Smith's Ant. s. v.) II. In gen.: *an order, command:* Ter. (Hence Fr. *édit.*)

ē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a. to learn thoroughly* or *by heart, commit to memory:* poetas, Cic.: magnum numerum versuum, Caes. II. In gen.: *to learn thoroughly:* qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant, Cic.: leges, Ov.: numeros modosque vitae, Hor.

ē-dissĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3. *v. n. to set forth, explain* (rare): neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis funestae familiae, Cic.: Laelius eadem edisserult, *spoke to the same effect*, Liv. *Absol.:* quis (Catone) in edisserendo subtilior? *in exposition*, Cic.

ē-disserto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to set forth* or *explain in detail* (rare): quae edissertando minora vero fecere, *shall weaken by trying to describe in detail*, Liv.

ēdĭtĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ĕdo] legal *t. t. put forth, announced, proposed:* judices, *chosen by the plaintiff in the* causa sodaliciorum, Cic.

ēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] lit. *a putting forth; a publishing* (*of literary works*): Sen.: Plin. Ep. Hence, as in Eng., *an edition:* Quint. 2. *a statement, representation:* Liv. 3. Legal *t. t. a declaration of the form of action:* Dig.: so, tribuum, *designation*, Cic.

ēdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [ĕdo]. II. Adj.: *elevated, high, lofty:* collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes.: loco perexcelso atque edito, Cic. *Neut.* as subst.: in edito, Suet.: and in *plur.:* edita montium, Tac. *Comp.:* Caes. Fig.: viribus editior, *stronger*, Hor.

ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (*contr. forms:* es, est, estis, *etc.*, freq.: *Inf.* esse; *Subj. imperf.* essem: *pass.* estur, Pl. Old forms of *subj. pres.:* edim, edis, edit, *etc.*, id. *passim:* Hor.), 3. *v. a. to eat:* miserrimus est, qui quum esse cupit, quod edit non habet, Pl.: mergi eos (*sc.* pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, *would not eat*, Cic. Prov.: multos modios salis simul edisse, *to have eaten many a peck of salt together*, i.e. *to have been very much together*, id.: de patella, *to dine off a consecrated salver;* hence, *to show contempt for religion*, id.: pugnos, *to taste one's fists*, i.e. *to get a good drubbing*, Pl. II. Fig.: nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, *have devoured*, id.: bona, *to squander, dissipate*, id. 2. Of inanimate subjects: *to consume, destroy* (poet.): ut mala culmos esset robigo, Virg.: corpora virus, Ov. 3. Of abstract subjects: *to corrode, consume:* si quid est animum, *preys upon*, Hor.: nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, Virg. [Cf. Skr. *ad;* Gr. ἔδ-ω, ἐσ-θίω (for ἐδ-θιω); Goth. *it-a*, Eng. *eat*, O. H. G. *iz-u.*]

ē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put forth, emit:* animam, *to breathe out, expire*, Cic.: dulces modos, Ov.: Maeander in sinum maris editur, *discharges itself*, Liv.: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, *have slipped out*, Pl. II. Esp.: *to bring forth, to give birth to, to produce, beget, form*, etc.: progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr.: partum, Cic.: edidit geminos Latona, Ov. In *pass.:* Venus aquis edita, *sprung from*, id.: Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor. III. Fig.: *to set forth, publish, relate, declare:* edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic.: nomen patrium, *to tell*, Ov.: auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, *it is stated*, Liv.: opinio in vulgus edita, *spread abroad*, Caes.: consilia hostium, *to divulge, betray*, Liv. 2. Esp. of literary productions: *to put forth, to publish:* de republica libros, Cic.: orationem scriptam, Sall. 3. Legal *t. t. to promulgate, proclaim, ordain:* verba,

Cic.: tribus (said of the plaintiff in a causa sodalicionum), *to name the tribes*, id.: mandata edita, Liv. **IV.** In gen.: *to produce, perform, bring about, cause:* proelia pugnasque, Lucr.: caedem, *to do havoc*, Liv.: ruinas, *spread destruction*, Cic.: annuam operam, *to perform*, Liv.: munus gladiatorium, *to exhibit*, id. [V. do.]

ē-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform:* Constr. with two *acc.*, one of person, the other of thing: in *pass.* with the latter only, which is also often represented by a clause: neque eam rationem eumpse unquam edocet Venus, Pl.: Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, *accurately informed of everything*, Sall. With *Inf.*: Etruscam edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. With *Acc.* and *Infin.*: edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. With *depend. sentence:* quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes.: Phanium edocebo, ne quid vereatur Phormionem, Ter. Fig.: of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, *had shown plainly*, Liv.

ē-dŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut* or *hew out:* Col. 2. Fig.: *to work out, finish* (rare): quod jusseras edolavi, Enn. in Cic.

ē-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to tame completely, conquer, subdue* (rare): edomito orbe, Ov. Fig.: vitiosam naturam, *to conquer a naturally bad disposition*, Cic.: nefas, *to extirpate*, Hor.

ē-dormĭo, ivi or ii, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to sleep out* or *away; to sleep off* (rare): absol. or with *acc.:* quumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic.: crapulam, id.

ēdormisco, 3. *v. a. incep.* [edormio] *to sleep out, to sleep off* a debauch (rare): crapulam, Pl.

ēdŭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edūco] *a rearing, bringing up, education:* usu. of human beings, Cic.: Tac. Of animals: Cic. Of plants: Plin.

ēdŭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a rearer, bringer up* (rare): of a *foster-father:* Cic.: of *tutors, instructors:* Tac.

ēdŭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who brings up, a nurse:* Col. Fig.: educatrix sapientia, Cic.

ē-dūco, xi, ctum (*imper.* educe, Pl.), 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw out, bring away:* uxorem ab domo secum eduxerat, Caes.: medicum secum, *into one's province*, Cic.: gladium, *to draw one's sword*, Caes.: in non-milit. sense, gladium e vagina, Cic. 2. Milit. *t. t. to lead* or *march out* troops: praesidium ex oppido, Caes.: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. Without *Abl.:* exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. And *absol.* of the general himself: *to move out, march out:* ex hibernis educere, Caes.: in aciem, *to take the field, march out to battle*, Liv. 3. Naut. *t. t.* naves ex portu, *to put to sea*, Caes. 4. *to draw off water*, lacum (Albanum), Cic.: Plin. 5. *to drain* or *drink off, toss off:* Pl. **II.** Legal *t. t. to summon:* quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic.: ad consules, *to bring before them*, id.: also absol., *to bring before a magistrate*, id. (see Long, ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26.) Once, *to bring up* for punishment (usu. duco): ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Pl. **III.** *to hatch, rear, bring up, educate* (either bodily or mentally, but the latter sense is more specially denoted by edūco, 1: q. v.), *etc.:* pullos suos, id.: bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. In gen.: *to bear, to produce:* Virg. **IV.** *to draw up, raise, erect:* superas sub auras, Ov.: turrim summis sub astra eductam tectis, *reared up on high*, Virg. **V.** Of time: *to prolong* (=producere): pios annos, Prop.

ēdūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root dūc, v. duco; cf. dīco and dĭco] *to bring up* a child physically or mentally; esp. the latter, but including both: *to rear, educate:* hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Pl.: liberaliter educatus, *having received the nurture and training of a free citizen*, Cic. 2. Fig.: neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, id. Of animals or plants: *to nourish, support, produce:* lepores, apros, Hor.: uvas, Ov.

ēdūlis, e, *adj.* [ēdo] *eatable* (rare as *adj.*): capreae, Hor. Subst.: edulia, ium, *n. plu. eatables, victuals:* Suet.: Gell.

ē-dūro, 1. *v. n. to last out, continue, endure* (rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, *is visible all night*, Tac.

ē-dūrus, a, um, *adj. very hard* (rare): pirus, Virg. Fig.: eduro ore negare, *with too severe a look*, Ov.

ef-farcĭo and **-fercĭo,** no *perf.* found, fertum, 4. *v. a. to stuff, cram, fill out* (rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.: bibite, este, effercite vos, Pl. *P. part.* as adj., effertissima hereditas, *very rich*, id.

effascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effascino] *a bewitching, charm:* in *plur.:* Plin.

ef-fascĭno, 1. *v. a. to bewitch, charm:* Plin.

effātum, i, *n.* [effor] *a declaration,* esp. *on the part of the augurs:* usu. *pl.:* vatum incognita effata, *mysterious predictions*, Vet. Lex. in Cic. 2. Logical term=ἀξίωμα, *a proposition:* Cic.: Sen.

effātus, a, um, *Part.* [effor] with *pass.* sign.: *pronounced, declared:* rare except in *neut.* as subst.: v. preced. art.

effectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [efficio] *a doing, performing, accomplishment:* artis, Cic. 2. Fig. = causa efficiens, *the producing* or *efficient cause*, id.

effectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *producing:* ars, *an art (like painting) which produces something tangible*, Quint.

effector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a producer, author:* Cic.

effectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who effects,* or *causes:* Cic.

effectus, a, um, *Part.* [efficio] **II.** Adj., *finished, complete:* opp. inchoatus, Plin. Ep. *Comp.*, effectior, *more highly finished*, Quint.

effectum, i, *n. an effect:* Cic.

effectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a doing, effecting, execution, performance, completion:* ad effectum aliquid adducere, Liv.: sine effectu, Cic. **II.** *result, effect:* quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, id.: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, *without anything being done*, Liv.

effēmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [effemino]. **II.** Adj.: *womanish, effeminate:* ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic.

ef-fēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [femina] *to make a woman of:* effeminarunt eum (*sc.* aërem), *represented as feminine*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to effeminate, enervate:* corpus animumque virilem, Sall.: animos, Caes.

efferātus, a, um, *Part.* [effero, 2]. **II.** Adj.: *wild, savage, brutal:* vultus, Petron. *Comp.:* mores, ritusque, Liv.

effercio, v. effarcio.

efferĭtas, ātis, *f.* [efferus] *wildness, savageness, brutality:* Cic.

(I) **ef-fĕro** (also effero), extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, 3. *v. a. irreg. to bring* or *carry out, to bring forth:* ex navi, Pl.: tela ex aedibus, Cic.: cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent, *to take with them from home*, Caes.: pedem, *to go out*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to carry out for burial, to bury* (the ancients not permitting burials within the walls of cities): Pl.: Cic. Fig.: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset respublica, *buried along with me*, Liv. 3. Of the soil: *to bring forth, bear, produce:* id quod agri efferunt, Cic.: and poet.: (Italia) genus acre virum extulit, *bred*, Virg. 4. *to lift up, raise, exalt:* aliquem in murum, Caes.: e conspectu elatus, *carried up out of sight*, Liv. Poet.: caput Autumnus agris extulit, *reared*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *to utter, pronounce, declare:* si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic. 2. *to divulge, spread abroad, publish:* in vulgum disciplinam efferri, Caes.: vocem in vulgus, Tac.: hoc foras, Cic. 3. In pass.: *to be carried away* (by passion, etc.), *to be transported, hurried away:* cupiditate, id.: vi naturae atque ingenii, id.: laetitia, id.: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, Suet. So in *act.:* comitia ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. 4. *to raise, elevate, exalt, extol:* ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id.: supra leges, Tac.: pecunia aut honore, Sall.: maximis laudibus, *to extol*, Cic. (II) With *pron. reflect.: to elevate oneself; to rise, advance:* quum virtus se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, id.: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, *should display itself conspicuously*, id. (III) In a bad sense: with *pron. reflect.* or *pass.: to carry oneself high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud:* se efferre

insolenter, Cic.: superbia se ecferens, *setting up himself with arrogance*, Sall. Esp. freq. in *Part. perf.:* stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes.: recenti victoria, id.: elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. In *act.* (rare): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet, nec adversa infringet, Liv. **b.** For perfero (very rare): *to support, endure:* Lucr.

(2) **ef-fĕro,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ferus] *to make wild, savage; to brutalize:* vultum, *to give a savage appearance to it*, Liv.: hunc hostem dux ipse efferavit, *has brutalized them*, id. **II.** *to exasperate:* efferavit ea caedes Thebanos ad exsecrabile odium Romanorum, id.: efferatae gentes, id. (Hence Fr. *effarer.*)

effertus, a, um, *Part.* [effercio].

ef-fĕrus, a, um, *adj. excessively wild, savage, brutal* (poet.): proles, Lucr.: juventus, Virg.

ef-fervesco, fervi, 3. *v. n. incep. to boil* or *foam up, ferment, rage:* aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. Fig.: Pontum armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque erumpentem, *boiling over and bursting into*, id.: in ira, Lucr.

ef-fervo, 3. *v. n. to boil up* or *over:* of Etna, Virg.

ef-fētus (not effoetus), a, um, *adj. that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs:* Col. **II.** *exhausted, worn out by bearing:* Plin. **2.** In gen.: *exhausted, worn out:* tellus, Lucr.: corpus, Cic.: vires (corporis), Virg. Poet. with *Gen.:* veri effeta senectus, *past the power of conceiving truth*, id.

efficācĭa, ae, *f.* [efficax] *efficacy, virtue:* Plin.

efficācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *efficacy, power* (rare): Cic.

efficācĭter, *adv. efficaciously, effectually:* Quint.

efficax, ācis, *adj.* [efficio] *efficacious, effectual, powerful:* tardus et parum efficax, *wanting in energy*, Cael. in Cic.: Hercules, *toiling, laborious*, Hor.: breve et efficax iter, *a short and effectual way*, Sen.: Liv. With *Infin.:* (cadus) amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor.

efficiens, entis, *Part.* [efficio]. **II.** Adj.: *effecting, effective, efficient:* res efficientes=causae; opp. to res effectae, *effects*, Cic. Foll. by *Gen.;* virtus efficiens utilitatis, *productive of*, id.

efficienter, *adv. efficiently:* Cic.

efficientĭa, ae, *f.* [efficio] *efficacy, efficiency, influence* (rare): Cic.

ef-fĭcio, fēci, fectum (*perf. Subj.* effexis, Pl.: *Inf. pass.* effieri, id.), 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to do* or *work out, bring to pass, effect, execute:* with *Acc.:* facinora, *to perpetrate*, Cic.: pontem, *to build*, Caes.: civitatem, *to form, constitute*, Cic.: magnas rerum commutationes, *to bring about*, Caes.: aurum alicui, *to procure for*, Pl. With *Subj.:* enitī et efficere ut animum excitet, Cic. *Absol.:* si effecero, dabin' mihi argentum? *if I succeed*, Pl. **II.** Of the soil, *etc.: to produce, bear, yield:* (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, Cic.: cum octavo, cum decimo efficere, *to yield eight-fold, ten-fold*, etc., id. **III.** Of numbers: *to make up, yield, amount to:* ea (tributa) vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit efficiunt, id. So, *to make up a sum of money, recoup oneself:* quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur (said of persons *bidding for the taxes*), id. **IV.** *to make out, show, prove:* in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. In *pass.:* efficitur, *it is proved, it follows:* ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

effictus, a, um, *Part.* [effingo].

effigia, ae, v. foll. art.

effĭgies, ēi, (effigia, Pl.: *Acc. plur.* effigias, Lucr.), *f.* [effingo] *a copy* or *imitation, likeness, portrait, image:* formarum, Lucr.: deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic.: effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, *representation, copy*, Virg. Of *shades, ghosts:* Ov.: in contemptuous sense, effigies, immo umbrae hominum, *mere shows, nay phantoms of men*, Liv. **2.** Fig.: perfectae eloquentiae effigiem quaerimus, *its ideal form and perfection*, Cic.: ad effigiem justi imperii scriptus, *after the model of*, id.

ef-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a. to form, fashion* (artistically): Veneris Coae pulchritudinem effingere, Cic. Poet.: in auro, *to model or represent in gold*, Virg. Fig.: *to express, represent, portray:* natura speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. **II.** *to wipe out, efface* (rare): spongiis sanguinem, Cic. **III.** Phr.: effingere manus (aegrae), appy. *to moisten and open out the patient's hand with sponge*, Ov.

effĭo, eri, v. efficio, *init.*

efflāgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (efflagito) *an urgent demand, entreaty* (rare): Cic.

efflāgĭtātus, ūs, m. [id.] only in *Abl. earnest* or *urgent request:* Cic.

ef-flāgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to demand* or *ask urgently:* epistolam, Cic.: notum ensem, Virg.: misericordiam alicujus, Cic. With ut and *Subj.:* quum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset, ut se mitteret, id.: and with *Subj.* alone, Suet.

efflictim, *adv. to death, desperately:* with amare, deperire, *etc.:* Pl.

efflicto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [effligo] *to strike dead:* Pl.

ef-fligo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to strike dead, crush, destroy* (rare): esp. of *exterminating* (*dashing out the brains of*) noxious animals: rabidos canes; viperas, Sen.: Pl.

ef-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow* or *breathe out.* Act.: (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr.: ignes Aetnaeos faucibus, Virg.: igues ore et naribus effiant, Ov.: mare naribus, *to spout out*, id.: animam, *to breathe one's last, expire*, Cic. **II.** Neutr. (v. rare): Lucr.

ef-flōresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to blossom forth;* fig. *to bloom, flourish:* ingenii laudibus, *to be full of the bud and promise of genius*, Cic.: utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, *blossoms from it* (*is the result of friendship*), id.

ef-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n. to flow* or *run out, to flow forth:* imbres, Lucr.: una cum sanguine vitam, Cic.: ne qua levis effluat aura, *blow away, escape*, Ov. **II.** Transf. of non-fluid bodies: *to go out, issue forth:* manibus opus effluit, *slips from*, Lucr.: de pectore caedis notae, *disappear*, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *to get abroad* (=emanare): effluet, *it will become known*, Ter. **2.** *to pass away:* praeterita aetas quum effluxisset, Cic. **IV.** Hence, *to be forgotten:* antequam ex tuo animo effluam, id.: also with subject mens: dicenti mens effluit, *he forgets*, id.

effluvĭum, ii, *n.* [effluo] *a flowing out, an outlet:* Plin.: lacus, Tac.

ef-fōco, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *to suffocate, smother:* Sen.

ef-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum (*Inf. pass.* also effodiri, Pl.), 3. *v. a. to dig out, dig up:* ferrum, Cic.: aulam auri plenam, Pl.: signa, *to dig the standards up* (opp. to convellere, *to pull up*), Liv.: domos, *to break through*, Caes.: effodere oculos *or* oculum (alicui), *to tear out, put out*, Pl.: lumen, Virg. Fig.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, Cic. **II.** *to excavate; form by digging:* lacum, Suet.

ef-for (O. L. ecfor), atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to speak* or *say out, to utter:* Lucr.: celanda, Liv. **2.** In logic: *to state a proposition:* Cic.: v. effatum.

effossus, a, um, *Part.* [effodio] *dug out:* ex sterquilinio, *term of reproach*, Pl.

effrēnātē, *adv. unrestrainedly:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

effrēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effreno] *unbridled impetuosity:* animi, Cic.

effrēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [effreno]. **II.** Adj.: *unbridled, unrestrained:* libido, cupiditas, Cic.: libertas, Liv. *Comp.:* id.

ef-frēno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to unbridle, let loose:* rare except in *p. part.:* effrenati equi, Liv. Fig.: secundis rebus effrenatus, *loosened from all restraint by prosperity*, Cic.

ef-frēnus, a, um, *adj.* [frenum] *unbridled* = effrenatus: equus, Liv. Fig.: *unrestrained:* gens, Virg.: amor, Ov.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break out, to break open:* cardines foribus, Pl.: fores, Cic.

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to flee out* or *away, to escape:* e proelio, Cic.: e manibus, id. **II.** Act.: *to flee from, escape, avoid, shun:* infortunium, Pl.: impias propinquorum manus, Cic.: mortem, Caes. Fig.: haec morte effugiuntur, *are*

escaped by death, Cic.: cupiditates adolescentiae, *to become free from*, Tac. 2. *to escape the observation of:* nihil te effugiet, Cic.: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor.

effŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [effugio] *escape, flight* (rare): effugium praecludere eunti, Lucr.: mortis, Cic. In *plur.:* ob nostra effugia, Virg. 2. Meton.: *a means* or *way of escape:* Cic.

ef-fulgĕo, si (*inf.* effulgĕre, Virg.), 2. *v. n. to shine forth:* nova lux oculis effulsit, Virg. Fig.: audacia aut insignibus effulgens, *making himself conspicuous*, Tac.

ef-fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio] *propped up, supported:* effultus stratis velleribus, Virg.

ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour out, pour forth, shed:* vinum in barathrum (*i.e.* ventrem), Pl.: lacrimas, Lucr.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, *does not spread over* (*the land*), Cic. II. Transf. of non-liquid bodies: *to pour forth, send out,* etc.: saccos numorum, Hor.: tela, *to let fly in great numbers*, Virg.: habenas, *to let loose*, id.: equus consulem lapsum super caput effudit, *threw*, Liv. 2. *Pass. reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.: to rush out, spread abroad:* quum equitatus noster liberius se in agros effunderet, Caes.: omnibus portis effunduntur, *pour out*, Liv.: effusum tam late incendium, id. 3. *to bring forth, produce abundantly:* non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic.: Hor. 4. *to lavish, squander, waste, run through:* patrimonium, Cic.: aerarium, id. III. Fig.: *to give forth, utter:* effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, *have freely imparted*, id.: tales voces, Virg.: carmina, Ov. 2. *Pass. reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.: to give oneself up to, yield to, give vent to one's feelings:* qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit, Cic.: Pompeius in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *was most confidential*, id.: in amorem, Tac.: in lacrimas, *to give way to*, id.: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv. 3. *to cast away, give up, let go, resign:* collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, Cic.: vires, Liv.: animam, Virg.

effūsē, *adv. spreading far and wide:* ire, Sall.: fugere, Liv. 2. *profusely, lavishly:* donare, Cic. *Comp.:* Tac. 3. *extravagantly, immoderately:* exsultare, Cic.

effūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effundo] *a pouring out, pouring forth:* aquae, Cic. II. *a pouring* or *rushing out* of people: hominum ex oppidis, id. 2. *profusion, prodigality:* id.: Liv. In *plur.:* pecuniarum, Cic. III. Fig.: *excess:* animi in laetitia, id.

effūsus, a, um, *Part.* [effundo]. II. Adj.: *spread out, extensive:* effusum corpus, Lucr. 2. *loose, disorderly:* agmen, id.: quam posset effusissimis habenis, *with the slackest reins*, i. e. *at the greatest possible speed*, id.: comae, *dishevelled*, Ov. 3. *profuse, prodigal, lavish:* quis in largitione effusior? Cic. 4. Fig.: *extravagant, immoderate:* licentia, Liv.: laetitia, id. *Sup.:* studium, Suet.

effūtĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [root *fu*, v. fundo] *to blab out, prate, chatter:* Lucr.: Cic.

ē-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj. with the chill off, lukewarm:* potio, Cels.: aqua, Suet.: Notus, Ov. II. Also perh.= gelidus: Virg. (dub.).

ēgens, entis, *Part.* [egeo]. II. Adj.: *needy, necessitous:* Cic.: delectus egentium ac perditorum, *destitute and ruined men*, Caes. *Comp.* and *Sup.*, Cic. 2. *destitute of:* with *Gen.:* lucis, Ov.

ĕgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *in want of, destitute of* (rare). With *Gen.:* omnium, Virg. With *Abl.:* Tac. *Absol.: indigent, necessitous*, Pl.

ĕgĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be needy, to suffer want* (with ref. to the necessaries of life: cf. careo): opp. to locupletes esse, Cic.: Hor. *Impers.:* amatur atque egetur acriter, Pl. 2. *to need, lack, be destitute of:* with *Abl.* or *Gen.:* with *Abl.:* omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes.: Cic. Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, id. With *Gen.:* auxilii, Caes.: medici, curatoris, Hor. Rarely with *Acc.* (of *neut. pron.*): nec quicquam eges, Pl. II. Like the Engl. *want: to require:* plausoris, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἀχ-ήν, *needy*, ἀχηνία, *want.*]

ē-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bear out, to discharge*, etc.: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv.: egerit hic fluctus, *bales out*, Ov.: nivem, *to clear away*, Liv.: bona fortunasque in tributum egerunt, *they carry off as tribute*, Tac. II. Fig.: expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, *is got rid of*, Ov.

ĕgestas, ātis, *f.* [egeo] *indigence, destitution* (whereas paupertas = *humble circumstances*): paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic.: Caes. In *plur., cases of destitution*, Cic. Of things: patrii sermonis, *poverty of our language*, Lucr.: animi, Cic.

ēgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egero] *a carrying* or *clearing out* (rare): ruderum, Suet.

ēgestus, a, um, *Part.* [egero].

ĕgo (for *plur.* v. nos), *pron. pers. I.* With emphat. suffixes; in *Nom.* and *Acc.* -met; in *Dat.* and *Abl.* -pte=*myself. Am.* Quis te verberavit? *So.* Egomet memet, id.: egomet vidi, *I myself*, Cic. 2. Mihi as *dativus ethicus* (i. e. not necessary to the meaning, but expressive of a feeling of interest): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, *why, I should like to know; why, pray?* id.: quid mihi Celsus agit, *how does* (*my friend*) *Celsus?* Hor. 3. ad me= domum meam, *to my house:* neque domum unquam ad me literas mittam, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *aham*; Gr. ἐγώ; Goth. *ik*, Eng. *I*, N. H. G. *ich*, etc. Cogn. with *mi-hi*, *me*, are Skr. *ma*; Gr. μοί, με; Goth. *mi-s* (=mihi), *mik* (=me). *Mihi* is for *mi-bi*, cf. *ti-bi*, *si-bi*; so Skr. *ma-hyam* for *ma-bhyam.*] (Hence Ital. *io*; Span. *yo*; Fr. *je.*)

egomet, v. ego.

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior]. Neutr.: *to step, march, go* or *come out:* e cubiculo, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes.: foras, Ter. 2. *to go up, ascend:* scalis, Sall.: in tumulum, Liv.: Ov. 3. Milit. *t. t.: to march out:* e castris, Caes. *Absol.:* id.: Sall. 4. Naut. *t. t.: to disembark, land:* ex navi, Cic.: ratibus, Ov. *Absol.:* locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes. Also, e portu, or *absol.: to set sail:* Cic.: Ov. 5. Fig.: of discourse: *to digress, wander* (rare): a proposito, Cic. II. Act.: *to go beyond:* fines, Caes.: flumen Mulucham, *pass*, Sall.: urbem, *quit*, Liv. 2. Fig.: *to overstep, surpass, exceed:* praeturam, *to rise higher than*, Tac.: clementiam majorum suasque leges, *to get beyond*, id.

ēgrĕgĭē, *adv. excellently, exceedingly, uncommonly well.* With verbs: studere, *to pursue anything specially* (*make a 'hobby' of it:* opp. to mediocriter), Ter.: pingere, *to paint really well*, Cic. With adjectives: egregie fortis et bonus imperator, id.: munitum oppidum, Caes. *Absol.* as an expression of assent, applause, *etc., very good!* Suet. *Irreg. compar.* egregius, *more splendidly*, Juv.

ē-grĕgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [grex] lit.: (*chosen*) *out of the flock:* hence *uncommon, distinguished, pre-eminent:* in bellica laude, Cic.: in aliis artibus, Sall.: vir, *eminent*, Cic.: corpus, *exceedingly beautiful*, Hor.: virtus, Caes.: victoria, *brilliant*, Liv. With *Gen.:* animi, *noble of soul*, Virg.: Tac. 2. During the empire: *of distinguished rank, illustrious, honourable:* id.: and *neut.* as *subst.:* egregium publicum, *the public honour*, id.

ēgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egredior] *a digression*, Quint.

ēgressus, a, um, *Part.* [egredior].

ēgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going out, egress, departure:* Cic.: rarus egressu, *going out seldom*, Tac.: in *plur., times and places of going out*, Sall. Of birds: *a flying out, flight:* Ov. 2. *a disembarking, landing:* Caes. II. In concrete sense: *a passage out, exit:* Tac.: poet. of *the mouths* of the Ister: Ov. III. In rhetor. *a digression:* Tac.

ē-gurgĭto, 1. *v. a.* [gurges] *to pour out, spend extravagantly:* argentum domo, Pl.

ĕhem, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment, surprise: *ha! what!:* Pl.: Ter.

ĕheu, *interj.* An exclamation of pain: *ah! alas!* Pl.: Ter.: Hor.: Ov. In the epic and lyric poets the *e* is always long.

ĕho, *interj. ha! ho! holla! soho!* Pl.: Ter. With affixed *dum:* id.

(1) **ei**, dat of is, q. v.
(2) **ei**, interj. *oh!* v. hei.

ēĭcio, v. ejicio.

ējă (also **heja**) *interj.* An exclamation of joy or surprise: *ah ah ha! indeed!*: Pl.: Ter.: eja vero, *oh yes, no doubt!* Pl. 2. Of exhortation: *ho! quick! come on!* id.: Hor.: eja age, *come then! up then!* Virg.

ē-jăcŭlor, atus, 1. v. *a. dep. to shoot out, to hurl* or *throw out* (rare): aquas, Ov.: sanguis se ejaculatus in altum, *spouting up*, id.

ējectāmentum, i, *n.* [ejecto] *what is cast out, refuse* (rare): Tac.

ējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejicio] *a casting out* (rare): mortem et ejectionem timemus, *banishment, exile*, Cic.

ējecto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. freq.* [id.] *to cast out, throw up frequently* (poet.): cruorem ore, *to continue spitting out blood*, Virg.: Ov.

ējectus, a, um, *Part.* [ejicio].

ējectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting out, emission*: animai foras, *a breathing out*, Lucr.

ējĕro (also **ējuro**, chiefly post-Aug.: cf. pejĕro, dejĕro), avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to refuse by oath, to abjure.* In law: forum *or* judicem iniquum sibi ejerare, *to reject on oath the jurisdiction of a court or judge*: Cic. 2. ejurare (*sic*) bonam copiam (opp. to *jurare* bonam copiam), *to swear that one is insolvent*, id. (Fam. 9, 16 *fin.*) II. In state affairs: magistratum, imperium ejurare, *to lay down, resign an office*: Tac. III. Fig.: in gen. *to abandon, forswear, disown*: patriam, id.

ē-jĭcĭo (also **eicio**), jēci, jectum (eicit, dissyl., Lucr.) 3. v. *a.* [jacio] *to cast* or *drive out; to eject, expel*: aliquem e senatu, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes.: de senatu, Liv.: finibus, Sall.: equitem, *to throw him*, Virg.: linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic. Esp. with *pron. refl., to rush out, sally forth*: Germani se ex castris ejecerunt, *rushed out*, Caes.: se in agros, *to make their escape into the country*, Liv. 2. Naut. *t. t. to bring a ship to shore*: eo naves ejicere possent, Caes.: naves ad Chium, Liv. (ii) *to cast ashore; to strand, wreck*: scapham, Pl.: naves in litore, Caes.: naves in litora, Liv. And transf. to shipwrecked persons: Pl.: Cic.: Virg. II. *to dispel*: curam ex animo, Pl.: Cic. 2. with *pron. refl.* of passion, etc., *to break out*, id. 3. *to reject*: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, id. Esp. of players, public speakers, *etc.*: *to hiss* or *hoot off*: id.: ejectus homo, *an unsuccessful man* (or perh. *a ruined man*, acc. to I. *fin.*), id.

ējŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejulo] *a wailing, lamenting*: Pl.: Cic.

ējŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wailing, lamenting*: Cic.

ējŭlo, 1. v. *n. to wail, utter lamentations*: Pl.: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

ējŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejuro] *an abjuring* of an office: hence *a renouncing, resigning*: Sen.

ējūro, v. ejero.

ē-lābor, lapsus, 3. v. *n.* and (rarely) *a. dep.* Neutr. *to slip away, get off, escape*: anguilla est, elabitur, Pl.: quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic.: elapsae manibus tabellae, Ov.: Manlii cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, *slipped along*, Liv.: (ignis) frondes elapsus in altas, *creeping upwards*, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to slip away, escape*: e manibus, *to slip between one's fingers*, Cic.: ex proelio, Caes.: de caede, Virg.: also with *Abl.* alone, id.: animus devinctus paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi, *slid away from her*, Ter.: in servitutem elapsi, *who had insensibly fallen into*, Liv. 3. *to get off, escape* from condemnation, punishment: ex criminibus, Cic. 4. *to pass away, disappear*: vita, Lucr.: assensio omnis illa, *fades away*, Cic. II. Act. like effugere, with *Acc.*: *to escape from* (v. rare): pugnam aut vincula, Tac.

ēlăbōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [elaboro]. II. Adj.: in rhetor.: *studied, elaborate*; usu. of what is *overdone*: concinnitas, Cic.: Quint.

ē-lăbōro, avi, atum, 1. v. *n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to labour, exert oneself, take pains*: usu. constr. with ut and *Subj.*, or *in* with *Abl.* With *Subj.*: non tam ut prosim causis elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsim, Cic. With *in* and *Abl.*: in re, *to take pains over a thing*, id.: less freq. with *in* and *Acc.*, *with a view to something*, Quint. II. Act.: *to labour on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* (in Cic. mostly *pass.*). In *act.*: non Siculae dapes dulcem elaborabunt saporem, *cannot with all their nicety create a relish*, Hor.

ē-lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj. very lamentable*: gemitus, Cic.

ēlanguesco, gŭi, 3. v. *n. incep. to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax*: proelium, Vell.: differendo elanguit res, *flagged, lost interest*, Liv.: elanguimus, *we have lost energy*, Tac.

ēlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [elabor].

ēlātē, *adv. loftily, proudly*: opp. to humiliter demisseque, Cic.

ēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effero] *a carrying out*: ferri, Inscr. Esp. of funerals (v. effero): Dig. II. Fig.: *transport, excitement*: voluptaria, Cic. 2. *exaltation, elevation*: animi, id.

ē-lātro, 1. v. *a. to bark out, cry aloud*: aliquid acriter, Hor.

ēlātus, a, um, *Part.* [effero]. II. Adj.: *elevated, lofty, high* (rare): opp. to depressus, of *place*: Col. Fig.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

ēlautus, a, um, *Part.* [elavo].

ē-lăvo, lāvi, lautum and lōtum, 1. v. *a. to wash out* or *away, wash clean* (rare): Pl. Fig., in reflect. sense: *to lose* one's property, *wash one's hands of it*: elavi bonis, id.

ēlĕcĕbra (also exlec.), ae, *f.* [elicio] *a female allurer, wheedler*: Pl.

ēlectārĭum (also electuarium), ii, *n. a medicine that melts in the mouth an electuary*: Cael. Aur. [A Latinization of Gr. ἐκλεκτόν.] (Hence It. *lattovaro*; Fr. *électuaire.*)

ēlectē, *adv. choicely*: Cic.

ēlectĭlis, e, *adj.* [eligo] *choice, dainty*: Pl.

ēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a choice, selection*: Cic. In *plur.*: Tac.

(1) **ēlecto**, 1. v. *a. freq.* [elicio] *to worm out* a secret: Pl.

(2) **ēlecto**, 1. v. *a. freq.* [eligo] *to choose, select*: Pl.

ēlector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a chooser, selecter*: Auct. Her.

ēlectrĕus, a, um, *adj. made of amber, amber*: Lampr.

ēlectrum, i, *n.* = ἤλεκτρον, *amber* (pure Lat. succinum): Plin.: Ov. In *pl. amber beads*, Virg.: Ov. 2. Meton.: *of articles made of amber*: in collective sense, as we say *silver* (= *plate*), Juv. II. *a mixed metal* or *alloy of gold and silver* (natural or artificial) *resembling amber in colour*: Virg.

electuarium, v. electarium.

ēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [eligo]. II. Adj.: *picked, select, choice, excellent*: viri electissimi civitatis, Cic.

ēlectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a choice*: Ov.

ēlĕgans (not eligans), antis, *adj.* [another form of eligens from eligo, Cic.] in the earlier period usu. in bad sense: *luxurious, effeminate, fastidious*: avarus, despoliator, elegans, Pl.: heja, ut elegans est! *how nice!* Ter. II. In good sense: *choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant*: scriptor, Cic.: in omni judicio elegantissimus, *of most refined taste*, id. *Comp.*: quis verbis aut ornatior aut elegantior? id. *Sup.*: poeta, Nep. 2. Of things: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, *the more refined arts*, Cic.

ēlĕganter, *adv.* [elegans] *luxuriously, voluptuously*, invitare, Cic.: psallere et saltare, Sall. 2. *with good taste and propriety*: dicere, Cic.: quid facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? *with greater propriety*, id.: pure atque eleganter acta vita, *purely and irreproachably*, id.: Liv. 3. *judiciously*: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, id.

ēlĕgantĭa, ae, *f.* [elegans] *niceness, fastidiousness* (rare): Pl. II. *taste, refinement, grace, elegance.* With *Gen.*: doctrinae, Cic.: vitae, Tac.: verborum Latinorum, Cic.: scriptorum, id. *Absol.*: id. 2. *propriety* (*of life*): cum summa elegantia atque integritate vivere, Cic.

ēlĕgi, orum, *m. plu.* = ἔλεγοι, *elegiac verses*: Hor.: Juv.

ēlĕgīa (also **ēlĕgēa**), ae, *f.* = ἐλεγεία, *an elegy*: Ov.: Quint.

ēlĕmentum, i, *n.*: usu. *pl.*: *first principles, elements*; Lucr.: Cic. *In sing.* of the "*element*" *of fire*, Juv. II.

first principles, rudiments of an art or science: puerorum, Cic. 2. Poet.: *the beginnings* of other things: prima Romae, Ov.: cupidinis pravi, Hor. [From the root of alo and olesco, "means or material of growth."]

ēlēmentārius, a, um, *belonging to the elements* (rare): senex, *an old man only in the alphabet*, Sen.

ēlenchus, i, m. = ἔλεγχος, *a rare kind of pearl*: Plin.: Juv. ||. elenchi, orum, m. = ἔλεγχοι, perh. *criticisms* (title of a work), Suet. (or *catalogues*).

ēlĕphantīāsis, is, *f.* = ἐλεφαντίασις, *a virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis*: Plin.

ēlĕphantīnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐλεφάντινος, *of ivory, ivory*. Plin.

ēlĕphantus, i, *m.* (rarely *f.*) (less freq. ēlĕphas, ntis: Mart.: Lucan) = ἐλέφας, *an elephant*: Cic.: Virg.: Liv.: elephanti corio circumtentus, *thick-headed, stupid*, Pl. ||. Meton.: *ivory*: Virg.

ēlĕphas, v. elephantus.

ēleutherĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐλευθερία, *liberty*: Pl.

ē-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise*: contabulationem, Caes. ||. Fig.: *to lighten, alleviate*: aegritudinem, Cic. 2. *to lessen, diminish, impair, detract from*: perspicuitatem, Id.: auctoritatem, Liv. 3. *to make light of*: causas offensionum, Cic.: res gestas, Liv. With personal object: elevat Etruscos, *disparages them*, Id.

ēlĭces, um, *m. plu.* [liquo] *a trench, a drain*: Col.

ē-lĭcio, lexi (elicui, Caes.) lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lacio] *to draw out, entice out, bring out, elicit*: aliquem hinc foras, Pl.: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes.: ad pugnam, Id.: in proelium, Tac. Of inanimate objects: ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic.: lacrimas, *to draw tears*, Pl.: cadum, *to be the means of drawing forth*, Hor. 2. Jovem, Manes, *etc., to call down* by religious rites; *to raise, conjure up* a departed spirit by magic arts: Ov.: Cic.: Hor.: so, fulmina, *to draw down*, Liv. ||. Fig.: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (*sc.* semine) viriditatem, *gently entices it out*, Cic.: etiam ex infantium ingeniis voces et querelas, *to draw forth, elicit*, Id.: veritatem, Tac.

ēlĭcius, i, *m.* [elicio] surname of Jupiter, prob. = *he who is called forth*, Liv.

ē-lĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [elicio].

ē-līdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to knock, strike*, or *dash out, to tear out, squeeze out*: aurigam e curru, Cic.: ignes nubibus, Ov. Fig.: (imago) recta retrorsum eliditur, *is thrown back, reflected*, Lucr.: morbum, *to expel*, Cels.: Hor. ||. *to break* or *dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush*: talos alicui, Pl.: naves, Caes.: angues, *to crush, strangle*, Virg. Fig.: *to break down, destroy*: (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic.

ē-līgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lĕgo] *to pick out, gather*: pedes e capite pullorum, *pick them out* (*with the fingers*), Varr.: herbas, *pluck up*, Id. ||. *to choose* (implying a number from which a selection is to be made: cf. deligo): ex malis minima, Cic.: de tribus, Id.: a multis commodissimum quodque, *to take what is best from a number* (*of masters*), Id.

ē-līmĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [limen] *to turn out of doors*: aliquem, Pac. Fig.: dicta foras, *to blab*, Hor.

ē-līmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to file up, polish*: Ov. Fig.: *to elaborate, cultivate*: *to finish, perfect*: σχόλιον aliquod, Att. in Cic.

ē-linguis, e, *adj.* [lingua] *speechless* (rare): Cic.: Liv. ||. *without eloquence*: Cic.

ē-linguo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to tear out any one's tongue*: with *Acc.* of person, Pl.

ē-līquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to clarify, strain*: Sen.

ēlīsus, a, um, *Part.* [elido].

ēlixus, a, um, *adj. boiled*: Hor. ||. *sodden, well soaked*: Mart.: Pers. [By some derived from laxus, cf. prolixus: acc. to Corssen, "taken out of water;" for (says Non.) "lixam aquam veteres vocaverunt," v. liquo.]

ellĕbŏrus: v. helleborus.

ellipsis, is, *f.* = ἔλλειψις, in rhetor. *an ellipsis*, pure Lat. detractio: Quint.

ellum, eliam, v. ecce.

ē-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to let* or *hire out, to farm out*: fundum, Cic.

ēlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eloquor]. In rhet. *oratorical delivery, elocution*: Cic.

ēlŏgĭum, ii, *n. a short saying, sentence, maxim*: Solonis, Cic. 2. most freq.: *an inscription on a tombstone*: Id.: *on the images of ancestors*: Suet.: *on votive tablets*: Id. 3. *a clause in a will*: Cic.: Suet. 4. *a record, report* in criminal cases: Id. [A Latinization of Gr. ἐλεγεῖον.]

ēlŏquens, entis, *Part.* [eloquor]. ||. Adj.: *eloquent* (cf. facundus, *naturally gifted with power of speech*: disertus, *a clever speaker*): Cic. *Comp.*: Quint. *Sup.*: Tac.

ēlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *eloquence*: Cic.

ē-lŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *eloquence* (chiefly poet. = preced.): Hor.: Virg.

ē-lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3. *v. a. dep. to speak out, utter, declare, state, express*. With *Acc.*: id quod sentit eloqui, Cic.: Caes. *Absol.*: perge eloqui, Ter. ||. Esp. *to speak* in an oratorical or eloquent manner (*absol.*): et Graece ab eloquendo ῥητωρ, et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic.: Quint.

ēlōtus, a, um, *Part.* [elavo].

ē-lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine out, shine forth*: Cic. Poet. of *the glitter of bees*, Virg ||. Fig.: *to show itself; to be apparent, manifest*: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, Cic.

ēluctābĭlis, e, *adj.* [eluctor] *that may be escaped from by struggling*: Sen.

ē-luctor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* Neutr. *to struggle out, force a way through*: aqua omnis, Virg. Fig.: eluctantium verborum (homo), *a man of struggling words*, i.e. *not a quick speaker*, Tac. ||. Act. *to struggle out of, to surmount by effort*: tot ac tam validas manus, Liv.: locorum difficultates, Tac.

ē-lūcŭbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.* Cic.): *to compose by lamplight*, i.e. *at night*: Cic.: Tac.

e-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Lit.: *to play out*, hence *to play to an end, cease playing* (rare): eludet, ubi te victum senserit, Ter. (acc. to others, in sense, II. 4). ||. Act.: *to win from one at play* (rare): anulum (with *Acc.* also of *person from whom*), Pl. 2. In fencing: *to parry a blow*: hastas, Mart. *Absol.*: Cic. Hence, 3. *to elude, foil, baffle*: eludebant nostros, *they baffled the attacks of our men*, Caes.: eludit gyro interior, *eludes* (*her pursuer*) *by taking an inner circle*, Virg. 4. Most freq., *to deceive, frustrate*: senes, *to make fools of them*, Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: more fully, contumeliis eludere, Id.

ē-lūgĕo, xi, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to mourn the full time* (rare): patriam, Cic. *Absol.*: Liv.

ē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus] *weak in the loins*: of style, *wanting in vigour, emasculated*, Tac.

ē-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash* or *rinse out; wash clean*: vascula, Pl.: purpureum colorem, Lucr.: corpus, Ov. Fig.: *to sweep clean* (*of*). stagna Maeotidis (*sc.* avibus), Col. 2. *to get rid of, squander*: Pl. 3. Fig.: *to wash away* (*guilt*): scelus, Virg.: Cic.: crimen, Ov.

ēlūsus, a, um, *Part.* [eludo].

ēlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [eluo]. ||. Adj.: *watery, insipid*: Hor.

ēlŭvĭes, em, e, *f.* [id.] *a washing away, a flowing off, discharge*: Juv. ||. *an overflowing, an inundation*: Ov.: Tac. |||. Meton.: *a chasm, abyss, ravine*: Curt.

ēlŭvĭo, ōnis, *f. a deluge*, Cic.: in *pl.*, Id.

ē-măcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become emaciated* (rare): Cels.

ēmācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [emax] *a fondness for buying*: Plin. Ep.

ēmancĭ-āt o, (emancup.), ōnis, *f.* [emancipo] legal *t. t.*: esp. *the releasing of a son from the* patria potestas, *emancipation* (v. emancipo): Quint. Also, *any formal conveyance of property*: fundorum, Plin. Ep.

ēmancĭ-ātus, a, um, *Part.* [emancipo]. ||. As *adj.*, *sold*; *venal*: Cic.

ē-mancĭpo (ēmancūpo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In law: *to declare free and independent, to emancipate a son from the* patria potestas, Liv.: filium in adoptionem, *to transfer to an adoptive father*, Cic. 2. In wider sense: *to*

make over one's potestas to another; to alienate, sell: agrum, Suet.: Quint. II. Fig. in gen.: to give up, surrender, sell, enslave: nunc ego, mulier, tibi me totum emancupo, Pl.: nemini emancipata (senectus), in bondage to no one, Cic.: Hor.

ē-mānō, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* to ooze or flow out: Lucr.: Cic. poet. Fig.: to spring out of, proceed, emanate from: ex fonte (aliquo), Cic. 2. to spread, be diffused: latius, Flor. 3. Very freq.: to spread abroad, become known: in vulgus, Cic.: also absol.: fama, sermo emanat, id. *Impers.*: emanabat, it became generally known, Liv.

ē-mātūrēsco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* to come to maturity (rare): Plin. 2. Fig.: to soften, be mitigated: ira, Ov.

ēmax, ācis [emo; cf. edax, loquax, etc.] very fond of buying: Cic. Poet.: prece, mercenary worship, i.e. seeking to buy some favour of the god, Pers.

emblēma, ātis, *n.* (*Abl. plur.* emblematis, Cic.)=ἐμβλημα, inlaid work; also, ornaments on gold and silver cups, etc., which might be put on and off: Cic. 2. tesselated work, mosaic: vermiculatum, marked as if with worm-tracks, id.

embōlĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐμβόλιον (lit. something inserted), an interlude, ballet: Cic.

ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [emendo] that may be amended, capable of correction: error, Liv.

ēmendātē, *adv.* faultlessly, perfectly, purely: Cic. *Comp.*: Plin.

ēmendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emendo] a correction, emendation: Cic.

ēmendātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a corrector, amender: Cic.

ēmendātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] she who corrects: Cic.

ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* [emendo]. II. Adj.: faultless, perfect, pure: mores, Cic.: vir, Hor.: locutio, Cic.

ē-mendĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* to obtain by begging: Suet.

ē-mendo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [mendum] to free from faults, correct, amend: civitatem, to improve, Cic.: vitia adolescentiae, to reform them, Nep.: Ov. Esp. with ref. to faults of language: Cic.

ēmensus, a, um, *Part.* [emetior].

ē-mentĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep.* to put forth or utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend: quae dixisti modo, omnia ementitus, Pl.: aliquid, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Infin.*: id. *Absol.*=to deceive, id. *Perf. part.* in pass. signif.: forged, fabricated, pretended, id.

ē-mercor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* to buy up, purchase: aditum principis, to purchase access, Tac.: adulterium, to purchase immunity for, id.

ē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* and **ē-mĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* to obtain by service, to merit, earn: quid ego emerui mali? Pl. Poet. with *Infin.*: Ov. 2. Poet.: with *Acc.* of person: to earn (the favour) of, to lay under obligation: virum, id.: Tib. II. Milit. *t. t.* to serve out, complete one's term of service: stipendia, Liv. Esp. *Part. perf* in pass. sense: emerita stipendia, campaigns in which one has served, Sall.: militia, Suet. Fig., emeritis stipendiis libidinis, having served out one's time to (i.e. got a discharge from) passion, Cic. 2. In gen.: annuum tempus (sc. magistratus) emeritum habere, id.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: to bring forth, raise up: usually *reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.* to come forth, to rise up, emerge: tibi (somnianti) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic.: emersus paludibus, extricating oneself from, Tac. Fig.: sese ex malis, Ter.: Liv. II. Neutr.: to come forth, come up, emerge: equus emersit e flumine, Cic.: de paludibus, Liv.: ex Antiati in Appiam, to escape, Cic. *Absol.*: sol, id. poet.: Tac. *Pass. Impers.*: unde emergi non potest, Ter. 2. Fig.: to raise or extricate oneself from; to emerge, get clear: ex miserrimis sordibus, Cic.: ex obnoxia pace, Liv.: Cic. 3. to rise to greatness: in fastigium, Vell.: *absol.*, haud facile emergunt, (the poor) find it hard to rise, Juv. 4. to come out, appear: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, becomes evident, Cic.

ēmĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [emereor]. II. As subst. emeritus: a soldier who has served his time; a veteran, an exempt: only in *plur.*, Tac. III. Adj.: that has become unfit for service, worn out: equi, Ov.

ēmersus, a, um, *Part.* [emergo].

ēmĕtĭca, ae, *f.*=ἐμετική, a vomit, an emetic: Cael. in Cic.

ē-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep.* to measure out: spatium oculis, Virg. II. Meton.: to pass through, pass over, traverse: esp. in *p. part.* and perf. tenses: quum totam ferme longitudinem Italiae emensi essent, Liv.: tot inhospita saxa, Virg. Fig.: quinque principes emensus, having survived, Tac. 2. to impart, bestow: aliquid patriae, Hor.: Cic. *Perf. part.* with pass. sig.: passed through, traversed: majorem partem itineris emensam cernunt, Liv.

ē-mĕto, 3. *v. a.* to reap from: plus frumenti agris, Hor.

ē-mĭco, cŭi, cātum, 1. *v. n.* to spring out, spring forth: e corpore sanguis, spouts, Lucr.: saxa tormento, Liv.: juvenum manus emicat, darts forth, Virg. Of the motion of the heart: cor emicat in pectus, leaps against my breast, Pl. 2. Fig.: to shine forth, be conspicuous: Agrippinae consternatio mentis emicuit, Tac.: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just.: Hor.

ē-mĭgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* to remove, depart: ex illa domo, Cic.: e vita, id.: domo, to emigrate, Caes.

ēmĭnens, entis, *Part.* [emineo]. II. Adj.: standing out, projecting, lofty: saxa, Sall.: oculi, Cic. *Comp.*: Caes. 2. Fig.: lofty, distinguished, eminent: ingenium, Quint. *Plur.* absol., great men, Tac. *Comp.*: id. *Sup.*: Quint.

ēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [eminens] projection, standing out: hence, appy. reality, Cic. (N. D. 1. 38, *init.*) In painting, the lights (opp. to umbrae, the shades): id. II. excellence; pre-eminence: Vell.

ē-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* to stand out, project: stipites ex terra, Caes.: ferrum per costas, Liv. *Absol.*: Caes. 2. Esp. of the lights in painting: to stand out, be prominent: Cic. II. Fig.: to be conspicuous or remarkable: vox eminet una, is audible above the rest, Ov.: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, towers above all, Cic.

ē-mĭnĭscor, mentus, 3. *v. a. dep.* to invent: Auct. Her. (dub.)

ē-mĭnor, 1. *v. n. dep.* to threaten: Pl.

ē-mĭnus, *adv.* [manus] (opp. to comminus, i. e. out of the reach of hands), at a distance, from a distance: pugnare, Caes.: oppugnationem incipere, Tac.

ē-mīror, 1. *v. a. dep.* to wonder greatly at (rare): aequora, Hor.

ēmissārĭum, ii, *n.* [emitto] an outlet: lacus, Cic.

ēmissārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] an emissary, scout, spy: Cic.

ēmissĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] sent out. Comicè: oculi, prying about, spying, Pl.

ēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a sending out, darting forth (rare): radiorum, Gell.: anguis, letting go, allowing to escape, Cic. 2. projecting or hurling: telorum, id.

ēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [emitto].

ēmissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a sending forth, emission: Lucr.

ē-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* to let go or send out, send forth: e carceribus, Cic.: essedarios ex silvis, Caes.: de carcere, Cic.: scutum manu, to throw away, Caes. 2. Esp. manu emittere aliquem, i. q. manu mittere, to release a person from one's potestas, to emancipate: Pl.: Liv. 3. to let slip, allow to escape: Hannibalem e manibus, Liv.: and without *prep.*, id. 4. In sundry phr.: sub jugum, to pass under the yoke, id.: vocem, verbum, to utter, id.: aquam, to let off, id.: sanguinem, to let blood, Col.: animam, to expire, Nep. 5. With *pron. refl.*, to break or burst forth: Cic.

ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [orig. to take, receive: vide demo, eximo, etc.], to buy: aliquid de aliquo, Cic.: minoris aut pluris, id.: bene, cheaply, id.: male, dearly, id.; also, care, Hor.: in diem, on credit, Nep. II. Fig.: to purchase, gain over, obtain: sententias (judicum) Cic.: militem, Tac.: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov.

ē-mŏdĕror, 1. *v. a. dep. to moderate:* dolorem verbis, *to vent,* Ov.

ē-mŏdŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep. to sing, attune:* Musam, Ov.

ēmōlīmentum, i, *n.* [emolior] I lit. *a laborious moving out:* hence, *effort, exertion, labour:* neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolimento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes.

ē-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to move out with effort, bring out* (rare): venti fretum emoliuntur, *agitate,* Sen.: negotium, *to work out, accomplish,* Pl.

ē-mollĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to make soft, to soften:* humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. II. Fig.: *to make mild, gentle:* mores, Ov. 2. In a bad sense: *to enervate, render effeminate;* exercitum, Liv.

ē-mŏlo, no *perf.,* ītum, 3. *v. a. to grind out:* hordeum, Veg. 2. *to consume by grinding:* granaria, Pers.

ēmŏlŭmentum, (sometimes written emolim.: cf. monumentum and monimentum), i, *n.* [emolo] *what is got by any course; gain, profit, advantage:* nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, Cic.: opp. to damnum, Suet. With *Gen.* rerum, id.: victoriae, *fruit of victory,* Vell.

ē-mŏnĕo, 2. *v. a. to admonish:* Cic. (dub.)

ē-mŏrĭor, mortuus (old form of *Inf.* emoriri, Pl.: Ter.), 3. *v. n. dep. to die right out, die off, die:* nonne emori per virtutem praestat, *at once to die,* Sall.: aut vincere aut emori, Cic. So of trees, Plin. II. Fig.: *to perish, pass away, cease:* quorum laus emori non potest, Cic.: amor, Ov.: auxilium, Pl.

ēmortŭālis, e, *adj.* [emorior] *pertaining to death:* Pl.

ēmortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [emorior].

ēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [emoveo].

ē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (*perf. syncop.* emostis, Liv.), 2. *v. a. to move out, move away, remove:* multitudinem e foro, Liv.: muros fundamentaque, *to shake, upheave,* Virg. II. Fig.: si morbus pestilentiaque ex agro Romano emota esset, *should be got rid of,* old formula in Liv.: curas dictis, *to drive away, expel,* Virg.

emphăsis, is, *f.* = ἔμφασις. In rhet.: *emphasis, stress:* Quint.

empĭricus, i, *m.* = ἐμπειρικός, *a physician whose art is founded solely on practice:* Cic.

emplastrum, i, *n.* = ἔμπλαστρον, *a plaster,* Cato: Cels.

empŏrĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐμπόριον, *a place of trade, a market-town, emporium:* Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

emptĭo (not emtio), ōnis, *f.* [emo] *a buying, purchase:* Cic.: Tac.

emptĭto (emt.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to be in the habit of buying* (rare): Col.: Tac.

emptor (emt.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a buyer, purchaser:* Cic.: pretiosus emptor dedecorum, *who pays dearly for,* Hor.

emptus (emt.), a, um, *Part.* [emo].

ē-mūgĭo, 4. *v. a. to bellow out:* Quint.

ē-mulgĕo, no *perf.,* sum, 2. *v. a. to milk out:* Col. 2. *to drain out, exhaust:* Cat.

ēmunctus, a, um, *Part.* [emungo]. II. *Adj., clean-nosed;* hence, *nice, keen:* naris emunctae senex, *of keen discernment,* Phaedr.: Hor.: limati et emuncti, *accurate and nice* (of orators), Quint.

ē-mungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to wipe the nose,* with *Acc.* of *pron. refl.:* bracchio se emungentem, *wiping his nose on his sleeve,* Suet.: Auct. Her. Also *reflect.:* Juv. 2. *to cheat:* usu. with *Abl., to cheat of:* auro, Pl.: argento, Ter. Without *Abl.:* Hor.

ē-mūnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to fortify, secure:* locum arcis in modum, Liv.: postes, Virg. 2. *to build up* (*to a height*): supra modum ceterae altitudinis, *higher than the rest,* Liv. 3. *to clear, make roads through:* silvas ac paludes, Tac.

ēn, *interj.* in lively and emphatic exclamations, *etc.: lo! behold! see! see there!* (usually with *Nom.,* rarely with *Acc.*): en foederum interpretes, Cic.: en Varus et legiones, Tac.: en Priamus, Virg. With pronouns: en ego, *lo, here am I,* Virg.: Ov. With whole sentences: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, *there! oh yes!* Pl. In interrogations: en quid ago? *ah!* Virg.: Cic. With imperatives: *come:* hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἦν, ἠνί.]

ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enarro] *that may be related, described* or *explained* (rare): only with a negative, Virg.

ēnarrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enarro] *a detailed exposition, description:* Quint.

ēnarrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an explainer:* Gell.

ē-narro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to explain* or *relate in detail:* omnem rem, Ter.: Pl.: Cic. 2. *to expound, interpret* (later): Quint.: Gell.

ē-nascor, ātus, 3. *v. n. dep. to sprout* or *spring up, arise:* rami, Caes. (dub.): cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin.: capillus, Liv. Fig.: insula medio alveo enata, *that had emerged from the sea,* Curt.

ē-nāto, āvi, 1. *v. n. to swim out, to escape by swimming* (rare): Hor.: II. Fig.: *to get off:* Cic.

ēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [enascor].

ē-nāvigo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to sail out, sail away;* Suet. Fig.: *to escape, get clear of,* Cic. II. Act. *to sail over:* undam, Hor.

encaustus, a, um, *adj.* = ἔγκαυστος, *burnt in, encaustic:* Mart.: Plin.

endo, *prep.* = in: for words compounded with endo (indu), v. in- (im-).

endrŏmis, idis, *f.* = ἐνδρομίς, *a coarse woollen cloak in which athletes wrapped themselves after exercise:* Mart. Also, *a finer sort used by women:* Juv.

ē-nĕco (enico), cŭi (enicavi, Pl.), ctum, 1. *v. a. to kill completely, to kill, slay:* puer ambo angues enicat, Pl. II. *to exhaust, wear out:* enectus fame, id.: arando, Hor. 2. In colloq. lang.: *to torment, torture, plague to death:* amando, Pl.: rogitando, Ter.

ēnectus, a, um, *Part.* [eneco].

ēnervātus, a, um, *p. adj.* [enervo] *unmanly, weak, effeminate:* Cic.: Sen.

ē-nervis, e, *adj.* [nervus] *nerveless, enervated, weak* (rare): Sen.: Tac.

ē-nervo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to take out the sinews:* usu. fig. *to enervate, weaken, render effeminate:* Cic.: corpora animosque, Liv. See also enervatus. *Perf.:* enervati atque exsangues, Cic.

enico, v. eneco.

ĕnim, *conj.* a demonstrative particle, serving either to strengthen an assertion, or to introduce a proof. Never used at the beginning of a sentence, except in the comic poets. I. To corroborate or verify a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero, and freq. connected with these particles: *indeed, truly, certainly, to be sure:* in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *indeed,* Cic.: ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, *in fact,* Caes.: tum M. Metilius id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured,* Liv. In ironical or indignant discourse: tu enim repertus Philocratem qui superes veriverbio! *you indeed!* Pl. 2. Strengthened by vero, and usually written as one word enimvero: *in very deed, in very truth* (unlike enim, usually placed at the beginning of the sentence): *to be sure, certainly:* enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic.: ille enimvero negat, *and of a truth, he denies it,* id. In corroborating replies: *Me.* Ain vero? *So.* Aio enimvero, Pl. And in ironical or indignant discourse: *La.* Ubi voles, arcesse. *Si.* Bene sane: id enimvero hic nunc abest, *that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet,* Ter. II. Most freq. use: to introduce a reason; less emphatic than nam, which stands at the beginning of its clause: *for:* Pl.: Ter.: Cic. Often with reference to some assertion which is to be mentally supplied = *why, why then, then: Am.* Qui istuc potis est fieri, quaeso, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? *Al.* Quid enim censes? te ut deludam? *why, what do you think? do you suppose I would deceive you?* Pl. So in the common expression: quid enim? *for what can be objected to the assertion just made?* quid enim? fortemne possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. At enim, in stating an opponent's objection, *but it will be said,* id. 2. To explain a preceding assertion: *for instance, namely, why: Sy.* Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. *Mi.* Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, *why in this way,* Pl.

Enim (for *enem*) is related to nam as equidem to quidem.]

ēnimvēro, v. enim.

ēnīsus, a, um, *Part.* [enitor].

ē-nĭteo, tŭi, 2. *v. n. to shine forth, shine:* campus, *of rich soil shining from the plough*, Virg.: decus enitet ore, *beams forth*, id. Fig.: *to shine, be conspicuous* or *distinguished:* Cic.

ē-nītesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to shine forth, to brighten* (cf. eniteo): ut oculi hilaritate enitescant, Quint. Poet.: enitescis pulcrior multo (Barine), Hor. Fig.: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, *gain lustre*, Sall.

ē-nītor, sus or xus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* Neutr.: *to force* or *work one's way out or up, to mount up, climb, ascend:* in ascensu, Caes.: in editiora, Tac. Absol. of vines, *to climb*, Virg. 2. In gen.: *to exert oneself, make a great effort, struggle:* with *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* illud pugna et enitere, *make every possible effort*, foll. by ne, *to prevent*, Cic. With *Inf.* (rare): Ter. *Absol.:* id. *Perf. Part.* in *Impers. pass.* sense: ab iisdem summa ope enisum, *they had striven hard*, Sall. II. Act.: *to bring forth, give birth to:* plures partus, Liv.: Livia duos virilis sexus simul enixa est, Tac. 2. *to climb up, ascend:* Alpes et immensa viarum spatia aegre eniti, id.

ēnixē, *adv. strenuously, earnestly:* Cic. *Comp.:* Liv. *Sup.:* Suet.

ēnixus, a, um, *Part.* [enitor]. II. Adj.: *strenuous, earnest, zealous:* studium, Liv.: virtus, id.

ēnixus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bringing forth:* Plin.

ē-no, avi, 1. *v. n. to swim out, escape by swimming* (rare): e concha, Cic.: in Erythraeam, Liv. Poet.: of flying: Virg.

ēnōdātē, *adv. without knots* or *difficulties; clearly, plainly:* narrare, Cic. *Comp.:* id.

ēnōdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enodo] *an unravelling, development, explanation:* Cic.

ēnōdis, e, *adj.* [nodus] *without knots:* trunci, Virg. II. Fig. of speech: *clear, plain:* Plin. Ep.

ē-nōdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to free from knots:* vitem, Cato. II. Fig., of speech: *to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare:* Cic.

ē-normis, e, *adj.* [norma] *out of rule, irregular, unshapely:* toga, Quint.: spatium terrarum, *of irregular shape*, Tac.: corpus, *unwieldy, awkward*, Suet. II. *of unusual size, enormous:* hastae, gladii, *unusually long* or *broad*, Tac.: Plin.

ēnormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [enormis] *irregular shape:* Quint. II. *unusual size:* Sen.

ēnormĭter, *adv. irregularly:* Sen.

ē-nōtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become generally known:* Tac.

ē-nōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take notes of, note down:* Plin. Ep.: Quint.

ensĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ensis] *a little sword, rapier:* Pl.

ensĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ensis fero] *sword-bearing*, epith. of Orion: Luc.

ensĭger, ĕra, ĕrum [ensis gero], *sword-bearing:* epith. of Orion: Ov.

ensis, is, *m. a sword:* chiefly poet.: Virg.: Liv. (of *a Gaulish broadsword*).

enthȳmēma, ătis, *n.*=ἐνθύμημα, in gen.: *a thought, reflection*, Cic.: Quint. 2. *a kind of argument or syllogism* (5, 10, *init.*).

ē-nūbo, psi, 3. *v. n. to marry out of her rank:* e patribus, Liv. 2. In gen., *to marry* and leave the paternal house: id.

ēnŭclēātē, *adv. clearly:* Cic.

ēnŭclēātus, a, um, *Part.* [enucleo]. II. Adj.: *clear, honest;* suffragia (opp. to eblandita), *free from interested motives*, Cic. 2. Of style: *plain and clear:* genus dicendi, id.

ē-nŭclĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk:* usu. fig.: *to make clear, explain:* Cic.

ēnŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enumero] *a counting up, enumeration:* malorum, Cic. 2. In rhetor.: *recapitulation:* id.

ē-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to reckon up, count over:* dies, Ter.: Caes. 2. Hence, *to pay* (*count out the money*) pretium, Cic. 3. *to recount, relate:* stipendia, Liv.: proelia, Nep.

ēnuntĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enuntio]. In rhetor. and logic: *a declaration, enunciation, proposition:* Cic.

ēnuntĭātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *declarative, enunciative:* Sen.

ēnuntĭātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a proposition:* Cic.

ē-nuntĭo (not enuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to report* or *divulge* something that should be kept secret: sociorum consilia adversariis, *to disclose*, Cic.: res Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata est, *information was given to them*, Caes. II. In gen.: *to express, declare:* Cic.: in logic, *to state* a proposition (aliquid), id. III. *to articulate, pronounce:* literas, Quint.

ēnuptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enubo] *a marrying out of one house into another:* gentis, Liv.

ē-nūtrĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to nourish, bring up* (rare): puerum, Ov. Fig.: ingenia, *to foster*, Quint.

ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ire (issem, isse, for ivissem, ivisse, Cic.), 4. *v. n. irreg. to go* (denoting locomotion of every kind); hence, according to the context, *to walk, ride, sail, pass*, etc.: ire pedibus, *to walk*, Liv.: equis, *to ride*, id.: curru, id.: puppibus, Ov. With cognate Acc., ire exsequias, *to go in a funeral procession*, Ter. Of things: sanguis naribus, Lucr.: Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, Virg.: it clamor caelo, *rises to heaven*, id. 2. *to go* or *march against hostilely:* more fully, infestis signis ad aliquem ire, Caes.: ad hostem, Liv.: contra hostem, Caes. 3. *to pass away, disappear* (very rare): Lucr. 4.=abeo, *to turn into:* foll. by *in:* Ov. II. Fig.: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam, *to run the risk of*, Liv.: in lacrimas, Virg.: in poenas, Ov.: ire infitias, *to deny* (v. infitiae) 2. Polit. *t. t.:* pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, *to go over* or *accede to any opinion:* Liv. Impers.: ibatur in eam sententiam, *they voted in favour of it*, Cic. And opp. to the above, ire in alia omnia, *to vote against a bill:* v. alius, VII. 3.= veneo, *to go for, be sold at* a certain price: Plin. 4. Of time: *to pass away:* it dies, Pl.: anni, Hor. 5. Of the turn of affairs: *go on, turn out, happen:* incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Hence the expression of a wish: sic eat, *so may it fare*, Liv. 6. With supine, *to go* or *set about to do something:* ire perditum gentem universam, id.: dormitum, lusum, Hor.: Virg. Hence the constr. of *Inf. pass.* iri with supine, as *Inf. fut. pass.:* lit., (that) there is a going *to do something:* Pl.: Caes. 7. *Imperat.* i, eas, eat, *etc.*, as a mocking or indignant exclamation: *go then, go now:* i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov.: i, sequere Italiam ventis, Virg.: Juv. [The root of *eo* is *i*; cf. Skr. *i*; Gr. *i-έναι*; Goth. *i-ddja* (=ivi); Lith. *ei-mi*.]

ĕō, *adv.* [is]. Of place, denoting motion towards: *thither, to that spot:* Ter.: Caes.: Cic. Sometimes used instead of a case of the pron. *is:* eo plumbum infundito, *pour into it*, Cato: eo milites imponere, *i.e.* equis, *on the horses*, Caes. Hence, 2. Of analogous abstract relations: *so far, to that extent, to such a point:* eo aliquem redigere, Ter.: eo res crevit, Liv. Often with *gen.:* eo arrogantiae progredi, *to such a pitch of arrogance*, Suet. Strengthened with usque; usque eo despicere, *to such a degree*, Nep. 3. To denote a purpose: *in order that, to the end that:* eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic.: eo natus sum, *to that end*, Sall. 4. Of time, with dum, donec, quamdiu, &c.: *so long, until:* usque eo . . . dum . . . , Cic. II. In locative sense: *there, at that place* (rare): cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes, id. Esp. with loci: ut templum exstrueretur eo loci, Tac. Transf.: res erat eo jam loci, *in such a position*, Cic. 2. With comparatives: really *Abl. neut.* of is, ea, id: *by so much, so much more*, etc.: eo facilius facere potes, Pl.: eoque major (gloria paritur), *so much the greater glory*, Cic. Esp. with corresponding quo: *by so much—by how much* (often to be rendered by *the*): id. With eo understood: quo plures erant, major caedes fuit, Liv. 3. To denote a motive or reason: *on that account, with that view, therefore:* eo ero brevior, Cic.

ēōdem, *adv.* [idem], *to the same place:* Caes. Fig., *to the same point:* eodem pertinere, *that it (all) had the same meaning or drift,* id. Phr.: eodem accedit, *to this is added,* Pl. 2. *in the same place:* esp. with loci (cf. eo, II.): *in the same position* (of *affairs*), Cic.: Tac.

ēōus, a, um, *adj.*=ἠῷος, ἑῷος, *belonging to the dawn; eastern, orient* (poet.): eoae Atlantides abscondantur, *let them have their morning setting,* Virg.: partes, *eastern,* Hor.: Ov.

ē-pastus, a, um, *Part.* [pasco] *eaten up:* escae, Ov. (Verb not in use.)

ēphēbus, i, *m.*=ἔφηβος, *a male youth* (from 18 to 20 years of age): exire ex ephebis, *to attain to manhood,* Pl.: Ter.: Cic.

ēphēmēris, idis, *f.*=ἐφημερίς, *a day-book, diary, journal:* Cic.: Ov.

ēphippiātus, a, um, *adj. furnished with a saddle; mounted on a saddled horse:* Caes.

ēphippium, ii, *n.*=ἐφίππιον, lit. *anything placed on a horse's back; a saddle* (pure Lat. stragulum): Caes.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 154). Proverb. of discontented persons: optat ephippia bos piger, *the ox would fain wear a saddle,* Hor.

ēphŏrus, i, *m.*=ἔφορος, *a Spartan magistrate, an ephor:* Cic.

ēpibāta, ae, *m.*=ἐπιβάτης, *a marine:* Auct. B. Alex.

ēpichўsis, is, *f.*=ἐπίχυσις, *a vessel for pouring:* Pl.

ēpicrŏcus, a, um=ἐπίκροκος, *adj.: transparent, fine, thin:* Pl.

ēpicus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐπικός, *epic:* poëta (Ennius), Cic.

ēpigramma, ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.* epigrammatis, Cic., = ἐπίγραμμα, *an inscription:* id.: Nep. 2. *a short poem, an epigram:* Cic.

ēpilŏgus, i, *m.*=ἐπίλογος, *the peroration of a speech, epilogue* (pure Lat. peroratio *or* conclusio): Cic.

ēpimēnia, orum, *n. plu.*=ἐπιμήνια, *provisions for a month, a month's rations:* Juv.

ēpinīcia, orum, *n. plu.*=ἐπινίκια, *songs of victory:* Suet.

ēpirhēdium, ii, *n.* [rheda] *a thong to fasten a horse to a carriage:* Juv.

ēpistŏla and ēpistŭla, ae, *f.*=ἐπιστολή, *a written communication, a letter, epistle:* dare, *to dispatch a letter* (lit. *to give it* to the tabellarius or letter-carrier), Cic.: ab epistolis (*sc.* servus), *secretary,* Suet. 2. *a dispatching of letters:* venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, *in several parcels,* Cic.

ēpistŏlium, ii, *n.*=ἐπιστόλιον, *a short letter, note:* Cat.

ēpităphium, ii, *n.*=ἐπιτάφιον, *a funeral oration, eulogy:* Cic.

ēpithălămium, ii, *n.*=ἐπιθαλάμιον, *a nuptial song, epithalamium:* Quint.

ēpithēca, ae, *f.*=ἐπιθήκη, *an addition, increase:* Pl.

ēpītŏma, ae, or ēpītŏmē, ēs, *f.*=ἐπιτομή, *an abridgment, epitome:* Cic.

ēpitrītos, a, um, *adj.*=ἐπίτριτος, *containing one and a third,* 1⅓: Gell. 2. pes, *a metrical foot, consisting of three longs and a short* (a spondee with an iambus or trochee): ⏑ — — —, — ⏑ — —, — — ⏑ —, — — — ⏑.

ēpitўrum, i, *n.*=ἐπίτυρον, *an olive-salad, eaten with cheese* (ἐπὶ τυρῷ), Pl.

ēpōdes, um, *m. plu. a kind of sea-fish* Ov.

ēpōdos, i, m.=ἐπῳδός, *a species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one,* as in the Epodes of Horace: Quint.

ēpops, ŏpis, *m.*=ἔποψ, *a hoopoe:* Ov.: v. upupa.

ēpŏs, (occurring only in *Nom.* and *Acc. sing.*; *pl.* epē, Prop.), *n.*=ἔπος, *an heroic poem, an epic:* Hor.

ē-pōto, avi, pōtum, 1. *v. a. to drink off* or *up:* poculum, Cic.: Liv. 2. Fig.: *to absorb, swallow up:* omnibus epotis humoribus, Lucr.: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

ēpŭlae, arum, v. epulum.

ēpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [epulum] *pertaining to a banquet, at banquets:* accubitio amicorum, Cic.

ēpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [epulor] *feasting* (rare): Suet.

ēpŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [epulum] *a guest at a feast* or *banquet* (rare in this sense): Cic.: App. 2. Esp.: Triumviri *or* Septemviri Epulones: *a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods:* Cic.: Liv. In *sing.:* Triumvir Epulo, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 156.)

ēpŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.] *to be present at a banquet.* Neutr.: Saliarem in modum, *to feast in right Salian fashion* (*sumptuously*), Cic.: Liv. With *Abl.*, dapibus opimis, Virg.: Cic.: Liv. ||. Act.: epulari, *to eat,* Plin. Esp. *ger. part.* in pass. sense: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, *to be feasted upon,* Virg.

ēpŭlum, i, *n.*, and in plur. ēpŭlae, arum, *f. sumptuous fare* or *dishes:* mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Poet.: vestis blattarum ac tinearum epulae, *a feast for,* Hor. Fig.: oculis epulas dare, Pl. ||. In gen.: *a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast* (of religious or solemn banquets, usually in form epulum, *sing.*): Jovis, Liv.: funebre, Cic. Later, epulum is used of a *feast* in general: Suet.: Juv. In *plur.:* epulae exstructaeque mensae, *sumptuous and extravagant feastings,* Cic.: quae (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata, id.: divum, Virg.: less freq. of banquets at relig. or public festivals: Cic.: Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

ĕqua, ae (*Dat. pl.* equabus, Pall.), *f.* [equus] *a mare:* Cic.: Virg.

ĕques, ĭtis, *m.* [id.] *a horseman, rider:* Liv.: Hor. ||. Esp. *a horse-soldier, trooper:* opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier: Caes.: also opp. to viri *or* homines, for pedites, Liv. Meton. or collect.: *horse-soldiers, cavalry:* plurimum in Aetolis equitibus praesidii fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, id. 2. Equites, *the order of knights, the equites,* who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs: Cic.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 157 *seq.*). In collect. *sing.: the equestrian order:* Suet.

ĕquester, tris, tre (*m.* equestris, Liv., like acris, celebris, celeris, *etc.*), *adj.* [eques] *pertaining to a horseman, equestrian:* statua, Cic. ||. *pertaining to cavalry:* proelium, Caes.: pugna, Cic. 2. *belonging to the order of knights:* equestri loco natus, *of equestrian rank,* id.: anulus (*i. e.* aureus, a badge of the equestrian order): Hor.: equester=eques: Tac. *Neut. plur.:* equestria, ium, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *the seats of the knights in the theatre:* Sen.

ĕquĭdem, *adv.* [related to quidem as enim to nam] a strengthening particle: *verily, truly, indeed, at all events,* etc. (usually connected with 1 *pers. sing.* or *plur.*) *for my part, as far as I am concerned:* equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui, Caes.: nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic. With 1 *pers. plur.:* Ter.: Cic. With *other pers.:* scitis equidem milites, Sall.: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, id. With certe, edepol, *etc.:* certe equidem noster sum, Pl. ||. With sed, tamen, verum, *etc.*, in concessive sense: *certainly, of course, to be sure,* etc.: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic.

ĕquīle, is, *n.* [equus: cf. bubile, ovile, *etc.*] *a stable for horses:* Suet.

ĕquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to horses:* cervix, Hor.: seta, Cic.

ĕquīrĭa, orum, *n. plur.* [id.] *the annual horse-race in the* Campus Martius *in honour of Mars:* Ov.

ĕquĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [equito] *that may be ridden over:* planities, Curt.

ĕquĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the act of riding* (v. rare): Plin. ||. Meton.: *cavalry* (the usual sense): Caes. In *plur.:* id.: Cic. 2. *the equestrian order* (rare): Plin.

ĕquito, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [eques] *to ride.* Neutr.: Cic.: Sall.: in arundine longa, *to ride a hobby-horse* (like a child), Hor. 2. Of cavalry; *to make inroads:* id. ||. Act.: *to ride through or over:* flumen, Flor.

ĕquŭlĕus (also written eculeus), i, *m. dim.* [equus] *a young horse, a colt, foal:* Cic.: Liv. ||. Meton. of works of art: equulei argentei, probably *silver vessels with figures of horses on them,* Cic. 2. *an instrument of torture; a wooden rack* in the shape of a horse: id.

ĕquŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small young horse, a foal:* Cic.

ĕquus, i, *m. a horse:* esp. *a horse for battle* or *for the race-course, a steed, courser* (cf. caballus): Cic.: equis virisque, *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*, Liv.: also equis, viris, Cic.: equo merere, *to serve as a horse-soldier*, Id. Jocosely, equus ligneus=navis, Pl. 2. In *pl.* equi=currus: Virg. ||. Meton.: equus bipes, *a sea-horse*, Virg. 2. the constellation *Pegasus:* Cic. poet. 3. *a battering-ram*, from its shape; usu. called aries: Plin. [Cf. Skr. *açva-s* (for *akva-s*): O. S. *ĕhu*; O. I. *ech*. In Gr. ἵππος (for ἱπ-ϝος) π corresponds to Lat. *qu* as in ἕπομαι beside *sequor*. The root is prob. *ak*, to be sharp, swift, whence *acer* and ὠκύς.]

ēr, ĕris, *m. a hedgehog:* Nemes.

ē-rādīcĭtus (exrad.), *adv. by the roots*, Pl.

ē-rādīco (exr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pluck up by the roots, to root out:* Varr. Fig.: *to destroy utterly:* Pl.: Ter. (Hence Fr. *arracher*.)

ē-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scratch, cut, scrape off:* terram, Varr.: aliquem senatorio albo, *to erase from the list of senators*, Tac. ||. Fig.: elementa cupidinis pravi, *to eradicate*, Hor.

ērāsus, a, um, *Part.* [erado].

ercisco and **erctum**, v. hercisco.

ērectus, a, um, *Part.* [erigo]. Adj.: *upright, erect, lofty:* (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic.: vultus, Ov. In *Comp.:* prorae, Caes. ||. Fig.: *elevated, lofty, noble:* esp. with some similar adj.: celsus et erectus, Cic.: sublime et erectum ingenium, Tac. In *Comp.:* homo, Cic. In bad sense: *haughty:* Id. 2. *intent, attentive, on the stretch:* judices, Id.: erecti suspensique (Horatii), Liv. 3. *courageous, resolute:* alacri animo et erecto, Cic. (Hence It. *erto*, "steep;" subst. *erta*, a "height;" *all' erta*, lit. "on the watch," whence were formed Sp. *alerto*; Fr. *alerte*.)

ē-rēpo, psi, 3. *v. n* and *a.* (erepsemus=erepsissemus, Hor.). Neutr.: *to creep out, crawl forth:* Pl. 2. *to creep* or *climb up:* Suet. ||. Act.: *to creep up or over:* montes, Hor.: Juv.

ēreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eripio] *a forcible taking away, seizure, robbery:* Cic.

ēreptor, ōris, *m.* [eripio] *a robber, plunderer:* bonorum, Cic.

ēreptus, a, um, *Part.* [eripio].

er ā, *prep.* with *Acc. over against, opposite to:* lit. of place (rare): quam med erga aedes habet, *opposite me*, Pl. ||. Fig. (usual sense): of feelings and conduct *towards* a person, and gen. of friendly feelings, *etc.:* benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic.: Caes. 2. Of unfriendly feelings=contra or adversus: *against* (not class.): ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga illum fuit, Pl.: Tac. 3. In later authors (esp. Tac.) of every kind of mental relation: anxii erga Sejanum, Tac.: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, Id. [From *e rega*, rega being an obs. subst., meaning 'direction,' v. rego; cf. the phrase *e regione*, which has exactly the same sense, "over against."]

ergastŭlum, i, *n.* [ἐργάζομαι, "to work"] *a private prison where the slaves were made to work in chains:* Cic.: Liv. 2. Meton.: in *pl.* only (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, *etc.*): *the inmates of an* ergastulum: Juv.

ergō (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes ergŏ), *adv.* In connection with and foll. *gen.* (=causā): *in consequence of, on account of, because of* (archaic): quojus rei ergo, Cato: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic.: formidinis ergo, Lucr.: illius ergo, *for his sake*, Virg. ||. Absol. (usual sense): *consequently, therefore:* Esp. in a logical conclusion: negat haec filiam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, Pl. 2. In interrogative argumentation: *so, so then:* ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic. 3. In consecutive interrogations, *then:* Ps. Istuc ego jam satis scio. *Si.* Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Pl.: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus? Cic. Esp. quid ergo? *why then?:* quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Pl. 4. With imperatives, *then, now:* vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic.: desinite ergo, Caes. 5. Resumptive, like igitur with dicere expressed or understood: *as I was saying, I say, well then:* tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, *etc.* Tres ergo ut dixi vias, Cic. So (like igitur and inquam) after parentheses: Id. 6. *so then!* by way of exclamation: ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor urget! Hor. [cor *erego*, the root being (cf. erga) *reg* in rego, q.v. The prim. meaning "from the direction (*or* quarter) of."]

ēr.cius, ii, *m.* [er] *a hedgehog, urchin:* Varr. 2. Fig.: milit. *t. t. chevaux-de-frise:* Caes.

ē-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* [rego] *to put up straight, to raise* or *set up, to erect:* arborem, Cic.: hastas, Liv.: oculos, *to raise*, Cic. 2. Reflect.: or with *pron. reflect.: to raise oneself, to rise:* connituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, Id.: erigere sese aut sublevare, Caes.: in digitos erigi, *to stand tip-toe*, Quint. 3. *to build, erect* (rare): turres, Caes. ||. Fig.: *to arouse, excite:* mentes, auresque, Cic.: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, Id. 2. *to raise up, cheer up, encourage:* animum demissum et oppressum, Id.: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv.: se erigere, Cic.: se in spem, Liv. (Hence Sp. *erguir, ercer*.)

ē-rĭpĭo, ripŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch, tear* or *pull out; to snatch away, take away violently* or *by force.* Constr.: the direct object in *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *Pass.*): that from which the thing is taken, with *ex, ab, de*, or *Abl.* alone; but a *person* deprived usu. in *Dat.:* vela armamentaque eripere, Caes.: hirundines ex nido, Pl.: torrem ab igne, Ov.: ensem vagina, Virg.: oculum alicui, Pl.: classem Caesari, Caes. Poet.: eripe fugam, *flee instantly*, Virg. 2. *to deliver, rescue:* Abydenos ex obsidione, Liv.: aliquem ex periculo, Caes.: istum de vestra severitate, Cic. 3. With *pron. reflect. to rescue oneself, to escape:* se sequentibus, Liv.: se leto, Virg.: se morae, Hor. Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for an impossible feat, Pl. 4. In *Part. pass.: snatched away by death, having died suddenly:* fatis erepta, Ov. ||. Fig.: *to deprive of:* in this sense usu. with *Acc.* and *Lat.:* vitam alicui, *to deprive any one of life*, Sall.: vatibus fidem, Ov. Also absol. or with *prep.:* potestatem hominis omnino aspiciendi, Cic.: omnem usum navium, Caes.: caelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Virg.

ē-rōdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw off* or *away, to consume:* Cic. 2. Fig.: *to eat away, corrode:* Plin.

ērōgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erogo] *a giving* or *paying out:* pecuniae, Cic.

ē-rogito, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to ask often, try to find out by asking* (rare): Pl.

ē-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to entreat, prevail on by entreaties:* precibus erogatus, App. ||. Polit. *t. t.* strictly, *to ask for a grant of public money:* hence, *to expend such money:* pecunias ex aerario, Cic.: in aliquam rem, Id. 2. In gen. sense: *to lay out, expend:* more fully, in sumptum erogare, *to advance money to meet a certain expense*, Id.: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, *to bequeath*, Tac.

errābundus, a, um, *adj.* [erro] *wandering* (rare): nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, Liv. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg.

errāticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wandering, roving, erratic:* cursus (of the 'gadding vine'), Cic.: Delos, Ov. 2. Esp. in botany, t. q. silvestris, *wild:* brassica, Plin.

errātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wandering, roving about:* Ter.

errātum, i, *n.* [id.] *an error, mistake:* Cic. 2. In moral sense: errata aetatis meae, *errors of my youth*, Id.

errātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wandering about:* longis erratibus actus, Ov.

erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to wander* or *stray about, to wander up and down, to rove:* quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.: ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Esp. of cattle, *to stray about* (*undisturbed*), Id. Of things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, *planets*, Cic.: Cocytus errans flumine languido,

winding along, Hor.: pulmonibus errat ignis edax, *spreads*, Ov. *Impers.* male tum erratur, *'tis ill then straying*, Virg. 2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, *to wander from the subject*, Cic.: dubiis affectibus errat, *wavers*, Ov.: ne tuus erret honos, *be dubious, uncertain*, id. II. *to miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray:* homo erranti monstrat viam, Enn. in Cic.: errare via, Virg. More freq., 2. Fig.: *to wander from the truth, to err, mistake:* tota re errare, *to be mistaken in every point*, Cic.: errans (opp. to sceleratissimus, *deliberately wicked*), *erring involuntarily*, Sall. With *Acc.* of a pronoun: mone, quaeso, si quid erro, *if in aught I err*, Pl. Poet. also with *Acc.* of a noun: errabant tempora, *in chronology*, Ov. *Pass. impers.:* si erratur in nomine, Cic. III. Poet. in *part perf.:* *wandered over* or *through:* erratas dicere terras, Ov.: litora, Virg. [For *erso*. Cf. Goth. *aiz an* (=πλανᾶν), N. H. G. *irren*. Gr. παλίν-ορσος, ἄψ-ορρος appear to be cogn. We must not compare ἔρρω, which had initial *F*.]

erro, ōnis, *m.* [erro] *a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant:* Ov.

error, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wandering* or *straying about:* error ac dissipatio civium, Cic.: of the *meanderings* of rivers: Ov.: of the *mazes* of the labyrinth: id. 2. Fig.: *a wavering, uncertainty:* fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr.: with *gen.:* viarum, *uncertainty, ignorance*, Liv. II. *a wandering from the right way, a going astray:* reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Pl. 2. Fig.: *a departing from the truth, an error, delusion:* rapi in errorem, *to be led astray*, Cic.: deponere, *to abandon an error*, id.: demere, *to undeceive, disabuse the mind* Hor.: mentis, *distraction, insanity*, Cic.: aliquis latet error, *some deception*, Virg. Rarely, *a moral error, fault:* Ov.

ē-rubesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* Neutr. *to grow red, to redden:* saxa roratis erubuere rosis, Ov. Esp., 2. *to redden* or *blush with shame, to feel ashamed:* vidi te totis erubuisse genis, *blushed all over*, id. Constr. with *Abl.* of cause alone or with *prep.:* also with *Infin.* (not in Cic.): erubui mecastor propter clamorem tuum, Pl.: in aliqua re, *to blush over or about anything*, Cic.: aliqua re, Liv.: collegam habere, id. II. Act. *to be ashamed of; show respect for;* with *Acc.:* jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, *respected*, Virg.: ignes (amoris) erubescendi, *of which one need be ashamed*, Hor.

ērūca, ae, *f. a caterpillar, canker-worm*. Col. 2. *a sort of colewort:* Hor.

ē-ructo, 1. *v. a. to belch* or *vomit forth, to throw up* (rare): saniem, Virg. Fig.: caedem sermonibus suis, *to talk of murder in his drunken fits*, Cic. II. In gen.: *to cast forth, emit:* arenam, Virg.

ērŭdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [rudis: lit. *to bring out of the rough* or *natural state:* but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] *to polish, educate, instruct, teach:* studiosos discendi eruditi artibus militiae, Liv.: juventutem laboribus, *to train, inure*, Cic.: tirones, *to cause to be instructed*, Suet. With *depend. sentence* (rare): qua possint erudit arte capi, *shows by what means they may be ensnared*, Ov. Of objects not personal: ut fierent oculos erudiere suos, id.

ērŭdītē, *adv. learnedly, eruditely:* Gell. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

ērŭdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erudio] *instruction, education:* de ejus eruditione quod labores nihil est, *you need not be anxious about his improvement*, Cic. II. Meton.: *learning, knowledge, erudition:* praeclara eruditione ornati, id.

ērŭdītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *an instructress:* Flor.

ērŭdītus, a, um, *Part.* [erudio]. II. Adj.: *learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced:* politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur, *educated men*, Cic.: doctus atque eruditus, id. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: animus, *a well-stored mind*, id.: oratio (opp. to popularis), *learned style*, id.: gustus, Tac. *Comp.:* literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic. *Sup.:* Scaevola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to break through, cause to burst forth, to vent:* nubem, *to burst through it*, Virg. With *pron. reflect.* in *neut. sign.:* portis se foras erumpunt, *they burst forth*, Caes. Fig.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, quum sint tibi irati, *vent their spleen upon me*, Cic. II. Neutr. (more freq.): *to break out, to burst* or *sally forth:* ex castris, Caes.: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. *Absol.:* sive noctu, sive interdiu erumperent, *make a sortie*, Caes.: per hostes, *to break through*, Liv. 2. Fig.: *to break out openly, to end* (*in something violent* or *fatal*): quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic.: in omnium perniciem, *to issue in*, Liv.: quorsum eruptura sit (dominatio) horremus, *what will be the end of it*, Cic.

ē-rŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to cause to rush forth, to cast forth, throw out, to dig, tear*, or *pluck out*. si quid obrutum est, eruere, Cic.: aurum terra, Ov.: segetem ab radicibus imis, Virg.: aquam remis, *to plough up*, Ov. Poet.: *to root out, to demolish:* urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. II. Fig.: *to draw out, bring out* (*with effort*): scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic.: sacra recognosces annalibus eruta priscis, *dug out, brought to light*, Ov. 2. *to overthrow, destroy:* lamentabile regnum, Virg.

ēruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erumpo], *a breaking out, bursting forth:* Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. 2. Milit. *t. t. a sally, sortie:* ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes.

ēruptus, a, um, *Part.* [erumpo].

ērus, i. v. herus.

ērūtus, a, um, *Part.* [eruo].

ervum, i, *n. a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch:* Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἐρέβινθος, ὄροβος. Lat. *v* = Gr. *β*, as in *vicia*, βικίον.] (Hence It. *ervo* and *lero*, the latter from *l'ervo*; Sp. *yervo*; Fr. *ers*.)

Ĕrўcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Eryx] relating to Eryx: hence, Erycina, a name of Venus: Hor.

ĕrўthīnus, i, *m.* = ἐρυθῖνος, *a red kind of mullet:* Ov.

esca, ae, *f.* [for *ed-ca*, from ĕdo] *food:* simplex, *simple fare*, Hor.: Cic. Oft. *pl.* and esp. of *dainties, delicacies:* Cic. Fig.: tun' vetule, auriculis allenis colligis escas? *dainties for the ear*, Pers. 2. *a bait:* Pl. Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic.

escārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [esca] *pertaining to food, eating:* mensa, Varr.: *absol.:* escaria, Juv. 2. *pertaining to a bait:* vincla, Pl.

ē-scendo, di, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [scando]. Neutr.: *to climb up, mount up, ascend:* ex alto puteo ad summum, Pl.: in equum, *to mount*, Liv.: in navem, *to embark*, Nep.: in rotam, *to mount the wheel* (*for torture*), Cic. 2. *to go up from the sea-coast* to any place: Pergamum, Liv. II. Act.: *to mount, ascend:* suggestum, Tac.

esculentus, a, um [esca] *good to eat, eatable, esculent:* frusta, Cic.

esculetum, esculeus, and **esculus**, v. aesc.

ēsĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [ĕdo] *to be wont to eat, to eat habitually:* Pl.

essēdārĭus, ii, *m.* [essedum] *a fighter in a* (Gallic or British) *war-chariot:* Caes.: Cic. 2. *a kind of gladiator:* Suet.

essēdum, i. *n.* (in the poets only in *plur.*) [a Celtic word] *a two-heeled war-chariot* of the Gauls and Britons: Caes.: Virg.: Cic.

essentĭa, ae, *f., the being* or *essence* of a thing, corresponding in sense to Gr. οὐσία (not class.): Quint. [Anomalously formed from *esse*, inf. of *sum*.]

estrix, īcis, *f.* [ĕdo] *a female glutton* or *gormandizer:* Pl.

ēsŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [esurio] *pertaining to hunger:* humorously, resident ferias, *keep hungry holidays, fast-days*, i. e. *having nothing to eat*, Pl.

ēsŭrĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. desid.* [ĕdo]. Neutr.: *to desire to*

eat, be hungry, to hunger: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. In *part. fut.:* (spes est) nos esurituros satis, Ter. II. Act.: *to desire eagerly, covet:* Curt.: in *pass.:* nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, *which I should long for*, Ov.

ēsŭrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [esurio] *a hungering, hunger:* Cat.

ēsus, a, um, *Part.* [ēdo].

et, *conj.* simply connecting two words or sentences: *and:* passim. II. Connecting two words or sentences, in which the latter more accurately defines what has gone before: *and indeed, and moreover, and even, and truly:* te jam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire possis, *yea, and with such a voice . . .*, Cic. III. With aeque, par, idem, similis, alius, *etc.: as, than:* nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, id.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos, id. IV. To indicate an immediate result, often to be translated, *and then; when lo!* dixit, et extemplo sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. V. To subjoin the minor premiss in a syllogism: *now, but:* eorum, quae videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum est, id percipi non potest, Cic. VI. To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation; *and yet, and after all:* et sunt qui querantur, id. VII. = etiam: *and so too, and also; moreover, likewise:* haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatis, id. VIII. When repeated, et . . . et, it serves to connect two ideas more closely: *both . . . and, as well . . . as, not only . . . but also:* et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Pl. With a subordinate que *or* atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. 2. Less freq., tum . . . et, et . . . tum, in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, id. 3. Et . . . neque *or* neque . . . et, when one clause is a negative (et . . . et non, et non . . . et, when only a single word is negatived), *on the one hand . . . on the other hand . . . not*, or vice versa: ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id.: id et nobis erit perjucundum et tibi non sane devium, id. [Orig. *eti*; cf. *uti, ut*, and v. etiam. Cogn. with Skr. *ati*, "further, besides" (preserved in at-avus, q.v.) and Gr. ἔτι.]

ĕt-ĕnim, *conj.* serves to introduce a reason or explanation: *and in fact, for:* praeclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam quo pergat oratio, Cic. In parentheses: ejus autem legationis princeps est Hejus (etenim est primus civitatis), id.

ētēsĭae, arum, *m. plu.* = ἐτησίαι (sc. ἄνεμοι), *winds that prevail in the Aegean sea annually at midsummer for 40 days; Etesian winds:* Cic.

ētēsĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etesiae] *Etesian:* flabra aquilonum, Lucr. (= etesiae, q.v.).

ēthicē, ēs, *f.* = ἠθική, *moral philosophy, ethics:* Quint.

ēthĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἠθικός, phil. *t. t. ethical:* Gell.

ēthŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ἠθολογία, *the art of depicting or imitating character:* Quint.

ēthŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἠθολόγος, *one who imitates the manners, actions, gestures, etc., of others; a mimic:* Cic.

etĭam, *conj. also, furthermore, too, likewise, besides:* atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic.: unum etiam vos oro, *one thing more*, Ter. Esp. in the connection, non modo (solum) . . . sed (verum) etiam: *not only . . . but also*, tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic.: Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. II. Intensive: *even, nay even:* quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. After negative sentences, for *immo, potius; nay indeed, nay rather:* Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Emphatically with comparatives: *yet, still:* sunt autem etiam clariora, *still clearer*, id.: multo etiam gravius queritur, *much more vehemently still*, Caes. So, quam diu etiam? *how much longer?* Cic. III. As an affirmative: *certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes:* Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, *yes, happy, but not perfectly happy*, Cic. IV. Of time: *yet, as yet, still:* quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, *was still in bed*, id.: invalidus etiamque tremens, *still tottering, weak in the legs*, Virg. With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, *not yet*, Pl. V. In indignant interrogations: *what? pray?* etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? *are you on your guard, pray?* Ter.: etiam clamas, carnufex? *what? you bawl, do you?* Pl. And in questions that imply a command: scelerate, etiam respicis? *you are looking round, are you?* id. VI. With emphatic imperatives: *but, indeed*, etc.: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, *just you take care*, id.: etiam tu hoc responde, Ter. VII. Etiam atque etiam, *constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again;* hence also, *pressingly, urgently:* etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic.: affirmare promissa, Liv.: quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, *again and again*, i. e. *most positively*, Lucr. [Acc. to some, etiam = *et jam;* but more probably *eti* is orig. form of et (cf. ἔτι), and *-am* a termination; v. nunciam.]

etĭam-num and (more freq.) **ētĭam-nunc** (only the latter form in Cic. and Caes.) (also separately, etiam num and etiam nunc), *conj. even at the present time, yet till now, still* (usu. with present tenses): Ev. Etiamnunc mulier intust? *Sy.* Etiam, Pl.: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. With negations: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam audet, Ov. In respect to past time = etiam tunc, *till that time, till then, still:* quum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa rumperet, Virg. II. = etiam: *also, besides, moreover:* his addemus etiamnum unam Graecae inventionis sententiam, Plin. [The *num* in etiamnum = Gr. νῦν and Lat. *nun* in nunc, q.v.]

ētĭam-si (also written separately), *even if, although:* with *Indic.*, to introduce a statement of *a fact:* ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. With *Subj.*, to denote a supposition: etiamsi vetet, edim, *though he should forbid*, Pl.

ĕt-am-tum (less freq. **ĕtĭam-tunc**) *conj. even then, till that time, till then, still* (always with *past* tenses): omnes etiamtum retinebant illum Pericli succum, Cic.

etruscus, a, um, *adj.:* [Etruria] *Etruscan:* aurum, *a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth:* Juv.

et-si, *conj. though, although, even if.* With *Indic.*, to indicate *a fact;* gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Pl. With *Subj.*, to denote *a supposition:* etsi cupidissime expetitum a me sit, Cic. Without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, id. II. To restrict or correct, like quanquam (with *Indic.*): *although, yet, but:* vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Pl.

ētўmŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐτυμολογία, *etymology:* Cic.

ētўmŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐτυμολογικός, *etymological:* Gell.

ētўmon, i, *n.* = ἔτυμον, *the derivation of a word:* Varr.

eu, *interj.* = εὖ, *well done! bravo!* Pl.: Ter.: Hor.

euge, *interj.* = εὖγε, *well done! good! bravo!* euge, euge, perbene! Pl. Ironically: *excellent! very fine!* euge, optime, id.

eunūchus, i, *m.* = εὐνοῦχος, *a eunuch:* Cic.

eurīpus (os), i, *m.* = εὔριπος, *a narrow channel, strait:* Cic. II. Meton.: *a canal, conduit, sluice:* ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, id. 2. Esp. *the trench surrounding the Roman circus* Suet.

eurōus, a, um, *adj.* [eurus; cf. arctous, Lesbous] *eastern:* fluctus, Virg.

eurus, i, *m.* = εὖρος, *the south-east*

wind; by some called Vulturnus: Virg.: Col. In *plur.*: Virg.: Ov. 2. Poet.: *the east wind* (opp. to Zephyrus): id. 3. Meton.: *wind* in gen.: Virg.

euschēmē, *adv.* [εὐσχήμως] *becomingly, gracefully*: Pl.

ē-văcŭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to empty out, purge*: alvum, Plin.

ē-vādo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to go out* or *forth*: ex balneis, Cic.: oppido, Sall.: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, *has disappeared* (or perh. *escaped*, cf. 3), Cic.: in terram, *to disembark*, Liv. 2. Of direction upwards: *to go up, ascend*: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: in muros, Liv. 3. *to get away, escape*: ex fuga, Caes.: e manibus hostium, Liv. ||. Fig.: accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aëre eumque perrumpat, Cic.: ad conjecturam evadere, *to arrive at*, Pl. 2. *to turn out, fall out, end, result, become*: quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere, Cic.: juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv. Of abstract subjects: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, *had proved ineffectual*, id.: intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, *what you are driving at*, Pl.: aliquando id, quod somniavimus, evadere, *comes to pass, is fulfilled*, Cic. B. Act.: *to pass* or *get over, pass beyond, leave behind*: omnem videbar evasisse viam, Virg.: vada, arva, Ov.: ardua, *to climb heights*, Liv. 2. *to get away, escape from*: alicujus manus, Virg.: angustias, Liv.: gravem casum, Tac.

ē-vāgīno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vagina] *to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath*: gladium, Just.

ē-vāgor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* Neutr.: *to wander forth, to roam about; to spread about, extend*: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagantur, *which range too widely, go too far*, Cic. ||. Act: *to stray beyond, overstep*: ordinem, Hor.

ē-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow*: quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, *had grown 2 ft.*, Plin. ||. Fig.: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *strengthened into*, Tac. 2. In *perf.*: *to have power* or *ability, to be able*; with *Inf.*: sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspidis ictum evaluit, Virg. 3. Of a word or expression: *to prevail, get into vogue*: ita nationis nomen evaluisse paulatim, Tac.

ē-vānesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to vanish* or *pass away, to die away, disappear*: Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr.: vinum et salsamentum evanescunt vetustate, *lose their strength, become vapid*, Cic.: cornuaque extremae velut evanescere lunae, *to fade from sight*, Ov. ||. Fig.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, *sink into oblivion*, Ter.: omnis eorum memoria evanuit, Cic. (Hence It. *svanire*; Fr. *évanouir*.)

ēvānidus, a, um, *adj.* [evanesco] *vanishing, passing away, fading* (rare): pectora, Ov. Fig.: amor, id.

ēvans, antis, *shouting, raging like a bacchante*: Virg. [From εὐαί, εὐοῖ, cries of the Bacchantes.]

ēvăpōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [evaporo] *an evaporating, evaporation*: terrae, Sen.

ē-văpōro, 1. *v. a. to disperse in vapour, to evaporate*: Gell.

ē-vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay utterly waste, to devastate* (rare): Liv.

ēvax, *interj.* [a cry of exultation, like evoe, εὐοῖ] *hurra! bravo!*: Pl.

ēvectus, a, um, *Part.* [eveho].

ē-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry out* or *forth, to convey out*: omnia (signa) ex fanis plaustris evecta esse, Cic. In an upward direction: ad auras, Ov. With *pron. refl.* or in pass. with refl. sense: *to rush forth; ride* or *sail forth*: incaute se evehentes, *rushing out*, Liv.: evectus effreno equo, *galloping forwards*, id.: in altum, *to sail out*, id.: resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur, i. e. *after loosening the ropes which fastened the ships to the shore* (v. ora), *they rode out on their anchors*, id. ||. Fig.: ad deos, *to elevate to heaven*, Hor.: ut semel e Piraeeo eloquentia evecta est, *issued forth*, Cic.: spe vana evectus, *carried forward*, Liv.: privatum supra modum evectae opes, *exceeded what was becoming a private citizen*, Tac.

ē-vello, velli (vulsi, Flor.), vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pull, pluck*, or *tear out*: linguam alicui, Cic.: ferrum, Caes. Poet.: odorem e turis glebis, Lucr. ||. Fig.: *to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase*: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis, Cic. (Hence It. *svellere, svegliere*.)

ē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. (*pres. Subj.* evenat, Pl.) *v. n. to come out, come forth*: merses profundo, pulcrior evenit, Hor. ||. Fig.: *to come to pass, happen*; and with *Dat.*: *to befall, happen to, betide*: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic.: ubi pax evenerat, *had come about*, Sall.: vereor, ne idem eveniat in meas literas, *that the same thing will happen to my letter*, Cic. *Impers.*: evenit, senibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, *it so happened that*, Ter. With *Dat.*: quum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic.: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, *fell to the lot of*, Liv.: si quid sibi eveniret, *if anything should happen to himself*, i. e. *if he should die*, Suet. 2. *to follow, result* (as a consequence), *to turn out, issue, end* (only of *things*, whilst evado is used of *persons* also): ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, *may prove*, Pl.: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, Cic.

ē-ventĭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to winnow, to fan*: Col.

ēventum, i, *n.* [evenio] *an occurrence, event* (rare): cujusque facti et eventi causa, Cic. 2. In *pl.*, with *Gen.* of person or *pron. adj.*: *the sum of what happens to anyone; experience, fate*: ut te ex nostris eventis admonendum putares, *to be taught by my experience*, id.: aliorum eventis doceri, Tac. 3. *issue, consequence, result, effect*: consilia eventis ponderare, id.

ēventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot*: alicujus eventu maerere, *to mourn over what has happened to him* (viz. *his death*), Cic.: in gen. sense, eos eventus rerum, id.: militum, *the fate*, Liv.: navium suarum, Caes. ||. *an issue, consequence, result*: eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, Cic.: ex eventu (judicare), *to judge by the result*, id.: eventus stultorum magister est, Liv.: semper ad eventum festinat (poëta), *to the finale*, Hor.

ē-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to flog* or *beat violently*: os oculosque hostis, Quint.: clipeum alis, Virg.

ē-vergo, 3. *v. a. to send out, send forth* (v. rare): montes evergunt rivos, Liv.

ēverrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [everro] *a dragnet, seine*: Varr. Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, *the drag-net of all villanies* (i. e. taking cognizance of *every kind of villany*), Cic.: sarcastically of Verres, id. (cf. foll. art.).

ē-verro, verri, versum, 3. *v. a. to sweep out*: stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr. Fig.: *to clean out, plunder completely*: sarcastically applied to Verres: o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? *swept clean*, Cic.

ēversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [everto] *an overthrowing*: columnae, Cic. 2. *a subversion, destruction*: templorum, Quint. Fig.: rerum publicarum eversiones, *overthrows*, Cic.

ēversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a subverter, destroyer*: civitatis, Cic.: regnorum Priami, Virg.

(1) **ēversus**, a, um, *Part.* [everro] *swept out*.

(2) **ēversus**, *Part.* [everto] *overthrown*.

ē-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn out, drive out, thrust out*: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic.: cervices, *to twist*, Ter.: evertit aequora ventis, *upheaves*, Virg. 2. *to overturn, overthrow, upset, throw down*: navem, Cic.: arborem, Virg. 3. *to subvert, destroy*: urbes, Cic.: castellum, Hor. ||. Fig.: *to overturn, overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy*: aliquem non judicio sed vi evertere, *to ruin*, Cic.: leges, testamenta, *to set aside*, id.: spem, Ov.

ē-vestīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vestigo] *tracked* or *traced out, found out, discovered* (rare): Ov.

ēvias, ădis, *f.* [from Evius, a surname of Bacchus] *a Bacchante*: Hor.

ēvictus, a, um, *Part.* [evinco].

ē-vĭdens, entis, *adj.* [video] of things (like perspicuus): *apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear:* si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, Cic.: signum, Suet.: prodigia, id. *Comp.:* Cic.: Liv. *Sup.:* id.

ēvĭdenter, *adv. evidently, manifestly,* etc.: Liv. *Sup.:* Suet.

ēvidentĭa, ae, *f.* [evidens] *clearness, distinctness in speech:* Cic.

ē-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to wake up, awake:* Suet. 2. *to be wakeful, vigilant.* Fig.: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, *have been ever watchful* (*have never slumbered*), Cic. II. Act.: *to watch through, pass without sleeping:* nox evigilanda, Tib. 2. Meton.: *to compose, prepare by study at night:* libros, Ov. 3. Fig.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

ē-vīlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become vile, worthless, despicable* (rare): usque eo eviluit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet.

ē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. a. to bind up* or *round; to entwine:* diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. More freq. in the *Part. perf.:* viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva, Virg.: suras evincta cothurno, *having the calf of the leg laced up with the buskin,* id.

ē-vinco, vici, victum, 3. *v. a. to overcome completely, to vanquish utterly* (not before Aug. period): evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, *triumphed over all difficulties,* Liv.: Aeduos, Tac.: lacrimis evicta, *prevailed upon,* Virg. Fig.: solis imago evincit nubes, Ov.: platanus caelebs evincet ulmos, *will supplant,* Hor. So of places, etc.: *to get past* or *through* (poet.): remis Charybdin evicere rates, Ov. II. *to carry one's point, to prevail:* evincunt instando, ut literae sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. III. for convinco: *to demonstrate, prove:* Hor.

ēvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [evincio].

ē-vīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vir] *to castrate:* Cat.

ē-viscĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to deprive of the entrails, to disembowel:* Enn. in Cic. 2. In gen.: *to tear to pieces, mangle:* accipiter columbam eviscerat, Virg.

ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [evito] *avoidable:* esp. with negative: non evitabile telum, Ov.

ēvītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an avoiding:* malorum, Quint.

(1) **ē-vīto,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to shun, avoid:* metam, *to round it skilfully, just clearing it,* Hor.: causas suspicionum, Cic.

(2) **ēvīto,** avi, 1. *v. a.* [vita] *to deprive of life, kill* (ante-class.): vidi Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. in Cic.

ēvŏcāti, orum, *m. plu.* [evoco] *veteran and discharged soldiers, again called out as volunteers:* Caes.: Cic.

ēvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling out, calling forth* (rare): inferorum, *an evoking,* Plin. II. *a calling out of soldiers* on an emergency (cf. evocati): Auc. Her.

ēvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who calls to arms:* servorum, Cic.

ē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call out* or *forth:* (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv.: mercatores undique ad se, *to summon,* Caes.: aliquem literis, Cic.: nostros ad pugnam, *to challenge,* Caes. II. Relig. *t. t.:* deos, *to call upon the gods of a city about to be taken to quit it:* Liv. III. In public and military affairs: *to call out, summon to appear:* senatum omnem ad se, Caes.: magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. IV. Fig.: *to draw forth, elicit:* evocata oratione misericordia, Cic.: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv.

ēvoe (dissyl.), *interj.* = εὐοῖ, *a joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus:* Pl.: Ov.: Virg.

ē-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fly out* or *forth:* ex quercu (aquila), Cic. 2. *to come forth quickly, to rush* or *spring forth:* (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, Caes.: ut, lapidem ferro quom caedimus, evolat ignis, Lucr. II. Fig., of the mind: ii, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, *soar aloft, scorning the body,* Cic.

ēvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evolvo] *an unrolling* or *opening* of a book; hence, *a reading:* poëtarum, Cic.

ēvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [evolvo].

ē-volvo, volvi (volui), vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll out* or *forth; to unroll, unfold:* vestes, Ov.: volumen epistolarum, *to open,* Cic.: prorutam in mare evolvere terram, *roll it along to the sea,* Liv. With *pron. reflect.* or in *pass.: to roll along:* evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, *discharge itself,* Virg.: per humum evolvuntur, *roll out along the ground,* Tac. 2. Fig. of the thread of fate: *to spin to an end:* fusos evoluisse meos, i. e. *to have cut short my life,* Ov. 3. Meton.: *to read a book by unrolling it:* librum, Cic.: fastos, Hor.: versus, Ov. II. Fig.: *to unfold, explain:* animi complicatam notionem evolvere, *to clear up,* Cic.: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis, *laid bare,* id.: sede patria rebusque summis, *stripped of,* Tac.: istos incubantes publicis thesauris, ex praeda clandestina evolvas, *eject,* Liv. 2. *to unfold, disclose, narrate:* naturam rerum omnium, Cic.: seriem fati, Ov.

ē-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. to vomit forth:* Cic. Fig.: tantam pestem (with ref. to Catiline), id. II. in me orationem ore impurissimo evomuit, id.

ē-vulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make public, publish, divulge* (rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv.: arcanum, Tac.

ēvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evello] *a pulling out:* dentis, Cic.

ēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [evello].

ex or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants and even there far less frequent than ex. But certain expressions have the same form invariably, as ex parte, ex sententia, ex tempore; and on the other hand, e regione and e republica, used adverbially), *prep.* with *Abl. out of, from* (opp. to *in*).

A. Of space: *passim.* 2. In a downward direction: *from, down from, off:* ex equis desilire, *to dismount,* Caes. 3. In an upward direction: globum terrae eminentem e mari, *rising above,* Cic. 4. To denote direction (without actual motion): *on, at:* reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, *on all the other sides,* Caes. II. Hence, with a *subst.* to denote origin: *from, of:* ex Aethiopia est usque haec, *she is from Ethiopia; is an Ethiopian woman,* Ter. Freq. without a verb: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, *a man of Spain,* Caes. III. To indicate the place where any thing is done, *from, down from:* ex equis colloqui, *to have an interview on horseback,* id.: ex equo (ex equis, of a number of persons) pugnare, *to fight on horseback,* id. Hence the adverbial expressions, ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, *etc.* (v. adversus, *etc.*). Also ex itinere, *during* or *in the course of a journey* or *march:* Cic.: Sall.

B. Of time: from and after a given point of time: *from, since:* bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, *from this day forward,* Pl.: ex quo (*sc.* tempore), *ever since the time when . . .,* Virg.: Liv. 2. *immediately after, directly after, after:* Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, *on the expiry of his year of office,* Cic. So the phrase, aliud ex alio, *one thing after another:* me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, id. So, diem ex die exspectabam, *one day after another, from day to day,* id. II. Less freq. in specifying a future date: *from, after:* hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, id.

C. Of other relations: With verbs which denote taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as perceiving, learning, hoping, *etc.*): *from, out of, of:* solem e mundo tollere; amicitiam e vita toller, id.: intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turannio audisse, id.: ex captivis comperit, Caes. II. With words denoting the whole from which something is taken. Esp. with *numerals: out of, of:* ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic.: ex dediticiis Belgis complures, Caes.: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, Cic. 2. Appy. = genitive (v. rare): has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, *towers rising from the ships,* Caes.: album ex ovo, *the white of* (*taken from*) *an egg,* Cels. III. To denote the material of which

anything is made: *of:* statua ex aere facta, Cic. **IV.** To indicate the cause or origin: *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of:* quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic.: in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall.: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, *to gain a triumph from, for victories over,* Cic. **2.** Esp. to indicate that *from* which anything derives its name: *from, after, on account of:* cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall. **V.** To indicate transition: *from, out of; from being:* dii ex hominibus facti, Cic.: nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, id. **VI.** Ex (e) re, ex usu, *or* ex injuria, *etc., to any one's advantage* or *injury:* aliquid facere bene e re publica, *for the good of the state,* id.: ex usu terrae Galliae, *for the good of Gaul,* Caes.: ex nullius injuria, *without injustice to any one else,* Liv. **VII.** To denote conformity: *according to, after, in conformity with:* ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, *in accordance with Caesar's dispatch,* Caes.: ex collegii sententia, Liv.: ex senatus consulto, Cic.: ex foedere, Liv.: ex sententia, *as one could wish,* Ter. **VIII.** In adverbial expressions: *e. g.* ex aequo, ex commodo, ex diverso, ex facili, ex affluenti, ex continenti, ex confesso, ex improviso, ex inopinato, *etc.: v.* these words. N.B.—Ex placed after its noun (rare): terris ex omnia surgunt, Lucr.

D. In composition ex is usually employed only before vowels and the consonants *h, c, p, q, s, t;* before *f,* the prefix becomes *ef;* and before the other consonants the form *e* is used. A few exceptions to these rules are found: *e. g.* epoto and epotus as well as expotus; escendo as well as exscendo; the forms ecfero, ecfari, ecfodio, are not uncommon in good MSS., and from them (not from exfero, *etc.*) the assimilated form proceeds. Moreover, in the compounds of roots beginning with *s,* the *s* is often elided: *e. g.* excidium for exscidium (from exscindo), and sometimes double forms of such compounds exist: *e. g.* exul, exsul, *etc.* But the *s* is more usually retained: as exsanguis, etc. **II.** Signification: **1.** Primarily and most freq. *out* or *forth:* exeo; and in an upward direction, emineo. **2.** Hence, fig. to imply *change,* the result being indicated by the latter element, *e. g.* effeminare, *to change a man's disposition into that of a woman.* **3.** In privative sense and equivalent to the English *without,* or the suffix *less: e. g.* effrenare, elinguis. **4.** To denote *termination, conclusion: e. g.* elugeo. **5.** Intensive: e. g. emiror, exalbesco, elaboro, enitor. With an adj. = superlative suffix, as edurus. [The original form of this prep. was *ec,* which is found in ecfero, ecfari, etc., and is identical with the Gr. *ἐκ,* the form *ex* corresponding to Gr. *ἐξ*: cf. *ab-s, su(b)-s.*]

ex-ăcerbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to exasperate, make angry, provoke:* Liv.

exactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exigo] *a driving out, expelling:* regum, Cic. **II.** *a demanding, exacting:* esp. *a calling in, collecting of debts:* Liv. Hence, **2.** *a tax, tribute:* acerbissima exactio capitum atque ostiorum, *poll and hearth tax,* Cic.

exactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a driver-out, expeller:* regum, Liv. **II.** *a demander, exactor:* operis, *an overseer, superintendent,* Col.: supplicii, *an executioner,* Liv. **2.** Esp.: *a collector of taxes:* Caes.

exactus, a, um, *Part.* [exigo]. **II.** Adj.: *precise, accurate, exact:* exacto affirmare numero, Liv. *Comp.:* cura, Suet. *Sup.:* vir, *very precise, methodical,* Plin. Ep. With *Gen.* (poet.): Mamurius, morum fabraeve exactior artis, difficile est dicere, *whether he were more perfect in character or in his art,* Ov.

ex-ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 1. *v. a. to make very sharp* or *pointed:* vallos furcasque, Virg. **II.** Fig.: oculorum, ingenii aciem, *to give greater keenness of vision,* Cic. **2.** *to excite, stimulate, inflame:* animos in bella, Hor.

ex-adversum (-advorsum) and **ex-adversus,** *adv.* and *prep. over against, opposite.* Adv.: apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter. **II.** Prep.: with *Acc.:* ara exadversus eum locum consecrata est, Cic.

exaedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaedifico] *a building up.* Fig. of an oration: exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic.

ex-aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to build up, to finish building* (rare): oppidum sua pecunia exaedificaverat, *he had built it (entirely) at his own expense,* Caes.: Capitolium, Cic. (Sometimes the prep. seems to add nothing to the meaning: e. g. templa deorum, hibernacula militum exaedificare, Liv.) Fig.: *to finish:* ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, id. **II.** *to turn out of doors* (comicè): me ex his aedibus, Pl.

exaequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaequo] *an equalling, levelling.* Meton.: *a level, a plane:* Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *a levelling (of ranks), an equality:* exaequationem non fero, Liv.

ex-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* Act.: *to equalize, to make equal* or *level:* tumulos tumulis exaequabant, Auct. B. Hisp. Transf.: argentum argento exaequabitur, *shall be balanced, compensated,* Pl. **2.** Fig.: *to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal:* neminem secum dignitate exaequari volebat, Caes.: vetus miles tironi sese exaequari sineret, Liv.: facta dictis, *to relate adequately,* Sall. **II.** *to make oneself equal to; to equal, rival:* with *Acc.:* Ov.

ex-aestŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to boil up, foam up, ferment.* Neutr.: exaestuat mare, Liv.: Virg. **2.** *to be scorched up, to glow:* Aegyptus torrenti calore solis exaestuat, Just. **3.** Fig.: *to be excited with passion,* mens exaestuat ira, Virg. **II.** Act.: *to give forth, exhale* (rare): hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr.

exaggĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaggero] *a heaping* or *damming up:* in *plur.:* Just. **II.** Fig.: *elevation, exaltation* (rare): quasi quaedam exaggeratio animi, Cic.

ex-aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to raise by damming, to dam up, heap up:* aggesta humo planitiem, Curt. **2.** Transf.: *to enlarge, increase by heaping up:* rem familiarem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to exalt, heighten the effect of:* in good sense, orationem, Cic.: oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, *carried too far, exaggerated, turgid,* id.: Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, *magnifying and exalting it,* id.

exăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [exagito] *a censurer, reprehender:* rhetorum, Cic.

ex-ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to drive out frequently; to stir up, rouse up, disturb, harass:* Lit.: faecem, *to stir it up,* Col. **II.** Fig.: *to disquiet, harass, persecute:* exagitati bello premebantur et agricultura prohibebantur, Caes.: at omnes di exagitent me, *plague,* Hor.: exagitari verberibus Furiarum, *to be tormented,* Suet. **2.** *to censure, criticize:* aliquem convicio, *to abuse,* Caes.: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, *is found fault with,* Cic. **3.** *to stir up, irritate, excite:* plebem, Sall.: tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur, *it seemed fitter to soothe rather than to provoke so influential a man,* id. In a good sense: hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, *excited, stimulated,* Cic.

exăgōgă, ae, *f.* = ἐξαγωγή, *an exportation of goods, export:* Pl.

ex-albesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become white:* esp. *to turn very pale:* Cic.

ex-alto, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* (rare): *to raise, exalt:* Sen. (Hence, through low Lat. form *exaltiare,* Fr. *exhausser, exaucer.*)

ex-āmen, Inis, *n.* [contr. from exagmen: cf contamino from contagmino: in No. II. the sense of *weighing,* which is often expressed by the root *ag,* shows itself; cf. exigo and Gr. ἡγεῖσθαι] *a swarm (of bees):* apium, Cic. **2.** Transf.: *a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm:* locustarum, Liv.: juvenum, *levy,* Hor. **II.** *the tongue of a balance* (rare): Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances sustinet, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *a weighing, consideration, examination:* legum, Ov. (Hence It. *sciame, sciamo;* Sp. *enzambre;* Fr. *essaim.*)

exāmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

[examen] *to form swarms, to swarm:* examinant alvi, Col. **II.** *to weigh:* (aër) tanquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic.: ad certum pondus, *to adjust to a certain weight*, Caes. **III.** Fig.: *to weigh, ponder, consider, examine:* omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, Cic.

ex-ămussim, *adv. exactly, precisely, perfectly:* v. amussis.

ex-anclo (less accurately antlo: v. ancilla), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to draw or bring out as a servant:* esp. *to draw out* a liquid: vinum poculo pauxillulo, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to go through, suffer, endure:* quendam laborem, Cic.

ex-ănĭmālis, e, *adj. lifeless, dead* (rare): ni illum exanimalem faxo, Pl. **2.** *deadly, mortal:* curae, id.

exănĭmātio, ōnis, *f.* [exanimo] *a depriving of breath, a suffocating:* vulvarum, *hysterics*, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *breathlessness; breathless terror, fright:* exanimatio, metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic.

ex-ănĭmis, e, and **ex-ănĭmus**, a, um (the latter form most common in plur.), *adj.* [anima] *breathless, lifeless, dead.* (i) form exanimis: columba decidit exanimis, Virg.: exanimem ex equo labentem Scipionem ridit, Liv.: exanime corpus, Ov. (ii) form exanimus: exanimum corpus, Lucr.: Virg.: exanima corpora, Liv.: partim exanimos in amnem Rhenum projiciunt, Tac. **II.** *lifeless* or *dead with fear* (rare, and only in form exanimis): audiit exanimis, Virg.

ex-ănĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deprive of breath:* fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur, *would be out of breath; exhausted*, Caes. **2.** *to deprive of life, to kill:* taxo se exanimavit, *killed himself by taking poison of the yew tree*, id.: so, in *pass.*, gravi vulnere exanimari, *to be dying*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to deprive of life or spirit, to alarm greatly, to kill with fear, grief, etc.:* oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, *has half-killed me with fear*, Ter.: adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, *was so overcome (with nervousness)*, Cic.: te metus exanimant judiciorum atque legum, id.: cur me querelis exanimas tuis? *distract*, Hor.

exănĭmus, a, um, v. exanimis.

exantlo, v. exanclo.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3. *v. n. incep. to burst out into a blaze, to kindle, take fire:* materies facilis ad exardescendum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to be kindled to passion, to break out:* Indutiomarus multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, *was much more fiercely exasperated*, Caes.: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, *have been aroused*, Cic.

ex-āresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become completely dry* (rare): vestimenta uvida, Pl.: amnes, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to become exhausted, extinct*, etc.: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, id.

ex-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deprive of arms, to disarm:* cohortes, Tac. Hence, **2.** *to deprive of strength, to weaken:* Vell. Fig.: *to pacify angry feeling:* filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor.

ex-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to plough or dig up:* radices, Cato: sepulcra, Cic. **2.** *to raise, produce by tillage:* frumentum, id. **3.** In gen.: *to plough, till, cultivate:* Varr. Poet.: quum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, *furrows it with wrinkles*, Hor. **II.** By analogy: *to write, note down* (from the effect of the stylus on the waxen tablets): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literularum exaravi, Cic.: exaravi nescio quid ad te, *I wrote something or other to you*, id.: librum, Phaedr.

ex-asciātus, a, um, *Part.* [ascia] *hewn out:* hence, in gen. *properly prepared:* opus, Pl.

ex-aspĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make rough, to roughen:* fauces, Cels.: undas, Ov.: mare fluctibus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to irritate, exasperate:* animos, id.

ex-auctōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* milit. *t. t. to discharge from service, to dismiss:* milites, Liv.: se, *to dismiss themselves (without orders)*, id.: exauctorari qui senadena fecissent, *that those who had served 16 years should receive their discharge*, Tac. **2.** *to dismiss (in disgrace), cashier:* Suet.: Tac.

ex-audĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hear at a distance* or *outside:* quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic.: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico, id.: id clariore voce (dixit) ut maxima pars militum exaudiret, *might hear (outside the council-tent)*, Caes. **2.** =the simple verb: *to hear:* exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. **II.** *to hearken, listen to, regard, grant:* vota precesque, Virg. *Absol.: to give heed to, obey:* ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor.

ex-augĕo, 2. *v. a. to increase exceedingly* (rare): opinionem, Ter.

exaugŭrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exauguro] *a desecrating, profaning:* Liv.

ex-augŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to apply a consecrated thing to profane uses, to desecrate, profane* (rare): fana, Liv. (From exauguratus comes It. *sciagurato.*)

ex-auspĭco, 1. *v. n. to take an augury from anything:* ex vinculis, Pl.

ex-ballisto, 1. *v. a.* [ballista] *to finish with the* ballista (facetè): Pl.

exbĭbo, i. q. ebibo: Pl.

ex-caeco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blind, make blind* (rare): Cic. Transf.: *to deprive a plant of the eyes* or *buds:* Col. **2.** *to stop up a river, channel*, etc.: Ov. **3.** *to darken* or *render dim:* fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin.

excalcĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [excalceo]. **II.** *Adj. unshod:* Suet. **2.** Esp. of an actor, *not wearing the buskin* (cothurnus); *acting in comedy:* and as subst. in *pl.*, comic actors, Sen.

ex-calcĕo (-calcio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take off the shoes from:* with *Acc.:* pedes praebere excalciandos, Suet. *Pass.* in *refl.* sense: *to take off one's shoes:* Vell. **2.** Esp. of tragedians: *to take off the* cothurni: Sen.: cf. preced. art.

ex-calfăcio, no *perf.*, factum, 3. *v. a. to heat:* Plin.

excalfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excalfacio] *a heating:* Plin.

excalfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *heating:* Plin.

excandescentĭa, ae, *f.* [excandesco] *growing anger:* Cic.

ex-candesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to take fire, to kindle, to glow:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *to glow, to burn*, esp. *with anger:* haec nullam habent vim, nisi ira excanduit fortuito, Cic.: haud ultra verba excanduit, *his wrath did not go further than words*, Suet.

ex-canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment:* Hor.

ex-carnĭfĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear anyone to pieces* (rare): aliquem, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to torment, torture:* Ter.

excăvātio, ōnis, *f.* [excavo] *a hollowing out:* lapidis, Sen.

ex-căvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to hollow-out:* trullam, Cic.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum (*perf. Subj. syncop.* excessis, Ter.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to go out, go away; to depart, retire, withdraw:* constr. with ex and *Abl.*, *Abl.* alone, or *absol.:* ex civitate, Caes.: ex Italia, Cic.: ex finibus or simply finibus, Caes.: ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. *Absol.:* abiit, evasit, excessit, erupit, id. **2.** Esp. *to go beyond, rise above:* alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. More freq. of inanimate subjects: ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, *project*, Cic. **3.** *to depart* (from life), *to die:* vita, id.: e medio, Ter.: and *absol.:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: quum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic. **2.** *to pass out of, to leave; to proceed:* ex magisterio alicujus, Pl.: palma, *to resign*, Virg.: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, *passed out of childhood*, Cic.: ad patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, *went so far as*, Liv.: eo laudis excedere, *to reach such a height of fame*, Tac.: cura ex corde excessit, *departed*, Ter.: quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic. **3.** *to digress:* ad enarrandum, Liv. **B.** Act.: *to depart from, to quit;* with *Acc.* (rare and not before Liv.): urbem, id. *Pass. impers.:* Crotonem excessum est, id. **II.** Fig.: *to go beyond, surpass, exceed:* gloriam, Suet.: fastigium equestre, *to reach a higher rank than*, Tac.

excellens, entis, *Part.* [excello]. **II.** Adj.: *high, lofty:* corpore ex-

cellens, *of lofty stature*, Vell. 2. Fig.: *distinguished, surpassing, excellent:* deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic.: studium, *admirable, exemplary*, Caes. *Comp.:* ova excellentiora, Plin. *Sup.:* excellentissima virtus, *unparalleled*, Caes.

excellenter, *adv. admirably:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

excellentia, ae, *f.* [excello] *superiority, excellence*: with objective *gen.:* animantium reliquarum, *superiority over*, Cic.: with subjective *gen.:* animi excellentia magnitudoque, id.

ex-cello, celsum, 3. *v. n. to rise, elevate oneself.* Fig.: animus excellit rebus secundis, *is elated by success*, Cato. 2. Esp.: *to be eminent, to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel:* gen. in good sense: constr. with *Dat., prep.* inter or super, or *absol.:* dignitate principibus excellit, Cic.: inter aliquos, id.: super ceteros, Liv. *Absol.:* excellit atque eminet nomen regium, Cic. With *Abl.* of manner or respect in which anyone excels: ingenio, virtute, etc.: id.: Caes. In bad sense: vitiis, Cic. [The simple verb *cello* is not found: cf. *antecello.*]

excelsē, *adv. high; loftily:* si vitis scandit excelsius, Col. Fig.: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic.: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), Vell.

excelsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [excelsus] *height, loftiness:* montium, Plin. Fig.: animi, Cic.

excelsus, a, um, *Part.* [excello]. II. Adj.: *lofty, high, elevated:* mons, Caes.: locus, Cic. *Comp.:* cornu (bovis), Caes. *Sup.:* mons, id. *Neut.* as subst. after *prep.:* simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, *on a height*, Cic. 2. Fig.: *lofty, sublime, noble*, etc.: magnus homo et excelsus, id.: animus, id. *Comp.:* orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, id. *Sup.:* excelsissimae victoriae, *unparalleled*, Vell. Phr.: in excelso aetatem habere, *in a high station*, Sall.

exceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excipio] *an exception, restriction, limitation:* consiliorum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic.: neque te patior cum exceptione laudari, id. In *plur.:* unus imperitat nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. II. In law: *the exception* of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict; *a plea:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 5.)

exceptō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to continue to take out or up, to catch up* (rare): barbatulos mullos exceptans de piscina, *amusing himself with catching*, Cic.: hos singulos exceptans, *receiving these one at a time*, Caes.: equae exceptant leves auras, *snuff up*, Virg.

exceptus, a, um, *Part.* [excipio].

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a. to sift out, separate:* furfures a farina, Col.: ex captorum numero, Liv. (Hence It. *scernere.*)

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pick* or *take out:* semina pomis, Hor. II. Fig.: *to pick out, choose, select:* etiam excerpere ex ipsis (malis) si quid inesset boni, Cic. 2. Esp. *to make extracts from* a book in course of reading: quod quisque commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerpsimus, *I have culled the best rules from each*, id.: nihil unquam legit quod non excerperet, *he never read without taking notes*, Plin. Ep. 3. *to take out, leave out, except:* de numero, Cic.: numero, Hor. (Hence through middle age Latin part. *excarpsus* and *scarpsus*, It. *scarso;* Fr. *échars;* Eng. *scarce.*)

excerptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excerpo] *an extract from a work:* Gell.

excerptus, a, um, *Part.* [excerpo]. *Neut.* as subst. excerptum, *an extract:* Quint.

excessus, ūs, *m.* [excedo] *a departure* (from life), and *absol. death:* e vita, Cic.: post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, id.

excētra, ae, *f. a snake, serpent* (rare): Pl. Fig.: as term of reproach: Liv. [Etym. unknown.]

excĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exscindo: v. excidium] *a destroying, destruction:* Pl.

excĭdium, ii, *n.* [for exscidium, from exscindo] *overthrow, demolition, destruction:* urbis, Liv. In *plur.:* petit urbem excidiis, *assails it with* (*means of*) *destruction*, i.e. *seeks to destroy it*, Virg.

ex-cĭdo, cidi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall out* or *from:* gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic.: e digitis excidit ansa meis, Ov.: Palinurus exciderat puppi, Virg. Esp. of the lots cast into a vessel; *to fall* or *leap out* (rare): ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. II. Fig.: *to drop out unawares, to slip out, escape:* verbum ex ore alicujus, Cic.: libellus, me imprudente et invito, excidit, *was published without my knowledge and against my wish*, id. 2. Esp. of the memory or mind: *to be forgotten, overlooked*, etc.: de memoria, Liv.: animo, Virg. With *Dat.* of person: at mihi ista exciderant, *had escaped me*, Cic. *Absol.:* excidit ut peterem, *I forgot to beg*, Ov. 3. *to pass away, be lost, perish:* vera virtus quum semel excidit, Hor.: excidit omnis luctus, Ov. 4. *to be deprived of, to lose, miss;* with *ex* or *Abl.*, of what is lost: uxore, *to miss, be disappointed of*, Ter. Hence Fig., *to fail in:* magnis tamen excidit ausis, Ov. 5. *to pass into:* in vitium libertas excidit, *degenerated into*, Hor.

ex-cīdo, cidi, cisum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut out* or *off, to cut* or *hew down:* lapides e terra, *to quarry*, Cic.: omnes arbores longe lateque, *fell*, Caes.: excisum latus rupis in antrum, *hewn out into a cave*, Virg. 2. *to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy:* domos inimicorum suorum, Cic.: Trojam, Virg. II. Fig.: *to extirpate, banish:* aliquid ex animo, Cic.

ex-cieo, v. excio, *init.*

ex-cĭo, īvi or ii, ītum (long and short form of *pass. part.* equally freq.: form excieo: exciet, Pl.: *Infin.* exciere, Liv. *Past imperf.* excibat, id.), 4. *v. a.* Lit. *to move* or *set in motion out of: to cause to move out of, to bring* or *get out, to rouse:* suem latebris, Ov.: consulem ab urbe, Liv.: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? *called me out*, Pl. 2. Of things: *to call forth, produce:* molem in undis, *to rouse a storm*, Virg. II. Fig.: *to rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify:* clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv.: qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, *in a state of excitement, frenzied*, Virg.: mens, *restless, troubled*, Sall. Poet.: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, perh. *frightened, quaking*, Virg. 2. *to produce* (*a disturbance*), *excite* (*a passion*): tumultum, terrorem, Liv.

ex-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *draw out:* clipeum cristasque rubentes excipiam sorti, *withdraw, exempt*, Virg. Fig.: servitute exceptus, *rescued from slavery*, Liv. II. *to except, make an exception of:* hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic.: excepi de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. In *Abl. absol.*, with noun-sentence: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, *this excepted, that you are not with me*, Hor. 2. In an agreement, law, *etc., to except by name, to make a formal exception* (rare): quum Graecos Italia pellerent, excepisse medicos, *they made an exception in the case of physicians*, Plin.: in Hasdrubalis foedere nec exceptum tale quicquam fuerit, *no such exception had been made*, Liv. III. *to catch, capture, take, receive:* sanguinem patera, Cic.: se in pedes excepit, *sprang to the ground*, Liv.: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. 2. Esp. in milit. operations; (i) *to cut off* fugitives, *etc.:* multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes.: Liv. So of the chase: fugientes feras, Virg.: aprum latitantem, Hor. (ii) *to take the place of, relieve:* ut alios alii deinceps excliperent, Caes. 3. In gen. sense; *to receive:* aliquem benigno vultu, Liv.: Cic. Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Praticus campus eos excepit, *received them*, Liv. Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arcton, *caught the* (*coolness of the*) *north, lay to the north*, Hor. Fig.: *to continue, prolong:* memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, *will take in charge, perpetuate*, Cic. 4. *to meet, intercept; to withstand:* Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes.: pericula, Cic.: vim frigorum hiememque, id.: motus excepit prima futuros, *was the first to catch the coming change*, Virg. With non-personal subject: quid reliquis accideret, qui quos-

que eventus exciperent, *would overtake them*, Caes. 5. *to catch up, overhear, listen to:* maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic.: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv. IV. *to come next to, to follow after, succeed:* linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic.: tristem hiemem pestilens aestas excepit, Liv.: hunc (locutum) Labienus excepit, Caes. *Absol.:* turbulentior inde annus excepit, *succeeded*, Liv.

excīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excido] *a destroying* (rare): Auct. pro dom.

excīsus, a, um, *Part.* [excido].

exc.tātus, a, um, *Part.* [excito]. II. Adj.: *lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud:* acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. *Comp.:* clamor, Liv. *Sup.:* odor, Plin.

excĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [excio] *to rouse out* or *forth, to bring* or *send out, to wake up:* feras, *to rouse up*, Cic.: aliquem a portu, Pl.: e somno, Cic.: testes, *to summon*, id.: a mortuis (ab inferis), *to raise from the dead*, id. Of things: ignem, *to kindle*, Caes.: incendium, Cic. 2. Esp. *to build to a height; to erect:* sepulcrum (with special ref. to *lofty* sepulchres), id.: turres, Caes. II. Fig.: *to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven:* animos omnium ad laetitiam, id.: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic. Of the emotions, etc.: *to excite, rouse, kindle:* risus, id.: plausum, id.: iras, Virg.

excītus, a, um, *Part.* [excio].

ex-clāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exclamo] *a loud calling* or *crying out* (rare): Auct. Her. II. In rhetoric, *an exclamation:* Cic.

ex-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to call* or *cry aloud, to call* or *cry out:* quum exclamasset Laelius, Cic.: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, *to applaud loudly*, id. II. Act.: *to shout out, exclaim:* maxima voce exclamat: *Alcumena, adest auxilium*, Pl.: mihi libet exclamare, *pro deum*, Cic. With ut and *Subj.:* when a command or exhortation is implied: exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, *bade them be of good courage*, id. 2. With personal object: *to call upon:* voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Pl.: Ciceronem exclamavit, *called out aloud to Cicero*, M. Anton. in Cic.

ex-clūdo, si, sum (*perf. syncop.* exclusti, Ter.), [cludo, claudo] 3. *v. a.* *to shut out, exclude, to cut off, remove, separate:* ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter.: aliquem foras, Pl.: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. With inanimate objects: fervidos excludere ictus (solis), *to exclude, afford a shelter from*, Hor. 2. Of birds, *to hatch:* ex ovis pullos, Cic. 3. *to knock out:* oculum, Pl.: Ter. II. Fig.: *to exclude, cut off, hinder, prevent:* excludi ab omni doctrina, Cic.: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. (Hence from part. Sp. *esclusa*; Fr. *écluse.*)

exclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excludo] *a shutting out, exclusion* (v. rare): Ter.

exclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [excludo]. II. *Adj.:* nunc ego sum exclusissimus, *completely shut out*, Pl.

excoctus, a, um, *Part.* [excoquo].

excōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excogito] *a contriving, devising, inventing:* Cic.

excōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [excogito]. II. Adj.: *sought out, choice* (= exquisitus): excogitatissimae hostiae, Suet.

ex-cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to consider thoroughly* or *profoundly; to find out by reflecting, to contrive, devise, invent:* aliquid mali aut sceleris, Cic.: multa ad avaritiam excogitabantur, *many new devices were resorted to for the purposes of cupidity*, Caes.

ex-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a.* *to work carefully; tend, cultivate:* vineas, Plin.: lanas, *to spin fine*, Ov. 2. *to improve, polish, adorn, perfect:* marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, *may be decorated*, Plin.: urbem, *beautify, embellish*, Suet. II. Fig.: *to improve, ennoble, refine, perfect:* ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem sumus, Cic.: inventas qui vitam excoluere per artes, Virg. 2. Of persons: *to honour* (poet. = colere): deos, Phaedr.

ex-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *to boil out, dry up:* usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquas, *boil away*, Cato: ferrum excoquit ignis, *hardens*, Ov.: omne vitium, *to bake or burn out every noxious property*, Virg. Fig.: tam excoctam (illam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, *I will bake her as black as a coal* (*spoil her beauty*), Ter. II. Fig.: malum alicui, *to devise*, Pl.

ex-cors, cordis, *adj.* [cor] *without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, idiotic, stupid:* Pl.: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illa extimescat? Cic.: Hor.

excrēmentum, i, *n.* [excerno] *what is sifted out, refuse:* Col. II. With ref. to the human body: *excrement, ordure:* Plin.: oris, *spittle*, Tac.: narium, *mucus of the nose*, id.

excreo, v. exscreo.

excrescens, ntis, *Part.* [excresco]. II. Subst. *neut.: a morbid excrescence:* Plin.

ex-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n. incep.* *to grow out* or *forth, to grow up, rise up:* quae palmae si satis excreverint, Col.: in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excrescunt, *develope these muscular frames at which we marvel*, Tac. 2. Esp. of morbid excrescences: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. II. Fig.: *to grow exceedingly, increase:* litium series, id.

(1) **excrētus**, a, um, *Part.* [excerno].

(2) **excrētus**, a, um, *Part.* [excresco]. II. Adj.: *grown up, full grown:* boedi, Virg. [In the passage referred to, however (G. 3, 398), some explain excre s as from excerno; translating, *new-born:* v. Conington.]

excrŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excrucio] *deserving of torture:* anus, Pl.

ex-crŭcio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to torment greatly, to torture, to distress greatly:* servos fame vinculisque, Caes.: hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. II. *to inflict mental pain* or *distress:* non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id.: esp. with locative animi, Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter.

excŭbĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [excubo] *a lying out of doors:* Pl. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. a watching, keeping watch:* haec arma, excubiae, vigiliae, Cic.: vigilum canum tristes excubiae, Hor. Poet.: excubias divum aeternas, *watch-fires*, Virg. 3. Meton.: *the persons keeping watch; a watch, guard:* Tac.

excŭbitor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who keeps guard, a watchman, sentinel:* castella noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes.: tribunus excubitor, *captain of the watch*, Suet.

ex-cŭbo, bŭi, bĭtum, 1. *v. n.* *to lie* or *sleep out of doors:* ut armati in agro excubarent, Cic. II. Esp.: *to lie out on guard, to keep watch:* duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. Poet.: (Cupido) pulchris excubat in genis, *keeps vigil*, Hor. Of non-personal subjects: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, *kept watch*, Caes. 2. Fig.: *to be watchful* or *attentive:* excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.: animo, id.

ex-cūdo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* *to strike* or *beat out:* silici scintillam excudit, Virg. 2. *to hatch out;* of birds: ova; also, pullos ex ovis, Col. II. Meton.: *to forge, shape, mould:* excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. 2. In gen.: *to prepare, make:* ceras, id. 3. Fig.: *to compose:* Cic.

exculcātus, a, um, *Part.* [exculco].

ex-culco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread* or *beat out* (rare): furfures, Pl. 2. *to tread down, to stamp firm* or *close:* singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, *rammed down and made secure with earth*, Caes.

excultus, a, um, *Part.* [excolo].

excūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [curo] *carefully attended to:* Pl.: victus, *dainty*, id.

ex-curro, cūcurri, less freq. curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to run out* or *forth, to hasten forward:* excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiet, Cic.: excurro in Pompeianum, *make an excursion*, id. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to sally forth, to make a sortie:* omnibus portis, Liv.: also, *to make an inroad:* in fines Romanos, id. 3. Of things: fons ex

summo montis cacumine excurrens, *springing forth*, Curt. **4.** Geograph. *t. t. to run out, project, extend:* ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv.: Curt. **II.** Fig.: *to run* or *spread out, to extend, display itself:* campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic.: ne oratio excurrat longius, *run to too great a length*, id. **B.** Act.: (rare): *to run through.* Fig.: excurso spatio, Ter. **2.** *to pass over, omit:* multa, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen.

excursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excurro] *a running out* or *forth:* excursio moderata eaque rara, *forward movement* (*in speaking*), Cic. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t.* (I) *a sally, sortie; an inroad, invasion:* crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Caes.: oram maris infestam excursionibus crebris faciebant, *descents*, Liv. (II) *the advance of skirmishers at the commencement of a battle:* levis armaturae excursio, Cic. (fig. *of the commencement of a speech*). Also of *a launching out* or *digression in a speech:* Quint.

excursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a skirmisher; a scout, spy:* Cic.

excursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running out* or *forth:* excursusque breves tentant (apes), *excursions*, Virg. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. a sally, charge, attack; an inroad, invasion:* militum, Caes. **3.** Meton.: geograph. *t. t. a projecting, projection:* promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *a digression:* Quint.

excūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excuso] *that may be excused, excusable* (rare): Ov.

excūsātē, *adv. without blame, excusably:* Quint. *Comp.:* Tac.

excūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excuso] *an excusing, excuse:* constr. with *Gen., absol.:* with *cur, quominus*, etc. With *Gen. obj.:* peccati, Cic. With *subj.* and *obj. Gen.* combined: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundae, *an excusing of himself from undertaking the legation, on the part of S.*, id. With *causal Gen.:* excusatio necessitatis, vel aetatis, *on the ground of*, id. *Absol.* and with *cur, quominus* (the latter only after a negative), etc.: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id.: accipio excusationem tuam, qua usus es, cur, *etc.*, id.: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem visam esse, *no citizen had thought any excuse could justify his not attending*, id.

excūsātus, a, um, *Part.* [excuso]. **II.** Adj.: *excusable:* ego excusatior, Plin.: excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-cūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa: cf. accuso, from ad and causa] *to release* (*a person*) *from a charge, to free from blame; to excuse:* se de aliqua re, Caes.: Atticae meae velim me ita excuses, ut . . ., Cic.: se apud aliquem, id. In *pass.:* dixi, cur excusatus abirem, *alleged reasons to excuse myself for getting off*, Hor. **2.** With ref. to the fault committed: tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic.: missos ignes excusat, *he apologizes for having hurled his bolts*, Ov. **II.** *To allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse.* With *Acc.:* propinquitatem excusavit, *pleaded relationship as his excuse*, Cic.: morbum, *to excuse oneself on the ground of illness*, id.: Liv. With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* si (prehensi sumus) excusemus, ebrios nos fecisse, *let us plead drunkenness*, Pl. **III.** *to exempt, absolve, release* (*from a charge*): with *Dat.:* cui in universum excusari mallet, *from which he would prefer to be wholly exempted*, Tac.

excussē, *adv. with an effort, violently:* Sen.

excussus, a, um, *Part.* [excutio].

excūsus, a, um, *Part.* [excudo].

ex-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum (*perf. Subj.* excussit, for excusserit, Pl.), 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake out* or *off, to cast out, drive out; to send forth:* literas in terram, *to scatter them on the ground*, Cic.: equus excussit equitem, *threw*, Liv.: lapide clavum, *to knock off*, Pl.: poma venti excutiunt, *shake down*, Ov.: ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo, *take myself off*, Ter.: comantes toros, *to toss his shaggy mane*, Virg.: tela, *to discharge*, Tac.: excussos laxare rudentes, *to uncoil and loose the sheets*, Virg. So also, lacertum excutere, of the action of *throwing out the arm* in hurling, swimming, etc.: Ov.: Sen. **2.** *to search, examine* (by shaking a person's garments, etc.): non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to get rid of:* excutiemus omnes ineptias, *shake off, discard*, id.: omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur, *are wrested from our hands*, id.: aliena negotia curo, excussus proprils, *turned out of my own; bankrupt*, Hor.: si flava excutitur Chloe, *is discarded*, id. **2.** *to search, examine, investigate:* explicando excutiendoque verbo, Cic. (Hence It. *scuotere*; and from part. excussa, It. *scossa*; Fr. *escousse.*)

ex-dorsŭo, 1. *v. a.* [dorsum: lit. to deprive of the back]. Of fishes: *to take out the backbone:* Pl.

execo, execror, exequor, *etc.*, v. exseco, exsecror, *etc.*

ex-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (*pres. Subj.* exedint, Pl.), 3. *v. a. to eat up, devour, consume:* frumentum, Varr. Proverb.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum, *you have cooked* (lit. *pounded*) *the dish, and you must eat it*, Ter. **2.** In gen. *to consume, destroy:* exesa scabra rubigine pila, *rusted*, Virg.: epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, *effaced by time*, Cic.: exesae arboris antrum, *hollow*, Virg. Fig.: rem publicam, *to prey upon, destroy*, Tac.: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, *consume thy property*, Ter.: aegritudo exest animum, Cic.: exspectando exedor miser, *am worn out*, Pl.

exĕdra, ae, *f.* = ἐξέδρα, *a hall furnished with seats for conversing* or *disputing in; a lecture-room:* Cic.

exĕdrĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐξέδριον, *a sitting-room, parlour:* Cic.

exemplar, āris, *n.* (also exemplare, is, *n.* Lucr.) [exemplum] *a pattern, model, original, example:* utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixem, Hor.: exemplar formaque rei publicae, Cic. In *plur.:* exemplaria Graeca, *models*, Hor. **II.** *a transcript, copy* (more freq. exemplum: q. v.): literarum, Asin. Pollio in Cic.: librum in exemplaria transcriptum mille, *of which* 1000 *copies have been taken*, Plin. Ep. **III.** Fig.: *an image, likeness:* tanquam exemplar aliquod sui, *a portrait of oneself* (*a friend*), Cic.

exemplāre, is, v. exemplar, *init.*

exemplum, i, *n. that which is taken out of a larger quantity, a sample:* purpurae, tritici, Auct. Her. **II.** *anything selected as a model for imitation, a pattern, original, example:* ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from a living model*, Cic.: quasi exempli causa, *as a pattern, example*, id.: divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, *by that example, that case*, id. **2.** In particular: *a precedent by which anyone is guided*, esp. *in public affairs:* exemplo Pompilii, *in accordance with the precedent set by P.*, id.: omnia mala exempla ex bonis orta sunt, *all bad precedents have grown out of good ones*, Sall. **3.** Esp.: *a warning, example, punishment* (late): habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, *every extreme penalty*, Tac.: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, *the punishment of death*, id. **4.** Transf.: *a transcript, copy: of a picture*, Pl.: literarum, epistolae, Cic.: Sall. **III.** *a plan, mode, nature:* multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Pl.: more et exemplo populi Romani, by *usage and precedent*, Caes. So of the *tenor, purport* of a letter, *etc.:* literae uno exemplo, *of the same tenor*, Cic. [From *ex-im-o*; *p* having arisen between *m* and *l*, as in tem-p-lum.] (Hence It. *esempio, scempio*; Sp. *ejemplo.*)

exemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eximo] *removal:* Varr.: Col.

exemptus, a, um, *Part.* [eximo].

exentĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ἐξεντερίζω] *to eviscerate, disembowel:* Just. **II.** Transf.: *to empty:* marsupium alicujus, Pl. **2.** *to torture, torment:* exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, id.

ex-ĕo, ii (rarely ivi), itum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to go out* or *forth, to go away:* dum intro eo atque exeo, Pl.: ex urbe, oppido, Cic.: e finibus suis, Caes.: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter.: in alias domos tanquam

in colonias exeunt, Cic.: ad aliquem, *to visit*, Ter. Of non-personal subjects: quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, *my name came out first*, Cic.: (Nilus) in maris exit aquas, *flows, empties itself*, Ov. *Pass. impers.:* crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Pl. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to march out:* milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes.: ad pugnam, Liv. *Pass. impers.:* non posse clam exiri, Caes. **3.** *to ascend, rise:* ignis corpora exire in auras, Lucr.: exiit ad caelum ramis felicibus arbos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to pass out of a certain condition:* exisse ex potestate, *to have lost self-control*, Cic.: aere alieno, id. (dub.) **2.** Esp. of time: *to run out, end, expire:* indutiarum dies exierat, Liv. **3.** *to exceed, pass over, pass into, digress:* vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. **4.** *to pass away, perish:* Liv. Esp. with de or e vita, *to die:* quem (me) fuerat aequius, ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. **5.** *to issue, come out in such and such a form:* currente rota cur urceus exit, *why does it issue from the potter's wheel a (mere) pitcher?* Hor.: libri ita exierunt, *have so turned out*, Cic. **6.** *to get out or abroad; become public:* exire atque in vulgus emanare, id.: exiit opinio (with *Acc.* and *Inf.*), *the belief became general*, Suet. **B.** Act. (mostly poet.): *to go* or *pass beyond; to cross:* limen, Ter.: Avernas valles, Ov. **2.** *to avoid, evade, ward off:* corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. **II.** Fig. *to exceed:* modum, Ov. (Hence It. *uscire*; O. F. *issir*, whence *issu*.)

exequiae, exequor, *etc.*, v. exseq.

ex-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* milit. *t. t. to drill, train, exercise:* copias, Caes.: and in gen. *to train, exercise:* in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Virg.: corpus, Cic. So reflect.: exercemur in venando, id. **2.** *to employ, occupy:* exercete, viri, tauros, Virg.: ego te exercebo hodie, *keep you employed*, Ter.: rura, *to till*, Hor. Poet.: exercere diem, *employ the day in labour*, Virg. **II.** Fig. of the mind: ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, Cic.: ingenium, Quint. **2.** *to practise, follow, exercise an employment; to employ oneself about, to make use of:* medicinam, Cic.: arma, Virg.: judicium, *to administer*, Cic.: odium in aliquo, Ov.: scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv.: pacem et hymenaeos, *to solemnize*, Virg. **3.** *to disturb, vex, harass:* meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic.: te exercent numinis irae, Virg.: ambitio animos hominum exercet, *troubles*, Sall. [From *arceo*. Perh. primarily to "keep out" of the city, in the field or camp.]

exercĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exercito] *an exercising, exercise, practice:* corpora motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic.: Germanos incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse, Caes.

exercĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [exercito]. **II.** Adj.: *practised, trained, experienced:* in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic.: Caes. *Comp.:* (an sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitatior? Cic. *Sup.:* in maritimis rebus exercitatissimi paratissimique, id. **2.** *in a disturbed state* (cf. exerceo, II. 3). *Comp.:* non sane alias exercitatior magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac.

exercĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [exerceo] *exercise:* equitum, Tac.

exercĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to exercise frequently* or *diligently:* Quint.

exercĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an exerciser, trainer:* Pl.

exercĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [exerceo] **II.** Adj.: *busy, harassing, arduous:* finem tam exercitae militiae orabant, Tac.

exercĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *exercise:* pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico, Pl. **II.** In concrete sense: milit. *t. t.: a disciplined body of men, an army:* exercitum conscribere, comparare, Cic.: scribere, Liv.: contrahere, Caes. In opp. to a fleet: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv. As *infantry*, in opp. to cavalry: (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. Fig. (comice): noli mihi exercitum imperare, *levy an army of me*; i.e. *burden me beyond endurance*, Pl. **2.** Poet.: *a host, swarm, flock*, etc.: corvorum, Virg.

exero, v. exsero.

exertus, a, um, v. exsertus.

exēsor, ōris, *m.* [exĕdo] *that eats away:* murorum, *that undermines*, Lucr.

exēsus, a, um, *Part.* [exĕdo].

exhālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhalo] *an exhalation, vapour:* Cic.

ex-hālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to breathe out, exhale, evaporate:* nebulam, Lucr.: nebulam, fumos, Virg.: edormi crapulam et exhala, *get rid of the fumes*, Cic.: animam, *to die*, Ov.: vitam, Virg. **II.** Neutr.: *to steam, reek* (poet. and rare): Lucr.

ex-haurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4. *v. a. to draw out, to empty, to exhaust:* sentinam, Cic.: vinum, *to drink up*, id. **2.** Transf. of solids: *to take out, empty out:* manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire, Caes.: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.: aerarium, *to exhaust*, id.: exhaustis tectis ignem injecit, *completely pillaged*, Liv.: sibi manu vitam, *to commit suicide*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to take away, remove:* alicui dolorem, id.: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, *cleared off*, Liv. **2.** *to exhaust, bring to an end:* tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria, *be exhausted*, Cic.: sermone exhaurire, *to discuss thoroughly*, id.: labores, *to endure to the end, undergo*, Liv.: bella, *to bring to an end*, Virg.

exhaustus, a, um, *Part.* [exhaurio].

exhērēdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [exheres] *to disinherit:* aliquem, Cic.

ex-hērēs, ēdis, *adj. disinherited:* with *gen.:* paternorum bonorum exheres filius, Cic. Fig.: ni exheredem fecero vitae suae, *deprive him of life*, Pl.

ex-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold out, to tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce:* alicui omnia integra, Cic.: exhibe quaeso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud, *produce it*, id.: vias tutas, *to make safe*, Ov.: toros, *to furnish, allow*, id.: exhibuit querulos ore gemente sonos, *uttered*, id. **2.** *to display, to exhibit:* exhibuit gemino praesignia tempora cornu, id. Esp. of the display of features of character: liberalitatem, clementiam, Suet.: Plin. Ep. **3.** With *pron. refl.; to show oneself in a certain light* or *in a certain character* (=praebeo): Pompeius se supplicem populo Romano exhibuit, *acted the part of a suppliant*, Cic.: se ministratorem alicui, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *to procure, cause:* rem salvam exhibebo, *I will have it all right*, Pl.: alicui molestiam, *to cause anyone trouble*, Cic.

exhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [exhibeo].

ex-hĭlăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to gladden, to make merry* or *joyous:* miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic.

ex-horresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a incep.* Neutr.: *to shudder exceedingly, to be terrified:* in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic.: metu, *to shudder with fear*, id. **II.** Act. *to shudder at: to dread* (poet.): with *Acc.:* vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg.

exhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhortor] *an exhorting, exhortation, encouraging:* strepere cuncta clamoribus et exhortatione mutua, Tac.

exhortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to exhortation* or *encouragement, exhortative:* Quint.

ex-hortor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to exhort, encourage:* trepidos, Ov.: foll. by in hostem, id.: sese in arma, Virg.

ex-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive out* or *forth, to thrust out:* capellas a grege in campos exigere, Varr.: reges ex civitate, *to expel*, Cic.: uxorem, *to put away, divorce*, Ter.: sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, *pours into the sea*, Ov.: exigit ensem per medium juvenem, *thrusts*, Virg. **2.** Of a play or an actor: *to drive from the stage by hissing, to hiss off* (rare): fabulam, Ter. **3.** *to sell, export:* agrorum fructus, Liv. **4.** *to search out, ascertain:* exacta referre, *to report what they have ascertained*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to expel:* lassitudo est exigunda ex corpore, Pl. **2.** *to exact, demand, claim:* pecunias, Cic.: viam,

to demand the construction of a road, Id.: gravia placula ab aliquo, *to demand satisfaction for*, Liv. *Absol.:* in exigendo non acerbum, Cic. 3. *to lead, spend, pass:* mediam dies exegerat horam, Ov.: diem supremum noctemque, Tac.: per exactos annos, *at the close of each year*, Hor. 4. *to bring to an end, to conclude, finish:* exegi monumentum aere perennius, Id.: jamque opus exegi, Ov. 5. *to weigh, measure, examine* (v. examen): ad perpendiculum columnas, Cic. 6. *to ponder, consider:* nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, Liv.: opus ad vires suas, Ov.: plagas, *to examine (probe) them*, Tac. 7. *to treat, consult, deliberate:* secum aliquid, Virg.: haec exigentes prius turba fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere, Liv.

exĭgŭē, *adv. briefly, scantily:* sumptum praebere, *stingily*, Ter.: nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, *too narrowly*, Cic.: celeriter exigueque dicere, *briefly*, Id.

exĭgŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exiguus] *scantiness, smallness, shortness, scarcity:* with *gen.:* castrorum, *small size*, Caes.: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, Id.: (copiarum), Id.

exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj. scanty, small, petty, short, poor, mean* (stronger than parvus: opp. to largus, abundans): corporis exigui, *very short*, Hor.: mus, *tiny*, Virg.: copiae, Caes.: census, Hor.: pars aestatis, Caes. *Sup.:* pars exiguissima, Ov. Neut. as subst., with *part. gen.:* exiguum campi ante castra erat, *just a little; a limited space*, Liv.: spatii, Id. [Prob. from *exigo; cf. contiguus*, from *contingo;* and hence lit. "weighed," "measured," "strictly limited."]

exĭlĭo, v. exsilio.

exĭlis, e, *adj. small, thin, meagre, poor, feeble:* femur, Hor.: exiles digiti, Ov.: solum, *poor*, Cic.: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, *poor, wretched*, Hor.: domus Plutonia, *cheerless;* or perh. *thin, shadowy* (with ref. to its shadowy inhabitants), Id. 2. Of style: *jejune, arid, sapless:* genus sermonis, Cic. 3. *free from:* with *gen.:* exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, Pl. [Contr. from exigilis (from exigo), *cf.* exiguus: or formed from *ile* (*ilia*), on the analogy of exsanguis, exanimis, etc.]

exĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exilis] *thinness, meagreness, poorness:* aculei apum, *slenderness*, Plin.: in dicendo (opp. to ubertas et copia), *meagreness, jejuneness*, Cic.

exĭlĭter, *adv. thinly, meagrely, feebly, drily:* nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *feebly*, Cic.: annales sane exiliter scripti, *jejunely, in a dry manner*, Id.

exĭlĭum, v. exsilium.

exĭmĭē, *adv. exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently:* aliquem eximie diligere, Cic.: Liv.

exĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [eximo] *taken out, excepted* (rare in this sense): eximium neminem habere, Ter.: Liv. II. *special, distinguished, extraordinary, excellent:* ea quae eximia plerisque et praeclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic.: mulier facie eximia, *of remarkable beauty*, Id.: opinio virtutis, *extraordinary prestige*, Caes.

ex-īmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to take out, take away, remove:* spinis de pluribus unam, Hor.: eximi jubet ex anno unum mensem, Cic. 2. *to free, release, deliver:* aliquos ex obsidione, Id.: urbem obsidione, Liv. II. Fig.: *to take away, remove, banish:* hic dies atras eximet curas, Hor.: religionem, *to get rid of a religious scruple*, Liv. *Pass. impers.:* plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin . . . , *they cannot be divested of the belief that . . .*, Tac. 2. with personal object: *to free, release, deliver:* aliquem metu, Pl.: servitute, Liv.: with *Dat.:* morti, Tac. With *prep.:* de proscriptorum numero, *to strike out of the list of the proscribed*, Nep.: de vectigalibus, Cic. 3. Of time, *to consume, take up:* diem dicendo eximere coepit, Id.

exin, *adv.* v. exinde.

ex-īnānĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to empty, strip, rob:* domos, Cic.: agros, Id.

ex-indĕ, and **exin** (like dein, proin, beside deinde, proinde), *adv.* Of space (rare): *out from that place, thence:* utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, *away from there*, Pl.: regionem Commagenam, exin Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. 2. Of local succession: *after that, next:* exin mari finitimus aër, Cic. II. Of time: *after that, thereafter, then* (freq.): ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, Liv. With *ubi* or *postquam:* ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, Pl. 2. *from that time, since then:* quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. III. Of other relations: to indicate a rule, standard or measure: *hence, accordingly:* proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellit; atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Pl.

existĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [existimo] *a judging, judgment, opinion:* re et existimatione jam condemnatus, *looked upon as guilty*, Cic.: existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. II. *reputation, good name, honour, character:* contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, *opposed to your interest or good name*, Cic.: oppugnare, *to assail anyone's reputation*, Id.: ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, *credit*, Caes.

existĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a judge, critic, connoisseur:* ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic.

ex-istĭmo (existumo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aestimo] *to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem:* constr. with *Acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*), *Acc.* and *Infin.*, *interrog. clause, de,* or *absol.* With *Acc.:* eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Infin.* (freq.): Pl.: Cic. In *pass.* followed by *Infin.:* disciplina in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes. (but the *impers.* constr. also occurs: Id.). With *interrog. clause:* haud existimans, quanto labore partum, Ter. With *de:* de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, *form an opinion of*, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis eorum potest, Id. *Absol.:* ut Cicero existimat, Quint.

existo, v. exsisto.

exĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exitium] *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare): bellum suis civibus exitiabile, Cic.: telum, Ov.

exĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare): exitus exitiales habere, Cic.: donum, Virg.

exĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exeo] *a going or coming out:* ex utero, Pl.

exĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [exitium] *destructive, pernicious, deadly* (rare): conjuratio, Cic. *Comp.:* Otho rei publicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac.

exĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [exeo] lit. = exitio (obsol.). Hence: *destruction, ruin, mischief:* satius est mihi quovis exitio interire, Pl.: ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, *shall be the ruin of*, Cic.: Hor. In *plur.:* rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis, Cic.: haec res suprema manebat exitiis positura modum, *to put an end to my woes* (al. exsiliis), Virg.

exĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going out or forth, egress, departure:* opp. to reditus, *departure* and *return*, Cic.: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. In *plur.* singulorum hominum exitus asservare, Id. 2. Meton.: *place of egress, outlet, passage:* portarum, Id. In *plur.:* septem exitus e domo fecerat, Liv. II. Fig.: *end, close, conclusion, termination:* opp. to principium (orationis), Cic.: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Caes.: verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, *at the end*, Cic.: in exitu jam annus erat, *near its close*, Liv. 2. Esp. *end of life:* natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, Cic. 3. *issue, result, event*=eventus: de exitu rerum sentire, Caes.: futuri temporis exitus, *the issue of the future*, Hor. In *plur.:* fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic.

exlecebra, ae, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, ĕgis, *adj. beyond the law, bound by no law* (rare): non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, Cic. 2. *heedless of laws, reckless:* spectator potus et exlex, Hor.

exmoveo, v. emoveo, *init.*

ex-obsĕcro, 1. *v. n. to entreat earnestly:* Pl.

ex-ŏcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [oculus] *to deprive of eyes:* Pl.

exŏdĭum, ii, *n.* = ἔξοδιον, *a comic*

interlude or *after-piece:* Liv.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 171.)

ex-ŏlesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. *n. incep.* [root *ol* : v. adolesco] *to grow out, to attain its full size, grow up:* only in *part. perf.* exoletus, *q. v.* **II.** *to grow out of use, out of date, to pass away, cease:* exolescentes literae, *wearing away, becoming obliterated,* Suet.: quum patris favor haud dum exolevisset, *had not yet faded away,* Liv. In *part. perf.:* mos, *obsolete,* Suet.

exŏlētus, a, um, *Part.* [exolesco] *grown up, full grown, mature:* Pl. fr.

2. Subst.: exoletus, i, *m.: a vile person of mature age:* Clodius, qui semper secum exoletos duceret, Cic.

ex-ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, discharge:* navem, Pl.: plenas colos, *to spin off,* Ov.: exonerata plebe colonis deductis, *relieved,* Liv. **II.** Fig.: exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, Id.: conscientiam suam, *disburden, ease,* Curt.: exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, *is discharged,* Tac.

exoptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exopto] *desirable, desired* (rare): nuntius, Pl.

exoptātus, a, um, *Part.* [exopto]. **II.** Adj.: *wished, desired, longed for, welcome:* nuntius, Cic.: Virg. *Comp.:* nihil exoptatius adventu meo, Cic. *Sup.:* Pl.

ex-opto, avi, atum, 1. v. *n. to wish* or *desire much, to long for:* with *Acc.* (usu. constr.): Cic. With *Inf.:* te exopto quam primum videre, Id. With *ut* and *Subj.:* ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto, Id.

exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exoro] *easily entreated* or *moved, placable, exorable;* usu. with neg.: (Orcus) non exorabilis auro, *not to be moved by bribes,* Hor.: nulli exorabilis, Sil.

exōrābŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *means of entreating* or *convincing, enticements, arguments:* Pl.

exōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who obtains by entreaty:* Ter.

ex-ordĭor, orsus, 4. v. *a. dep. to begin a web, to lay the warp:* rare in lit. sense. Fig.: pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to begin, commence,* esp. a speech; constr. with *Acc.* or *Inf.,* the point of departure being denoted by *ab;* or *absol.* With *Acc.:* bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv. With *Inf.:* magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, Cic. *Absol., to open a speech,* Id.: also = loqui: in hunc modum exorsus est, *he spoke to the following effect,* Tac.

exordĭum, ii, *n.* [exordior] *the beginning, the warp of a web:* Quint. **II.** Fig.: *a beginning, commencement:* hujus mali, Cic. In *plur.:* rerum, *the primal atoms,* Lucr. **2.** Esp. in rhetor.: *the beginning of a speech* or *composition:* in dicendi exordio permoveri, *to be nervous in the commencement of a speech,* Cic. As *t. t.: the exordium, introduction:* Id. In *plur.:* quae prima exordia sumat? Virg.: Quint.

ex-ōrĭor, ortus, 3. and 4. (v. orior) *v. n. dep. to rise out* or *forth, to spring up, to rise:* post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic.: exoriens sol, Virg. Fig.: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, *springs, arises,* Cic. **II.** *to proceed, originate, begin, appear, become:* (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, *arising, proceeding,* Lucr.: sic repente anuli beneficio, Gyges rex exortus est Lydiae, *rose to be king of Lydia,* Cic. Fig.: horum ex injustitia exorta est maxima perturbatio, Id.: exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives, Virg.

exornātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorno] *an adorning, decorating, embellishing:* Col. **II.** Fig. of speech, *embellishment:* simpliciter, sine ulla exornatione (aliquid exponere), Cic. Esp. as a figure of speech: Id.

exornātus, a, um, *Part.* [exorno].

ex-orno, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to fit out, equip, furnish:* vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall.: classem, Just.: aliquem veste, numis, familia, Phaedr. **II.** *to deck out, adorn, embellish:* ea signa quae ad similitudinem gymnasiorum exornent mihi in palaestra locum, Cic.: aliquem veste regia, Curt. **III.** Fig.: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Pl.: Pythagoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae Magna dicta est, praestantissimis artibus, *conferred a lustre upon it,* Cic.

ex-ōro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain* or *obtain by entreaty:* constr. with ut and *Subj.* or *absol.;* also with double *Acc.:* ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic.: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, *must be won over,* Ter.: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, *appease,* Ov.: gnatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro, *obtain,* Ter. With double *Acc.:* hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Pl. In *pass.:* opem exorata fero, Ov.

exors, ortis, v. exsors.

exorsus, a, um, *Part.* [exordior]. *Part. perf.* in pass. sig., *begun, commenced:* exorsa tela, Pl. Subst. exorsa, orum, *n. pl. beginning, commencement:* per ambages et longa exorsa, *a long preamble,* Virg.

exorsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a beginning, commencement:* orationis, Cic.

exortus, a, um, *Part.* [exorior].

exortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rising:* solis, Auct. Her.: Suet. **2.** Meton.: *the East:* in *pl.* ab occasu solis ad exortus, *eastwards,* Liv.

ex-ŏs, ossis, *adj. without bones, boneless:* Lucr.

ex-oscŭlor, atus, 1. v. *a. dep. to kiss fondly:* collum uxoris, Suet.

exosso, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [exos] *to deprive of the bones, to bone:* congrum, Ter. Poet.: exossatus ager, *without stones, cleared,* Pers.

exostra, ae, *f.* = ἐξώστρα, *a machine in theatres by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators:* hence, fig.: quibuscum jam in exostra heluatur, *on a public stage, openly,* Cic.

ex-ōsus, a, um, *Part.* [odi]. Act. *hating exceedingly, detesting:* exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg.: as *verb finit.,* patrios mores exosus, *hast abhorred,* Curt. **II.** Pass. (late and rare): *hated exceedingly, hateful, odious:* ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr.

exōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτικός, *foreign, exotic:* unguenta, Pl. **II.** Subst. exoticum, i, *n. a foreign garment:* Id.

ex-pallesco, lŭi, 3. v. *n. incep. to grow* or *turn very pale:* viden' ut expalluit! Pl. Poet. with *Acc.:* Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *who dreaded not the draughts,* Hor.

ex-pallĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [pallium] *robbed of his cloak:* Pl.

ex-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. exceedingly pale* (rare): expallido colore, Suet.

ex-palpo, 1. v. *a. to obtain by coaxing* or *flattery:* Pl.

expalpōnĭdes, ae, v. numosexpalponides.

ex-pando, pandi, passum or pansum, 3. v. *a. to spread out, unfold, expand:* vestes, Plin.: expassae delubri fores, *opened wide,* Tac. Fig.: rerum naturam dictis, *explain,* Lucr. (Hence It. *spandere;* Fr. *épanouir,* and through low Lat. *expandicare, épancher.*)

expansus, a, um, *Part.* [expando].

ex-păpillātus, a, um, *adj.* [papilla] *bared to the breast:* Pl.

expassus, a, um, *Part.* [expando].

expatior, v. exspatior.

ex-pāvĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. v. *a. to terrify greatly, frighten:* Sen.

ex-pāvesco, pāvi, 3. v. *n.* and *a. incep. to be very much afraid; to fear greatly. Absol.:* ad tumultum aliquem, Plin. With *Acc.:* ensem, *to be afraid of,* Hor.: tonitrua, Suet.

expectatio, expecto, *etc.,* v. exspect.

expectŏro, 1. v. *a.* [pectus] *to drive from the breast; to banish from the mind:* Enn. in Cic.

expĕcūlĭātus, a, um, *Part. adj.* [peculium] *stripped of property:* servi, Pl.

expĕdĭo, ivi or ii, itum (*fut.* expedibo, Pl.) 4. v. *a.* [pes]. Lit. *to free one caught by the feet in a snare:* hence, in gen. *to extricate, disengage, set free:* ex laqueo se expedire, Cic.: non mortis laqueis expedies caput, Hor. *Pass.* in *refl.* sense: flammam inter et hostes expedior, *I make my way in safety,* Virg. **II.** Hence, gen.: *to get out, get ready, prepare:* hominem nudari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic.: arma, Caes.: copias, Tac.: aditus, *to prepare, level,* Caes. Poet.: trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *sent clear beyond the bounds,* Hor. **III.** Fig.: *to bring out, extricate,*

release, free, etc.: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic.: ex servitute filium, Pl.: se aerumnis, Ter. **2.** *to put in order, arrange, set right:* velim rem, ut poteris, expedias, Cic.: nomina mea, expedi, exsolve, *settle, pay,* id.: fallaciam, *put into operation,* Pl. **3.** *to disclose, unfold, narrate:* omnem expediam famam, Virg.: priusquam hujuscemodi rei initium expedio, Sall. **4.** In *3. pers. sing.*, and *impers.* sign.: (lit. *it frees from difficulties, promotes the end:* hence) *it is profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient:* nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. With *Infin.* clause as subject: expedit bonas esse vobis, *it is for your interest,* Ter. With *Subj.* clause as subject: expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant, Just. With *adv.* instead of subject: si ita expedit, *if such a course is for the best,* Cic.

expĕdītē, *adv. without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditiously:* celeriter expediteque, Cic. *Comp.:* expeditius navigare, *to have a more favourable passage,* id. *Sup.:* facillime et expeditissime, id.

expĕdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expedio]. Milit. *t. t. an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign:* milites in expeditionem misit, Caes. ‖ Rhetor.: *a disposing of certain suppositions:* Auct. Her.

expĕdītus, a, um, *Part.* [expedio]. ‖ Adj.: *unimpeded, disengaged; ready, at hand:* ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, *without anything to hamper him,* Cic.: expedita Sagana, *tucked up,* Hor.: expedito homine et parato opus est, *without encumbrances,* Cic. Of things: expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, *commodious,* Caes.: via expeditior ad honores, *a readier way,* Cic.: pecunia expeditissima, *the readiest,* id. In *neut. absol.:* in expedito haberent integras copias, *ready for action,* Liv. **2.** Milit. *t. t. without baggage* (impedimenta), *lightly equipped* (freq. in Caes.): Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat; post eas impedimenta collocarat, id.: Liv.

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, *3. v. a. to drive* or *thrust out* or *away, to eject, expel:* porta Esquilina expellerent pecus, *drive out,* Liv.: aliquem regno, Caes.: sagittam arcu, *to let fly,* Ov.: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, *forced to hurry away,* Suet. Fig.: naturam expellas furca, *thrust nature out,* Hor.: quae res omnem dubitationem expulit, *removed,* Caes.

ex-pendo, di, sum, *3. v. a. to weigh out, weigh:* aliquem, Pl. Fig.: expende Hannibalem, *weigh him in the scales,* Juv. **2.** Esp. *to weigh out* money in payment, *to pay down:* ante pedes praetoris expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. **3.** *to lay out, expend:* xx millia talentum in hos sumptus, Just.: Hor. (See also expensus.) **4.** *to estimate, rate, value at:* hunc hominem decet auro expendi, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to weigh mentally, ponder, estimate, consider:* expendendos cives, non numerandos puto, Cic.: omnes casus, Virg.: belli consilia, Tac. **2.** *to pay* a penalty (*to the full*), *suffer* a punishment: scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg. (Hence It. *spendere.*)

expensus, a, um, *Part.* [expendo] *expended, spent;* esp. as mercant. *t. t.* expensum, i, *n. what is entered on the credit side of an account book* (cf. acceptus, *no.* II.): bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, *our debit and credit account balances,* Pl. And in phr., ferre alicui expensum (*or* pecuniam expensam), *to charge as paid, carry to the debit of:* quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, *D. had credited Verres with less than Verres had debited him,* Cic.: quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, *had put down to their debit, advanced,* Liv.

expergē-făcio, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* [expergo] *to awaken, rouse:* expergefactus e somno, Suet. ‖ *to arouse, stir up, excite:* si forte expergefacere te posses, Cic.: probrum, *to stir up* (*cause*) *a scandal* (cf. cieo, *fin.*), Pl.: mele, *to awaken the music of the lyre,* Lucr.

expergefio, factus, v. expergefacio.

expergiscor, perrectus (also exporgiscor), *3. v. n. dep.* [expergo] *to awake:* si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to rouse* or *bestir oneself:* quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall.: Cic.

expergĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [expergo].

ex-pergo, gi, gitum, *3. v. a.* lit. *to stretch out* (v. pergo); hence, *to awaken, rouse up* [v. rare]: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, *awakened* (*from death*), Lucr.

expĕrĭens, entis, *Part.* [experior]. ‖ Adj.: *enterprising, active, industrious:* et experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, *most painstaking,* Cic.: experientis ingeni, *of an active nature,* Ov. With *Gen.:* genus experiens laborum, *ready to undergo toil,* id.

expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a trial, proof, experiment:* experientia patrimonii amplificandi, *the endeavour to enlarge,* Cic.: veri, *trial, experiment,* Ov. ‖ Meton.: *experimental knowledge, practice, experience* (late): non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae moli par, Tac.: Virg.

expĕrĭmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *actual proof from experience* (whereas periculum is simply, *a trial*): hoc maximum est experimentum (foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*), *this is the most convincing proof that . . .,* Cic.: omnium virtutum experimenta edere, *to furnish examples of every virtue,* Vell. **2.** Collectively: *experience,* as *consisting of many examples;* in this sense usu. *pl.:* Metello experimentis cognitum erat, *Metellus had learned from actual instances,* Sall.: nullis castrorum experimentis, *with no military experience,* Tac.: experimento meo, *as the result of my own experience,* Quint. **3.** *result,* issue: Tac.

ex-pĕrĭor, pertus, *4. v. a. dep. to try, prove, put to the test:* constr. with *Acc., depend. clause,* or *absol.* With *Acc.:* uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Caes. With personal object: vin' me experiri? *make trial of me,* Pl. With *depend. clause:* in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, *my experience is that . . .,* Cic. *Absol.:* experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, *by experience,* id.: experti scire debemus, id.: experto crede, *believe one who has had experience,* Virg. ‖ *to try to do, to attempt, to make trial of:* sese omnia de pace expertum, Caes.: libertatem, *to enjoy,* Sall. **2.** In law, *to try* or *test by law, to go to law:* aut intra parietes aut summo jure experietur, Cic. **3.** Hence, *to try issues with; to contend:* maritimis moribus mecum experitur, Pl.: ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet, Nep. [Cf. Gr. περάω, πεῖρα (περ-ι-α), πειράω; Lat. *peritus, periculum*; Goth. *far-an,* to go, Eng. *fare,* O. H. G. *ar-far-u* (N. H. G. *erfahre*), I experience.]

experrectus, a, um, *Part.* [expergiscor].

ex-pers, tis, *adj.* [pars] *having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to.* With *Gen.:* ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: communis juris et consilii, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *destitute* or *devoid of, free from, without.* With *Gen.:* laboris, Pl.: omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, Cic.: Chium (vinum) maris expers, *that has never crossed the water* (*home-grown*); or perh. *unmixed with sea-water,* Hor. With *Abl.:* fama atque fortunis expertes, Sall.

expertus, a, um, *Part.* [experior]. ‖ Adj.: *tried, proved, known by experience:* virtus praesens, experta atque perspecta, Cic. **2.** In act. sense, with *Gen.:* expertos belli juvenes, *experienced in,* Virg.

expĕtesso or **expĕtisso,** *3. v. a.* [expeto] *to desire, long for:* Pl.

expetisso, v. expetesso.

expĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [expeto].

ex-pĕto, ivi or ĭi, ītum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish.* With *Acc.:* nihil nisi quod honestum est expetere, Cic.: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, id. Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, *striving to reach,* id. With *depend. clause* (poet.): hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdideris, Ter. **2.** *to*

exact (*retribution*): poenas ob bellum impium, Liv. **3.** *to reach, attain to; to outlast:* bono si quid male facias, aetatem expetit, Pl. **II.** Neutr. with *in* and *Acc.: to light upon, befal:* ut in eum expetant omnes clades hujus belli, *may fall upon him* (or perh. *that they may bring upon his head the penalty: v. supr.* I, 2), Liv.: ista mendacia in hujus tergum, Pl.

expiātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explo] *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare): scelerum, Cic.: foederis rupti, Liv.

expictus, a, um, *Part.* [expingo].

expīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expilo] *a pillaging, plundering* (rare): sociorum, Cic.

expīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pillager, plunderer,* Cic.

ex-pīlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pillage, rob, plunder:* socios, Cic.: aerarium, id. Fig.: sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, *plagiarized,* id.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. *v. a. to paint, depict, paint over:* Plin. **II.** Fig. of speech: *to picture, depict, describe to the life:* motus hominum, ferarum, Cic.

ex-pĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make satisfaction* or *atonement, to purify from crime, to atone for, expiate:* scelus, Hor.: tua scelera dii immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, *have avenged,* Cic. **II.** In gen.: *to make amends for, make good:* legatorum injurias regisque caedem, Liv.: beneficio deorum et virtute militum expiato incommodo, *wiped out,* Caes. **2.** *to appease* (rare): manes mortuorum, Cic.

expiro, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (lit. *to fish out*), hence, fig.: *to search out, ferret out:* proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses, Ter.: nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic.

explānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [explano] *clear, plain:* vox, Sen.

explānātē, *adv. plainly, clearly, distinctly:* scriptum, Gell. *Comp.:* definire rem explanatius, Cic.

explānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explano] *a making plain, an explanation:* somniis explanationes adhibere, Cic. **2.** Esp. as a fig. of speech, id.

explānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an explainer:* Cic.

explānātus, a, um, *Part.* [explano]. **II.** Adj.: *plain, distinct* (rare): explanata vocum impressio, *clear articulation,* Cic.

ex-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to flatten* or *spread out* (v. rare): Plin. **II.** Fig. of speech: *to make plain* or *clear, to explain:* rem obscuram explanare interpretando, Cic.: qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, id.: de cujus hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.

explaudo, v. explodo.

explēmentum, i, *n.* [expleo] *that which fills up.* Lit. of food: *a filling, stuffing:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: of speech: *a complement, supplement:* Sen.

explendesco, v. exsplendesco.

ex-plēo, ēvi, ētum (contracted forms: expleris, Cic.: explesset, Liv.), 2. *v. a.* [v. plenus] *to fill out* or *up;* fossam aggere explent, Caes.: bovem strictis frondibus, *to give him his fill of,* Hor.: quum constituisset deus bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to fill up, complete:* numerum, Caes.: centurias, *to obtain the full number of votes,* Liv.: partem relictam, *to make good an omission,* Cic.: damna, *to repair,* Liv. **2.** Esp. *to satisfy, sate, glut, appease:* diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic.: famem, Phaedr.: omnem exspectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic.: se caede diu optata, Liv. **3.** *to fulfil, discharge, execute, perform:* amicitiae munus, Cic. **4.** Of time: *to complete, finish, bring to a close:* expletum annum habeto, id.: fatales annos, Tib.

explētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expleo] *a satisfying:* Cic.

explētus, a, um, *Part.* [expleo]. **II.** Adj.: *full, complete, perfect:* quod perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic.

explĭcātē, *adv. plainly, clearly:* dicere, Cic.

explĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explico] *an unfolding, uncoiling:* rudentis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: of speech: *an unfolding, expounding; an exposition, explanation:* fabularum, id.

explĭcātor, oris, *m.* [id.] *an expounder, explainer:* Cic.

explĭcātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female expounder:* Cic.

explĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [explico]. **II.** Adj.: *spread out:* Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. **2.** *plain, clear:* causa facilis atque explicata, id.

explĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an unfolding, stretching out:* crurum, Plin. **II.** Fig.: of speech: *an explanation, exposition:* difficiles explicatus habere, Cic.

explĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [explico]. **II.** Adj.: *disentangled, unimpeded;* hence *easy* (=expeditus): ex consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur, Herdam reverti, Caes.

ex-plĭco, avi and ui (the latter since the Aug. per.), ātum or ĭtum (Cic. uses mostly atum, Caes. atum and itum), 1. *v. a. to unfold, unroll, spread out; to loosen, undo:* velum, *to unfurl, to spread out,* Pl.: vestem, Cic.: volumen, *to open,* id. Fig.: frontem sollicitam, *to smooth,* Hor. **2.** *to extend, display:* frondes omnes (pampinus), Virg.: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *extend,* Cic. **3.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to form in line, to deploy:* ordinem, Liv.: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, *to form in squadrons,* Caes. **II.** Fig.: explica atque exeute intelligentiam tuam, *display,* Cic. **2.** Esp.: *to disentangle, set in order, arrange; to regulate, adjust, finish:* belli rationem, id.: consilium, Caes.: nihilo plus explicet ac si insanire paret, *will make no more out of it,* Hor.: explicuit sua arma, *carried victoriously through,* id. **3.** Of speech: *to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state:* aliquid apertissime planissimeque explicare, Cic.: funera fando, *fully to set forth,* Virg.: philosophiam, Cic.

ex-plōdo (also explando), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to drive out* or *off by clapping:* orig. of a player, *to hoot off:* histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic.: explosa Arbuscula, *hissed off the stage,* Hor. **2.** Hence, in gen. sense; *to reject, discard:* to illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, Cic.: hoc genus divinationis vita explosit, *has entirely discredited,* id.

explōrātē, *adv. for a certainty, securely, surely:* haec ad te explorate scribo, *on good grounds; with certainty,* Cic. *Comp.:* exploratius promittere, *with greater certainty,* id.

explōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exploro] *an examination, exploration:* Tac.

explōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a searcher out, examiner, explorer; a prying person, a spy:* rerum, Pl. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a spy, scout, one of a reconnoitring party;* Caes. **3.** explorator viae: *one who ran before the emperor to clear the way:* Suet.

explōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explorator] *pertaining to searching out, exploratory:* corona, *a reward for scouts* or *those who sought out and pursued the enemy,* Suet.

explōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [exploro]. **II.** Adj.: *established, confirmed, certain, sure:* ut ei jam exploratus consulatus videretur, *secured,* Cic.: victoria, *certain,* Caes.: mihi exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, *I am certain, convinced,* Cic. *Comp.:* facilior et exploratior, id. *Sup.:* exploratissima victoria, Vell.

ex-plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to search out, examine, investigate, explore.* With *Acc.:* explora rem totam, Cic.: altera (manus) motu caecum iter explorat, *feels out the way,* Ov.: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, Caes.: insidias, *to seek out,* Virg. In *part. perf.: examined, ascertained, known:* perspecta et explorata perscribere, Cic.: v. exploratus. *Absol.:* explorato, *it being ascertained:* explorato, jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to spy out, reconnoitre:* itinera egressusque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall.: occulte explorare loca, Caes. **III.** *to try, test, put to the proof:* suspensa focis explorat robora fumus, *searches and seasons,* Virg.: animos, Ov. [On primary sense, v. ploro.]

explōsĭo, onis, *f.* [explodo] *a driving off by clapping:* Cael. in Cic.

explōsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hisser:* ex primo ordine explosorum, Cic.

explōsus, a, um, *Part.* [explodo].

ex-pōlio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to smooth off, polish:* aedes, Pl. II. Fig.: *to polish, embellish, improve, refine:* parentes (liberos) expoliunt, docent literas, Pl.: expolivit Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus, Cic.: orationem, Quint.: consilium, *to polish off, complete,* Pl.

expŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expolio] *a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing:* urbana, *of a house in the city,* Cic. II. Fig. of style: *an adorning, embellishing:* in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, id.

expŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* [expolio]. II. Adj.: *polished, smooth, neat, clean:* dens expolitior, Cat.

ex-pōno, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum (*perf.* exposivit, Pl.: *Part.* expostus, Virg.), 3. *v. a. to put* or *set out, to expose:* stravit lectulos et exposuit vasa, *set out,* Cic.: in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias conspexit, *drawn out, displayed,* Caes. Esp. of children, *to expose:* puellam ad necem, Pl.: Liv. 2. Naut. *t. t. to set on shore, to disembark:* milites ex navibus, Caes.: the place *where,* expr. by in and *Acc.* or (less freq.) *Abl.:* in terram, id.: Liv.: in litora, id.: in Africa, id.: also *absol.:* advexi frumentum; exposui, *unloaded, unpacked,* Cic. 3. Mercant. *t. t.:* pecuniam, *to offer,* or *be ready to pay:* de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei dccc. exposuisti, id. 4. *to leave exposed* or *unprotected, to expose:* ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. II. Fig.: *to set forth, give out:* totam causam ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic.: orationem, *to publish,* id.: praemium, *to offer,* id. 2. Esp. of discourse: *to set forth, exhibit, explain, state:* obscura dilucide, id.: narrationem, id.: eadem multitudini, Caes. (Hence Ital. *esporre.*)

exporrectus, a, um, *Part.* [exporrigo].

ex-porrĭgo, rexi, rectum (contr. *imperat.* exporge, Ter.), 3. *v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend:* crura exporrigentia se, Plin.: exporrecto labello, *protruded,* Pers. Fig.: exporge frontem, *smooth your brow; banish care,* Ter. (Hence It. *sporgere;* Sp. *espurrir.*)

exportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exporto] *exportation:* Cic. II. *banishment, deportation:* Sen.

ex-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry out, to convey away, export:* aurum ex Italia, Cic.: corpora luce carentum tectis, Virg.

ex-posco, pōposci, 3. *v. a. to ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore:* quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem, repugnante hoc, et imploro et exposco, Cic.: signum proelii, Caes.: pacem precibus, Liv. With *Infin.:* Iliacos iterum audire labores exposcit, Virg. II. Esp. = deposcere, *to demand any one to be delivered up* for punishment, as a prisoner, *etc.:* ad exposcendos eos legati missi sunt, Liv.

expŏsĭtĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [expono] *exposed* (of a foundling): Pl.

expŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an exposing* of an infant: Justin. II. Of speech: *a setting forth, exposition; a showing, narration:* Cic.

expŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [expono]. II. Adj.: *open, free, accessible:* limen, Stat. Fig.: *accessible, affable:* homo obvius et expositus, Plin. 2. In a bad sense: *common, vulgar:* Juv.

expostŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expostulo] *an expostulation, complaint* (rare): Cic.

ex-postŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to demand vehemently* or *urgently, to require:* aures meae auxilium expostulant, Pl.: Armeniam praesidiis vacuam fieri expostulabat, Tac. 2. Esp. *to require any one to be delivered up, to demand for punishment:* auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. II. *to find fault, dispute, expostulate; to complain of:* constr. the person blamed, expressed by *cum* with *Abl.;* the subject of the complaint, by *de* with *Abl.,* by *Acc.,* by *Acc.* and *Infin.,* or by *relat. clause:* nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic.: cum aliquo injuriam, Ter.: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Pl.: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur possessione depelleretur, *to make a complaint, asking why . . .,* Tac.

ex-ōtus, v. epotus.

expressē, *adv. with pressure.* Fig.: *expressly, distinctly, clearly:* Auct. Her.: Col.

expressus, a, um, *Part.* [exprimo]. II. Adj.: *prominent, distinct, manifest, clear, plain, express:* nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, *nothing substantial, clear, defined,* or *standing out before the eye,* Cic.: corpora lacertis expressa, *well developed in the muscles, muscular,* Quint. Fig.: non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Of distinct pronunciation: expressior sermo, *more articulate,* Quint. Of affected pronunciation: Cic.

ex-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *squeeze out, to force out:* liquor exprimitur per densa foramina cribri), Ov. Fig.: blanditiis ab aliquo numulorum aliquid, *squeeze out, extort,* Cic. And of the object pressed or squeezed: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. 2. *to form by pressure, to model, form, portray, express:* (faber) et ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor.: expressa in cera ex anulo imago, i. e. *a print taken in wax,* Pl.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *showing the outline of,* Tac. II. Fig.: *to extort, wrest, elicit:* quum nullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes.: expressa est Romanis necessitas obsides dandi, Liv.: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. 2. *to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express;* esp. *in words:* hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus, Cic.: Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, *vividly depicted,* id. Of translations: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, *translated literally,* Ter.: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Of pronunciation: nolo exprimi literas putidius, *to be over-nicely* or *affectedly articulated,* id.

exprŏbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exprobro] *a reproaching, upbraiding:* alicui alicujus rei, Liv.: quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter.

exprŏbrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider:* Sen.

exprŏbrātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *reproachful, upbraiding:* Sen.

ex-prŏbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [probrum] *to make a matter of reproach or censure; to accuse of any disgraceful action;* and in gen. *to charge, upbraid, reproach:* odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, i. e. *reproaching their friends by reminding them of favours conferred,* Cic.: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, i. e. *boasting of the obligation they had laid the Romans under,* Liv. With reference to alleged faults: fugam amico, *to reproach him with flight,* Ov.: alicui de muliere, Nep.

ex-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take out* or *forth, to fetch out, bring forth:* heminas octo in urceum, Pl.: maestas voces, Virg. II. Fig.: *to show forth, discover, exhibit, display:* exprome benignum ex tete ingenium, Pl.: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, *wreaked on,* Cic. 2. *to disclose, declare, state:* occulta apud amicum, Ter.: sententiam, Tac.: expromerent, quid sentirent, Liv.

expromptus, a, um, *Part.* [expromo].

ex-pugnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [expugno] *that may be taken* or *reduced; expugnable* (rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv.

expugnans, antis, *Part.* [expugno]. II. Adj.: *that overcomes, efficacious:* expugnantior herba, Ov.

expugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a taking by storm:* urbis, Caes.: hostilis, Cic. In *plur.:* nocturnae aedium, *housebreakings,* id.

expugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes by storm* (rare): urbis, Cic. Fig.: pudicitiae, *a violator,* id.

ex-pugno, avi, atum (old *Inf. fut.* expugnassere, Pl.), 1. *v. a. to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce* (whereas, oppugnare is simply *to assault*): oppidum Noviodunum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes.: Cirtam armis, Sall.: t

naves, Caes. Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, *conquered*, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to conquer, subdue, overcome:* sapientis animum, Cic.: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv.: expugnatus precibus uxoris, Just. 2. *to gain by fighting* or *pertinacity:* sibi legationem, *to extort*, Cic.: quae tua virtus, expugnabis, *you will gain admission*, Hor. With cogn. Acc.: coepta, *to carry successfully through, accomplish*, Ov.

expulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expello] *a driving out, expulsion:* Cic.

expulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to drive out, to expel:* Mart.

expulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives out, an expeller* (rare): Cic.

expulsus, a, um, *Part.* [expello].

expultrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that drives out* or *expels:* Cic.

expŭmo, v. exspumo.

expunctus, a, um, *Part.* [expungo].

ex-pungo, punxi, punctum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to prick out, to cross* or *block out, erase, expunge:* ut expungatur nomen, *may be cancelled*, Pl.: decurias judicum, Suet. 2. *to set aside, remove:* Pers.

expuo, v. exspuo.

expurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expurgo] *a justification, vindication, excuse:* Pl.

ex-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to purge out, cleanse, purify*: quicquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), *clear out the dead parts* (*of a tree*), Col. Poet.: quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) cicutae? *cure of poetic frenzy*, Hor. Fig.: expurgandus est sermo, *purified from barbarisms*, Cic. 2. Esp.: *to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse:* me expurgare tibi volo, Pl.: Ter.: Sall.

ex-pūtesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to rot, putrefy:* Pl.

ex-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lop off, prune:* veteranam vitem, Col. ‖ Fig.: *to consider well, to examine:* utramque rem simul, Pl. 2. *to fathom, comprehend:* Planc. in Cic.

exquaero, v. exquiro, *ad init.*

ex-quīro, sīvi, sītum (exquaeris, Pl.: exquaesivero, id.), 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to search out, thoroughly* or *carefully; to seek for, inquire, ask:* causas divinationis, Cic.: quasi per saturam sententias, *to take votes in the lump* (v. satur), Sall.: verum, *to investigate*, Cic.: itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, *carefully ascertained*, Caes.

ex-quīsītē, *adv. carefully, accurately, excellently, exquisitely:* quum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset, Cic. *Comp.: id.*

exquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* [exquiro]. ‖ Adj.: *carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite*: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, Cic.: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, *too exquisite*, id. *Comp.:* accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, *more choice and out of the way, studied eulogy*, id. *Sup.:* laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, id.

exradicitus, *adv.:* v. eradicitus.

exradico, v. eradico.

ex-sacrĭfĭco (exacr.), 1. *v. n. to sacrifice:* Poet. ap. Cic.

ex-saevĭo (exaev.), 4. *v. n. to rage itself out, cease raging:* Liv.

ex-sanguis (exang.), e, *adj. deprived of blood, bloodless:* exsanguia corpora mortuorum, Cic.: umbrae, Virg. 2. *pale, wan:* exsanguis metu, Ov.: cuminum, *making pale*, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *powerless, feeble, weak:* exsanguis et attritus, Tac.

ex-sarcĭo (also exarcio, exsercio, or exercio), sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch up*; and in gen. *to amend, repair, restore* (rare): sumptum, Ter.

ex-sātĭo (exat.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to satisfy, satiate, glut:* exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. Fig.: clade exsatiata domus, Ov.

exsātūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exsaturo] *that may be satiated:* with neg.: nec exsaturabile pectus, *insatiable*, Virg.

ex-sātŭro (exat.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to satisfy completely, satiate* (rare): ejus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, Cic.

exscendo, v. escendo.

exscensio (excens.), ōnis, *f.* [escendo] *a debarkation, landing:* Liv.

ex-scindo (excindo), īdi, issum, 3. *v. a. to tear out* or *down, to extirpate, destroy:* Pergama, Virg.: hostem, Tac.

ex-screo (excr.), 1. *v. a.* and *n. to hawk* or *cough up, to spit out:* per tussim exscreatur pituita, Cels. Neut.: nunquam exscreare ausus, Suet.

ex-scrĭbo (excr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write out, write off, copy* (rare): tabulas, Cic. 2. Of paintings, *to copy:* imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin. 3. In gen. *to write* or *note down:* nomina, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to copy* or *take after, to resemble* (= referre): filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin.

exscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [exscribo].

ex-sculpo (exculp.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to cut* or *chisel out, to dig out, to carve:* nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, quod vid retur simile simulacri, Cic. 2. *to scratch out, erase:* hos versus Lacedaemonii exsculpserunt, Nep. ‖ Fig.: *to get out, elicit, extort* (rare): ex aliquo verum, Ter.

ex-sĕco (also exseco; and exsico, exico, Pl.), cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut out* or *away:* vitiosas partes, Cic. Poet.: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *cuts out, deducts from the principal*, Hor. 2. *to cut, castrate:* Cic.

exsĕcrābĭlis (execr.), e, *adj.* [exsecror]. Pass.: *execrable, accursed, detestable:* exsecrabile ac dirum solum, Val. Max. ‖ Act.: *execrating:* carmen, *imprecatory*, Liv.

exsĕcrātĭo (execr.), onis, *f.* [id.] *execration, malediction, curse:* Thyestea ista exsecratio est, Cic. ‖ *a solemn oath combined with imprecations:* ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? id.

exsĕcrātus (execr.), a, um, *Part.* [exsecror]. ‖ Adj.: *accursed, execrable, detestable:* non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, scias, Cic.

exsĕcror (execr.), atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to curse, execrate:* tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic.: in se ac suum ipsius caput exsecratus, quod . . . , *imprecating curses on his own head, because . . .*, Liv. ‖ *to take a solemn oath with imprecations:* omnis exsecrata civitas, *bound by oath*, Hor.

exsectĭo (exect.), ōnis, *f.* [exseco] *a cutting out:* linguae, Cic.

exsectus (exect.), a, um, *Part.* [exseco].

exsĕcūtĭo (exec.), ōnis, *f.* [exsequor] *an accomplishing, performance, execution:* negotii, Tac. ‖ Of discourse: *a discussion:* desiderat propriam et longam exsecutionem, Sen.

exsĕcūtor (exec.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accomplisher, performer:* malorum propositorum, Vell. ‖ In law: *a prosecutor, an avenger:* offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet.

exsĕcūtus (exec.), a, um, *Part.* [exsequor].

exsĕquiae (exequ.), arum, *f. plu.* [id.] Lit. *the following of a corpse beyond the walls; a funeral procession, funeral obsequies:* amici convenerant ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.: justae exsequiae, id.: also justa exsequiarum, Liv.: exsequiis rite solutis, Virg.: exsequias ire, *to attend the funeral*, Ter. ‖ = reliquiae, *the mortal remains* (late): Eutr.

exsĕquiālis (exequ.), e, *adj.* [exsequiae] *pertaining to a funeral, funereal:* carmina, *dirges*, Ov.

ex-sĕquor (exequ.), cūtus, 3. *v. a. dep. to follow to the end, to pursue, follow:* Cat. 2. Esp. *to follow* or *accompany to the grave:* aliquem omni laude et laetitia, Poet. ap. Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to follow, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue:* non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem maluerit exsequi, *to follow after, take pattern after*, Cic.: cur non omnes fatum illius (Pompeii) una exsecuti sumus? *follow, subject ourselves to*, id. 2. Esp. *to follow up, prosecute, carry out: to perform, execute:* incepta, Liv.: jus suum, *to assert, maintain*, Caes. 3. *to go through with in speaking, to relate, describe, tell:* quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic.: caelestia dona aëril mellis, *to describe in detail*, Virg. 4. *to pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge:* deorum hominumque violata jura, Liv.: delicta, Suet. With Acc. of person (rare): L. Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, exsecuturum, *will pursue to the last extremity; will wreak vengeance upon*,

Liv. 5. *To search out by careful enquiry:* summa omnia cum cura inquirendo exsequebatur, id.

ex-sĕro (exer.), serŭi, sertum, 3. v. a. *to put out* or *forth, thrust out:* linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv.: herba exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo, Ov. II. Fig.: *to employ:* exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, *will avail myself of, make use of,* Plin. Ep. 2. *to reveal, show:* paulatim principem exseruit, *showed himself a sovereign,* Suet.

exsĕro (exert.), 1. v. a. *freq.* [exsero] *to continue to stretch out, thrust forth:* Scyllam ora exsertantem, Virg.

exsertus (exert.) a, um, *Part.* [exsero]. II. Adj.: of parts of the body: *protruding from the dress, bare, uncovered:* dextris humeris exsertis, Caes.: unum exserta latus Camilla, Virg.

ex-sĭbĭlo (exib.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to hiss out* or *forth:* dirum quiddam, Sen. 2. Esp. *to hiss off an actor:* histrio exsibilatur et explodĭtur, Cic.

exsiccātus, a, um, *Part.* [exsicco]. II. Adj.: *dry, jejune:* orationis genus, Cic.

ex-sicco (exicc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to dry up, make quite dry:* arbores, Cic. 2. Esp. *to drain dry, to empty* (a bottle): vina cululis, Hor.

exsico (exic.), v. exseco.

ex-signo (exig.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to mark out, record* (rare): pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv.

ex-sĭlĭo (exil.), silŭi, 4. v. n. [salio] *to spring out* or *forth, to spring* or *leap up, to start up:* puer citus e cunis exsilit, Pl.: properans de sella exsiluit, *sprang,* Cic. Of inanimate subjects; as light, fire: tum quoque lumen exsilit, *darts forth,* Lucr.: Ov.

exsĭlĭum (exil.), ii, n. [exsul] *banishment, exile* (involving loss of civil rights, which were only suspended by the lighter penalty of relegatio: v. Smith's Ant. 173): exacti in exsilium innocentes, Cic.: Liv. II. Meton.: *a place of exile, a retreat:* Cic.: in *plur.:* diversa exsilia quaerere, Virg. 2. In *plur.:* abstr. for concr.: exsilia, *those who are banished, exiles:* plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

exsincērātus, a, um, *adj.* [sincerus] *corrupted:* tergum, *i. e. beaten,* Pl. (conj. dub.).

ex-sisto (existo), stĭti, stĭtum, 3. v. n. *to step out* or *forth, to come forth, emerge, appear:* e latebris, Liv.: ab inferis, Cic.: hoc occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum non exsistit, *does not come to light,* id. 2. *to spring, proceed, arise, become:* vermes de stercore, Lucr.: plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici exsistunt, Caes.: ex quo exsistet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, *it will result,* Cic. II. Meton.: *to be visible* or *manifest, to appear, exist, to be:* ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, id.: timeo, ne in eum exsistam crudelior, *prove,* id.

exsolūtus, a, um, *Part.* [exsolvo].

ex-sŏlvo, solvi, sŏlūtum (exsolūātur, Lucr.: exsolūīsse, Ov.), 3. v. a. *to loose, unloose, unbind, undo:* nexus, Lucr.: pugionem a latere, *to ungird,* Tac.: bracchia ferro eodem ictu, *to open,* id. Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, *dissolves, melts,* Lucr. 2. Esp. *to set free, release, deliver:* aliquem vinclis, Pl.: se corpore, Virg. 3. *to discharge, pay:* nomina mea, *clear them off,* Cic.: legata, *to pay off legacies,* Tac. II. Fig.: *to throw off, lay aside, rid oneself of:* legis nexus, id. 2. *to release, free:* artis religionum animos nodis, Lucr.: animos religione, Liv.: curis, Virg. 3. *to discharge, pay* an obligation, promise, *etc.:* nec exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic.: jusjurandum, Liv.: fidem, id. 4. *to solve, explain:* Lucr. (Hence It. *sciogliere, sciorre.*)

exsomnis (exomn.), e, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepless, wakeful:* (Tisiphone) vestibulum exsomnis servat, Virg.

ex-sorbĕo (exorb.), ŭi, 2. v. a. *to suck out, suck* or *sup up, suck in, drain:* ova, Plin. Fig.: civilem sanguinem, Cic.: animam amborum, *to swallow up, to destroy,* Pl.

ex-sors (exors), sortis, *adj., who has not drawn lots;* also, *that for which no lot has been drawn, chosen without lot,* or *specially:* (poet.): te voluit rex magnus Olympi exsortem ducere honores, i.e. *as one specially privileged,* Virg. II. In gen.: *having no share in, free from, deprived of:* with *gen.:* dulcis vitae exsortes, id.: cos exsors secandi, *that does no culting,* Hor.

ex-spătĭor (exp.), atus, 1. v. n. dep. *to get out of the course, to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate:* exspatiantur equi, Ov.: arbores latissima umbra, Plin. Fig.: hoc exspatiandi genus, Quint.

exspectābĭlis (expect.), e, *adj.* [exspecto], *to be expected* (rare): Tac.

exspectātĭo (expect.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an awaiting, expecting, expectation.* With object. *Gen.:* exspectatio boni, mali, Cic.: summa rerum exspectatio, Caes. In *plur.:* crebras exspectationes nobis tui commoves, Cic. With *de:* quantam tu mihi moves exspectationem de sermone Bibuli! id. With *noun-sent.:* me major exspectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, id. *Absol.:* praeter exspectationem, *contrary to expectation,* id. In *plur.:* has exspectationes habemus duas, id.

exspectātus (expect.), a, um, *Part.* [exspecto]. II. Adj.: *expected, longed for, desired, welcome:* carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic.: quibus Hector ab oris, exspectate, venis? *thou long expected one,* Virg.: ubi te exspectatum ejecisset foras, *whose death has been longed for,* Ter. *Comp.:* exspectatior, Pl. *Sup.:* adventus suavissimus, exspectatissimus, Cic. Phr.: ante exspectatum, *sooner than was expected,* Virg.

ex-specto (expect.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to look out for, await, expect:* constr. with *Acc., depend. clause, conj.,* or *absol.* With *Acc.:* adventum alicujus, Caes.: ultima semper exspectanda dies homini est, Ov. With *depend. clause:* quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat, Caes. With *conj.:* rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, *waits till . . .,* Hor. *Impers. pass.:* exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, *that they ought not to wait longer,* Caes. *Absol.:* comites ad portam exspectare dicunt, *are waiting,* Cic. Of an abstr. subject: *to await:* seu me tranquilla senectus exspectat, Hor. II. *to expect* with desire or fear, *etc.; to hope for, long for; to apprehend.* With *Acc.:* longiores epistolas exspectabo, *I shall eagerly look out for,* Cic.: meam exspectant mortem, *wish for,* Ter.: majorem motum Galliae exspectans, *apprehending,* Caes. The source *from which anything is expected,* expr. by *ab* or *ex:* aliquid ab liberalitate alicujus, id.: aliquid ex aliquo, Cic. *Absol.:* aliquando ad verum, ubi minime exspectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. III. Poet. of an abstr. subject: *to have need of, require:* silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus exspectant, *require,* Virg.

ex-spergo (exp rg.), no *perf.,* spersum, 3. v. a. [spargo] *to sprinkle over:* sanieque exspersa natarent limina, *i. e. besprinkled,* Virg. II. *to disperse, dissipate:* exspergi quo possit vis animai, *be diffused,* Lucr.

exspersus (expers.), a, um, *Part.* [exspergo].

ex-spēs (expes), *adj.* (only in *nom. sing.*) *without hope, hopeless.* With *Gen.:* vitae, Tac. *Absol.:* si fractis enatat exspes navibus, Hor.

exspīrātĭo (expir.), ōnis, *f.* [exspiro] *a breathing out, exhalation:* Cic.

ex-spīro (expiro), avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. Act.: *to breathe out, to exhale, give out, lose:* animam medios in ignes, Ov.: flammas pectore, Virg. 2. Poet.: *to emit, cause to spring forth:* cadavera vermes, *produce,* Lucr. II. Neutr.: *to blow forth, rush* or *come forth:* vis fera ventorum, Ov. 2. *to breathe one's last, to expire:* atram tundit humum exspirans, Virg.: inter primam curationem exspiravit, Liv. Fig.: si ego morerer, mecum exspiratura res publica erat, id.

ex-splendesco (expl.), dŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to shine forth, glitter:* ignis, Sen. Fig.: corporis animique dotes exspleduerunt, Suet.

ex-spŏlĭo (expol.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to spoil, pillage, plunder:* fana atque domos, Sall.: sese, Cic. Fig.: exercitu et provincia Pompeium, id.

ex-spūmo, are, 1. v. n. *to foam or froth out:* Cels.

ex-spŭo (expuo), ŭi, ūtum, 3 v. n.

and *a. to spit out, to spit.* Lit.: quum ille gustasset et exspuisset, Varr.: sanguinem, Plin. 2. Transf.: *to cast out, eject, emit:* quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis? Cat. Humorously, lacrumam unam, *to spit out a single tear*, Pl. 3. Fig.: *to expel, banish, remove:* miseriam ex animo, Ter.

ex-sterno (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. consterno] *to drive out of one's wits, to terrify, affright* (poet. and rare): aliquem assiduis luctibus, Cat.: Ov.

ex-stillo (ext.), avi, 1. *v. n. to drop* or *trickle out* (rare): sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Pl.

exstĭmŭlātor (ext.), ōris, *m.* [exstimulo] *an inciter, instigator:* Tac.

ex-stĭmŭlo (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prick, to goad:* aculeo, Plin. ||. Fig.: *to excite, instigate, stimulate:* aliquem dictis, Ov.: exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet, Tac.

exstinctĭo (ext.), ōnis, *f.* [exstinguo] *extinction, annihilation*, Cic.

ex-stinctor (ext.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an extinguisher* (rare): non exstinctor sed auctor incendii, Cic. 2. *an annihilator, destroyer:* patriae, id.

exstinctus (ext.), a, um, *Part.* [exstinguo].

ex-stinguo (ext.), nxi, nctum (*perf. Subj.:* exstinxit, for extinxerit, Pl.: contr. extinxti, Virg.), 3. *v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish:* recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr.: exstincta lumina, Cic. 2. Meton.: *to deprive of life* or *strength, to kill, destroy:* animam alicui, Ter.: juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, *cut him off*, Liv.: quem lubido me exstinguendi invasit, *a passion for my destruction*, Sall. ||. Fig.: *to abolish, destroy, annihilate:* leges, Cic.: veritatem laborare nimis saepe, aiunt, exstingui nunquam, *often sorely tried, never completely crushed*, Liv.: superiore gloria rei militaris exstincta, *their former prestige annihilated*, Caes. [*Stinguo* in this word is by Pott regarded as identical with that in di-stinguo, cogn. with Gr. *στίζω*; by Curtius it is viewed as different, and connected with Germ. *er-sticken*, to choke, smother.] (Hence Fr. *éteindre.*)

exstirpo (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stirps] *to pluck up by the root, to root out:* arbores, Curt. ||. Fig.: *to eradicate, extirpate:* vitia, Cic.: ex animo humanitatem, id.

ex-sto (ext.), 1. *v. n. to stand out* or *forth, to project, to stand above:* (milites) quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes.: super aequora, Ov. 2. Fig.: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, *stand out to view*, Cic. ||. Meton.: *to be visible, appear; to be extant, to exist, to be:* auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, i. e. *no author of his learning is known*, Liv.: Sarmenti domina exstat, *still lives*, Hor.: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, *are extant*, Cic. 2. *Impers.* with rel. clause (rare): exstat, *it is well-known, is clear* (like constat), foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, id.

exstructĭo (extr.), ōnis, *f.* [exstruo] *a building up, erecting* (rare): tectorum, Cic.

exstructus, a, um, *Part.* [exstruo].

ex-strŭo (extr.), xi, ctum, 3. *v.a. to pile* or *heap up:* magnum acervum (librorum), Cic.: canistros, *to heap full*, Hor. 2. Esp.: *to build up, raise, rear, erect:* sepulcrum, Cic.: tumulos, Caes. ||. Fig.: exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, *build up*, Cic.

exsuctus (exuct.), a, um, *Part.* [exsugo].

ex-sūdo (exudo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to come out by sweating, to exude:* exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. ||. Act.: *to discharge by sweating, to sweat out:* quum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, *has thrown off, discharged*, Col. 2. Fig.: *to toil through; to undergo:* causas, Hor.: certamen, Liv.

ex-sūgo (exug.), xi, ctum (fut. exsugebo, Pl.), 3. *v. a. to suck out:* humorem, Varr.: sanguinem alicui (alicujus), Pl.

ex-sul (exul), ŭlis, *a banished person, exile* (for the diff. between the exsul and the relegatus, cf. exsilium), Cic.: Romae, seu fors ita luserit, exsul, Hor. *Fem.:* exsul Hypermnestra, Ov. Fig.: exsul mentis, *deprived of reason*, id. [It is uncertain whether *sul* in this word, as also in *consul, praesul*, is connected with the Indo-European root *sar*, to go, whence *salio*, or with the root of sed-eo, cf. solium.]

exsŭlātĭo (exul.), ōnis, *f.* [exsulo] *banishment, exile* (v. rare): Flor.

exsŭlo (exulo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [exsul] *to be an exile, to live in banishment:* Cic.: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. Fig.: perii, nam domo exsulo nunc, Ter.: animo (opp. to corpore manere), *to be absent in mind*, Cic. (dub.)

exsultābundus (exult.), a, um, *adj.* [exsulto] *leaping for joy, exulting:* Just.

exsultātĭo (exult.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a springing up, leaping, frisking:* puerilis, Col. ||. Fig.: *excessive rejoicing, exultation:* Tac.

exsultim (exult.), *adv.* [exsilio] *frolicsomely, friskingly:* Hor.

exsulto (exult.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to spring vigorously, leap* or *jump about:* equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.: taurus in herba, Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects: sanguis emicat exsultans alte, *spouting up on high*, Virg.: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, *skip, hop*, Quint. ||. Fig.: *to exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, to boast:* rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, Cic.: gestis, Tac. 2. Esp. of speech: *to move freely, expatiate; range at liberty:* quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

exsŭpĕrābĭlis (exup.), e, *adj.* [exsupero] *that may be overcome, surmountable, superable* (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Virg.

exsŭpĕrantĭa (exup.), ae, *f.* [id.] *pre-eminence, superiority* (rare): omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt, Cic.

ex-sŭpĕro (exup.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to mount up, tower on high:* exsuperant flammae, Virg. Fig.: *to get the upper hand, to prevail, excel:* arma capessant, et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. ||. Act.: *to surmount, rise above, exceed:* exsuperat jugum, *climbs*, Virg. Fig.: *to surpass, exceed:* omnes Tarquinios superbia, Liv. 2. *to overpower, overcome:* materia vires exsuperante meas, *being beyond my strength*, Ov.: caecum consilium, *to prevail over, thwart*, Virg.

ex-surdo (exurdo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [surdus] *to render deaf, to deafen:* aures curiae, Val. Max. ||. Transf. of taste: *to dull, blunt:* palatum, Hor.

ex-surgo (exurgo), surrexi, 3. *v. n. to rise out, rise, to get up, stand up:* tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, Cic.: in milit. sense, ex insidiis, Liv. ||. Fig.: *to rise up, recover:* (causa) nunquam exsurgeret, Cic.

ex-suscĭto (exusc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rouse from sleep, awaken:* te gallorum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. 2. Transf. of fire: *to fan, kindle:* flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. ||. Fig.: *to stir up, rouse, excite:* quae cura exsuscitat animos, Cic.

exta, orum, *n. plu. the entrails* (*the heart, lungs, liver*, etc.; whereas *viscera* includes also the stomach and lower intestines): dare, *to offer them*, Liv.: reddere Marti, Virg.: Cic. (It was from the *exta* of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations.) [Etym. uncertain.]

ex-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to waste* or *pine away:* fame, Suet. ||. Fig.: ceteras opiniones fictas diuturnitate extabuisse, *have faded away, died out*, Cic.

exstantia, v. exstantia.

extāris, e, *adj.* [exta] *pertaining to the entrails* (rare): aula (*i. e.* olla), *for cooking entrails*, Pl.

extemplo (uncontr. **extempŭlo**, Pl.) *dim. adv.* [ex tempore] *in a very little time, immediately, straightway, forthwith* (mostly prae-classic or poet.: occurs once in Cic.): quin occidisti extemplo? Pl.: quid fingat extemplo, non habet, *on the spur of the moment*, Cic.: Virg. Correlative with the particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam: utque impulit (Turnus) arma, extemplo turbati animi, Virg.: postquam introii, extemplo cognovi, Ter.

extempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ex tempore] *on the spur of the moment, without pre-*

paration, extemporary: oratio, Quint.: facultas, Suet.

extemporālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extemporalis] *the faculty of extemporaneous speaking* or *versifying:* Suet.

extemplo, *adv.* v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, di, tum and sum, 3. *v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend:* bracchium, Cic.: capita tignorum, Caes.: cornua aciei, Curt.: coepit agros extendere victor, *to enlarge his boundaries*, Hor.: latius extenta Lucrino stagna lacu, *of wider extent than*, id. Refl.: extenditur, *he stretches himself out*, Virg.: jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, *to extend themselves, spread out*, Ov. Proverb.: ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur ire poëta, *to walk on a tight rope*, i. e. *to perform a very difficult feat*, Hor. 2. Poet.: *to lay* (*anyone*) *prostrate:* fulva moribundum extendit arena, Virg. II. Fig.: *to extend, increase, enlarge:* famam factis, id.: cupiditatem gloriae, Liv. 2. *to strain* (*one's powers*): se supra vires, *to overtax their resources*, id.: quum se magnis itineribus extendere t, *exerted himself*, Caes.: extentis itineribus, *by forced marches*, Liv. 3. Esp. of time: *to extend, prolong:* comissationes ad mediam noctem, Suet.: curas venientem in annum, Virg. (Hence It. *stendere;* also subst. It. *stendardo;* Sp. *estandarte;* Fr. *étendard;* Eng. *standard.*)

extensus, a, um, *Part.* [extendo]

extento, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to stretch out, extend:* extentat nervos, Lucr. II. Fig.: vires, *to exert*, Pl.: quid tu venisti huc extentatum? *to attempt*, id.

extentus, a, um, *Part.* [extendo]. II. Adj.: *extended, extensive, wide:* cf. extendo. *Sup.:* quam extentissima potest valle locat, *as open and extended as possible*, Liv.

exten̆ŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extenuo] *a thinning out:* vitium, Plin. II. Fig.: *a lessening, diminution; extenuation*, as a figure of speech: Cic.

exten̆ŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [extenuo]. II. Adj.: *thinned, weakened, weak:* (copiolae meae) sunt extenuatissimae, *very much thinned, reduced*, Brut. in Cic.

ex-tĕnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make thin, fine,* or *small; to reduce, diminish:* dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, *broken up and ground*, Cic.: aër extenuatus, *rarefied*, id. 2. milit. *t. t. to open out troops, reducing their depth:* mediam aciem, Liv. II. Fig.: *to diminish, lessen, weaken:* famam belli, id.: vires, Hor.: neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, *makes light of it*, Cic.: crimen, id.

exter or **extĕrus**, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* [ex, with compar. suffix] *on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange. Posit.:* esp. in phr. exterae nationes, exterae civitates, *foreign*, Cic.: ab extero hoste, id. II. *Comp.:* exterior, ius, *outer, exterior:* opp. to interior, id.: Caes.: comes exterior *i. e. on the left side*, Hor. III. *Sup.* extremus and extimus. A. extrēmus (= extero-imus) a, um, *outermost, utmost, extreme:* extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes.: extremos curris ad Indos, *the remotest*, Hor.: in extrema fere parte epistolae, *just at the end of*, Cic.: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, *at the end of the bridge*, Caes. Subst.: finitum est, habet extremum, Cic. With *part. gen.:* in extremo montis, Sall. In *plur.:* extrema agminis, Liv. 2. Fig. of time or order: *latest, last:* mensis extremus anni, Cic.: extremo anno, Liv.: extrema pati, *to bear the final doom*, Virg. Subst.: die (=diei) extremum erat, Sall. Adverb.: alloquor extremum maestos amicos, *for the last time*, Ov.: ad extremum, *at last*, Cic. 3. Of quality or degree; used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (i) *utmost, highest, greatest:* extremam famem sustentare, Caes.: extremae dementiae est, *the height of madness*, Sall. Subst.: ad extrema descendere, *to resort to extremities*, Pollio in Cic. Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, *utterly*, Liv. (ii) *at the last gasp, all but hopeless, desperate:* etiam in extremis suis rebus, *in the utmost possible danger*, Caes.: ad extrema ventum foret, ni . . ., *all would have been lost*, Liv. (iii) *lowest, vilest, meanest:* mancipia, Sen.: alimenta vitae, Tac. B. extimus (formed directly from *ex;* cf. intimus), a, um, *outermost, farthest, most remote* (rare): extimus (orbis), qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic.

ex-tĕrĕbro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to extract by boring, to bore out* (rare): ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic. II. Fig.: *to extort, obtain by force:* nunquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, Pl.

ex-tergeo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. to wipe out* or *off, to wipe dry, wipe:* aera, Plin. II. Fig.: *to strip clean, to plunder:* quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

exterior, ius, v. exter.

exterius, *adv.* v. extra.

ex-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terminus] lit. *to drive beyond the boundaries;* hence, *to drive out* or *away, to expel, banish* (more rhetor. term than ejicio or expello): C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic.: aliquem a suis diis penatibus, id. II. Fig.: *to put away, put aside, remove:* quaestiones physicorum, id.

externus, a, um, *adj.* [ex] *outward, external:* externus et adventicius tepor, *coming from without, borrowed*, Cic. Partitively, externi ne quid, *nothing external*, Hor. II. Esp. with respect to family or country: *foreign, strange:* auxilia (opp. to domesticae opes), Caes.: bella (opp. to civilia), *wars with other nations*, Quint.: religio, Cic.: gens, Virg.: amor, *love for a foreigner*, Ov. Subst.: canum odium in externos, *towards strangers*, Cic.

ex-tĕro, trivi, tritum, 3. *v. a. to rub out, off,* or *away* (rare): extritus viribus ignis, *elicited by friction*, Lucr.: congestas exteret ille nives, *will tread*, Ov.

ex-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to strike with terror, to frighten, affright* (strengthened from simple verb: most freq. in *pass.*): praeter modum exterreri, Cic.: repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. Poet.: (anguis) exterritus aestu, *roused, made wild*, Virg.

extersus, a, um, *Part.* [extergeo].

exterus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-texo, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to unweave:* hence, fig.: *to plunder, cheat:* Pl.

extillo, v. exstillo.

ex-tĭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep. to be greatly afraid of, to await with fear, to dread.* Neutr.: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, *were frightened*, Cic. *Impers. pass.:* si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, *there might be reason for fear*, Tac. II. Act.: patrem, Ter.: quarum rerum casus erant extimescendi, Caes.

extimulo, v. exstimulo.

extĭmus, a, um, v. exter, *fin.*

extinctus, **extinguo**, *etc.* v. exstinctus, exstinguo, *etc.*

extirpo, v. exstirpo.

extis-ex, icis, *m.* [exta specio] *one who predicts from the inspection of entrails, a diviner, soothsayer:* Cic.

extis-ĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [ex-ispex] *an inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination:* Suet.

exto, v. exsto.

ex-tollo, 3. *v. a. to lift out* or *up, to raise up, elevate:* onera in jumenta, Varr.: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic. 2. Esp. *to build up, erect:* fundamentum substruunt, extollunt, Pl. II. Fig.: *to raise, elevate, exalt:* ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere jam caput debebat? Cic.: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac. 2. *to put off, defer:* res serias ex hoc die in alium diem, Pl.

ex-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to twist out, wrench out, wrest away:* arma e manibus, Cic.: inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae Hannibalem, *to force him to quit his hold*, Flor. 2. *to wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate:* articulum, Sen.: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, *dislocated by torture*, Liv. 3. *to examine by torture:* extorque, nisi ita factum'st, *put me to the torture*, Ter. II. Fig.: *to obtain* or *take away by force, to extort;* obsides, Caes. 2. Of abstract things: extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, *forcibly to divest the*

mind of ideas, Cic.: alicui errorem, *to disabuse him*, Id.: cui sic extorta voluptas, *whose fond delusion has thus been torn from him*, Hor.

extorris, e, *adj.* [ex and terra, q. v.] *driven out of one's country, exiled, banished:* hinc extorres profugerunt, Cic.: extorris patria, domo, Sall.: sedibus suis extorre agmen, *band of exiles*, Liv.

extortor, ōris, *m.* [extorqueo] *an extorter:* bonorum, Ter.

extortus, a, um, *Part.* [extorqueo].

extrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [exterus]. *Adv. on the outside, without:* quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes.: nil extra est in nuce duri (a paradoxical statement), Hor.: et in corpore et extra esse bona, *in the external world*, Cic. With verbs of motion: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederet extra, Id. *Comp.:* (urbes) exterius sitae bimari spectantur ab Isthmo, *situated without*, Ov. **2.** Meton.: *except:* esp. with quam, or quam si: *except that, unless that:* ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent: extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara aut signum consecratum esset, Liv. ||. *Prep.* with *Acc.: outside of, without, beyond:* Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor.: extra portam Collinam, Cic. With verbs of motion: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possim, Id. **2.** Fig.: with abstract subst.: esse extra noxiam, *free from*, Ter.: extra ordinem, *out of the ordinary course, by special arrangement*, Cic.: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, *contrary to*, Caes. **3.** *excepting, except* (for praeter: rare): extra unum te, Pl.: extra ducem paucosque praeterea, reliqui in bello rapaces, Cic.

extractus, a, um, *Part.* [extraho].

ex-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw out* or *forth, to drag out:* rete ex aqua, Pl.: telum e corpore, Cic.: de vulnere, Ov.: anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. With personal objects: extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic.: rure in urbem, Hor. ||. Fig.: *to extricate, release; to draw out, extract:* urbem ex periculis maximis, Cic.: (scelera) ex occultis tenebris in lucem, Liv.: Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem, *sought to eradicate*, Cic **2.** *to protract, prolong, put off:* res variis calumniis, *to spin them out by sundry devices*, Id.: pugnam in posterum, Tac.: bellum in tertium annum, Liv. **3.** *to waste, spend:* Catone dicendi mora dies extrahente, Caes.

extrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *that is without, external, extraneous, strange:* causa, Auct. Her. ||. Esp. *foreign, strange, not related:* and Subst.: *a stranger*; filiam extraneorum coetu prohibere, Suet. (Hence Fr. *étrange.*)

extrā-ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj. out of the common course, extraordinary:* imperium, Cic.: pecuniae, *perquisites, etc., not according to law*, Id.: cohortes, *not included in the rank and file of the legions*, Liv.: honos, *special, not included in the regular* cursus honorum, Cic.: petitio, *irregular candidature*, Id.

extrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *outward, external, extrinsic:* lux, Lucr.: res, *external things*, Cic. ||. Esp. of family relationship: *strange, unrelated:* hanc conditionem, si cui tulero extrario, *to any stranger*, Ter.

extrēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extremus] *the extremity, end:* Cic.

extrēmus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-trĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (depon. form, extricor, Pl.) [tricae] *to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free* (rare): extricata densis cerva plagis, Hor. **2.** Transf.: mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, *procures with difficulty, scrapes together*, Id. ||. Fig. *to unravel, clear up:* Varr.

extrĭcor, v. extrico, *ad init.*

extrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [from exter: cf. altrinsecus, intrinsecus] *from without, from abroad:* in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus alicunde quaerere, Cic.: imminens bellum, Liv. **2.** *without, on the outside:* (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.

extrītus, a, um, *Part.* [extero].

ex-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust out* or *forth, to drive out, drive away:* aliquem ex aedibus, Pl.: foras, Ter.: a latebris suis extrusi hostes, Tac. With inanimate objects: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *kept out*, Caes.: merces, *to get rid of, sell*, Hor. Fig.: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, *thrust out, supplanted*, Lucr.

extruo, v. exstruo.

extrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [extrudo].

ex-tūbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [tuber]: Neutr. *to swell out* or *up, to rise:* Plin. ||. Act. *to cause to swell up, to raise:* surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen.

ex-tŭmĕo, 2. *v. n. to swell up:* Pl.

ex-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. a. to beat out, strike out, force out:* calcibus frontem extudit, *kicked him*, Phaedr. ||. Fig.: priusquam id extudi, *squeezed out, extorted*, Pl.: quis nobis extudit (hanc) artem? *struck out, devised*, Virg.: quum labor extuderit fastidia, *has driven off*, Hor.

ex-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive* or *thrust out, to drive away, thrust away:* homines e possessionibus, Cic.: cunctos aedibus, Pl. **2.** Specially, *to divorce* (a wife): Tac. ||. Fig.: spem pacis, *to banish*, Liv.: mentem, *to disturb*, Cic.

ex-ūbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly; to be abundant, to abound:* alte spumis exuberat amnis, *rises high and foaming*, Virg.: pomis exuberat annus, *teems*, Id.: ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, *derives its fulness and richness*, Tac.

exuctus, v. exsuc.

exudo, v. exsudo.

exugo, v. exsugo.

exul, v. exsul.

exulcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exulcero] *a soreness, festering, exulceration:* Cels. Fig.: verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, *aggravation*, Sen.

ex-ulcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make sore, to cause to suppurate* or *ulcerate:* Cels. ||. Fig.: *to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate:* ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic.: ignominia exulcerati animi, Liv.

exulo, v. exsulo.

exulto, v. exsulto.

ex-ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neut.: *to howl* or *cry out, to howl violently:* Ov. ||. Act. *to call* or *invoke with howlings:* Cybeleia mater Phrygiis exululata modis, Id.

exunctus, a, um, *Part.* [exungo].

ex-undo, avi, 1. *v. n. to flow out* or *over, to overflow:* fons, Plin.: tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, *are cast on the shore*, Tac. **2.** *to pour forth abundantly, to rush forth; to overflow:* exuncans ingenii fons, *gushing, overflowing*, Juv.: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. (v. exubero, *fin.*)

ex-ungo, no *perf.*, unctum, 3. *v. a. to anoint:* Pl. **2.** *to spend on unguents:* Id.

ex-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to put off, draw out* or *off, to pull off, strip:* serpens exuit in spinis vestem, *casts its slough*, Lucr.: jugum, *to shake off*, Liv. (also, se jugo, Id.): alas, *to lay aside*, Virg. Pass. in *refl.* sense: cornua exuitur, *lays aside, drops*, Ov. **2.** *to strip, despoil, deprive of:* with *Acc.* of that from which anything is taken, and *Abl.* of that which is taken away: hostem armis, *to deprive him of arms, disarm him*, Caes.: Liv.: impedimentis, *to capture his baggage train*, Caes.: castris, *to take his camp*, Liv. *Absol.* exuto Lepido, *deprived of all his military resources*, Tac. ||. Fig.: *to lay aside, cast off, divest oneself of:* with *Acc.* to denote what is *put off:* humanitatem, Cic.: silvestrem animum, Virg.: mores antiquos, Liv. *Pass.*, with *Acc* and *Inf.* as subject: mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, *I cannot divest myself of the belief*, Cic. **2.** *to free from:* si ex his te laqueis exueris, *extricate yourself*, Id. [The word is probably ex-u-o: not as some suppose from a root *du:* cf. induo.]

exupero, v. exsupero.

exurgĕo, 2. *v. a. to squeeze out:* Pl.

exurgo, v. exsurgo.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn up, consume:* domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic.: classem Argivum, *burn to ashes*, Virg. Fig.: aliis infectum scelus exuritur igni, *is burnt out* (*cleansed by fire*), Id. Transf. *to dry up:* loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall.: paludem, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to con-*

sume, destroy: exustus flos veteris ubertatis, Cic.

exuscito, v. exsuscito.

exustĭo, ōnis *f.* [exuro] *a burning up, conflagration:* exustiones terrarum, Cic.

exustus, a, um, *Part.* [exuro].

exūtus, a, um, *Part.* [exuo].

exŭviae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *what is stripped* or *taken off, clothing, equipments, arms*, etc. (mostly poet.): pyram erigo et arma viri exuviasque omnes super imponas, Virg. 2. *the (stripped off) skin* of an animal: coluber positis novus exuviis, *having cast its slough*, id. Comicè: bubulae, *thongs of ox-hide*, Pl. 3. Esp. *spoils* stripped from an enemy, as arms, *etc.:* exuvias indutus Achillī, *arrayed in the armour of Achilles*, Virg.: (locus) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatus, Cic.

F, *f*, the sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, occupies the same place as the digamma or vau in the Greek alphabet, to which it corresponds in form, though entirely different in phonetic character. Initial *f* in Latin takes its rise from I. E. *bh* or (less frequently) from *dh*, sometimes irregularly from I. E. *gh* (which is properly represented by Latin *h*). Hence it corresponds to Gr. φ or θ, and sometimes to Gr. χ. Thus we have Gr. φέρω beside Lat. *fero*; Gr. φάναι, φήμη, Lat. *fari, fama*; Gr. φεύγω, Lat. *fugio*; Gr. φύω, Lat. *fui*. On the other hand we have Gr. θήρ beside Lat. *ferus*; Gr. θύρα, Lat. *fores*; Gr. θερμός, Lat. *formus*; Gr. θύω, Lat. (*suf*)*fio*. And again we have Gr. χρίω beside Lat. *frio*; Gr. χολή, Lat. *fel*; Gr. χάτις, Lat. (*ad*)*fatim, fatigo*. F occurs but little in the middle of Latin words, in which place *b* usually corresponds to φ, as in *ambo* (ἄμφω), *nebula* (νέφος); but *f*, from *bh*, is sometimes found in the other Italian dialects, v. scrofa. Again, though *d* in the middle of Latin words is regularly found as the representative of original *dh* (as in *aedes*, αἴθω), *f*, from *dh*, appears in *rufus*, which has therefore been supposed to have been borrowed from a provincial Italian dialect, the true Latin being *ruber*, which bears to ἐ-ρυθ-ρός the same relation as *uber* to οὖθαρ. Though *f* most commonly represents Gr. φ (when initial), it was phonetically different; that it was not, like φ, an aspirate, is sufficiently shown by its inability to assimilate a preceding nasal; thus, whilst in ἐμφαίνω the nasal is assimilated, we have in Latin not *im-ficio* (as we have *im-petus*) but *in-ficio*. The same thing appears from the possibility of a reduplicated *f* in Latin as *fe-felli* (beside πέ-φυ-κα). Other than nasal prefixes are assimilated by *f*; thus *affero, offero, differo, effero*, for *ad-fero, ob-fero, dis-fero, ec-fero*. ||. According to Grimm's law, Latin *f*, from *bh*, corresponds to *b* in Gothic, and to *p* (or *b*) in Old High German; thus, Lat. *frater*, Goth. *brôthar*, O. H. G. *bruodar*; Lat. *fagus*, Goth. *bôka*, O. H. G. *puocha*. Lat. *forare*, A.-S. (which goes with Gothic) *borian*, O. H. G. *poran*: whilst, when it arises from *dh*, it corresponds to Goth. *d* and O. H. G. *t*; thus, Lat. *fores*, Goth. *daûr* and Eng. *door*, O. H. G. *tor*; Lat. *ferus*, A.-S. *deor* and Eng. *deer*, O. H. G. *tior*: and, when it arises from *gh*, to Goth. *g* and O. H. G. *k* (or *g*); thus Lat. *fel*, Eng. *gall*, O. H. G. *gallâ*. |||. In the Romance languages *f* in general remains unchanged; sometimes, however, it changes (i) (when it begins a word) to *h*; this occurs chiefly in Spanish, in which it is very common; thus, Lat. *ferrum*, Sp. *hierro*; Lat. *filius*, Sp. *hijo*; Lat. *fabulari*, Sp. *hablar*; Lat. *facere*, Sp. *hacer*; it also appears in Fr. *hors* from Lat. *foris*. (ii) Into *b*: thus, Lat. *flocculus*, It. *bioccolo*; Lat. *forfex*, It. *forbice*; but this change is very rare.

făba, ae, *f. a bean*, our *broad* or *horse-bean:* Cato: not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Proverb.: *St.* Repperi. *Ly.* Quid repperisti? *St.* Non quod pueri clamitant in faba se repperisse, Pl.: istaec in me cudetur faba, *I shall have to smart for it*, Ter. [Prob. for *fag-va*; cf. φαγεῖν.] (Hence It. *fava*; Fr. *fève*.)

fābālis, e, *adj.* [faba] *pertaining to beans, bean-:* stipulae, Ov.

fābella, ae, *f. dim.* [fabula] *a brief narrative, a short story:* nihil debet esse in philosophia commenticiis fabellis loci, Cic. 2. Esp. *a short fable, a tale:* aniles, Hor. 3. *a short play:* haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento! Cic. (Hence It. *favella*.)

făber, bri, *m.* (*Gen. plur.* usu. fabrum: Cic.: but also fabrorum: id.: Pl. *etc.*) *a worker in wood, stone, metal*, etc.; *a forger, smith, carpenter*, etc. (disting. from artifex, which has reference to the workman's inventive power, and from opifex, which regards his skill as a mechanic). With qualifying terms: faber tignarius, *carpenter*, Cic.: fabri ferrarii, *blacksmiths*, Pl. *Absol.:* hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, i. e. *a carpenter*, Cic.: ex legionibus fabros delegit, *the engineers*, Caes.: praefectus fabrum, *the chief engineer*, id. Proverb.: faber est quisque fortunae suae, *every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appius in Sall. [Some derive the word, with suffix *ber*, from Lat. root *fa*, cogn. with Skr. *dhâ*, Gr. θε in τί-θη-μι, and Eng. *do*; v. facio.] (Hence Fr. *fevre* in *orfevre* = auri faber.)

făber, bra, brum, *adj.* [faber] *workmanlike; skilful, ingenious:* ars, Ov.

făbrē, *adv. in a workmanlike manner; skilfully, ingeniously:* hoc factum est fabre, Pl.

făbrē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make* or *fashion skilfully* (rare): levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, *built specially for that purpose*, Liv.

făbrēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [fabrefacio].

făbrĭca, ae, *f.* [faber] *the workshop of an artisan:* Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, Cic. ||. Meton.: *the art, trade*, or *profession of an artisan:* pictura et fabrica ceteraeque artes, *architecture*, id. 2. In gen.: *any skilful production, a fabric:* admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium, id. 3. In the comic writers, *a crafty device, trick, stratagem:* facetis fabricis et doctis dolis, *smart dodges*, Pl. (Hence Sp. *forja*; Fr. *forge*.)

făbrĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fabricor] *a making, framing, construction by the rules of art* (rare): tota hominis fabricatio, *structure*, Cic. 2. Fig., of style: id.

făbrĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an artificer, framer, forger; contriver, fabricator* (rare): ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), Cic.: doli, *contriver*, Virg. 2. Fig.: dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, *causer, producer* Lucr.

făbrĭco, v. fabricor.

făbrĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* and **făbrĭco**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fabrica] *to make out of wood, stone*, or *metal; to frame, forge, construct, build.* Depon.: ii, qui signa fabricantur, Cic.: naves, Tac. 2. Act.: pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus *which experience had forged*, Hor. In *pass.:* fabricatum ad id apte ferculum, *a stand made for the purpose*, Liv.: in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Virg. ||. In gen.: *to prepare, form, fashion.* Depon.: ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videantur, Cic. 2. Act.: philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen.

făbrīlis, e, *adj.* [faber] *pertaining to an artificer:* scalprum, Liv.: dextra, Ov.: erratum, *of the sculptor* or *artist*, Cic. Subst.: fabrilia, lium, *n. plu. tools:* tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor.

fābŭla, ae, *f.* [fari] *a narration, narrative, account, story:* poeticis magis decora fabulis, Liv.: mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, *tale*, Hor.: fabula fias, *the town's talk*, id. 2. *conversation* (Post-Aug.): Tac. 3. *affair, concern, matter* (colloquial): sed quid ego aspicio? quae haec est fabula? *what sort of an affair is this?* Pl. ||. Esp. *a fictitious narrative, tale, story:* num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? Cic.: fa-

bulae! *stories! stuff! nonsense!* Ter. In apposition: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes (= fabulosi), *themes of story, legendary*, Hor. **2.** *a dramatic poem, drama, play:* id.: (scenici) sibi accommodatissimas fabulas eligunt, *choose the plays most suitable for themselves*, Cic. Fig.: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem, id. **3.** *an apologue, fable:* quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisionem, Cic.: nota illa de membris humanis fabula, Quint.: Phaedr. Proverb.: lupus in fabula, of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. (Hence It. *favola*; Sp. *fabla, habla*; Fr. *fable.*)

fābŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [faba] *a small bean:* Pl.

fābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [fabula] *fabulous:* historia, *fabulous history, mythology:* Suet.

fābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [fabulor] *a narrator, a story-teller:* lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis, Suet.

fābŭlor, atus (*Inf. pres.* fabularier, Pl.) 1. *v. dep.* [fabula] *to speak, converse, talk, chat:* clare advorsum fabulabor, Pl.: cum aliquo, Suet. **2.** *to invent, say falsely:* aliquid, Liv. (Hence Sp. *hablar.*)

fābŭlōsē, *adv. fabulously:* Plin.

fābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fabula] *fabulous:* palumbes, *legendary, frequent themes of story*, Hor.: Hydaspes, id.

făcesso, cessi, ītum, 3. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [related to facio, as capesso to capio and lacesso to lacio]. Act.: *to do eagerly* or *earnestly; to despatch, perform, execute, accomplish:* jussa facessunt, Virg.: mille facesse jocos, Ov.: Liv. **2.** Esp. in bad sense: *to bring on, cause, occasion, create:* alicui negotium, Cic.: innocenti periculum, id. II. Neutr.: *to hasten away, retire, depart:* propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv.: operae facessant, servitia sileant, Cic.

făcētē, *adv. finely, properly, elegantly:* hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide, Pl. **2.** *wittily, facetiously, pleasantly, humorously:* aliquid facete et commode dicere, Cic. *Comp.:* nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, id. *Sup.:* id.

făcētiae, arum, *f. plu.* (also in *sing.* facetia, ae, Pl.), [facetus; cf. argutiae, from argutus] *droll, sprightly behaviour* (only in Pl.): mulier, cui facetiarum cor corpusque sit plenum, Pl. **2.** *wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness* (v. dicacitas): (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic.: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, id.: asperis facetiis illusus, *sarcasms*, Tac.

făcētus, a, um, *adj. elegant* (v. rare): Pl. II. Fig. of behaviour: *fine, courteous, polite, genteel* (rare): Ter.: ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, *politely*, Hor. **2.** Of style: *fine, elegant:* molle atque facetum Virgilio adnuerunt Camenae, *softness and elegance*, id. **3.** *merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious:* esse facetum atque salsum, Cic.: dulcem et facetum Socratem accepimus, id.: ironiam facetam et elegantem, id. *Sup.:* Aristophanes facetissimus poëta veteris comoediae, id. [Prob. from root *bha*, to shine, augmented by *k*; v. facies, fax.]

făcĭes, ēi, *f.* (*plur.* v. rare, and *Dat. plur.* does not occur) *appearance, figure, shape* (disting. from figura, which is simply outline; from forma, shape or form viewed aesthetically; and from species, outward appearance): earum nutrix qua sit facie mihi expedi. *M.* Statura haud magna, corpore aquilo, Pl. Of things: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Virg.: haec facies Trojae, quum caperetur, erat, Ov.: antequam Vesuvius mons ardescens faciem loci verteret, *changed the aspect of the country*, Tac. Proverb.: verte omnes tete in facies, *i. e. resort to every expedient* (in allusion to Proteus), Virg. **2.** Esp. *face, visage, countenance:* non quaeruntur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic.: curvo nec faciem litore dimovet, Hor.: quam liberali facie: Ter. Poet.: cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, *a beautiful face, beauty*, Ov. II. Fig.: *external form, look, condition:* formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic.: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall.: ad istam faciem est morbus, qui me macerat, *is of such a nature*, Pl. **2.** *external appearance* (as opposed to reality); *pretence, pretext:* publici consilii facie, Tac. III. Meton.: *look, sight, aspect:* quae scelerum facies? Virg. [Prob. from I. E. *bha*, to shine, appear (cf. Gr. φα- in φάος, φαίνω), augmented by *k*; v. facetus, fax.] (Hence It. *faccia*; Sp. *faz*; Fr. *face.*)

făcĭlĕ, *adv. easily, without trouble* or *difficulty:* Cic.: Liv. *Comp.:* id hoc facilius eis persuasit, Caes. *Sup.:* animus in morte facillime evolat, Cic. With a negative: *not easily, hardly, with difficulty:* haud facile dixerim, id.: Liv. **2.** *readily, willingly, without hesitation:* Cic. *Comp.:* locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturae, id. **3.** *pleasantly, agreeably, well:* propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius, Pl. **4.** *certainly, unquestionably, beyond dispute:* virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum, *indisputably*, Cic.: virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps, id.: Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id. **5.** In stating a large amount: huic hereditas facile ad HS. tricies venit testamento propinqui sui, *at the lowest estimate, fully*, id.

făcĭlis, e, *adj.* [facio: lit. *that may be done* or *made*; hence] *easy to do, easy, free from difficulty* (opp. to difficilis): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes.: celerem et facilem exitum habere, id.: facilis descensus Averno, Virg.: somnus, *coming unsought*, Hor.: fiscina, *easily made*, Virg. *Comp.:* iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Caes. *Sup.:* quod est facillimum facis, Pl. **2.** With *ad* (usu. foll. by *gerund*): haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, *very easily settled*, Cic. **3.** With the 2nd *supine:* facilia factu, Liv.: (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg. **4.** With *Inf.:* facilis vincere ac vinci vultu eodem, Liv. Esp. with *Infin.* as *subject:* quod illis prohibere erat facile, Caes. **5.** With *Dat.:* terra facilis pecori, *suitable, proper*, Virg.: campus operi facilis, Liv. **6.** Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, *easily:* quum exitus haud in facili essent, *easy*, id.: e facili, Ov. II. *ready, quick* (of persons): facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. III. Of character: *easy, good-natured*, comes, benigni, faciles, suaves, homines esse dicuntur, id.: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, *affable*, id.: faciles Napaeas, *placable*, Virg. IV. Of fortune, etc.: *favourable, prosperous:* res et fortunae tuae quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic.: facilem victu, *abounding in wealth* (*means of living*), Virg. (Hence Ital. *facile*; Sp. *facil*; Fr. *facile.*)

făcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facilis] *easiness, ease, facility:* haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, *readiness, disposition*, Cic. **2.** Of speech: *facility or fluency of expression*, Quint. II. Of character: *willingness to oblige; good nature, affability* (v. comitas): si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic.: sermonis, id.: quae pertinent ad mansuetudinem morum ac facilitatem, id. **2.** In a bad sense: *levity, heedlessness:* Suet.

făcĭlĭter, i. q. facile, q. v.

făcĭnōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [facinus] *criminal, loaded with guilt* (rare): quintum genus est omnium facinorosorum, Cic. *Sup.:* facinorosissimi sicarii, id.

făcĭnus, ŏris, *n.* [facio] *a deed, action*; esp. *of a bold* or *daring nature* (disting. from flagitium, *a deed of shame*): atrox visum id facinus patribus plebique, *a revolting deed*, Liv.: nefario facinore admisso, Caes.: facinus pulcherrimum, *a most glorious achievement*, Cic. In *plur.:* mirabilia facinora, id. **2.** For res *or* negotium; quod facinus video? Pl. II. Esp.: *a bad deed, villainy, crime:* facinus est vincire civem Romanum, *an outrage*, Cic.: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. In *plur.:* furiae vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. **2.** Meton.: *an instrument of*

villainy, said of a poisoned cup: facinus excussit ab ore, Ov.

făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (in *pass.* fio, factus, fĭĕri) (*imper.* face, as well as fac, esp. in Pl. and Ter.: *fut. perf.* faxo, Virg.: *perf. Subj.* faxim, faxit, faximus, faxitis, faxint, Pl., Ter., *etc.*; the last also in Cic.: faxem for fecissem, Pl.), *to make*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word; *to prepare, produce, bring to pass, do, effect, create, commit*, etc. (=ποιεῖν, having special reference to productive power or energy; while agere implies practice or action =πράττειν). Act.: in simplest sense, *to produce by action:* pontem, *to build*, Caes.: castra, *to construct, form*, id.: iter, *to make a journey, to march*, id.: verba, *to speak, make a speech*, Cic.: Liv.: poëma, *to compose*, Cic. **2.** *to do* (in this sense oftener intrans. with *adv.*: v. infr.): usu. with *neut. pron.* or *adj.*: imperata alicujus, *to do his bidding*, Caes.: multa tulit fecitque, *does a great many things*, Hor.: nec semel hoc fecit, id. Esp. in phr.: quid facerem, *what was I to do?* Virg.: quid faciat Philomela, *what is she to do?* Ov. Freq. foll. by *Abl.* (alone or less oft. with de), or *Dat.*: quid hoc homine facias, *what are you to do with this fellow?* Cic.: quid faceret huic conclusioni, i. e. *how should he refute it?* id. (cf. *infr.* IX.) **3.** *to cause, bring to pass, gain:* pecuniam, *to make, acquire*, id.: so, rem, Hor.: audientiam orationi, *to procure a hearing for*, Cic.: neque sui potestatem fecisset, *had never given them an opportunity of fighting with him*, Caes.: fecerat sibi morem circumeundi, *he had made it his regular practice*, Liv.: stipendia, *to serve in the army*, Sall. **4.** *to give*; esp. with nomen: Juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, *gave me the name of*, Pl.: inde cognomen factum Publicolae est, *was consequently given*, Liv. Also with *Acc.*: potestatem, *to grant certain power* or *liberty:* qui sociorum cives Carthaginienses fieri vellent, potestatem facturum, *would grant permission, would empower them to become such*, id. **5.** With noun-sent. as obj., expr. by ut and *Subj.*: faciam ut ejus diei semper meminerit, Pl. (this constr. is very freq. after pass. form fio: fit interdum ut, *it sometimes happens that*, Cic.). Rarely with *Inf.* (poet.): qui nati coram me cernere letum fecisti, *hast made me see*, Virg. **II.** *to make into something; to render; to appoint:* constr. with direct obj. and complementary Acc.: filiam heredem, *to make a daughter heiress*, Cic.: vectigalia sibi deteriora, *to render them less profitable*, id. Esp. in *pass.*: *to become:* disciplinâ doctior facta civitas, id. **2.** *to appoint, elect:* consules facti, Liv. (freq.): Tatium ex hoste regem factum, id. **3.** With *gen.* dicionis, etc., *to bring under subjection:* omnem oram usque ad Iberum flumen Romanae dicionis fecit, id. **III.** With *Gen.* of value or *adv.* of price or degree: *to value, esteem, regard:* voluptatem virtus minimi facit, Cic.: parum id facio, Sall. **IV.** *to represent, feign, assert, say:* in eo libro, ubi se cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic. **V.** *to make believe, pretend:* facio me alias res agere, id. **VI.** In the *imper.* fac, *suppose, assume:* fac imagines esse quibus pulsentur animi, *grant* (for the sake of argument), id.: exitium fac me meruisse, Ov. **VII.** *to carry on* or *follow* any trade or profession: quum mercaturas facerent, Cic. **VIII.** *to perform* or *celebrate a religious rite; to make an offering, to sacrifice:* res divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere, id. *Absol.*: id. With *Abl.*: quum faciam vitula pro frugibus, *shall offer sacrifice with a calf* (=*shall offer a calf*), Virg. *Pass. impers.*: quum pro populo fieret, *when sacrifice was being offered*, Cic. **IX.** Special Phr. with *pass.*: *to be done with, to happen to, become of*, quid Tulliolâ meâ fiet? Cic.: quid mihi fiet? Ov.: quid de illa fiet fidicina igitur? Pl. (cf. *supr.* 1, 2). Hence the phrase, si quid factum sit aliquo, euphemistically for *if one should die:* Cic. **2.** ut fit, *as usually happens, as is commonly the case:* paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, id. So, qui fit, *how happens it?* Hor. **3.** fiat, an expression of assent, *so be it! very good!* fiat, geratur mos tibi, Pl. **4.** dictum ac factum, *no sooner said than done:* v. dico, II. **B.** Neutr.: with adverbs, *to do, deal*, or *act* in any manner: bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic. **2.** With cum or ab: *to take part with, side with*; and with contra, *to take part against:* si respondisset idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, id.: commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. **II.** *to be good* or *of use for, to be of service:* nec caelum, nec aquae faciunt, nec terra, nec aurae, *do not benefit me*, Ov. **III.** Freq. used in second clause of a sentence, to avoid repetition of the verb: jubeas miserum esse, libenter quatenus id facit (=miser est), *since it is his humour to do so*, Hor. [Acc. to Corssen, with augmentative *k*, from I. E. *bha*, to shine, appear (cf. φά-ος, φαίνω), prim. sense being 'to bring to light'; fio he makes (for *fu-i-o*) = Gr. φύω from I. E. *bhu*, to be. Curtius derives facio from I. E. *dha* (whence θε in τί-θη-μι) augmented by *k*; fio he regards as for *fa-i-o* from the same root, facio and fio being related as jacio and eo (root *i*, or *ya*).] (Hence It. *fare*; Sp. *hacer*; Fr. *faire*.)

facteon, jestingly formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verbals, for faciendum: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, *we must not care a straw for them*, Cic.

factĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [facio], *artificial, factitious* (non-class.): colores, Plin.

factĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making, doing, preparing* (rare): testamenti factio nulla est, *right of making a will*, Cic.: quae haec factio est? *dealing, proceeding*, Pl. **II.** *a company of persons acting together, a class, order, sect, party:* id. **2.** Esp. *a company of personal adherents* or *partisans, a political party, side, faction* (a *political* clique; hence disting. from secta, a *philosophical* sect; and from partes, one of the great political parties): paucorum factione oppressus, Caes.: factionibus inter ordines certabatur, id. **3.** *a division* or *party of charioteers in the games of the Circus* (of which there were four, named after their colours: albata, prasina, russata, veneta): Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 89.) (Hence It. *fazione*; Sp. *faccion*; Fr. *façon*.)

factĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [factio]. Lit.: *fond of doing* (rare): lingua factiosi, *mighty with the tongue*, i. e. *promising a great deal*, Pl. **II.** *that has* or *seeks to form a party; powerful* or *eager for power;* rarely *factious, seditious* (hence not the equivalent of turbulentus or seditiosus): Sall.: vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, *oligarchical*, Cic.

factĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [facto] *to make* or *do frequently, to be wont to make* or *do:* Pl.: haec apud majores nostros factitata, Cic.: versus, Hor. **2.** *to practise* a trade or profession: coactiones argentarias, Suet.: Tac. **II.** Esp. *to make* or *declare* a person something: quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic.

facto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [facio] *to make, do, perform:* operis quicquam, Pl. (dub.).

factor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a maker; doer, performer, perpetrator:* Pall. **2.** In ball-playing, *he who strikes the ball, the batsman:* Pl.

factum, i. *n.* [id.] *that which is done; a deed, act, exploit* (v. facinus): praeclarum atque divinum factum, Cic.: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, *well begun is half done*, Hor.: cum factis vir magnificus tum factorum ostentator, *achievements*, Liv.: famam extendere factis, Virg. **2.** Esp. bonum factum, *a good deed*, i. e. *well done, fortunate:* Pl.: majorum bona facta, Tac. Hence as a form at the beginning of edicts: Suet. (Hence Ital. *fatto*; Sp. *hecho*; Fr. *fait*, and, from it, Eng. *feat*.)

factus, a, um, *Part.* [facio]. **II.** Adj. (v. rare): factius nihilo facit, *he is no nearer bringing it to pass*, Pl.

făcul, v. facile.

făcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fax] *a little torch, a splinter used as a torch:* Varr. **2.** Fig.: Pl. (Hence It. *fiaccola*; Sp. *hacha*.)

făcultas, ātis, *f.* [facul = facilis]

capability, possibility; power, means, opportunity: facultat s sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. With *Gen.:* gratificandi, *a means of gratification,* Id. 2. With *ad:* ad ducendum bellum, Caes. 3. With *ut:* hanc facultatem ut hominum studia complectamur, *the power of,* Cic. 4. *Absol.:* hinc abite, dum est facultas, *while you have the opportunity,* Caes. II. Meton. for copia, opes: *a sufficient* or *great number, abundance, stock, store;* plur. *goods, riches, property:* numorum facultas, Cic.: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. Esp. in *Plur.:* videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, *means,* Cic.: singulorum facultates et copiae divitiae sunt civitatis, Id.: tantas videri Italiae facultates, *supplies, resources,* Caes.

fācundē, *adv. eloquently:* nimis facete nimisque facunde mala es, Pl.: alloqui, Liv.

fācundĭa, ae, *f.* [facundus] *the faculty of speaking well, eloquence:* Sall. (Hence Fr. *faconde.*)

fācundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *eloquence:* Pl.

fācundus, a, um, *adj.* [fari] *that speaks with ease* or *fluency, eloquent, (naturally gifted;* and so disting. from disertus, which denotes *a clever, practised speaker;* and from eloquens, in true sense, *eloquent*): Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor.: facundum faciebat amor, Ov. 2. Of things: lingua, Hor.: Liv.

faeceus, a, um, *adj.* [faex] *impure:* only fig.: mores, Pl.

faecŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *the lees of wine deposited in the form of a crust* (used as a condiment or as a drug): Lucr.: Hor.

faex, faecis, *f. grounds, sediment, lees, dregs* of liquids: poti faece tenus cadi, *to the very dregs,* Hor. 2. *the lees* or *crust of wine:* Id. 3. *the liquor* or *brine of pickles:* Ov. II. Fig.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque resedit, *to the lowest dregs of the people,* Lucr.: apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *feccia;* Sp. *hez;* Fr. *fèces.*)

fāgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fagus] *of beech, beechen:* Plin.

fāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of beech, beechen:* alveus, Ov.

fāgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of beech, beechen:* frons, Ov.: pocula, Virg. (Hence Fr. *faine.*)

fāgus, i, *f. a beech-tree:* Virg.: Caes. [Goth. *bôka,* Eng. *beech,* are cognate; as is also Gr. φηγός, though the name of a different tree.] (Hence It. *faggio:* Sp. *haya.*)

fāla (phala), ae, *f. a wooden scaffolding used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city:* Enn. Proverb.: isti, qui hastis trium numorum causa subeunt sub falas, *run a great risk for a slight gain,* Pl. 2. In *plur.: certain towers* or *pillars in the Circus:* Juv.

fālārĭca (also phal.), ae, *f. a sort of missile, covered with tow and pitch, which, being set on fire, was discharged into a besieged place:* Liv. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 701): Virg.

falcārĭus, ii, *m.* [falx] *a sickle-* or *scythe-maker:* dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, i.e. *into the street of the scythe-makers,* Cic.

falcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with scythes:* currus, quadrigae, Liv. 2. *scythe-shaped, curved:* ensis, *a scimeter,* Ov.

falcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx fero] *scythe-bearing, holding a scythe:* manus, Ov. Epithet of Saturn: Id.

Fălernus, a, um, *adj. Falernian:* neut. as *subst.:* Falernum (sc. vinum), *Falernian wine:* Hor.

fallācĭa, ae, *f.* [fallax] *deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem* (in Cic. only in *plur.*): doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, Cic. *Sing.:* per dolum et fallaciam, Pl.

fallācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fallax loquor] *speaking deceitfully* or *falsely:* malitiae, Att. in Cic.

fallācĭter, *adv. deceitfully, fallaciously:* Cic.

fallax, ācis, *adj.* [fallo] *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious:* barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces, Cic.: Ov. Of things: ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic.: arva, Ov. With *Gen.:* homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. *Comp.:* fallacior undis, Ov. *Sup.:* oculorum fallacissimus sensus, Cic.

fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3. *v.a. to make to fall, to make to slip:* glacie pedes fallente, Liv. II. Fig.: *to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint:* laqueis captare feras et fallere visco, Virg.: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, *unless I am greatly mistaken,* Cic.: me amor negotii suscepti fallit, *blinds,* Liv.: mire sagaces falleret hospites, *impose on,* Hor.: dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, *disappointed,* Ov. Reflect.: *to deceive oneself, be mistaken:* errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic.: ordinis haec virtus erit et Venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. 2. Of things: fidem hosti datam fallere, *to break one's word,* Cic. Poet.: tu faciem illius falle dolo, *assume, imitate,* Virg. 3. *Absol.:* dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis, Liv.: Cic. 4. *Impers.:* fallit (me), *I deceive myself, am mistaken:* nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallebat, Id. III. Esp. *to deceive by perjury, to swear falsely:* si sciens fallo, *if wittingly I deceive,* Id.: matris cineres opertos fallere, *to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother,* Hor. IV. = latere, *to be concealed from, to escape the observation of:* with *Acc.:* custodes Liv.: Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae castra fefellit (Priamus), Hor. *Absol.:* speculator Carthaginiensium qui per biennium fefellerat, *had escaped detection,* Liv. *Impers.:* fallit (with *Acc.*), *it escapes one's notice, one is ignorant,* etc. (usu. with negatives): non me fefellit; sensi, Pl.: neque Caesarem fefellit, Caes. V. *to pass* or *beguile* (the time); *to alleviate* or *assuage pain, care,* etc.: interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas, Ov.: studio fallente laborem, Hor. [Cf. Gr. σφάλλω; O. H. G. *fallan;* Eng. *fall.* The I. E. root was *spal;* hence, after loss of *s,* the Germanic *f.*] (Hence It. *fallire;* Fr. *faillir.*)

falsē, *adv.* (rare) *falsely, untruly, unjustly:* cui si assensus sim, non assentiar saepe false, Cic.

falsĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus dico] *speaking falsely, lying:* fallaciae, Pl.

falsĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus facio] *that acts falsely, working deceit:* Pl.

falsĭjūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus juro] *that swears falsely:* Pl.

falsĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus loquor] *false-speaking, lying:* Pl

falsĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [falsus] *a trick, imposition:* Pl.

falso, *adv. untruly, erroneously, unjustly:* non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic.: adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes.: falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, *unreasonably,* Sall.

falsus, a, um, *Part.* [fallo]. II. Adj.: *false* (as opp. to *true,* verus); *counterfeit, spurious* (as opp. to *genuine,* sincerus); and in gen. *deceitful, feigned, pretended:* testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic.: testamenta, *forged,* Id.: rumores, Caes.: vates, Liv.: crimina, Hor.: falsis terroribus implet, *groundless,* Id.: falsi Simoëntis ad undam, *counterfeit,* Virg. In the *neut. absol.:* ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic.: telis in falsum jactis, *at random, without effect,* Tac. (Hence Fr. *faux.*)

falx, falcis, *f. a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe,* etc.: Virg.: falce ramos amputans, *with the pruning-knife,* Hor. II. Meton.: *a military implement used in sieges:* falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis, non absimili forma muralium falcium, Caes. [Cogn. with *flec-to* and Gr. φολκός.] (Hence It. Sp. *falce;* Fr. *faux.*)

fāma, ae, *f.* [fari] *common talk: the purport* or *substance of the common talk; a report, rumour, saying, tradition* (disting. from rumor, a single narrative or report; and from sermo, *conversation*): usu. in sing.; constr. absol., with *de* or depend. sentence; rarely with *Gen. Absol.:* Cic.: fama ferebat, *report said,* Liv.: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, Virg. With *de:* fama de Titurii morte, Caes. With *a depend. sentence:* Id.: Cic. Hor.: Graecos ea tenuisse fama tradit, *tradition has it,* Tac. With *Gen.:* vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama per-

venit, Cic. II. *public opinion;* and more freq. objectively, *the fame* or *reputation of an individual, whether good* or *bad:* contra opinionem militum famamque omnium, *to the discredit of,* Caes.: popularis, *popular fame* or *favour,* Cic.: bene loquendi, id. 2. Esp. in a good sense, *fair fame, reputation, renown:* fama et existimatio, Cic.: fama liberalitatis, *reputation for,* id.: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor.: belli, *renown,* Liv. 3. In bad sense = infamia, *ill fame, infamy* (rare): fama atque invidia, Sall.

fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *in bad repute; notorious, disreputable:* causa, Cic.

fāmēlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fames] *famished, starved:* Pl.: armenta, Juv.

fāmēs, is, *f. hunger:* fame confici, *to be starving with hunger,* Cic.: famem tolerare, Caes.: levare, *to alleviate,* Tac. II. Meton.: *famine:* (rare): fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia, Cic. 2. In gen. *poverty, indigence:* aliquem ad famem rejicere, Ter. Of style: *poverty of expression* (opp. to ubertas and copia): Cic. III. Fig.: *a violent longing; greed, avidity* (poet. or post-Aug.): auri sacra fames, Virg.: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. [Cogn. with Gr. χα-ής, want, χη-ρός, empty.] (Hence It. *fame;* Sp. *hambre;* Fr. *faim.*)

fāmĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fama gero] *a report, rumour:* Pl.

fāmĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a talebearer:* Pl.

fămĭlĭa, ae, (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the *Gen. sing.* usually takes the archaic form familias, although familiae and familiarum also occur in this connection), *f.* [famulus] *the whole number of slaves belonging to one master, a household establishment, domestics:* qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, Cic. Of *slaves* belonging to a particular temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, id. Of *serfs* or *vassals:* Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam coëgit, Caes. II. Meton.: *a house and all belonging to it, a family estate:* Cic.: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, *means, support,* Ter. 2. Esp. paterfamilias, materfamilias, *etc.,* or paterfamiliae, materfamiliae, *etc.* (also separately, pater familiae, mater familiae, *etc.*), *the proprietor of a house* or *estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron:* Nep.: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, *an individual householder,* Cic.: illum filium familias habere tuis copiis devinctum non potes, *a son under the father's power, a minor,* id. Form pater familiae, Caes. *Gen. plur.:* patresfamiliarum, Suet. 3. *family* = domus (rare): Pl. III. In respect to relationship, *a family* as part of a *gens:* Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, Cic.: Sall. 2. *a fraternity, sect, troop, school* (rare): familia tota Peripateticorum, Cic.: familia gladiatorum; familia Fausti, id. Hence, ducere familiam, *to be at the head, be the first* or *founder of a sect, etc.:* Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, id. (Hence Fr. *famille.*)

fămĭlĭāris, e, *adj.* [familia] *pertaining to slaves* or *servants:* in this sense rare and only subst.: familiaris, is, *m. a slave, servant:* Pl. II. *pertaining to a house, household,* or *family; domestic, private:* habere rationem rei familiaris, *have regard to his property,* Cic.: copiae, Liv.: pecuniae, Tac. III. Meton.: *familiar, intimate, friendly;* and (more freq.) subst. *a familiar acquaintance, friend* (a wider term than amicus, which has reference to friendliness of disposition and affection): non modo hominem sed etiam familiarem hominem occidere, Cic.: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, *the rights of intimacy,* Liv.: quidam familiarium, id. *Comp.:* familiarior, Cic. *Sup.:* homo amantissimus, familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officiis, id. Subst.: per C. Valerium Procillum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. *Sup.:* quod M. Aemulius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic. IV. In divination, of *those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed* (opp. to hostilis): (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, id.

fămĭlĭārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [familiaris] *familiarity, intimacy; familiar intercourse, friendship:* familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite, Cic.: inter mulieres familiaritatem auctam, *friendship,* Liv. In *plur.:* familiaritates habere fidas amantium nos, *firm friendship of those that love us,* id. 2. Meton.: In *plur.* for familiares, *intimate acquaintances, friends:* Suet. In *sing.:* Tac.

fămĭlĭārĭter, *adv. familiarly, on friendly terms:* nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. *Comp.:* familiarius factum, id. *Sup.:* cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, id.

fāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *much talked of; famed, celebrated, renowned:* ponet famosae mortis amorem, Hor.: mors, Tac. Esp. in bad sense: *infamous, notorious:* Hor.: famosam veneficiis Martinam, Tac. 2. In active sense: *defamatory, slanderous, scandalous:* carmen, *a lampoon,* Hor. (Hence Fr. *fameux.*)

fămŭla, ae, *f.* [famulus] *a female slave:* also, *female attendant, maid-servant:* suscipiunt famulae, Virg. Fig.: si virtus famula fortunae est, *the handmaid of,* Cic.

fămŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to slaves* or *servants* (rare): vestis, id.: jura, *i.e. of servitude,* Ov.

fămŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *servitude, slavery* (rare): quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati! Cic.

fămŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to serve, attend upon* (rare): Cic.

fămŭlus, i, *m.* (old form famul, Lucr.: in Oscan, famel), *a slave, servant:* hos quidem, ut famulos, vinclis prope ac custodia coërceamus, Cic. Used by the poets in preference to servus: dant famuli manibus lymphas, Virg. 2. Also of free agents, esp. of the ministers, *etc.* of the gods: *an attendant, minister:* Idaeae matris famuli, Cic.: sacrorum, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] Also used as *adj.* famulus, a, um, *serving, serviceable, servile* (poet.): aquae, Ov.

fānātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum] *inspired, enthusiastic:* jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli occurrunt, Liv. 2. Meton.: *frantic, furious; fatuous, mad:* isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic.: error, Hor.

fandus, a, um, *Part.* [v. for].

fānum, i, *n.* [fari] *a place consecrated to a deity* (by public pronouncement of the augurs); *a sanctuary, temple* (v. templum): Xerxes inflammari Athenïensium fana jussisse dicitur, Cic.: Dianae, Caes.: habitandaque fana apris reliquit, Hor.

făr, farris, *n. a sort of grain, spelt, the earliest food of the Romans, whether roasted whole* or *ground into meal; grits:* far, quod adoreum veteres appellavere, Plin.: una farris libra, *a pound of meal,* Hor.: Ov. In *plur.: grain:* ibi flava seres mutato sidere farra, Virg. [Cf. A.-S. *bere* (barley). The root is prob. the same as that of *fero.*]

farcĭo, farsi, fartum, 4. *v. a. to fill full, stuff, cram:* pulvinus perlucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. 2. *to stuff* or *cram into:* in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. [Cogn. with φράσσω (φρακ-γω): v. frequens.] (Hence Fr. *farcir.*)

farfărus, i, *m., the plant colt's foot:* Plin. In form farfĕrus: Pl.

fārīna, ae, *f.* [far] *ground corn; meal, flour:* Plin. 2. Meton.: *any powder:* folia myrti siccantur in farinam, id. II. Fig.: *the material of which a thing is composed; its nature, quality:* nostrae farinae, *of our sort* or *kidney,* Pers. (Hence Fr. *farine.*)

fārīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [farina] *pertaining to meal:* Plin.

farrāgo, Inis, *f.* [far] *mixed fodder for cattle, mash:* Virg. 2. Fig.: *a medley, hodge-podge:* nostri libelli, Juv. 3. Meton.: *a trifle:* Pers.

farrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *filled with corn:* olla, Pers. 2. *made of corn:* n. pl. farrata, *preparations of meal,* Juv.

fartĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio] *stuffed, crammed:* anseres, Plin.

fartor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sausage-maker:* Ter. 2. *a crammer or fattener of fowls, poulterer:* Cic.: Hor.

fartum (farctum), i, *n.* [id.] *stuffing, filling.* Comicè: fartum facere ex hostibus, *to make minced meat of them*, Pl. (v. Tyrrell ad Mil. 1, 1, 8).

fartus, a, um, *Part.* [farcio].

fās, *indecl. n. divine law* (disting. from jus, human law, and opp. to nefas, q. v.), Cic.: quemcunque eum dici jus fasque est, *permitted both by human and divine law*, Liv. 2. In gen. as a predicate, and hence usu. equivalent to an *adj.: right, proper; allowable, lawful, fit, permitted* (by conscience or by divine law): nec hi, quod vere honestum est, fas est cum utilitatis repugnantia comparari, *nor is it right*, Cic.: non esse fas Germanos superare, *it was impossible*, Caes.: fas prohibet, Ov.: ultra fas, *unduly*, Hor.: fas omne abrumpit, *every obligation*, Virg.: fas gentium, *the law of nations*. Tac. [Cogn. with *fari* (v. effatus and fanum); divine 'word.']

fascia, ae, *f.* [cogn. with fascis] *a band, a surgical bandage, swathe, girth, fillet:* devinctus eras fasciis, Cic.: fasciis opus est, *swaddling clothes*, Pl.: fascia lecti sui cubicularis, *a bedgirth*, Cic. 2. Meton.: *a band* or *streak of cloud in the sky:* Juv.

fasciātim, *adv. in bundles:* Quint.

fasciculus, i, *m. dim.* [fascis] *a small bundle, packet:* epistolarum, Cic.: librorum, Hor.: fasciculum ad nares admovebis, *a bunch of flowers, bouquet*, Cic.

fascĭno, 1. *v. a.* [fascinum] *to enchant, bewitch, fascinate:* nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg.

fascĭnum, i, *n. a bewitching; witchcraft:* Plin. 2. Meton.: *the male organ of generation* (because a figure of it was used as a preventive against witchcraft): Hor. [Commonly connected with Gr. *βάσκανος, βασκαίνω*; but a difficulty arises from the irregular representation of original *bh* (which we infer from Lat. *f*) by *β* instead of *φ*.]

fasciŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [fascia] *a small bandage:* Hor.

fascis, is, *m. a bundle, packet, parcel:* lignorum, Tac.: injusto sub fasce, *toiling under an oppressive burden*, i. e. *soldier's equipage*, Virg. II. Esp. in *plur.* fasces: *a bundle carried before the highest magistrates, consisting of rods and* (*originally*) *an axe, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded; the fasces* (v. Smith's Ant. 174): ut sibi duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, Cic.: demissi populo fasces, *lowered* (as a mark of respect) *before the people*, id. Fig.: cedere fascesque summittere, *acknowledge oneself inferior*, id. 2. Meton.: *a supreme office*, esp. *the consulship* (poet.): illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum flexit, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *fascio*; Sp. *faxo, haz*; Fr. *faix:* also, through Low Lat. *fascellus*, It. *fastello*; Fr. *faisceau*.)

fassus, a, um, *Part.* [fateor].

fasti, orum, v. fastus.

fastīdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [fastus] *to feel disgust* or *nausea; to loathe, dislike, despise.* Neutr.: ut fastidis, *now nice you are!* Pl. Act.: num fastidis omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque? *are you too dainty to eat anything else?* id. II. Fig. of mental aversion: *to be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn, dislike.* Neutr.: in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, *show dissatisfaction*, Cic. With *Gen.*, like taedet: fastidit mei, *he looks down upon me* (*turns up his nose at me*), Pl. Act.: (haec) fastidit et odit, Hor.: preces alicujus, Liv. Of things: somnus agrestium lenis virorum non humiles domos fastidit, *scorns not*, Hor. In *Part. perf.:* non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero, Ov. 2. With *Infin.:* ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, *scorn not*, Liv.

fastīdĭōsē, *adv. squeamishly, fastidiously; scornfully, disdainfully:* huic ego jam stomachans, fastidiose, *in a tone of disgust*, Cic. *Comp.:* fastidiosius, id.

fastīdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fastidium] *that feels disgust, squeamish, fastidious; disdainful, scornful:* quod ille fastidiosus est, Pl. 2. Fig.: Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, *more nice, particular*, Cic.: dominus terrae fastidiosus, *disdaining the limits of dry land*, Hor. In good sense; *very refined and delicate:* aurium sensus, Auct. Her. II. Act.: *that creates disgust*, (rare): fastidiosam desere copiam, *that tires; cloying*, Hor.

fastīdītus, a, um, *Part.* [fastidio].

fastĭdium, ii, *n.* [fastus] *distaste* for food; *squeamishness, loathing:* cibi satietas et fastidium, *nausea*, Cic. In *plur.:* magna movet stomacho fastidia, Hor. Transf. of the sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, *disgust of the eyes*, i. e. *at seeing*, Cic. II. Fig.: *dislike, aversion; fastidiousness, disgust:* ab aliqua re fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, id. In *plur.:* spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. 2. *scornful contempt, haughtiness, disdain* (stronger than superbia, which is *pride* as opp. to humility; and weaker than insolentia, which is pride active and intense, and pushed to the extreme of *offensiveness:* disting. also from arrogantia, which is assumption arising from a feeling of superiority): fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, Cic. In *plur.:* Amaryllidis superba pati fastidia, Virg.

fastīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [fastigo]. II. Adj.: *sloping to a point; sloping down:* collis leniter fastigatus, Caes.

fastīgĭum, ii, *n.* [fastigo] *a slope:* Caes.: cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis, *sloping downwards*, Liv. 2. Meton., in arch., *a pediment, the gable end of a roof* (v. Smith's Ant, 176) fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv.: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. II. *the extreme part*, regarded from below: *top, height, summit:* colles pari altitudinis fastigio, Caes. Hence, *the roof of a house:* Virg. Fig.: operi inchoato et prope jam absoluto, tanquam fastigium imponimus, *top-stone*, Cic. 2. *depth* (from the bottom upwards): forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras, Virg. III. Fig.: *the highest point* or *degree; the most exalted rank* or *dignity:* dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv. 2. In gen., *dignity, rank, condition:* (M. Laetorio) curatio altior fastigio suo data est, id.: tanquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. 3. *a leading* or *chief point, head* in a discourse (rare): summa sequar fastigia rerum, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *faite.*)

fastīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to slope; to bring* or *raise to a point:* Plin. In *Part. perf.:* fastigata, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudo, Liv.

fastus, a, um, *adj.* [fas], with dies: *a day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held; a court-day* (opp. to nefastus: q. v.): (dies) fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov. 2. More commonly *absol.* fasti, orum, *m. pl.:* Cn. Flavius fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, *set up a list of the court-days*, Liv.: Cic. II. Meton. (in *plur.*): *a table* or *book of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events*, etc.; *a calendar, almanac:* quum diem festum ludorum de fastis suis sustulissent, id.: as title of a poem: *a poetical calendar*, Ov.: tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, *registers*, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 175).

fastus, ūs, *m. scornful contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, pride* (poet., or late): fastus inest pulchris, Ov.: quanto cum fastu circum spectemus, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *faste.*)

fastūs, uum, *pl. m. a calendar* (= fasti: v. fastus, II.): Varr.: Luc.

fātālis, e, *adj.* [fatum] *pertaining to fate, ordained by fate* or *destiny; decreed, destined, fated, fatal:* fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, Cic.: deae, *i. e. the Fates*, Ov.: libri, *i. e.* Sibyllini, Liv.: judex, *doom-fraught*, Hor. II. Esp. in a bad sense, *dangerous, destructive, deadly:* telum, Virg.: monstrum (referring to Cleopatra), Hor.

fātālĭter, *adv. according to fate, fatally:* Cic: Ov.

fătĕor, fassus, 2. *v. a. dep. to confess, own, acknowledge* (gen. term for confession or acknowledgment; disting. from profiteor, which implies *public and voluntary* avowal; and from confiteor, which usu. has reference to previous concealment or denial). Constr.

with *Acc.* and *Infin.*; rarely with the *Acc.*, *de*, or *absol.* With *acc.* and *infin.*: Cic.: jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, *you must needs allow*, Hor. With *Acc.*: sensus suos, Ov.: paupertatem, id. With *de*: quum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic. *Absol.*: leno sum, fateor, Ter. II. Meton.: *to discover, show, indicate, manifest* (rare): utque sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov.: mors sola fatetur, quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. *Pass.*: hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fateatur Cic. (dub.). [Cf. Gr. φά-ναι, φά-τι-ς. The same root, with lengthened vowel, is seen in *fari*.]

fātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum cano] *fate-foretelling, prophetic*: os, Ov.

fātĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prophetic*: sortes, Ov.

fātĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum dico] *that predicts fate, prophetic*: vates, Virg.: Themis, Ov. Subst.: fatidicus, *a prophet*: Cic.

fātĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fatum fero] *death-bringing, deadly*, sonat una fatifer arcus, Virg.

fātĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fatigo] *weariness, fatigue* (stronger than lassitudo, and implying *exhaustion*): equorum atque hominum, Liv.

fātĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass*: (milites) magno aestu fatigati, Caes.: Cic.: Romani multo ante labore proeliisque fatigati, *worn out*, Sall.: aliquamdiu pugna atroci quum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. Poet. with ref. to inanimate objects: navis fluctus fatigat, *wearies out the waves*, i. e. *withstands their shocks*, Virg.: venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, *beat the woods till they are weary*, id.: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, *wear out*, id.: qualis equos Thressa fatigat Harpalyce, id. 2. Fig.: *to weary, importune, chide; to plague, torment, vex*: precibus raptarum fatigata, Liv.: prece qua fatigent virgines sanctae Vestam? *importune*, Hor. [Cf. Gr. χα-τί-ς, Lat. fa-ti-sco, ad-fatim.]

fātĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum loquor] *declaring fate, prophetic*. Subst.: *a prophet, a propheless* (rare): Carmenta mater, Liv.

fātim, *adv. abundantly* [v. affatim and fatigo].

fătisco, 3. *v. n.* (**fatiscor**, Lucr.), *to open in chinks* or *clefts, to gape* or *crack, to split*: (naves) rimis fatiscunt, Virg. II. Fig.: *to grow weak, become exhausted; to droop, decrease*: ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscebant, Tac. [Cf. Gr. χα-ίνω, χά-ος. The root is the same as that of Gr. χα-τί-ς, Lat. fa-ti-go, the ideas of exhaustion and dissolution being connected.]

fatua, ae, *f.* v. fatuus.

fātŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fatuus] *foolishness, silliness, fatuity* (rare): Cic.

fātum, i, *n.* [fari, v. for] *a prophetic declaration, an oracle, prediction* (rare): ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, Cic.: Liv.: Siculisne resideret arvis oblitus fatorum, Virg. II. *destiny, fate*: in philosophical language, *the eternal, immutable law of nature* (as disting. from fors, *mere chance*, which seems not to work according to any definite law): fieri omnia fato ratio cogit fateri, Cic.: fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum, id. In *plur.*: orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data, Hor. 2. *the decree of the gods*: Virg. 3. Meton.: *that which causes the fate* of a person or thing: Ilio tria fuisse audivi fata, quae illi forent exitio, Pl.: duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic. III. Esp.: *bad fortune, ill fate; calamity, mishap*: suum fatum querebantur, Caes.: quod si jam fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. Freq. for *death*: sic Hortensii vox exstincta fato suo est, id. Sometimes in *plur.*: jamdudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. IV. In *plur.* personified: Fata, *the fates*: Prop.

fātus, a, um, *Part.* [for].

fātŭus, a, um, *adj. foolish, silly, simple* (stronger than stultus): non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic.: mores, Pl. 2. Subst. fatuus, i, *m.*, fatua, ae, *f.*, *a fool* or *jester*; kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Sen. [Perh. cogn. with *fati-* in fati-sco, q. v., and Gr. χατίς; cf. χαῦνος, empty.] (Hence Fr. *fat*.)

fauces, ium, *f. plu.* (In the poets also sometimes in the *Abl. sing.*: fauce, Ov.: Hor.) *the throat, pharynx, gullet*: sitis fauces urit, Hor.: laqueo innectere fauces, *to strangle*, Ov. Fig.: Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, lit. *has it by the throat*; i. e. *can dispose of it as he pleases*, Cic.: urbem belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, *from the very jaws of*, id. II. Transf. of places: *a narrow way, narrow outlet, defile, pass*: Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic.: qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. Of *the crater* of Etna, etc.: Lucr. 2. *a chasm, gulf, abyss*: patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. *fauci, foce*; Sp. *hoz*.)

faustē *adv. favourably, auspiciously*, fauste, feliciter prospereque evenire, Cic.

faustĭtas, ātis, *f.* [faustus] *good fortune, happiness*; personified as a goddess: Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor.

faustus, a, um, *adj.* [for faves-tus from favor, favos, like hones-tus from honos, etc.] lit. *favourable*; hence *of favourable omen*; *fortunate, auspicious* (rare): esp. in formulae of prayers: quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque esset, Cic.: o nox illa fausta huic urbi! id.: omen, Liv.

fautor (also uncontr. **fāvĭtor**, Pl. and Cic.), ōris, *m.* [faveo] *a favourer; furtherer, promoter, patron*. With *Gen.*: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, Cic.: fautor et cultor bonorum (populus), Liv.: Lucili fautor inepte, *foolishly fond of*, Hor. With *Dat.*: quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Plancii) honori viderem esse favitores, Cic. *Absol.*: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, *applauders*, Pl.

fautrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a patroness, protectress*. With *Gen.*: regio fautrix suorum, Cic. With *Dat.*: Thais nostrae omni est fautrix familiae, Ter.

favĕa, ae, *f.*, *a girl* (παιδίσκη, Gr.): Pl. (dub.)

fāvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2. *v. to be favourable, to be well disposed* or *inclined towards; to favour, promote, befriend, protect* (opp. to invideo, q. v.). With *Dat.*: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes.: rebus Gallicis, id.: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic.: ingeniis favet plauditque sepultis, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, Cic. *Absol.* dum favet nox et Venus, *is propitious*, Hor. II. Esp. in sacrifices and religious ceremonies, favere linguis (rarely lingua), ore, etc., *to speak good words* (= Gk. εὐφημεῖν) or *to abstain from evil words*; hence *to refrain from all speech; to be silent*: idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fierent, ut faverent linguis imperabatur, Cic.: favete linguis, *grant me your reverential attention*, Hor. 2. *to applaud* (=plaudere): tum clamore, qualis ex insperato faventium solet, Liv.: Virg. [The orig. idea seems to be that of *shining, looking brightly on*; cf. favilla and Gr. φαυσιμβροτος, πι-φαύ-σκω.]

fāvilla, ae, *f. glowing ashes, embers*, scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr.: neque jam cineres ejectatamque favillam ferre potest, Ov. 2. *the still glowing ashes of the dead*: calentem favillam vatis amici, Hor. [For etym. v. faveo.]

fāvĭtor, ōris, v. fautor.

Favōnius, ii, *m.* [perh. cogn. with faveo, q. v.] *the west wind*, also called Zephyrus, *which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation*: Cic.: Hor.: aestas in favonium obversa, Tac.

fāvor, ōris, *m.* [faveo] *favour, goodwill, inclination, partiality*, esp. of a party (v. beneficium): consulatum favore ac spe despondentem, Liv.: in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. 2. *acclamation, applause*, at theatrical and other exhibitions (= plausus): quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.

fāvōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [favor] *in favour, popular, beloved; pleasing, agreeable*: oratio, Tac.

fāvus, i, *m. a honeycomb*: Cic.: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *favo*.)

fax, fācis, *f. a torch, flambeau,*

link: alii faces atque aridam materiem jaciebant, Caes.: Cic.: dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. Esp. *the torch carried before the bride on her way home*, usually made of white-thorn, or pine: Pl.: Virg.: faces nuptiales, Cic. Hence, Meton.: *a wedding, marriage:* face nuptiali digna, Hor. Also in funeral processions: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 176). Also of *the light* of the heavenly bodies (poet.): canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. **2.** *a fiery meteor, shooting-star:* facibus visis caelestibus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *anything that inflames* or *incites; incitement, stimulus; cause of ruin, destruction:* me torret face mutua Calais, *flame of love*, Hor.: dicendi faces, *fire of eloquence*, Cic.: dolorum faces, *agonies*, id. omnium incendiorum fax, *instigator*, id.: fax hujus belli (Hannibal), *firebrand*, Liv. [For etym., v. facetus and facies.]

faxim, faxo, v. facio.

fĕbrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [febris] *a slight fever* (rare): febriculam habere, Cic.

fĕbris, is (*Acc. sing.* febrem and febrim: *Abl.* most freq. febri), *f.* [for ferbris, from ferveo] *a fever:* si cui venae sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic.: aestu febrique jactari, id. In *plur.:* opella forensis adducit febres, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *a source of uneasiness, torment:* nunc certe scio, hoc febrim tibi esse, Pl.

februa, orum, *n.* v. februum.

februalis, e, v. februum.

fĕbrŭārĭus, ii, *m.*, or **februarius mensis** [februum], *the month of expiation* (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held), *February;* until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second: Ov.: Cic.

fĕbrŭāta, ae, v. februum.

fēbrŭum, i, *n.* in the Sabine and old Lat. lang. *a purgation:* Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov. Hence Fēbrua, orum, *n. plu. the Roman festival of purification and expiation* (the Lupercalia), *celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February* (v. Februarius); whence Februalis, Februlis, and Februata, *surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival;* Februatus (dies), *the festival itself;* and Februus, *a surname of Lupercus, who presided over it.*

fecialis, v. fetialis.

fēcundē, *adv. fruitfully:* Plin.

fēcunditas, ātis, *f.* [fecundus] *fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity:* aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.: agrorum, id.: mulieris, id. **2.** Fig.: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, *luxuriance of style*, Cic.

fēcundo, 1. *v.a.* [id.] *to make fruitful, to fertilize:* viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg.

fēcundus (incorrectly foecundus), a, um, *adj. fruitful, fertile* (of soil, plants, and animals; whereas fertilis, ferax, are properly used only of soil): fossiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic.: mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac.: domi si gnatus erit fecundave conjux, Hor. **2.** Fig.: *rich, abundant, abounding in:* fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? *plentiful*, Hor.: fecunda culpae saecula, *abounding in crime*, id.: fons, *copious*, Ov.: Aemilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. **3.** *making fruitful, fertilising:* excipe fecundae patienter verbera dextrae, *the blows with a thong of skin given to women by the* luperci, *which were supposed to promote fruitfulness*, Ov. [*Fe-cundus*, from *fe* for *fev*, formed by vowel-extension from root *fu* (v. sum, and cf. Gr. φύω, to produce); so *fle-o* through *flev-o* from root *flu*, to flow. Hence *fe-tus, femina, fe-nus*, and probably *fe-lix*.]

fel, fellis, *n. the gall-bladder, gall, bile:* gallinaceum, Cic. **2.** *any poisonous liquid, poison* (poet.): vipereum, Ov.: sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. **II.** Fig. (poet.): *bitterness, acrimony, animosity:* amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. **2.** *anger, choler, wrath:* hic vero Alcidae furiis exarserat atro felle dolor, Virg. [Cf. Gr. χόλ-ος, χολ-ή; O. H. G. *gallâ*, Eng. *gall*. The I. E. root had initial *gh;* see on letter F.] (Hence It. *fiele;* Sp. *hiel;* Fr. *fiel*.)

fēles, is, *f. a cat:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a thief, robber:* feles virginalis, *girl-thief*, Pl. [Prob. from same root as fecundus, 'prolific.']

fēlīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [felix] *fruitfulness, fertility* (in this sense rare): Plin.: *good fortune, felicity* (cf. felix): Cic.: suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. In *plur.:* incredibiles felicitates, *turns of good fortune*, Cic.

fēlĭcĭter, *adv. fruitfully, abundantly;* hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. **II.** *auspiciously, favourably:* ut ea res bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. In wishes and exclamations: *good luck!* dictum Feliciter, *the congratulation is duly offered*, Juv. **2.** *luckily, happily:* omnes sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, fortunate, vivere, Cic. *Comp.:* Ov. *Sup.:* bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic.

fēlix, icis, *adj.* [v. fecundus] *fruitbearing; fruitful, fertile:* nulla felix arbor, *fruitbearing*, Liv.: rami feliciores, Hor.: felicior regio, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *of good omen; auspicious, favourable, propitious:* quod tibi mihique sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv.: o dea, sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem, Virg. **2.** *lucky, fortunate, successful* (disting. from beatus, which implies *real happiness*): Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic.: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall.: canam recepto Caesare felix, *blest in the recovery of Caesar*, Hor. With *Gen.* (Gr. constr.): o, te, Bolane, cerebri felicem (v. cerebrum), id.: felices operum dies, *lucky for doing particular things*, Virg. With *Inf.* (poet.): quo non felicior alter unguere tela manu, *more successful in poisoning arrows*, i. e. *more skilful*, id.

fĕlix, icis, v. filix.

fēmen, inis, v. femur.

fēmĭna, ae, *f.* [v. fecundus] lit. *one who brings forth;* hence, *a female:* of human beings, *a woman* (with reference to sex, and opp. to vir; disting. from mulier, which has reference to age, and is opp. to virgo and puella): Cic.: Virg. As a term of reproach to effeminate men: Ov. **2.** Of animals, usu. as *adj.: a female, she:* (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic.: piscis, Ov. **3.** Of plants and minerals: Plin.

fēmĭnālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [femen, q. v.] *coverings for the thighs:* Suet.

fēmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [femina] *womanish, effeminate:* sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, Cic. poet.

fēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a woman; womanly, feminine:* femineae sortis, *of the female sex*, Ov.: amor, *love for a woman*, id.: poena, *inflicted on a woman*, Virg.: Kalendae, *the first of March* (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. **2.** *womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* pectus, Ov.: amor praedae, Virg.

fēmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in gramm., *of the feminine gender:* Quint.

fēmur, ŏris *or* inis (the latter from a *Nom.* femen, mentioned as existing by Prisc.; *Abl.* usu. femore, but feminibus in *pl.*), *n. the thigh:* frons non percussa, non femur, Cic.: stipites feminis crassitudine, *of the thickness of a man's thigh*, Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

fēnĕbris (faen., foen.), e, *adj.* [fenus] *pertaining to interest* or *usury:* lex, Liv.

fēnĕrātĭo (faen., foen.), ōnis, *f.* [feneror] *a lending on interest, usury:* Cic.

fēnĕrātō (faen., foen.), *adv. with interest:* illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, Pl.

fēnĕrātor (faen., foen.), ōris, *m.* [feneror] *one who lends on interest, a money-lender, usurer*, Cic.: Hor.

fēnĕror (faen., foen.), atus, 1. *v. a. dep.*, or **fenero,** avi, atum, 1. *v.a.* [fenus] *to lend on interest:* binis centesimis feneratus est, *at 2 per cent.* (per month, 24 per cent. per annum), Cic. **2.** *to drain by usury:* ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, id. **II.** Fig.: neque beneficium fene-

ramur, *trade in benefits*, id.: feneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices, *richly repaid, rewarded*, Ter.

fēnestra, ae, *f. an opening in a wall to admit the light, a window* (respecting their construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 144, s. v. *domus*): Cic.: per fenestras in novam viam, *through the windows opening on the new road*, Liv.: bifores, Ov.: juncta, *closed*, Hor.: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, *loopholes*, Caes.: concludere aliquam in fenestram, *the window-recess*, Pl.: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, *a large opening*, Virg. Transf.: *a hole through the tip of the ear* (made for earrings): molles in aure fenestrae, Juv. **II.** Fig.: *an opening, opportunity:* hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! Ter. [This word implies Gr. φαιήστρα (from root φαν), of which it is the Latinized form.] (Hence Fr. *fenêtre.*)

fēnĕus (faen., foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenum] *of hay* (rare): homines feneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *figures stuffed with hay*, Cic.

fēnīlĭa (faen., foen.), ium, *n. plu.* [id.] *hayloft:* Virg.

fēnīsĕca (faen., foen.), v. fenisex.

fēnīsex (faen., foen.), ĕcis (also feniseca, ae, Pers.), *m.* [fenum seco] *a mower:* Varr. Poet.: *countryman, rustic:* Pers.

fēnum (faen.), i, *n.* [same root as fecundus, q. v.] *hay:* Varr.: fenum alios aiebat esse oportere, *ought to eat hay*, i. e. *were brutes in comparison*, Catul. in Cic. Proverb.: fenum habet in cornu, *he is a dangerous fellow* (from the custom of binding the horns of vicious cattle with hay), Hor. (Hence It. *fieno*; Sp. *heno*; Fr. *foin.*)

fēnus (faen.), ŏris, *n.* [v. fecundus] lit. *what is produced*, or *gained from anything; proceeds;* esp. *interest on money lent:* pecunias fenori dabat, *on interest*, Cic.: dives positis in fenore numis, *rich in money laid out at interest*, Hor.: disserebant (de) gravitate fenoris, *usury*, Tac. **2.** Meton.: *capital lent on interest* (rare): Pl. **II.** In gen.: *gain, profit, advantage:* terra reddit quod accepit, alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic.

fēnusculum (faen.), i, *n. dim.* [fenus] *a little interest:* Pl.

fēra, ae, *f.* [ferus] *a wild animal, wild beast* (v. bestia): immani et vastae insidens beluae, Cic.: multa in ea silva (Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. Of *a sea-monster:* Ov. Of the constellations of the *Great* and *Little Bear:* magna minorque ferae, id.

fĕrācĭter, adv. *fruitfully:* laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

fērālis, e, *adj.* [etymol. dub.: acc. to Varro from fĕro, though the quantity of the *e* is different; in Ovid, however, the subst. Feralia, v. infra, has a short *e*] *pertaining to the dead* or *to corpses:* cupressus, *funereal*, Virg.: tu tamen extincto feralia munera ferto, *offerings to the dead*, Ov. **2.** Subst. Fĕralia, ium, *n. plu. the festival of the dead* (celebrated annually on the 17th or the 21st of February): Cic.: Liv.: also, ferales dies, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *deadly, fatal, dangerous:* dona, id.: annus, Tac.

fērax, ācis [fero] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile* (opp. to sterilis: v. fecundus): agri, Cic. Sardinia, Hor. With *Gen.:* Iberia, venenorum ferax, id. With *Abl.:* illa (terra) ferax oleo est, *abounding in*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, *no branch of philosophy is more fertile*, Cic.

fercŭlum, i, *n.* [fero] *that on which anything is carried; a frame, stand*, etc. for carrying spoils, the images of the gods, *etc.*, in public processions: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo, Liv. **2.** *a dinner tray; a course* or *service;* also, *a single dish:* ubi multa de magna superessent fercula cena, Hor.

fĕrē, *adv. nearly, almost, about:* quinta fere hora, *about the fifth hour*, Cic.: semper fere, *almost always*, id.: tantum fere, *little more than*, id.: totius fere Galliae, Caes.: eodem fere tempore, Liv.: fere mediam caeli metam, *about the zenith*, Virg. **2.** Hence with negatives to limit or qualify them: nihil fere intelligit, *almost nothing, little or nothing*, Cic.: neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus, Caes. Similarly with other words: quum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, *mainly on this point*, Liv. **II.** *in general, for the most part, usually* (as opp. to *sometimes, occasionally*, raro, interdum): quod non fere ante autumnum, Caes.: Hor. *Pleon.* with *plerumque* or *plerique:* hic solebamus fere plerumque eam operiri, Ter.: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros reprehendunt, Cic. [For etym., v. ferme.]

fĕrentārĭus, ii, *m. a sort of light-armed soldier, either horse* or *foot, who fought with missiles:* Sall.: Tac. **2.** Fig.: *one who is active* or *ready:* illum tibi ferentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, *a friend ready to assist*, Pl. [Perh. connected with *ferio.*]

fĕrĕtrum, i, *n.*=φέρετρον, *a litter, bier*, etc.: pure Lat. ferculum: *bier*, Ov.

fērĭae, arum, *f. plu. holidays, festivals:* (respecting them v. Smith's Ant. 177): Cic. **2.** Transf.: *rest, leisure:* praestare Hesperiae longas ferias, *term of peace*, Hor. Comicè: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *keep hunger-holidays, fast*, Pl. [Feriae is for fes-iae; cf. festus. The root is uncertain.] (Hence It. *fiera*; Fr. *foire.*)

fērĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [ferior]. **II.** Adj.: *keeping holiday; disengaged, at leisure:* Deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. Of things (rare): machaera, *unemployed, idle*, Pl.

fĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ferus] *pertaining to wild beasts* (mostly poet.): caro, Sall.: vultus, Ov.: lac, Virg. **2.** Esp. ferina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *the flesh of wild animals, game, venison:* Virg.

fĕrĭo, 4. *v. a. to strike, smite, beat; cut, thrust* (the forms of the *Perf.* supplied by percutio, q. v.): parietem, Cic.: murum arietibus, Sall.: stricto ferit retinacula ferro, *cuts to pieces*, Virg.: fores, *to knock*, Pl. Poet.: sublimi fe iam sidera vertice, i. e. *shall reach*, Hor. *Absol.:* cornu ferit ille, caveto, *butts*, Virg. Of things: his spectris etiam si oculi possent feriri, Cic.: feriuntque summos fulgura montes, Hor. Poet.: sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis, Ov.: ferit aethera clamor, *lashes, makes the welkin ring*, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to give a death-blow; to slay, kill:* securi, *to behead*, Cic.: aprum, Ov. Hence of *slaughtering* for sacrifice: tu illo die, Jupiter, populum Romanum sic ferito, ut ego hunc porcum hic hodie feriam, Liv.: Hor. Whence the phrase, foedus ferire, *to make a covenant, to strike a treaty:* is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. **II.** Fig.: minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna feriat, *fewer exposed parts for fortune to strike* (i. e. *they are less liable to be affected by fortune*), Cic.: balba feris annoso verba palato, *make them sound against the palate, utter*, Hor. **2.** *to cozen, cheat, gull* (colloq.): ubi illa pendentem ferit, jam amplius orat, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *fiedere*; Sp. *herir.*)

fērior, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [feriae] *to rest from work, keep holiday* (usu. in *p. part.* q. v.): male feriatos Troas, *keeping ill-timed holiday*, Hor.

fērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferus] *wildness, savageness, roughness:* feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic.: tauri, Ov. **2.** Meton. of things: Scythici loci, id.

ferme, *adv. nearly, almost, about:* duodequadragesimo ferme anno, Liv.: erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, Caes. **2.** With negatives; to limit or qualify them: hoc non ferme sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, *scarcely ever*, Cic.: nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, *hardly any other*, Liv.: haud ferme ulla civitas intacta seminibus ejus motus fuit, *hardly a city, scarcely one*, Tac. Similarly with *other words:* jam ferme moriens me vocat, *just about dying*, Ter. **II.** *generally, usually, for the most part* (like fere, opp. to raro and interdum): quod ferme evenit, Cic.: ferme in omnibus proeliis, Sall. [Both *fere* and

ferme appear to be cogn. with *firmus*, meaning 'fast by,' 'close by.']

fermento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fermentum] *to cause to rise* or *ferment*; in pass., *to rise, ferment:* Plin.

fermentum, i, *n.* [contr. for fervimentum, from fervo, ferveo] *that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast:* Plin. 2. perh. *a drink made of fermented barley; malt liquor, beer:* Virg. (v. Kennedy on G. 3. 380.) II. Fig.: *anger, passion, ferment* (poet. and rare); (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, Pl. Also of the *cause of anger* or *vexation:* accipe, et istud fermentum tibi habe, Juv.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *irreg. v. a.* (also redupl. in the perf. tenses: tetuli, *etc.*, Pl. and Ter. *passim*) [tuli and tetuli are connected with tollo, q. v.; latum is the euphonic form of tlatum, which is cogn. with Gr. ταλ, τλα (cf. τλῆναι) and with tollo] *to bear, carry, bring.* Lit.: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. Proverb.: in silvam ligna ferre (indicating folly =), *'to carry coals to Newcastle,'* Hor. 2. *to bring* as an offering, *to offer:* haec tibi victor Romulus rex regia arma fero, Liv.: Virg. 3. *to bear, produce, yield;* quem (florem) ferunt terrae solutae, Hor. Phr. ventrem ferre, *to be pregnant*, Liv.: Varr. II. *to carry off, take away by force:* alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, *spoil*, Virg. So esp. in phrase, ferre et agere, of *taking booty, plundering;* where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle (v. ago): Liv. 2. *to get, receive; acquire, obtain:* munus, Ov.: Hor. III. *to set in motion; to lead, conduct, drive:* caelo supinas si tuleris manus, *raise*, id.: castra moveri et signa ferri jussit, *to be put in motion*, Caes.: gradus, Ov.: ferre pedem, *to advance*, Virg. *Absol.:* quo ventus ferebat, *bore, drove*, Caes. 2. With *pron. reflect.*, or reflectively in *pass. to move* or *go swiftly, to hasten, rush;* and of things, *to flow, run down*, etc.: cum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, *were rushing panic-struck*, Caes. B. Fig.: *to bear, carry, bring:* ille finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, *of bearing an assumed character*, Liv.: uti opem ferant fratri, *render assistance to*, id.: Caes. 2. *to move, to bring, to lead; to conduct, drive, raise;* cur haec exempla paravi? quo feror? *to what am I bringing myself?* Ov.: so, animus fert, with *Inf.: my mind leads me, I design:* in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, id. 3. *to bear, support; put up with, suffer, tolerate, endure; allow, permit:* tam deforme spectaculum ferre possent, *bear, endure*, Liv.: suum cuique incommodum ferendum est, *each must bear his own misfortune*, Cic.: si vestra voluntas feret, *if such be your pleasure*, id. 4. *to lead in a particular direction; to direct:* ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare: id. 5. *to bear, bring forth, produce:* id.: aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores, Hor. II. *to carry off, take away:* omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, Virg. 2. *to bear away; to get, obtain, receive:* palmam, *to win*, Cic.: eadem ferunt responsa, Caes. III. *to present, show;* esp. with *adv.* or adverbial phr. denoting publicity: *to make public, to disclose:* haud clam tulit iram adversus praetorem, *made no secret of it*, Liv.: laetitiam apertissime ferre, Cic. So, prae se ferre, *to show, make no secret of:* cujus rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum me esse prae me fero, id. 2. Of discourse: *to report, relate; assert, say:* haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes. Esp. in *3 per. pl.* without expressed subject = Fr. *on dit, they say;* and *pass.:* usu. with *Infin.* or *absol.:* fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, Cic.: ut ferunt, *according to report, as tradition has it*, Liv.: non sat idoneus pugnae ferebaris, *were generally spoken of as, reckoned*, Hor.: hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. IV. Polit. and jurid. *t. t.:* suffragium *or* sententiam ferre, *to give a vote, to vote:* Cic.: legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or *absol.: to propose a law*, etc.: id.: ferre judicem, *to offer* or *propose to the defendant as judge:* id. Hence, judicem alicui ferre, *to propose a judge to*, i. e. *to bring a suit against, to sue* a person: Liv. 2. Mercant. *t. t. to enter in a ledger* or *account book:* quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, *set down as paid*, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *bhar;* Gr. φέρω: Goth. *bair-a* (=fero), Eng. *bear.*]

fĕrōcĭa, ae, *f.* [ferox] *untamed spirit; warlike temper.* In good sense: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. 2. In bad sense: *overbearingness, presumption:* quae haec, malum, ferocia est, Pl.: arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic.

fĕrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wild* or *untamed courage; high spirit, fierceness* (used in both good and bad sense = ferocia). In good sense: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, Cic. 2. In bad sense: *presumption:* ferocitatem reprimere, id.

fĕrōcĭter, *adv. courageously, bravely:* strenue et ferociter facta in bello, Liv. *Comp.:* Sall. *Sup.:* Liv. 2. *defiantly; presumptuously, haughtily:* aspere et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic.: respondere, Liv. *Comp.:* Cic.

fĕrox, ōcis, *adj.* [ferus]. In good sense; *high-spirited* (disting. from ferus, which means *naturally wild*); *daring, warlike;* equi, Pl.: Aequorum magna gens et ferox, *warlike*, Cic.: Tullus ferox, Liv.: adversus singulos ferox, id. *Sup.:* ex pastoribus duo ferocissimi delecti ad facinus, *most daring*, id. II. In bad sense: *headstrong, untameable, haughty, insolent:* patribus ferox esse, *defiant towards the senators*, Liv. *Comp.:* victoria civilis ferociores impotentioresque reddit, *emboldens*, Cic. With *Gen.:* linguae feroces, Tac. With *Inf.:* ferox est viginti minas meas tractare sese, Pl. (Hence Fr. *farouche.*)

ferrāmentum, i, *n.* [ferrum] *an implement* or *tool made of*, or *shod with, iron*, esp. agricultural: agrestibus ferramentis, Liv.: bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, *weapons*, Cic.

ferrārĭae, arum, *f.* [strictly *fem.* of foll. adj., with fodinae understood], *an iron mine, iron works:* Caes.: Liv.

ferrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *pertaining to iron:* fabri, *blacksmiths*, Pl.

ferrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [ferratus] *furnished with iron:* of slaves who are *ironed*, or *fettered:* Pl.

ferrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *furnished, covered*, or *shod with iron:* hasta, Liv.: sudes, Virg.: agmina, *clad in armour*, Hor.: belli ferratos postes, Enn. ap. Hor. 2. Subst.: ferrati, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites), *soldiers in armour*: Tac.

ferrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of iron, iron:* Britanni utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis pro numo, Caes. Poet.: ferrea telorum seges, Virg. II. Fig.: *hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel:* qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, Cic.: os ferreum, *impudent* (as we say, *brazen*), id.: praecordia, *hard as iron*, Ov. 2. *firm, rigid, unyielding, immovable:* (Cato) ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv.

ferrĭcrĕpĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum crepo] *clanking like irons* or *fetters:* Pl. [The term. seems to be -inus, on the common analogy of geographical names.]

ferrĭtĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [ferrum tero] *a place where irons* or *fetters gall:* comically for ergastulum: Pl.

ferrĭtĕrus, i, *m.* [id.] *a comic name for a slave who is galled with irons* or *fetters:* Pl.

ferrĭtrĭbax, ācis, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from ferrum and τρίβω] *iron-galled*, i. e. *with fetters:* comically of slaves: plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, Pl.

ferrūgĭnĕus (also ferrūginus, Lucr.), a, um, *adj.* [ferrugo] *of the colour of iron-rust, rusty, dusky:* cymba, Virg.

ferrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [ferrum; like aerugo from aes] *iron-rust:* Plin. 2. Meton.: *the colour of iron-rust, a dirty red* (rubigo) or *dusky colour:* viridis ferrugine barba, Ov.: sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit, *murky gloom*, Virg.

ferrum, i, *n. iron;* Cic.: Caes.: Hor. Fig.: of hard-heartedness, cruelty, *etc.:* gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. II. Meton.: any iron instrument: *a plough:* ferro scindimus aequor,

Virg.: *a spade*: ferro mitiget agrum, Hor.: *an axe*: mordaci velut icta ferro pinus, id.: *a dart*: petita ferro belua, id.: *the point of an arrow*: exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov.: *an iron stylus*: dextra tenet ferrum, id.: *hair-scissors*: solitus longos ferro resecare capillos, id.: *curling-irons*: crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg. Esp. *a sword*: Cic.: aut ferro aut fame interire, Caes.: intactum ferro corpus, Liv.: audiet cives acuisse ferrum, *whetted the sword*, Hor. So, ferrum et ignis, like our *fire and sword*, to denote utter destruction: hostium urbes agrique ferro atque igni vastentur, Liv. So, ferro flammaque: id. **2.** *battle, war, force of arms*: decernere ferro, Cic. [Perh. cogn. with fir-mus.] (Hence It. *ferro*; Sp. *hierro*; Fr. *fer*.)

ferrūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [ferrum] *a kind of cement*: Plin.

ferrūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ferrumen] *to cement, solder, bind*: Plin. Fig.: labra labellis ferruminant, *they glue their lips together*, Pl.

fertĭlis, e, *adj.* [fero] *bearing fruit, fruitful, fertile* (opp. to sterilis): cf. fecundus. *Absol.*: agri opimi et fertiles, Cic. *Comp.*: Ov. *Sup.*: quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. With *Gen.*: frugum pecorisque, *fruitful in*, Hor. Fig.: *abundant, productive* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fertile pectus habes, Ov. **2.** *that makes fruitful, fertilizing* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dea (*i. e. Ceres*), id.

fertĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fertilis] *fruitfulness, fertility; abundance*: loci, Caes. Of animals: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov.

fertus, a, um, *adj.* [fero] *fertile*: poet. ap. Cic.

fĕrŭla, ae, *f. a plant, the pith of which is combustible; whence it is said to have been used by Prometheus when he stole fire from heaven*: Plin. **2.** Meton.: *a stick, rod*: Hor.: Juv.: *a goad*: Ov.

fĕrus, a, um, *adj. wild* (of animals and plants), *in a wild state* (opp. to cicur, *tame*): varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum, Cic.: fructus, Virg. Meton.: of places: silvae, Hor. **2.** Subst. fĕrus, i, *m. a wild animal* (poet.): of *a horse*: Virg.: of *a goat*: id. **II.** Fig.: *wild, rude, uncivilized; savage, barbarous, cruel*: nulla gens est neque tam immansueta neque tam fera, Cic.: fera Numantia, Hor.: ut caneret fera fata, *cruel, dire*, id.: visam Britannos hospitibus feros, *savage, inhuman*, id. [Cf. Gr. θήρ; A.-S. *deor*, Eng. *deer*, O. H. G. *tior*.] (Hence It. Sp. *fiero*; Fr. *fier*.)

fervĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [ferveo] *to make boiling hot, to heat, boil, melt*: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Pl. In the *part. perf.*: pix fervefacta, *melted pitch*, Caes.

fervens, entis, *Part.* [ferveo]. **II.** Adj.: *boiling hot; glowing, burning*: aqua, Cic.: Caes.: vultumque modesto sanguine ferventem, *glowing with modest blood* = *blushing*, Juv. **2.** Fig.: *hot, heated, inflamed*: animus, Cic.: rapido ferventius amni ingenium, *impetuous*, Hor.

ferventer, *adv. hotly, warmly*: loqui, Cael. ap. Cic.

fervĕo, bŭi, 2. *v. n.* (also fervo, q. v.) *to be boiling hot, to boil; to ferment, glow*: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinis, *steam, smoke*, Hor. **2.** *to be in a ferment*; opere omnis semita fervet, *is all alive with the bustle*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to be heated* or *agitated; to rage, rave*; usque eo fervet efferturque avaritia, Cic.: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *glows*, Hor.: fervet opus, *is all alive*, Virg.

fervesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [ferveo] *to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot*: Pl. Fig.: (animus) fervescit (ira), Lucr.

fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *boiling hot, glowing, fiery*: quarta pars mundi (*i. e.* ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic.: sidus, i. e. *the dogstar*, Hor. *Comp.*: merum, id. **2.** Fig.: *fiery, passionate; vehement, impetuous, violent*: florente juventa fervidus, *in the heat of the heyday of youth*, id.: mortis fraternae fervidus ira, *all on fire with rage*, Virg.: praepropera ac fervida ingenia, *impetuous*, Liv.

fervo, fervi, 3. *v. n.* (acc. to Quint. an obsolete form of ferveo; yet it occurs in Virg.) *to be boiling hot, to boil; to ferment, glow*: sol fervit, Gell. Poet.: *to boil up, foam, rage*: omnia tunc pariter vento nimbisque videbis fervĕre, Virg. **2.** *to be in a ferment*: Marte fervere, id. **II.** Fig.: *to be heated* or *agitated; to rage, rave*: quum fervit maxime, Ter. [Acc. to some, cogn. with Gr. θέρ-ω, θερ-μός, and Lat. *formus*, warm.]

fervor, ōris, *m.* [ferveo] *violent heat; a raging, boiling, fermenting*: mundi ille fervor purior quam hic noster calor, Cic.: caput incensum fervore gerebant, *a raging heat, fever heat*, Lucr. In *plur.*: medii fervores, *noonday heat*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *heat, vehemence, ardour, passion*: fervor concitatioque animi, Cic.: pectoris, *passion*, Hor.: maris, *an unsafe condition* (caused by pirates), Cic.

fescennīni, orum, *m. plu.* [Fescennia, a city of Etruria] *fescennine verses, fescennines*: nuptiales, Sen. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 178). Strictly *adj.*: fescennini versus, Liv.

fessus, a, um, *adj.* [connected with fatigo, fatisco] *wearied, tired, exhausted*: de via fessus, Cic.: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. With *Gen.* (poet.): fessi rerum, *weary of adventures*, Virg. Of things: fessum vulnere corpus, *enfeebled, disabled*, Liv.: levat arte fessos corporis artus, *diseased*, Hor. Fig.: fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent, Virg.

festīnans, antis, *Part.* [festino]. **II.** Adj.: *hasty, in haste*: Cic.

festīnanter, *adv. hastily, speedily, quickly*: id. *Comp.*: Tac.

festīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [festino] *a hastening; hurrying*: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic.: praematura, Liv. In *plur.*=*occasions of hurry*, Cic.

festīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [festinus]. Neutr.: *to hasten, make haste, hurry*: quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor.: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. **II.** Act.: *to hasten, hurry, accelerate*: with *Infin.*: ille defungi proelio festinat, Liv.: componere lites, Hor. With *Acc.*: festinare fugam, Virg. *Pass.*: nec virgines festinantur, *are not married too early*, Tac.

festīnus, a, um, *adj.* [v. confestim] *hasty, hastening, quick, speedy* (poet.): cursu festinus anhelo, Ov.: veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam, Virg.

festīvē, *adv. joyously, delightfully, gaily*: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, Pl. **2.** *humorously, facetiously, smartly*: festive agere fabellam, Cic. As indicating approval of what is said: quare *bene* et *praeclare* quamvis nobis saepe dicatur: *belle* et *festive* nimium saepe nolo, id.

festīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [festivus] *festive gaiety, festivity*: Pl. As a word of endearment: mi animule, mea vita, mea festivitas, *my joy, my delight*, id. **2.** *complaisance, kindness*: mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. **3.** *pleasantry, facetiousness*: in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis, *flow of humour*, Cic.: Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, *plays upon words*, id.

festīvus, a, um, *adj.* [festus] *pertaining to a holiday; lively, gay, festive*: ludi, Pl. **II.** Meton. *agreeable, pleasing; charming*: luculenta atque festiva femina, id.: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic. **2.** Of speech: *humorous, pleasant, witty*: (Socrates) dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, *humorous in conversation*, Cic.

festūca, ae, *f. a stalk, stem, blade*: Plin. **2.** *a rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission* (called also vindicta): Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

festum, i, *n.* [festus] *a holiday, festival; a festal banquet, a feast* (poet.): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, quaeritis? Ov. In *plur.*: Hor.

festus, a, um, *adj.* [connected with feriae, q. v.] *pertaining to holidays* (opp. to profesti): *solemn, public, festal*: (dies) festi atque sollennes, Cic.: tempus, Hor.: dapes, id.: fronde, Virg. **2.** *festive, cheerful, joyous* (rare): in exclamations: O festus dies hominis, Ter.

feteo, fetidus, etc., *v.* foeteo, foetidus, etc.

fētiāles, ium, *m. plu. a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war:* Cic.: Liv. Less freq. in *sing.:* A. Cornelius Arvina fetialis verba fecit, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 178.) [Etym. unknown.]

fētiālis, e, *adj. pertaining to the* fetiales (v. preced. art.): fetiali religione sancire, Cic.: caerimoniae, Liv.

fētūra (foet.), ae, *f.* [v. fecundus] *a bringing forth, bearing, breeding:* aetas (bovis) feturae habilis, Virg. **2.** Meton.: *young, offspring, brood:* alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto, Cic.

fētus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [v. fecundus] *pregnant, breeding:* lenta salix feto pecori, Virg.: vulpes, Hor. **2.** Transf.: *fruitful, productive:* terra feta frugibus, Cic. **3.** In gen. *filled, full:* machina feta armis, *teeming with*, Virg. **II.** *that has brought forth, newly-delivered:* feta truculentior ursa, *a bear with cubs*, Ov.: lupa, Virg.

fētus (foet.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bringing forth, breeding; dropping, hatching*, etc.: quarum (bestiarum) in feru et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, Cic. **2.** Of plants: *a bearing, producing:* id. **II.** Meton.: *young ones, offspring, progeny, brood:* cervae lactens fetus, *a fawn*, Ov.: Germania quos horrida parturit fetus, *the German brood*, Hor. **2.** Of plants: *fruit, produce:* ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic.: arbutei fetus, Ov. **3.** Fig.: nec ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, *progeny, growth*, Cic.

fi, *interj. pah! foh!* at a bad smell: fi, fi, foetet! Pl.

fībra, ae, *f. a fibre, filament*, in plants or animals: stirpium, *root-fibres*, Cic.: perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras, Ov. **II.** *lobe or segment, of the lungs or liver*; esp. with ref. to the auspices: quid fibra valeat, accipio, Cic. **2.** In gen. sense, *entrails* (poet.: or in Post-Aug. prose): caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis, Ov.: nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis, *the ever fresh growing vitals*, Virg. [Cogn. with fimbria: the root is uncertain.]

fībŭla, ae, *f.* [perh. for *fig-vola*, from figo] *a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace*, etc.: fibula vestem coërcuerat, Ov.: trabes binis utrimque fibulis distinebantur, *braces*, Caes.

fĭcēdŭla, ae, *f.* [ficus] *the titlark, fig-pecker* or *becafico:* Juv. [The *e* is long in Martial.]

fĭcēdŭlenses, ium, *m. plu.* [ficedula] *a comic name for a class of soldiers:* Pl.

fictē, *adv. feignedly, fictitiously:* ficte et simulate, etc.

fictĭlis, e, *adj.* [fictus, fingo] **I.** *shapen, fictile*: esp. *made of clay, earthen:* si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. **2.** Subst. fictile, is, and more freq. fictilia, ium, *n. plu. an earthen vessel:* omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov. Also, *earthen figures* of deities: Liv.

fictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fingo] *a making, fashioning, forming, formation:* Gell. **2.** Esp. *a feigning, counterfeiting;* fictio apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. **3.** In rhetor. and law: *an assumed* or *fictitious case, a supposition:* id.

fictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes images of clay, wood, wax*, etc.; *an image-maker, moulder:* deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. Fig.: vitae agendae, *maker*, Pl. **2.** *a feigner, counterfeiter:* fandi fictor Ulixes, *a master of deceit*, Virg.

fictrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that forms* or *fashions:* Cic.

fictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning:* Pl.

fictus, a, um, *Part.* [fingo]. **II.** Adj.: *feigned, fictitious, false:* in amicitia nihil fictum est, Cic.: gemitus, Ov. Of persons: pro bene sano ac non insano fictum astutumque vocamus, *false*, Hor.: ficto pectore, *hypocritical*, Virg. Subst.: fictum, i, *n. deception, fiction* (poet.): ficti pravique tenax, id.

fīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ficus] *a little fig:* Pl.

fīculnus (ficulneus), a, um, *adj. of the fig-tree:* truncus, Hor.: Varr.

fīcus, i and ūs, *f.* (usually of the 2nd *declension*) *a fig-tree:* quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. **2.** Meton. *the fruit of the fig-tree, a fig:* ficis victitamus aridis, Pl.: suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor.: dum ficus prima calorque, *the first ripe fig*, i. e. *in the beginning of autumn*, id. (Hence It. *fico*; Sp. *higo*. In low Lat. *ficatum, sc.* jecur, was properly the liver of a goose fed with figs: cf. pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albae, Hor.: hence the word for liver in the Romance languages; It. *fegato*; Sp. *higado*; Fr. *foie*.)

fĭdē, *adv. faithfully* (chiefly, if not solely, in *sup.*): fidissime atque amantissime, Cic.

fĭdēī-commissum, i, *n. a testamentary disposition, by which a person who gives something to another imposes upon him the obligation of transferring it to a third person:* Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 179).

fĭdēlĕ, *adv.* = fideliter, *faithfully, trustily*, etc.: fac fidele sis fidelis, Pl.

fĭdēlĭa, ae, *f. an earthen vessel, pot:* Pl. Proverb.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, lit. *to whitewash two walls from one pot=to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. ap. Cic. [Cf. Gr. πίθος (for φίθος).]

fĭdēlis, e, *adj.* [fides] *that may be relied upon; trusty, faithful* (usu. in *act.* sense; *showing fidelity:* whereas fidus has rather a *pass.* sense; *trusty, to be relied on*). *Absol.:* boni fidelesque socii, Liv.: fidelior, Cic.: fidelissima conjux, id.: desideriis icta fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, *loyal, sincere*, Hor. With *Dat.:* qui unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.:* quam fideli animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. With *in* and *Abl.:* in amicis fideles, *in their dealings with*, Sall. As subst.: fidelis, is, *m. a trusty person, confidant:* si quem tuorum fidelium voles ad me mittas, Cic. **2.** Fig.: of things: *to be depended upon; sure, safe, strong, durable:* lorica, Virg.: portus, Ov. (Hence Sp. *fiel*; Fr. *feal*.)

fĭdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fidelis] *faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity, loyalty:* Cic.: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Pl.

fĭdēlĭter, *adv. faithfully, loyally:* constanter et fideliter in amicitia alicujus permanere, Liv.: aliquid fideliter curare, Cic.: retinent commissa (aures), Hor. *Comp.:* fidelius, Ov. *Sup.:* Plin. **2.** *securely:* per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. ap. Cic.

fīdens, entis, *Part.* [fido]. **II.** Adj.: *confident, courageous, resolute:* qui fortis est, idem est fidens: Cic. With *Gen.:* fidens animi, *resolved in mind*, Virg.

fīdenter, *adv. confidently, fearlessly, boldly* (opp. to timide): Cic. *Comp.:* paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, id.

fīdentia, ae, *f.* [fidens] *self-confidence* (a term of Cicero's; opp. to diffidentia): Cic.

fides, ēi (*Gen. sing.* fidēī, Lucr.: also fidē, Hor.: *Dat.* fidē, id.), *f. trust; faith, confidence, reliance; belief:* quum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic.: Caes.: vana fides, *ill-grounded confidence*, Liv.: fidem dictis corradere nostris, *credence*, Lucr. With depend. clause: fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere, *prove*, Cic. **2.** Esp. *commercial credit:* quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, Caes.: scimus, Romae, solutione impedita, fidem concidisse, *credit collapsed*, Cic.: res fidesque, *money and credit*, Pl. Fig.: segetis certa fides meae, *sure return*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *trustworthiness, faithfulness, honesty*, etc.: fundamentum justitiae est fides, Cic.: fama fidei, *reputation for fidelity*, id.: pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, *loyalty*, Caes.: perjura patris fides, *perjured faith, dishonesty*, Hor. Of things: tabularum, *trustworthiness*, Cic. **2.** In law: *good faith, sincerity*; hence, ex fide bona *or* bona fide, *in good faith, honestly, conscientiously:* id. (v. Smith's Ant. 60). **III.** *a promise, assurance, engagement, word:* Pompeii fides, quam de me Caesari dederat, id.: fregisti fidem?

hast thou broken faith? Att. ap. Cic.: inter se fidem et jusjurandum dare, Caes.: fidem exsolvere, Liv. **2.** Esp. *a promise of protection* or *security;* hence in gen. *protection:* fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, *promised him protection in the name of the state,* Cic.: fide accepta ab legatis vim abfuturam, Liv.: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, *trusted themselves to the promised protection and power of,* Caes.: di, obs cro vostram fidem! *your protection, help,* Pl. **3.** *allegiance* (as *based on a promise of fidelity*): Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes. [The Latin root *fid* corresponds to Gr. πιθ (for φιθ) in πειθ-ω.] (Hence It. *fede;* Sp. *fe;* Fr. *foi.*)

fĭdes, is, and more freq. in *plur.* fides, ium, *f. a gut-string, string* of a musical instrument: Prud. **II.** Meton.: *a stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithara:* fidibus canere praeclare, Cic.: fidibus canoris ducere quercus, Hor.: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, *i. e. to imitate Pindaric strains in Latin poetry,* id. In *sing.:* sume fidem et pharetram: fies manifestus Apollo, Ov. **2.** *a constellation,* i. q. Lyra, *the Lyre:* cedit clara fides Cyllenia, Cic. poet. [Latinized form of Gr. σφιδη.]

fĭdĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [fides cano] *a lutist* or *lyre-player:* Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Transf.: *a lyric poet* (poet.): Latinus, Hor.

fĭdĭcĭna, ae, *f.* [fidicen] *a female lutist* or *lyre-player:* Pl.: Ter.

fĭdĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing:* ludus, Pl.

fĭdĭcŭla, ae, and more freq. fidĭculae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [fides] *a small stringed instrument, a small lute* or *cithara:* Cic.

fīdo, fisus sum, 3. *v. n. to trust, confide, put confidence in:* with *Dat.* of personal object: qui sibi fidit, Hor.: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. With *Abl.* of impersonal object or circumstances (cf. confido): arcu fisi Getae, Ov. With *Inf.:* fidis manare poëtica mella te solum, Hor. [For *feido,* formed by vowel-extension from *fid,* root of fides, q. v.]

fĭdūcĭa, ae, *f.* [fido] *trust, confidence, reliance, assurance:* spes atque fiducia, Caes.: usu. with depend. gen., of that *on which reliance is placed:* tyrannorum vita, in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic.: hac fiducia virium Tullus Sabinis bellum indicit, *confidence,* Liv.: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, *self-confidence,* id. **2.** Also *absol.* for fiducia sui, *self-confidence, assurance:* quae sit fiducia capto, *what his ground of confidence as a captive is,* Virg.: alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Caes. **3.** *trustiness* (=fides II.): only in Pl. **II.** In law: property intrusted to another on condition that it should be restored, *a deposit:* fiduciam committere, accipere, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 179).

fĭdūcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fiducia] legal *t. t. relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary:* Justin. **2.** In gen. *intrusted, given,* or *held in trust:* urbem alicui veluti fiduciariam dare, Liv.

fīdus, a, um, *adj.* [fido] *trusty, to be depended on, sure* (cf. fidelis): amici, Hor.: fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic.: fidiora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv.: ne quid usquam fidum proditori esse, *faith not to be kept with a traitor,* id.: dolores suos quasi ad fidissimum deferre, *his most trusty friend,* Tac. **II.** Of things: *sure, certain, safe:* Romanis pax fida ita cum Porsena fuit, Liv.: familiaritates fidae, *firm friendships,* Cic.: spes fidissima Teucrum, *never-failing,* Virg.

fĭglīnus, or uncontr. **fĭgŭlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [figulus] *pertaining to a potter:* Plin.

fīgo, xi, xum (*Part. perf.* ficta, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to fix, fasten; drive in, attach, affix:* mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic.: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, *hung up,* id.: spolia Curiatiorum fixa eo loco, Liv.: quam damnatis crucem servis fixeras, *hadst fixed in the ground, erected,* Cic.: vestigia, *plants his steps,* Virg.: sedem Cumis, *to fix his abode,* Juv. **2.** *to transfix, pierce,* hunc intorto figit telo, Virg. Fig.: aliquem maledictis, *to sting,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to fix, fasten: earnestly direct, settle:* figit in virgine vultus, Virg.: primo fige loco, *fix this in your mind before everything else,* Juv. Of abstract things: ego omnia mea studia in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, *concentrated,* Cic. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. σφίγγω, to bind tight, hold close.]

fĭg. lāris, e, *adj.* [figulus] *pertaining to a potter, potter's-:* rota, Pl.

fĭgŭlus, i, *m.* [root *fig* in fingo] *a potter:* Plin. Poet. of the *builders* of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv.

fĭgūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shape, figure, form* (v. facies): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic.: uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes.: navium figura, id.: figuras rettulit antiquas, Ov. **2.** Of *the Epicurean atoms* or *ultimate parts of bodies:* Lucr. **3.** Poet. *a shade* or *phantom of the dead:* morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner:* ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii, Cic.: occurrunt animo percundi mille figurae, *modes of death,* Ov. **2.** In rhetor. *a figure of speech:* Cic.

fĭgūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [figuro]. **II.** Adj.: *formed, fashioned, shaped:* boum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic. Of speech, *figurative:* oratio, Quint.

fĭgūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [figura] *to form, fashion, shape:* mundum, Cic. **2.** Fig.: os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, *forms, moulds,* Hor. **3.** In rhet.: *to adorn with rhetorical figures:* tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint.

fĭlātim, *adv.* [filum] *thread by thread:* distrahere, Lucr.

fĭlĭa, ae (*Dat.* and *Abl. plur.* filiabus and filiis) *f.* [filius] *a daughter.* In apposition: virginem filiam, Cic. Filia familias, or (as one word) filiafamilias; v. familia. **2.** *female offspring, offshoot* (poet.): Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

fĭlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [filix] *adorned with fern:* paterae, *on which fern-leaves are engraved,* Cic.

fĭlĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [filia] *a little daughter:* Pl.: Cic.

fĭlĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [filius] *a little son:* Pl.

fĭlĭus, ii (voc. fili), *m. a son.* Filius familias, or filiusfamilias; v. familia. **2.** Meton.: terrae filius, *a son of mother earth,* i. e. *an obscure, mean person* (opp. to nobilis, etc.): huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam, Cic.: fortunae filius, *a child of fortune, fortune's favourite,* Hor. [Acc. to some, from root *fu;* v. sum, and cf. Gr. φυ-ω.] (Hence It. *figlio;* Fr. *fils;* Sp. *hijo.*)

fīlix, ĭcis, *f. fern:* Virg.: Hor. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *felce.*)

fīlum, i, *n. a thread:* Virg.: Ov. Poet. *the thread of life* spun by the Fates: sororum fila trium, Hor. Proverb.: pendere filo (tenui), *to be hanging by a thread, to be in great danger:* omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. **2.** Esp. the *fillet of wool* round the upper part of a flamen's cap; *a priest's* or *ambassador's fillet:* legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est), *audi Juppiter,* inquit, Liv. **II.** Meton. *a string, cord, filament, fibre:* tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, *the strings,* Ov.: croci, *threads used in weaving,* id. **2.** *outline, contour, form, shape:* forma quoque hinc solis debet filumque videri, Lucr.: mulieris, Pl. **III.** Fig.: of speech, *texture, sort, quality:* munusculum levidense, crasso filo, *of coarse texture,* Cic.: tenui deducta poëmata filo, *fine, elegant style,* Hor. [Perh. from *fig-lum,* from root of *fig-o, to fasten.*] (Hence It. Sp. *fila;* Fr. *file, défiler,* "to go in a row behind one another," *défilé* "a narrow way.")

fĭmbrĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [connected with fibra] *the extremity of anything,* esp. if separated into shreds and filaments; *a border, edge, fringe:* madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, *the extremities of the curls,* Cic.

fimbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [fimbriae] *separated into shreds* or *filaments, fringed:* usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet.

fimus, i, *m. dung, manure, excrement:* Virg. 2. Poet. for lutum, *dirt, mire:* Id. [Perh. from same root as fu-mus, suf-fi-re, q. v.]

findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3. *v. a. to cleave, split; part, separate, divide:* hasta fisso transit praecordia ligno, Virg.: hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, *causes to crack*, Id.: patrios findere sarculo agros, *to hoc, till*, Hor.: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, *are bursting*, Pl. 2. Fig.: *to divide* (poet. and rare): qui dies mensem Veneris marinae findit Aprilem, *halves*, Hor. [The root is *fid*, cogn. with Skr. *bhid*, "to cleave;" Eng. *bite.*] (Hence Fr. *fendre.*)

fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a. to shape, form, fashion, frame, make* (v. creo): esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit hominem, Cic. 2. Esp. of the plastic arts: *to shape* or *form in wax, clay, stone*, etc.; *to mould* or *model:* e cera, Id.: fingendi ars, *of making statues*, Id.: pocula de humo, Ov. 3. *to arrange, adorn, dress, trim* (poet.): crinem, Virg.: saepe manus aegras manibus fingebat amicis, *gently stroked* (v. effingo, *fin.*), Ov. II. Fig.: in gen. *to form, fashion, make:* natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic.: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, *to give their countenances the desired expression* (*control them*), Caes.: operosa parvus carmina fingo, *make, compose*, Hor. 2. With a complement. obj.; *to form, make into something:* si miserum fortuna Sinonem finxit, *has made him miserable*, Virg.: tu quoque dignum finge deo, Id.: (illum) spissae nemorum comae fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem, *shall render famous*, Hor. 3. *to form by instruction; to instruct, teach, train:* voce paterna fingeris ad rectum, Id. 4. *to form mentally* or *in speech; to represent, imagine, conceive, sketch out:* fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus condicionis meae, *imagine*, Cic.: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, *to conceive of*, Id. With *Infin.:* finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose*, Id. 5. *to contrive, devise, invent, feign*, esp. *what is untrue:* crimina in aliquem fingere, Cic. [The root is *fig*, cogn. with Gr. θιγ-εῖν, θιγγ-άνω; the rad. idea is to fashion by feeling, handling. The Goth. *deigan* (=πλάσσειν) and Eng. *dough* come from the same I. E. source.] (Hence It. *fingere*; Sp. *fingir*; Fr. *feindre.*)

fīniens, entis, *Part.* [finio]. II. Adj.: finiens orbis (*or*, in late Latin, circulus), *the horizon:* Cic.

fīnio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 *v. a.* [finis] *to limit, bound, enclose within boundaries:* populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire, Caes.: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. II. Fig.: *to set bounds to; restrain, check:* an potest cupiditas finiri? Id. 2. For definio, *to prescribe, determine; define, fix, appoint:* spatia omnis temporis numero noctium finiunt, Caes.: hoc autem sphaerae genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, *could not be defined, marked out*, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* de pecunia finitur, ne major causâ ludorum consumeretur, *it is decreed*, Liv. 3. *to put an end to; finish, terminate, complete;* in pass. *to come to an end, to end:* bellum, Caes.: prandia nigris moris, Hor.: vitam mihi ense, Ov.: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, *close with verbs*, Cic. 4. Absol.: *to end, to cease; to finish speaking:* finierat Paean, Ov.: *to die:* sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac.

fīnis, is (*Abl.* regularly fine; fini, Lucr. *etc.*), *m.* and *f.* (*masc.* more usual and class.) *a boundary, limit, border:* fere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv. In *plur.:* nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic. Of *the barrier* or *starting point in a race*: Virg. With *gen.*; fine *or* fini, *up to, as far as*=tenus (rare): de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes. 2. Meton. (in *plur.*): *the territory itself, enclosed within boundaries* (with the idea of boundary or limit prominent, and thus disting. from ager, which has respect to surface): in fines Romanos incursionem facit, Liv.: Etruscos incoluit fines, Hor. 3. Fig.: *a limit, restraint:* finem et modum transire, *to go beyond all bounds*, Cic.: sunt certi denique fines, in moral sense, *the bounds of right*, Hor. II. Meton. *an end:* rogat orandi finem faciat, Caes.: vitae finem afferre alicui, Cic.: quem ad finem, *till when? how long?* Id.: imperium sine fine dedi, *never-ending*, Virg.: meorum finis amorum, *last of my loves*, Hor. 2. Esp. *the end of life, death* (late): supremo fine, *by death*, Id.: septem a Neronis fine menses sunt, Tac. 3. *extreme limit, ultimate point:* licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, Cic.: so, finis bonorum, Id. (hence the title of Cicero's treatise de finibus): honorum populi finis est consulatus, i. e. *the highest honour*, Id. 4. *end, purpose, final cause:* domus finis est usus, Cic.: quod ad eum finem memoravimus, *to this end*, Tac. III. In rhetor. q. finitio *and* definitio, *a definition, explanation:* dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. [Etym uncertain; perh. the word is from *fid* in *findo*, *fi-nis* instead of *fid-nis.*] (Hence It. *fine*; Sp. Fr. *fin.*)

fīnītē, *adv. to a certain extent, with restrictions:* avarus erit, sed finite, Cic.

fīnītĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [finis] *bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring:* with *Dat.:* sumus finitimi Atinatibus, Cic.: Galli Belgis, Caes.: latus Boreae, *bordering upon the north*, Hor. *Absol.:* civitates, Liv. 2. Subst. finitimi, orum, *m. plu. neighbours:* Cic.: Liv. II. Fig.: *bordering upon; nearly related, akin to:* with *Dat.:* metus aegritudini, Cic.: poëta oratori, Id. *Absol.:* illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, Id.

fīnītor, ōris, *m.* [finio] *one who determines boundaries, a surveyor:* Cic. Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo: ei rei ego sum factus finitor, Pl.

fīnītus, a, um, *Part.* [finio]. II. Adj.: in rhetor., of phrases that terminate well: *well rounded, full:* Cic.

fio, eri, v. facio.

firmāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [firmo]. Poet. for firmamentum, *a prop, support:* Ov.

firmāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of strengthening; support, prop:* transversaria tigna, quae firmamento esse possint, Caes. 2. Fig.: *a support, prop, stay:* ceterorum ordinum, Cic.: dignitatis, Id.: legionem ex subsidiis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, *as a support*, Liv. 3. In rhetor.: *the chief support* of an argument, *the main point*, Cic.

firmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a confirmer, establisher* (rare): pacis firmator, Tac.

firmē, *adv. firmly, steadily:* Cic.

firmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [firmus] *stability, firmness, durability, strength:* age specta, postes cujusmodi! quanta firmitate facti, Pl.: materiae, Caes. 2. Fig.: *firmness, endurance, constancy, power:* firmitas et constantia, Cic.: animi, Id.

firmĭter, *adv. strongly, solidly; with steadiness:* insistere, Caes.: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. *Comp.:* firmius coire, Ov.

firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [firmus] *stability, firmness, durability, strength:* tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. 2. Fig.: *firmness, constancy, strength, stability:* firmitudinem gravitatemque animi, Cic.: haec constitutio habet firmitudinem, Id.

firmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make firm* or *steady; to strengthen, fortify, support:* corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.: corpora cibo, Liv. II. Fig.: *to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, stable*, or *permanent:* locum magnis munitionibus, Caes.: urbem colonis, Cic: provinciam pace praesidiisque, Id. *Absol.:* pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 2. *to strengthen in resolution; to encourage, animate:* cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, nostrosque firmavit, Caes.: animum, Virg. 3. *to confirm, show, prove:* fidem, *to prove one's good faith*, Ter.: omina, *to confirm*, Virg.: quum intelligat, quam multa firmentur jure jurando, Cic. 4. *to assert positively* (=affirmo). With

Acc. and *Infin.*; paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac.

firmus, a, um, *adj. firm, steadfast, stable, strong, powerful* (opp. to fragilis): carina, Ov.: efficе ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic.: non Hydra secto corpore firmior crevit in Herculem, *with greater vigour*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *firm* (in power, attachment, opinion, *etc.*); *fast, constant, steadfast, immoveable; powerful, strong*: res publica firma atque robusta, Cic.: ratione stabili firmaque, id.: spem firmissimam habere, id.: firmior candidatus, *who has a better chance of being elected*, id.: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, id.: exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, *adequate, sufficiently strong*, Liv. Poet. with *Inf.*: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, *able, capable*, Hor. [Fir-mus is cogn. with Skr. *dhar*, "sustinere."] (Hence It. *fermo*; Sp. *firme*; Fr. *ferme*.)

fiscālis, e, *adj.* [fiscus] *pertaining to the imperial treasury, fiscal*: calumniae, *informations, the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury*, Suet.

fiscella, ae, *f. dim.* [fiscina] *a small basket woven of slender twigs, rushes*, etc.: Virg. (Hence it. *fistella*.)

fiscīna, ae, *f.* [fiscus] *a small basket of wicker-work*: fiscina ficorum, Cic.: Virg. 2. *for leaves, etc.*: Ov.

fiscus, i, *m. a basket of wicker-work* used for olives in the oil-press: Col. **II.** *a money-basket, money-bag, purse*: fiscos complures cum pecunia, Cic. 2. Esp. *the state treasury, public revenues*: de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quaeram, id. 3. Under the Empire; *the imperial treasury, emperor's privy purse* (but distinct from his *private* property); opp. to aerarium, *the public chest* or *treasury*: quantum pecuniae in aerario et fiscis et vectigalibus residuis, Suet.: Tac. (In the later period of the empire, identical with the aerarium: v. Smith's Ant. 179): Judaicus, *the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury*, Suet. [Etym. uncertain.]

fissĭlis, e, *adj.* [fissus] *that may be cleft* or *split* (rare): robur, Virg. 2. *cleft, split*: comically: ad focum si adesses, non fissile haberes caput, *you would not have had your head split*, Pl.

fissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cleaving, dividing*: glebarum, C c.

fissum, i, *n* [id.] *a cleft, fissure* (almost confined to augury, and used there of a divided liver): fissum in extis, Cic.

fissūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cleft, chink, fissure*: Plin.

fissus, a, um, *Part.* [findo]. **II.** Adj.: *cloven*: ungula, Lucr.

fistūca, ae, *f. a rammer, beetle* (*pavior's tool*): Caes.

fistūco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fistuca] *to ram down*: Plin.

fistŭla, ae, *f. a pipe, tube; a water-pipe* (usually of lead): Cic. 2. Meton.: *a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe*, said to have been invented by Pan: Virg.: dulcis, Hor.: eburneola, *a pitch-pipe*, for giving the tone to an orator, Cic. Used, like our 'cat-calls,' to express disapprobation: sine ulla fistula pastoricia, *without a single hiss*, id. 3. *a writing reed*: Pers. 4. *a sort of ulcer, a fistula*: Nep. [For *fidtula*, from *fid* in findo.] (Hence It. *fischiare*.)

fistŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [fistula] *a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper*: Cic.

fistŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with pipes*: tabulae, Suet.

fistŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of holes, porous*: Plin.

fīsus, a, um, *Part.* [fido].

fixus, a, um, *Part.* [figo]. **II.** Adj.: *fixed, fast, immoveable*: illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic. 2. Fig.: consilium, id.: animo fixum immotumque, Virg.

flabellĭfera, ae, *f.* [flabellum fero] *a fan-bearer*, a female slave: Pl.

flābellum, i, *n. dim.* [through flabrum from flo] *a small fan* or *fly-flap*: Ter. Fig.: seditionis, i. e. *a means of fanning, exciting*, Cic.

flābĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo] *airy* (rare): Cic.

flābra, orum, *n plu.* [id.] *blasts*, esp. of wind; *breezes, winds* (poet.): Lucr.

flaccĕo, 2, *v. n.* [flaccus] *to be flabby* or *flaccid*: Lact. 2. Fig.: *to be faint, languid; to flag, droop*: Messala flaccet, *flags, loses courage*, Cic.

flaccesco (also flaccisco), cĕre, 3. *v. n incep.* [flacceo] *to wither, dry up*: Vitr. 2. Fig.: *to become faint* or *feeble; to droop, languish*: flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

flaccĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flabby, flaccid*: aures, Col. 2. Fig.: *languid, feeble*: flaccidiore turbine fertur, Lucr.

flaccus, a, um, *adj. flabby*: auriculae, Varr. 2. Of persons: *flap-eared*: Cic. [Prob. cognate with floccus.] (Hence It. *fiacco*.)

flăgello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [flagellum] *to whip, scourge, lash*: Suet. 2. Fig.: puteal, *to flog the money-market*, i. e. *charge an exorbitant rate of interest*, Pers.

flăgellum, i, *n. dim.* [flagrum] *a whip, scourge*: Hor. 2. Meton.: *a riding-whip*: Virg.: *the thong of a javelin*: id.: *a young branch* or *shoot, a vine-shoot*: id.: *the arm of a polypus*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: *the lash* or *sting of conscience* (poet.): Lucr.: Juv. 2. *the lash of love*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *fléau*.)

flāgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flagito] *an earnest request* or *demand, importunity* (rare): Cic. In *plur.*: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac.

flāgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an importunate asker, demander; a dun* (rare): Pl. With *Gen.*: triumphi, Liv.

flāgĭtĭōsē, *adv. shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously*: impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. *Sup.*: id.

flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flagitium] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious*: civitas, *profligate, depraved*, Sall.: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, *debauched*, Cic.: fama flagitiosissima, *infamous*, Tac.

flāgĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [from *flag* in flagro, and so orig.: *burning desire, heat of passion*; hence] *a shamefully vicious* or *disgraceful act; a shame, scandal* (disting. from facinus, *a bold daring deed* or *crime*) domesticis stupris flagitiisque, Cic.: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. 2. In gen.: *anything shameful* or *disgraceful*: praeesse agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic.: illa militiae flagitia, *those shameful speeches*, Tac. **II.** Meton. *shame, disgrace*: magnum dedecus et flagitium, *disgrace and scandal*, Cic.: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 2. As a term of reproach, like scelus: *shame, disgrace*, i. q. *rascal, scoundrel*: flagitium illud hominis! Pl.

flāgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [perh. from *flag* in flagro] *to demand earnestly*, or *repeatedly, to press, importune, dun*: constr. with *Acc.* of thing; *Acc.* of pers.; double *Acc.*; *ab* and *Abl.* of pers.; *Subj.*, or *abl.*; also with *object-clause* (poet.): etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen (where observe the climax), Cic.: causa postulat, non flagitat, id.: quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, *was being clamorously demanded*, Caes.: a te quum tua promissa per literas flagitabam, *urgently claimed*, Cic.: quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes.: quae sint ea numina Divûm flagitat, *insists on being told*, Virg. **II.** *to summon before court, to accuse*: ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac.

flăgrans, antis, *Part.* [flagro]. **II.** Adj.: *flaming, blazing, glowing*: telum, Virg.: flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae, Hor.: flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. Transf. of colour: *glittering, shining*: clipeo et caelestibus armis, Virg. 2. Fig.: *glowing with passion; ardent, enthusiastic*, Cic.: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, *outrageous*, Tac.

flăgranter, *adv. ardently, vehemently, eagerly* (post-Aug.): Tac.

flăgrantĭa, ae, *f.* [flagro] *a burning, burning heat, ardour*: Fig.: oculorum, Cic. 2. Meton. as a term of reproach: flagiti flagrantia, *thou burning shame!* Pl.

flăgrĭtrība, ae, *m.* [flagrum τρίβω] *a whip-wearer*, i. e. *one who wears out the whip with being flogged*: Pl.

flăgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to blaze, flame, be on fire*: flagrantes onerariae, Cic.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to be inflamed*

with passion (both in good and in bad sense); *to glow, burn; to be violently excited:* non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, i.e. *how intensely I long for*, Cic. **2.** *to suffer from; to be the victim of*, esp. in cases of notoriety: with *abl.*: invidia et infamia, id.: rumore malo, *to have a notoriously bad reputation*, Hor. [*Flag-ro* contains the same root as *fulg-eo, flam-ma* (*flag-ma*), also as Gr. φλέγω; Goth. *bairh-ts*, Eng. *bright*.]

flăgrum, i, *n. a whip, scourge:* Pl.: Liv. **2.** Meton. and poet.: ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, *by the lash*, i. e. *to servitude*, Juv. As a term of reproach: gymnasium flagri, *school for the scourge*, i. e. *to whom the scourge is often applied*, Pl. [Connected by Curtius with fligo and Gr. φλάω, φλίβω, which exist beside θλάω, θλίβω.]

(1) **flāmen,** ĭnis, *m. a priest of one particular deity;* according to Varro, so called from the fillet (filum) which he wore around his head. There were 15 in all, of whom the flamen of Jupiter, called flamen Dialis, was the highest in rank (v. Smith's Ant. 180): Cic.: Liv. [This word seems to be really for *flag-men*, from *flag* in flagro; thus meaning the "kindler" of the sacrifice. Cf. examen for exagmen.]

(2) **flāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [flo] *a blowing, blast* (poet. and usu. in *plur.*); *a gale:* ferunt sua flamina classem, Virg. Of *wind-music:* Berecyntiae flamina tibiae, Hor.

flāmĭnĭca, ae, *f.* [flamen] *the wife of a flamen*, who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov.: Dialis, Tac.

flāmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the office of flamen:* Cic.: Liv.

flamma, ae, *f.* [for *flagma*, from *flag* in flagro] *a blazing fire; blaze, flame* (disting. from ignis as Eng. *flame* from *fire*): flammam concipere, *to take fire*, Caes.: mox cum somno et flammam abisse, Liv.: ferro flammaque, also flamma ferroque, id. Proverb.: flamma fumo est proxima, *flame is very near to smoke;* i.e. *it is dangerous to trifle with temptation*, Pl.: e flamma cibum petere, *to snatch food from the flames*, i. e. *to be reduced to sore straits for want of food* (from the famished wretches who sacrilegiously snatched the meat offered on a funeral pile), Ter.: prius undis flamma (*sc.* miscebitur), *sooner will fire mingle with water* (of any thing impossible), Poet. ap. Cic. **2.** Meton.: *that which produces light: light, a star*, etc.: erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammas circulus elucens, *among the stars*, Cic.: flammam media ipsa tenebat ingentem, *a torch*, Virg. **3.** Of colour: *flame colour:* rubra suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *the flame* or *fire of passion;* esp. *of love:* amoris turpissimi flamma, Cic.: Sall. **2.** *a devouring flame;* used of *any threatening or raging calamity* or *evil:* civilis belli, Cic.: invidiae, id.: implacatae flamma gulae, *raging hunger*, Ov. (Hence It. *fiamma;* Sp. *llama;* Fr. *flamme*.)

flammĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [flammeum] *a maker of bridal veils:* Pl.

flammĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small bridal veil:* Juv.

flammesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [flamma] *to become inflamed.* Lucr.

flammĕum, i, *n.* [id.] (*sc.* velum), *a (flame-coloured) bridal veil:* Plin. Poet.: flammea conterit, *changes husbands repeatedly*, Juv.

flammĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flaming, fiery:* sunt stellae naturae flammeae, Cic. **2.** Meton. of colour: *flaming, flame-coloured, fiery-red:* lumina, Ov.

flammĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flamma fero] *flame-bearing*, i. e. *flaming, fiery* (poet.): crinis (stellae), Ov.

flammo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [flamma]. Neutr.: *to flame, blaze, burn* (poet. and perh. only in *Pres. Part.*): flammantia lumina, Virg. **II.** Act.: *to inflame, set on fire, burn:* in pass. also *to burn:* ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammandi, Tac. **2.** Fig.: *to inflame the mind* or *passions:* omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, *had inflamed with anger, incensed*, id.: flammato corde, Virg.

flammŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little flame:* Cic.

flātus, ūs, *m.* [flo] *a blowing, breathing* (mostly poet.): Notus invido flatu, *with unfavourable blast*, Hor.: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, *with the snorting*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: of fortune, etc.: quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, Cic. **2.** *inflation, haughtiness* (mostly *plur.*): det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat, Virg. (Hence It. *fiato.*)

flāvĕo, 2. *v. n.* [flavus] *to be yellow* or *gold-coloured;* esp. in *pres. part.* (poet.): flaventes cerae, Ov.: culta, Virg.

flāvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [flaveo] *to become yellow* or *gold-coloured, to turn a light yellow:* molli paulatim flavescet campus arista, Virg.: ne (ebur) flavescere possit, Ov.

flāvus, a, um, *adj. yellow, flaxen, gold-coloured* (chiefly poet.): aurum, Virg.: cui flavam religas comam, Hor.: Tiberis, id. [Prob. cogn. with χλοή (χλο-Fή).]

flēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fleo]. Pass.: *to be wept over; lamentable:* miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic.: Ino, *object of compassion*, Hor.: flebilior, *more to be lamented*, id. **II.** Act.: *that causes to weep* (poet. and rare): ultor, Ov. **2.** *weeping, tearful, piteous*, Cic.: elegia, Ov.: modi, *plaintive measures*, Hor. (Hence It. *fievole;* Sp. *feble;* Fr. *foible*.)

flēbĭlĭter, *adv. mournfully, piteously:* Cic.: flebiliter nomine sponsum mortuum appellat, Liv.

flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to bend, curve, turn, turn round:* arcus, Ov.: animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, Cic.: flexit viam Brutus, *turned his course aside* (so as to avoid meeting Tarquin), Liv.: flexi fractique motus, *contorted*, id.: geminas acies huc, Virg. Reflect.: (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, *wheels*, Ov. **2.** Naut. *t. t. to double* a cape or promontory: in flectendis promontoriis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to bend, turn, direct:* vocem, Ov.: qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic.: scribentis animum non flectere a vero potest, *divert, turn away from*, Liv. **2.** Esp. *to bend* (in opinion or in will), *to move, persuade, prevail upon; soften:* quibus rebus flectebar animo atque frangebar, Cic.: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg.: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. **B.** Neutr.: *to turn* or *direct one's course* (post-Aug.): quum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg.: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, Liv. Fig.: ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere, Tac. [Cf. φολκός, φάλκης, falco, falx. The *t* is added to the root, as in pec-t-o, plec-t-o.]

flĕo, flēvi, flētum (contr. forms flesti, Ov.: flerunt, Virg.: flesse, Ov.) 2. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to weep* (weaker than plorare and lamentari; distinguished also from lacrimare, which denotes shedding tears as the outward expression of emotion): ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem posita est: fletur, Ter. Of horses: Suet. **2.** Of inanimate things: *to drop, trickle:* uberibus flent omnia guttis, Lucr. **II.** Act.: *to weep for; bewail, lament:* nec impubem parentes Troïlon flevere semper, Hor.: filii necem, Tac. In *Part. perf.:* multum fleti ad superos, *wept, lamented*, Virg. [For *flev-o*, from root *flu;* cf. fluo, and Gr. φλύω, φλεω.]

flētus, a, um, *Part.* [fleo].

flētus, ūs, *m.* [lu.] *a weeping:* ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic.: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, *with piteous demonstrations of grief*, Caes.

flexănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [flecto animus] (poet.). Act.: *that bends* or *sways the soul; moving, affecting:* dicta est flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, poet. in Cic. **2.** Pass.: *touched, moved, affected:* Pac. in Cic.

flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [flexus] *that may be bent; pliant, flexible:* arcus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *pliant, flexible, tractable:* of the voice; opp. to durus, Cic. **2.** *fickle, wavering, inconstant:* quid potest esse tam flexibile, quam animus ejus? id.

flexĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pliant, pliable, supple:* cornu, Ov. **2.** *bent, curved:* sinus (comarum), i. e. *curled*, id.

flexĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [flexus, loquor] *ambiguous, equivocal:* Cic.

flexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flecto] *a bending, turning: a bend, turn, curve* (rare): virili laterum flexione, Cic. 2. Fig.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti, *turnings, windings*, id. 3. Esp. of the voice: *a modulation, inflection, change:* delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id.

flexĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [flexus] *with bent feet;* and in gen. *twining:* hederae, Ov.

flexŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of turns* or *windings, tortuous:* iter, *an intricate channel*, Cic.

flexūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bending, winding, turning* (rare): laterum, Lucr.: vicorum, Suet.

flexus, a, um, *Part.* [flecto].

flexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bending, turning, winding:* e. g. of *the winding passages* of the ears, Cic.: in aliquo flexu viae, Liv.: Ov. Fig.: *a turning, transition, change* (*political*): itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, *revolutions*, Cic.

flictus, ūs, *m.* [fligo, to strike (Liv. Andron.); v. flagrum] *a striking, dashing together, collision* (poet.): Virg.

flo, flavi, flatum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to blow:* corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes.: inflexo Berecynthia tibia cornu flabit, *will blow, sound*, Ov. 2. Act.: *to blow, blow out* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Chimaera acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr.: tibia flatur, *is blown*, Ov. [Cf. φλα in ἐκ-φλαίνω, to bubble forth; O. H. G. *blâ-an*, Eng. *blow.*]

floccus, i, *m. a lock* or *flock of wool*, etc.: Varr. II. Transf.: *anything trifling, insignificant, of no account* (esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, *to make no account of*): with a negat.: ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interduim, *I don't care a straw*, Pl.: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, Cic. Without a negat.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Pl. [The rad. notion is prob. that of softness: v. flaccus.] (Hence Sp. *flueco, fleco.*)

flōrens, entis, *Part.* [floreo]. II. Adj.: *blooming, florid, splendid*, etc.: catervae acre, Virg. 2. Fig.: *flourishing, prosperous; in the prime, in repute; fine, excellent:* with *Abl.:* hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, etc., Cic. *Absol.:* florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. Of inanimate things: florentem atque opulentam urbem reliquit, Liv.: Cic.: florente juventa, *in the hey-day of youth*, Hor.

flŏrĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [flos] *to bloom, blossom, flower:* haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floret, Cic.: pampineo gravidus autumno floret ager, *bears its bloom* (K.); acc. to others, *of the hue of the ripening fruits*, Virg. Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. II. Meton. of wine: *to froth, ferment:* vina florent, id. 2. *to be covered with, to abound with:* tum mare velivolis florebat puppibus, Lucr. III. Fig.: *to be in a flourishing* or *prosperous condition; to be in good repute; to be eminent, distinguished*, etc.: constr. with *Abl.* and *absol.* With *Abl.:* in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, *enjoyed a distinguished position*, Cic. *Absol.:* ergo in Graecia musici floruerunt, *were held in high esteem*, id.: floret Epicurus, *holds sway, is in the ascendant*, id. 2. Of inanimate things: with *Abl.:* familia, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. *Absol.:* florentis domus amicus, *a friend of the family in its prosperity*, Tac.: juvenum ritu florent modo nata (verba) vigentque, Hor.

flōresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [floreo] *to begin to blossom* or *flower:* pulejum aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic. II. Fig.: *to begin to flourish* or *prosper; to grow into repute:* ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescere, id.

flōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] *of flowers, made of flowers* (poet.): coronae, *wreaths of flowers*, Pl.: rura, *flowery meads*, Virg.

flōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [floreo] *blooming, flowery:* serta, *festoons*, Ov.: prata, Lucr. II. Fig.: *blooming, fresh, beautiful:* Galatea floridior prato, Ov.: novitas mundi, Lucr. 2. Of discourse: *ornate, florid:* Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, Cic.

flōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos fero] *bearing flowers, flowery* (poet.): Lucr.

flōrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [flos lego] *flower-culling:* apes, Ov.

flōs, ōris, *m. a blossom, flower:* florum omnium varietas, Cic.: flos purpureus rosae, *the rose's damask bloom*, Hor.: nuper in pratis studiosa florum, *eager for flowers*, id. II. Meton.: *the juice of flowers, nectar:* fucoque et floribus oras explent (spoken of bees), Virg. 2. *the prime* or *best kind of anything:* vini (Bacchi), Pl.: Plin. 3. *the finest or lightest part* (of wine, etc.): vini, *aroma*, '*bouquet*,' Lucr.: Pl. 4. By anal.: of *the first hairs of the beard:* Virg.: *the tip of a flame:* Lucr. III. Fig.: *the flower, crown, ornament* of anything: quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv.: vitae, *splendour, glory*, Cic.: flos aetatis, *the prime of life*, Lucr. 2. Esp.: with aetatis; *youthful innocence* (either of boys or of girls), *virginity:* Liv. 3. Of speech: *a flower, embellishment, ornament:* quasi verborum sententiarumque flores, Cic. [Cf. Goth. *blo-ma*, N. H. G. *blume*, Eng. *bloom.* The Gr. ἐκ-φλαίνω and Lat. *flo*, q. v., are, most prob., cognate.] (Hence It. *fiore*; Sp. *flor*; Fr. *fleur.*)

flosculus, i, *m. dim.* [flos] *a little flower, floweret:* ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. II. Fig.: *blossom, pride, ornament:* vitae, *youth*, Juv. 2. Esp. of style; *flower, ornament:* omnes undique flosculos (orationis) carpere atque delibare, Cic.

fluctĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus frango] *wave-breaking:* litus, Lucr.

fluctŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluctuo] *a floating hither and thither, fluctuation* (v. rare): and Transf. in gen.: *a tremulous motion, agitation:* Sen. 2. Fig. of the mind: *wavering, vacillation:* Liv.

fluctŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* or (later) **fluctuor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [fluctus] *to move like the waves; to float hither and thither, to be tossed* or *driven about:* quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic.: fluctuat omnis aere renidenti tellus, *undulates with gleaming brass, i. e.* like light glancing on the waves, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to be restless, uncertain; to waver, hesitate, vacillate:* magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu, id.: inter spem metumque, Liv.: Cic.: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv.

fluctuor, v. fluctuo.

fluctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] *full of waves, billowy* (rare): mare, Pl.

fluctus, ūs, *m.* [fluo] *a flowing, undulating:* Lucr. 2. *a wave, billow, surge* (freq. in *plur.*): esp. a wave caused by storms (hence disting. from unda, which is a wave normally produced): fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, *by the flood-tide*, Cic.: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes.: Proverb.: fluctus in simpulo, *a storm in a puddle* ("tempest in a tea-cup"), i. e. *much ado about nothing*, Cic. 2. Fig.: *turbulence, commotion, disturbance:* in hac tempestate populi et fluctibus, id.: rerum fluctibus in mediis, Hor. (Hence It. *flotto*; Fr. *flot.*)

flŭens, entis, *Part.* [fluo]. II. Adj.: *lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate:* Campani fluentes luxu, Liv. 2. Of style: *flowing, fluent:* oratio, Cic.: also in bad sense; *diffuse:* ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, id.

flŭenter, *adv. in a flowing manner* (v. rare): Lucr.

flŭentum, i, *n.* [fluo] *a flow, flood, running water, a stream* (poet.: usu. *plur.*): Xanthique fluenta, Virg.

flŭĭdus (flŭvĭdus, Lucr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flowing, fluid:* liquor, Virg.: cruor, id. II. Meton.: *soft, slack, lax:* frondes, Lucr.: mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora, *not well knit*, Liv. 2. Act.: *relaxing, enfeebling* calor, Ov.

flŭĭto (contr. flūto, Lucr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to float, swim, sail:* navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic.: fluitans alveus, Liv. 2. *to wave, undulate, flap:* vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov.: Lucr.

3. In gen., *to be unsteady:* fluitans labansque miles, *wavering*, Tac. || Fig.: *to be doubtful* or *uncertain; to waver, vacillate:* neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, Hor.

flūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a flowing of water; a flood, stream:* rapidus montano flumine torrens, Virg.: Tiberine pater, hunc militem propitio flumine accipias, Liv. In *plur.:* frigida Scamandri flumina, Hor. 2. Esp. *a river* (much more freq. than fluvius, which is not used by Caes. at all: disting. from amnis, *a broad stream*, by the poetical or rhetorical complexion of the latter): flumen Rhodanus, Garumna flumen, Caes. In reference to travelling by water, the phrases secundo flumine and adverso flumine, mean respectively *down* and *up the river;* but they are sometimes used in speaking of travelling by land, to indicate the direction of the journey relatively to the course of the river: *e. g.:* secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, id.: Caesari iter erat longius adverso flumine, id. 3. Transf.: of other things which flow: *a stream, flood:* sanguinis, Lucr.: largoque humectat flumine vultum, *flood of tears*, Virg. || Fig.: of discourse or style: orationis, Cic. (Hence It. *fiume.*)

flūmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flumen] *pertaining to rivers; found in* or *frequenting rivers* (poet.): aqua, Ov.: volucres, id.

flŭo, xi, xum (*fut. perf.* fluĕris, Lucr.), 3. *v. n.* [akin to fleo and to Gr. φλύω. In *fluxi, fluctus*, a guttural is added to the root; cf. struo] *to flow* (*in a stream;* whereas manare=*to flow drop by drop; to ooze, trickle*): Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes.: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, *was shed, spilt*, Hor.: fluit ignibus aurum, *becomes fluid, melts*, Ov. 2. Transf.: *to flow, overflow, run down, drip* with any fluid: with *Abl.* of the thing: fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. *Absol.:* madidaque fluens in veste Menoetes, Virg. 3. *to stream like fluids; to flow, pour:* nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, id.: omnisque relictis turba fluit castris, *pours forth*, id.: ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix, *sinks powerless* (*all muscular energy being lost*), id. || Fig.: *to move on, proceed:* carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov.: of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) quasi sedatus amnis fluit, *flows on like a tranquil stream*, Cic.: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, *proceeding, moving along*, id.: res fluit ad interregnum, *affairs are moving in the direction of an interregnum*, id. 2. *to fall away* or *off; to pass away, to vanish, perish:* excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, id.: buccae fluentes, *fallen in, lank*, id.: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, *pass*, Hor. 3. Esp. of style: *to be diffuse:* ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, Cic.

flūto, v. fluito.

flŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [fluvius] *pertaining to rivers, river-:* undae, Virg.: arundo, id.

flŭvĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rivers, river-:* testudines, Cic.

flŭvĭdus, v. fluidus.

flŭvĭus, ii (*gen. plur.* flŭvyŏrum, trisyl. Virg.), *m.* [fluo] *a river* (not in Caes.: v. flumen): apud Hypanim fluvium, Cic. (so several times along with the geogr. name): fluvius Taurus, Liv.: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Virg. 2. Transf.: *running water, a stream:* arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, id. (Hence Fr. *fleuve.*)

fluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flowing, flow:* aquarum fluxiones, *deluges*, Cic. (dub.).

fluxus, a, um, Adj.: *flowing, fluid:* sucus, Plin.: of that *from which anything flows* (cf. fluo, 1, 2): fluxum pertusumque vas, *leaky*, Lucr. 2. Transf.: *loose, slack:* crinis, Tac.: habena, Liv.: corpora, *flabby, weak*, Tac. B. Fig.: *lax, loose, dissolute, careless:* animi molles et aetate fluxi, Sall.: animi fluxioris esse, Suet. 2. *fleeting, transient, perishable:* res nostrae in secundis fluxae, Cic.: res humanae, *fleeting*, Sall.: Tac.

fluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flowing, flow, flux* (post-Aug.): Plin.

fōcāle, is, *n.* [for faucale from fauces] *a neck-cloth, cravat*, worn by sick or effeminate persons: Hor.

fōcillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **fōcillor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [focula] *to revive* or *refresh* by warmth, *to cherish* (rare and only fig.): aegre focillatus, *with difficulty restored to consciousness*, Plin. Ep. Fig.: societatem, *to revive, patch up an alliance*, Suet.

fōcŭla, orum, *n. pl.* [foveo], explained by Non. as = nutrimenta: Comicè: jam intus ventris fumant focula, *good fare*, Pl.

fōcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [focus] *a little hearth; a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier:* dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit, Liv. 2. Meton.: *fire:* bucca foculum excitat, Juv.

fōcus, i, *m.* [connected by the ancients with foveo; but etym. uncertain] *a place* or *apparatus for heating: a fire-place, hearth:* ad focum sedere, *to sit by one's fireside*, Cic.: Hor. Poet. of a *funeral pile:* Virg. On the hearths of Roman houses, in little niches, the household gods (Lares) were placed, and for them a fire was kept up: sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum, Hor. 2. Hence, meton.: *house* or *family:* Cic.: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, *by five houses, families*, Hor. So esp. in phr.: pro aris et focis, *in defence of altars and homes:* Liv.: cf. ara. (Hence It. *fuoco;* Sp. *fuego;* Fr. *feu*, and, from low Lat. focarium, Fr. *foyer.*)

fŏdĭco, no *perf.*, atum, *v. a.* [fodio: cf. vellico, from vello] *to dig, to pierce* (rare): mercemur servum, laevum qui fodicet latus, *to dig* or *jog us in the side*, Hor. Fig.: *to keep* (any one) *in remembrance:* Cic.

fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*imperf. Inf. pass.* fodiri, Pl.) *to dig, delve, dig up* or *out* (opp. to arare); *to prick, pierce, stab:* fodit; invenit auri aliquantum, Cic.: arva, Ov.: puteos, Caes.: ego te pendentem fodiam stimulis, *will goad*, Pl.: equi armos calcaribus, Virg. [Appy. cogn. with βοθρος (β from orig. *bh*).] (Hence Fr. *fouir.*)

foecunde, foecundus, etc.: *v.* fec.

foedē, *adv. foully, basely, horribly:* pugnatum est, Liv.: Cic.

foedĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [foedus] *leagued together, confederated, allied:* civitates, Cic. *Absol.:* as subst. (only in *pl. masc.*): id.

foedĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [foedus frango] *league-breaking, perfidious* (v. rare): Poeni, Cic.

foeditas, ātis, *f.* [foedus] *foulness, filthiness, hideousness:* odoris, Cic.: Alpium, *the horrors of* (*the passage of*) *the Alps*, Liv.: spectaculi, id. 2. Fig., of the mind and character: *vileness:* depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi, Cic.

foedo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, contaminate; disfigure, deform:* Harpyiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Virg.: foedati agri, *laid waste*, Liv. 2. Fig.: Romam ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, *polluted*, Cic.: multiplici clade foedatus annus, *saddened, blackened*, Liv.

foedus, a, um, *adj. foul, filthy, disgusting; abominable, horrible, shocking* (much stronger than turpis): immanissimum et foedissimum monstrum, Cic.: volucris (*sc.* bubo), Ov.: victus, Hor. With *Dat.:* pestilentia foeda homini, *terribly fatal to*, Liv. Foll. by 2 *sup.:* foedumque relatu, Ov. 2. In moral or intellectual sense: partim ita foeda, partim ita flagitiosa, *vile and disgraceful*, Cic.: foedum inceptu, foedum exitu, Liv.: scriptores carmine foedo splendida facta linunt, *wretched*, Hor. [Prob. for *for-i-dus*, "smoky," from Lat. root *fu* in fumus; v. also fimus and foeteo.]

foedus, ĕris, *n. a league, treaty, compact:* Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, Caes.: foedus ferire, icere, pangere, *to conclude a treaty* (*vide* the verbs): foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic.: solvere, Virg. 2. In gen. *a compact, covenant, agreement:* foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, Cic.: thalami, *marriage contract, marriage*, Ov. 3. Poet.: of things: *a law:* si omnes

foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr. [O. L. *foidus*, from *feid* in fido (for *feido*), which is formed by vowel-extension from fid in fides.]

foen, for words so beginning, v. fen.

foetĕo, 2. v. *n.* [prob. cogn. with foe-dus, q. v.] *to have a disagreeable smell, to stink:* an foetet anima uxori tuae? Pl. 2. Fig.: fi! fi! foetet tuus mihi sermo, id.

foetĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [foeteo] *that has a disagreeable smell; stinking, fetid:* isto ore foetido, Cic.

foetor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an offensive smell, a stench:* jacebat in foetore atque vino, Cic. 2. Fig.: *foulness, noisomeness:* reconditorum verborum foetores, Aug. ap. Suet.

foetus, v. fet.

fŏlĭātum, i, *n.* [folium] (*sc.* unguentum) *an unguent* or *oil made of the leaves of spikenard*, and *several other ingredients* (hence also called nardinum); *nard-oil:* Juv.

fŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *leaved, leafy:* Plin.

fŏlium, ii, *n. a leaf:* foliis ex arboribus strictis, Caes.: arida folia laureae, Cic. [Cf. Gr. φύλλον and prob. Lat. flos.] (Hence It. *foglia;* Sp. *hoja;* Fr. *feuille.*)

follĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [follis] *a small bag* or *sack:* folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv. 2. Esp. *a ball to play with, inflated with air*, Suet. ||. Transf.: *a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle:* Plin. Poet. *the shell of an egg:* Lucr. (Hence Sp. *hollejo.*)

follis, is, *m.* (orig. *a leathern sack:* hence) *a pair of bellows:* formae, quas vos effici sine follibus et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic. 2. *a playing-ball, inflated with air:* pugillatorius, Pl. 3. *a leathern money-bag:* tenso folle, *with well-filled purse*, Juv. 4. Poet.: *puffed cheeks:* id. [Cf. θυλλίς (in Hesych.) and θύλακος.]

follītim, *adv. by money-bags:* ego follitim ductitabo, *by the bagful*, Pl.

fōmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from fovimentum, from foveo] *a warm lotion* or *poultice, fomentation:* assideat, fomenta paret, Hor. 2. Fig.: *a mitigation, alleviation:* summorum malorum, Cic.: ut haec ingrata ventis dividat fomenta, *consolations*, Hor. Poet.: *nourishment:* frigida curarum fomenta, id.

fōmes, ĭtis, *m.* [foveo] *touchwood, tinder:* rapuitque in fomite flammam, Virg.

fons, fontis, *m. a spring, fountain* (=Gr. πηγή, and disting. from puteus, *a dug well;* Gr. φρέαρ): locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic.: fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. Poet.: *spring-water:* alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg. ||. Fig.: *a fountain-head, source; origin, cause* (*that from which all flows*): scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor.: amicitiae, Cic.: mali hujusce Liv. [For *fov-ont-s*, from root *fu*, to pour.]

fontānus, a, um, *adj.* [fons] *of* or *from a spring, spring-:* aqua, Cels.: Ov.

fontĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little spring* or *fountain:* Hor.

for, fātus, fāri, 1. v. *n.* and *a. dep. defect.* (of *pres.* only fatur, fantur in use; *fut.* fabor; *Imper.* fare; *ger.* fandi, fando; *sup.* fatu; *Part.* fans, fantis, fantem: *perf.* tenses complete), *to speak* (chiefly poet.): Neut.: fixo pectore fatur, Virg.: sic fatus, *with these words*, id.: fando, *by report, hearsay:* ne fando quidem auditum est, Cic.: Virg. ||. Act.: (animus) dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr.: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. With *relative clauses:* fare age, quid venias, id. 2. Esp. *to foretell, predict:* fabor, quando haec te cura remordet, id. [Cf. Gr. φη-μί (Dor. φα-μί), φά-σκω. The orig. sense of the root was "to show"; cf. φά-ος, φα-ίνω.]

fŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [foro] *that may be pierced:* Ov.

fŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an opening* or *hole* produced by boring, *an aperture:* inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina ccxxx., Caes.: foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, *passages, inlets*, Cic.

fŏrās, *adv.* [connected with foris, *a door:* orig. an accus. case of a noun of the first declension like θύρα], lit. *to the doors;* hence, *out of doors, out of the house; forth, out:* foras perferre, Cic.: (scripta) foras dare, *to publish*, id.: ambo se foras ejiciunt, Liv. Fig.: si (animus) eminebit foras, Cic. (Hence It. *fuora, fuori;* Sp. *fuera;* Fr. *hors.*)

forceps, cipis, *m.* and *f. a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps:* tenax, Virg.: Ov. [The O. L. *formucapes* was = forcipes. The word is, therefore, from formus, *hot*, and capio.]

fordus, a, um, *adj.* [fero] *with young, pregnant:* forda ferens bos est fecundaque, Ov.

fŏre and **fŏrem**, v. sum.

fōrensis, e, *adj.* [forum] *pertaining to the market* or *forum, public, forensic:* oratio, *delivered in the forum*, Cic.: Marte forensi florere, *in eloquence*, Ov.: vestitu forensi, *in his walking dress*, Liv.: also *absol.:* forensia, *dress of state*, Suet.: forensis factio, *the market-place party* or *faction, the rabble*, Liv.

fori, orum, v. forus.

fŏris, is, and more freq. *plur.* fŏres, um, *f. a door, gate;* in *plur. folding* or *double doors:* ut lictor forem virga percuteret, Liv.: quum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. *Plur.:* extra fores limenque carceris, id.: robustae, Hor. 2. Transf. in gen.: *an opening, entrance:* aeneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Fig.: quasi amicitiae fores aperire, id. [Cf. Gr. θύρα; Goth. *daúr*, Eng. *door*, O. H. G. *tor;* O. I. *dorus.*]

fŏrīs, *adv.* [ablat., answering to the accus. form foras, q. v.] lit. *at the doors;* hence *not in the house, outside, out of doors, abroad, without* (opp. to intus, domi, *etc.*): ille relictus intus, expectatus foris, Cic.: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, *abroad*, id.: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, *in public life*, id.: egere, foris esse Gabinium, *is houseless*, id. 2. *from without, from abroad* (= extrinsecus): foris ad se delata arte tractat, id.

forma, ae, *f. form* (cf. facies); *contour, figure, shape*, etc.: corporis nostri figura et forma et statura, Cic.: a forma removeatur omnis viro non dignus ornatus, *from the person*, id.: igneae formae, *fiery bodies*, id.: forma et situs agri, Hor. Poet.: formae deorum, *the forms of the gods*, for *gods*, Ov.: ursi ac formae magnorum luporum, Virg. 2. Esp.: *fine form, beauty:* Di tibi formam dederunt, Hor.: spretae injuria formae, *slighted charms*, Virg. 3. *a model* or *mould of any kind:* formas pecuniae, *coins*, Tac.: si scalpra et formas non sutor (emat), *lasts*, Hor. ||. Fig.: *outline; general idea* (of anything): formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic.: forma rei publicae, *a political constitution*, id. 2. Esp. in philosoph. lang., like species, *a sort, kind:* Cic.: Quint. 3. In gram. *the quality of a word;* also, its *form, declension, conjugation*, etc.: Varr.: Quint. [Prob. cogn. with *firmus*, the rad. notion being that of fixed, permanent shape.]

formālis, e, *adj.* [forma] *of* or *for a form* or *mould:* Plin. 2. *having a set form like a rescript* or *circular, formal:* Suet.

formāmentum, i, *n.* [formo] *a shape, form* (=forma): only in *pl.:* Lucr.

formātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a former, fashioner:* Sen.

formātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning:* labrorum, Lucr.

formīca, ae, *f. an ant:* Cic.: Virg. [The relations of this word are obscure; it seems unconnected with μύρμηξ.]

formīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [formica] *of* or *like ants;* gradus, *creeping, crawling*, Pl.

formīdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formido] *causing fear, formidable:* Ov.

formīdo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* and *n. to dread; to be greatly afraid, to be terrified* (expressing fear in its strongest and most active form; disting. from metuo, which means simply to *be apprehensive* of evil; from timeo, which expresses the emotion arising from such apprehension; from paveo, which is the fear of cowardice, panic, or timidity; and from vereor, which is the fear of *respect* or *reverential awe*): with *Acc.:* ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, *dreads the worst*, Cic.: Hor. *Pass.:* hic classe formidatus, *dreaded for his fleet*, id. With *Infin.* (not

class.): si isti formidas credere, Pl. With ne and *Subj.*: id. *Absol.*: intus paveo et foris formido, id.

formīdo, ĭnis, *f. fearfulness; fear, terror, dread:* Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, *an abiding state of fear*, Cic.: poenae, Hor. In *plur.*: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, *terrors*, Cic. 2. *religious dread, awe* (poet.): (pertae) eligione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis, Virg. ||. Objectively, *that which produces fear*: caligantem nigra formidine lucum, *dark with black horror*, id. 2. Of *a scarecrow:* furum aviumque maxima formido, Hor. [Appy. cogn. with *forma;* the rad. notion being that of being stiffened, held immoveable, by fear.]

formīdŏlōsē, *adv. fearfully, dreadfully, terribly:* Cic.

formīdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [formido] *full of fear, fearful.* Act.: *producing fear; dreadful, terrible:* ferae, Hor.: dubia et formidolosa tempora, Cic.: id erat formidolosissimum hosti, Liv. ||. Neutr.: *experiencing fear; timid, timorous* (rare): Ter.

formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [forma] *to shape, fashion, form:* materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic.: classem in Ida, Virg. Fig. *to shape, form; prepare, compose*, etc.: consuetudinem ratione formare, *to regulate*, Cic.: personam novam, *to invent*, Hor.: sic me formabat puerum dictis, *moulded in character*, id.

formōsē, *adv. beautifully:* Quint.

formōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formosus] *beauty* (v. rare): Cic. (only as philos. *t. t.*).

formōsus, a, um, *adj.* [forma] *finely formed; beautiful, handsome* (denoting beauty of form; disting. from pulcher, which denotes beauty in a more general sense; from speciosus, which denotes the beauty of good looks or showiness; and from venustus, which is the beauty that charms or wins): opp. to deformis, Cic.: mulier, *well-formed*, Hor.: pecus, Virg. In gen. sense, nunc formosissimus annus, *in all its beauty*, id.: Ov.

formŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a fine form, beauty:* Pl. ||. Legal *t. t. an established mode of expression* or *procedure; a form, formula* in judicial proceedings (the predominant signif.): testamentorum, Cic.: sponsionis, id. Meton.: = causa, *a lawsuit, action, process*: formula excidere, *to be cast in a suit*, Suet. 2. In gen.: *any form* or *condition of contract:* antiqua formula juris ac dicionis, *their old status*, Liv. 3. *a rule, principle:* Stoicorum, Cic.

formus, a, um, *adj., warm*, Fest. s. v. [Cf. Gr. θέρ-ω, θερ-μός.]

fornācālis, e, *adj.* [fornax] *pertaining to an oven:* dea, *i. e. the goddess* Fornax, Ov.

fornācŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little furnace* or *oven:* Juv.

fornax, ācis, *f.* [from fornus = furnus, q. v.], *a furnace, oven, kiln:* Cic.: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg.: vastae Aetnae fornaces, *craters*, Lucr.

fornĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [fornix] *vaulted, arched:* paries, Cic.

fornix, icis, *m. an arch* or *vault:* fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, *arched openings from which to make sallies*, Liv. 2. Meton.: *a brothel:* Hor.: Juv.

fornus, i, *m.* = furnus, q. v.

fōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bore, pierce* (rare): Col. Comicè: ita te forabunt patibulatum per vias stimulis, Pl. [Cf. Gr. φάρ-σος; A.-S. *borian*, to bore.]

fors, fortis, *f.* [prob. from fero] *chance, hap, luck, hazard* (opp. to consilium): ut fors tulerit, Cic.: Liv.: O si urnam argenti fors quae mihi monstret! (*good*) *luck*, Hor. ||. Adverb. in *nom.* fors, ellipt. for fors sit; *perchance, perhaps, peradventure* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, Virg. Esp. with et = fortasse etiam, *perhaps too:* fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneant ipsum, Hor.

fors-ăn, *adv.* [ellipt. for fors (sit) an] = forsitan, *perhaps, perchance, peradventure:* Virg.: Hor.

forsĭt, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit] *perhaps:* Hor.

forsĭtăn, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit an] *perhaps, peradventure:* strictly, with *Subj.*: longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulet, Cic. With *Indic.* (not in Cic.): forsitan ita decuit, Liv.

fortăn, *adv.* [contr. from forte an] *perhaps:* Cic.

fortassĕ (also, though rarely, fortassis), *adv. perhaps, peradventure, possibly, probably:* fortasse inopiam excusare etiam mediocris est animi, Caes.: res fortasse verae, certe graves, Cic.: demens judicio vulgi, sanus fortasse tuo, Hor. 2. Ellipt. with *Infin.:* fortasse te illum mirari coquum, *it may be that, perhaps*, Pl. 3. Ironically in replies: *perhaps so! very likely!* Pl.: Ter. 4. In designating numbers, *about:* elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus, Cic. [Acc. to Corssen, fortassis = fortan si vis. Fortasse is for fortassis, as mage for magis.]

fortĕ, *adv.* [prop. abl. of fors] *by chance, casually, accidentally;* freq. with casu, temere, fortuna: casu fieri aut forte fortuna, Cic.: quum saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter.: erat forte brumae tempus, Liv.: forte ab Algido Quinctius consul redierat Romam, *it so happened that he had returned*, id. ||. To denote uncertainty; *haply, perchance, peradventure.* With *si:* si forte statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, Caes.: Cic.: si cameram percusti forte, *if perchance*, Hor. With *nisi:* nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, Cic. With *ne:* ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. 2. To denote probability: *perhaps* (= fortasse); not in Cic.: forte quid expediat, *what may perhaps be of some use*, Hor.

fortĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fortis] *somewhat bold* or *resolute* (v. rare): Cic.

fortis, e, *adj. strong, powerful.* Physically: equus, *powerful*, Cic. testudo facta ex fortissimis lignis, Caes. ||. Mentally: *brave, manly*, etc. (opp. to ignavus): rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor.: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.: omnino fortis animus et magnus, Cic.: cavit, ne unquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, *a man of spirit, of proper self-respect*, Ter. In bad sense, foll. by *ad:* nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, i. e. *hardened*, Liv. Poet. with *Inf.:* fortis et asperas tractare serpentes, Hor. Proverb.: fortes fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favours the brave*, Cic. 2. Of inanimate things: fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage*, id.: pectus, Hor.: factum, Caes.: placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. [Etym. uncertain. The old form was *forctis.*] (Hence It. *forte;* Sp. *fuerte;* Fr. *fort;* and, through a noun fortia, It. *forza;* Sp. *fuerza;* Fr. *force.*)

fortĭter, *adv. strongly, powerfully, vigorously:* astringere, Pl.: fortius attrahere lora, Ov. ||. *bravely, valiantly, manfully:* aliquid fortiter et patienter ferre, Cic.: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: perire, Hor.: fortiter occupa portum, *resolutely*, id. *Comp.:* pugnare, Caes. *Sup.:* Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, *most determinedly*, Cic.

fortĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [fortis] *strength:* Of the body (rare): Phaedr. ||. Of the mind: *courage*, both active and passive; *fortitude, resolution, bravery, intrepidity* (sometimes restricted to *military* courage): fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio, Cic.: fortitudinis exemplum, id.: gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes.: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. In *plur.:* sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, *displays of fortitude*, Cic.

fortŭĭto, *adv. by chance, accidentally, fortuitously:* ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic.: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes.

fortŭĭtu, *adv.* for fortuito: *accidentally, casually:* Pl.

fortŭĭtus (ī *long*, Hor.: *short*, Juv.), a, um, *adj.* [forte; analog. with gratuitus] *that takes place by chance* or *accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous:* concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic.: subita et fortuita oratio, *unpremedi-*

tated, id.: Jacere fortuitos sermones, *casual remarks*, Tac.: cespes, *chance-cut turf*, Hor. *Neut. absol.:* nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, *casualties*, Tac.

fortūna, ae, *f.* [a lengthened form of fors] *chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill): plus fortunam quam consilium valere, Cic.: rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id.: belli fortuna, Caes. In *plur.:* omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. **II.** Esp.: without secunda or adversa, either *good luck* or *ill fortune*, according to the context. For fortuna secunda, *good luck, good fortune, prosperity:* a fortuna deseri, Caes.: Cic.: imperium in tam paucorum virtute atque fortuna positum, Liv.: dum fortuna fuit, Virg.: Hor. Hence, per fortunas, *for heaven's sake:* Cic. **2.** For fortuna adversa, *ill luck, misfortune, adversity* (rare): arte emendare fortunam, Hor. **III.** *state, condition, circumstances, fate, lot:* condicio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: (Lampsaceni) populi Romani condicione socii, fortuna servi, id. **2.** Meton. (gen. in *plur.*): *property, possessions, goods, fortune:* bona fortunaeque, id.: omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. *Sing.:* quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? *wealth*, Hor.

fortūnātē, *fortunately, prosperously:* fortunate vivere, Cic.

fortūnātus, a, um, *Part.* [fortuno]. **II.** Adj.: *fortunate:* est hic fortunatus putandus, Cic.: fortunate senex! Virg. Poet. with *gen.* fortunatus laborum (Gr. constr. *μάκαρ πόνων*): *happy in his sufferings*, id. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* id. **2.** Esp. *in good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich:* apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id.

fortūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fortuna] *to make prosperous* or *fortunate; to make happy, to prosper, bless:* tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic.

fōrŭli, orum, *m. plu. dim.* [forus] *a book-case:* Suet.: Juv.

fōrum, i, *n.* (by some connected with foras, foris; but etym. uncertain) *a public place, market-place*, as a place for buying and selling: piscarium, Pl.: boarium, Liv.: hence of places where markets were held, *a market-town, market:* Sall. Proverb.: scisti uti foro, *you knew how to make your market*, i. e. *to act for your own advantage*, Ter. **2.** *the market-place, forum*, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on, etc. In Rome esp. the forum Romanum or *absol.* forum, *an open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes* (basilicae) *and the shops of money-changers* (argentariae: v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170): in foro turbique, Cic.: arripere verba de foro, *to pick up in the street*, id.: hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constiterunt, Caes.: loca circa forum, Liv.: in medio foro, Hor. **3.** Meton.: of the administration of justice; public affairs, etc.: ut forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, Cic.: ut primum forum attigerim, *engaged in public affairs*, id.: nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, *he would have been a bankrupt long ago*, id. **4.** *any centre of legal business* (cf. our 'circuits'): civitates quae in id forum convenerant, *to that court-district*, id. Proverb.: res vertitur in meo foro, *the matter is pending in my own court, affects me nearly*, Pl.

fōrus, i, *m. a gangway in a ship:* quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *a row of seats* in the circus: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: *fori* appellati, Liv. **2.** *a cell* of bees: complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent, Virg. **3.** *a gaming-board, dice-board:* forum aleatorium calfecimus, Aug. in Suet. [Etym. uncertain.]

fossa, ae, *f.* [fossus, from fodio] *a ditch, trench, fosse:* vallo fossaque munire, Caes.: fodere fossam, Liv.: circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall.

fossĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *dug out, dug up, fossil:* Plin.

fossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fodio] *a digging* (rare): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. In *plur.:* fossiones agri, id.

fossor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a digger, delver:* Virg. **2.** In gen. *a peasant:* gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor ter pede terram, Hor. **3.** In contemptuous signif., *a labouring fellow, a clown:* Pers.

fossūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a digging:* Col. In *plur.:* complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet.

fossus, a, um, *Part.* [fodio].

fōtus, a, um, *Part.* [foveo].

fŏvĕa, ae, *f. a small pit:* (cadavera) humo tegere ac foveis abscondere, Virg. **2.** Esp. *a pitfall:* in foveam incidere, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: *a snare:* ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *foggia.*)

fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *v. a. to warm, keep warm:* ut et pennis (pullos) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic.: (ignes) sancta fovet ille manu, *keeps up*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *to cherish, foster.* Lit.: *to foment* (whether with warm or cold applications): corpus refoventque foventque, id.: vulnus lympha, Virg. Poet. in gen.: interdum gremio fovet inscia Dido (puerum), *cherishes, caresses*, id. **2.** Fig.: *to support, assist:* Cic.: (duo duces) pugnantes hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, *encouraged, animated*, Liv.: ingenia et artes, *patronize*, Suet.: vota animo, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

fractus, a, um, *Part.* [frango]. **II.** Adj.: *weak, feeble, faint:* me audis fractiorem esse animo, *more disheartened*, Cic.: fracta voce loquendi libertas, *with effeminate voice*, Juv.

fraeno, fraenum, *etc.*, v. fren.

frāga, orum, *n. plu. strawberries:* Virg.: Ov. (Hence Fr. *fraises.*)

frăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [*frag*, root of frango] *easily broken, brittle, fragile* (opp. firmus): cadi, Ov.: rami, Virg.: myrtus, Hor. Poet.: aquae, *ice*, Ov. **2.** In gen.: *weak, perishable, frail* (physically or mentally): corpus, Cic.: fortuna, id.: anni fragiles et inertior aetas, *the frail years* (of old persons), Ov. (Hence It. *fraile*; Fr. *frêle.*)

frăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fragilis] *brittleness, fragility:* Plin. **2.** Fig.: *weakness, frailness, frailty:* humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic.

fragmen, ĭnis, *n.* [*frag*, root of frango] *a fracture:* Val. Fl. **2.** Mostly in *plur.:* fragmina, um, *pieces broken off, fragments; ruins, wreck:* silvarum, Lucr.: remorum, Virg. *Absol.* of *bits of wood, chips:* taedas et fragmina poni imperat, Ov. *Sing.:* Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetium sternit, *fragment of a mountain, piece of rock*, Virg.

fragmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment* (mostly in plur.): fragmenta septorum, Cic.: tegularum, Liv. *Sing.:* fragmentum lapidis, Cic.

frăgor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a breaking, breaking to pieces:* Lucr. **2.** Meton.: *a crashing; crash, noise, din:* Cic.: fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, Liv.: pelagi, Virg.

frăgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fragor] *apt to be broken, fragile* (poet. or in post-class. prose): Lucr. **2.** Transf.: *rugged, uneven:* silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. Fig. of style: fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. **II.** *crashing, rushing, roaring* (poet.): torrens, Virg.

frāgro, avi, 1. *v. n. to emit a scent, to smell, to reek* (poet. or in post-class. prose; esp. freq. in the *imperf. part.*). Both of pleasant and of unpleasant smells: Virg.: Mart. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *flairer.*)

frāmēa, ae, *f.* [an old Germ. word] *a spear, javelin*, used by the ancient Germans: Tac.: Juv.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a. to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver* (used when the things broken are hard or brittle; when they are flexible or such as need to be *torn*, scindere is the word employed): alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic.: compluribus navibus fractis, *wrecked*, Caes.: corpora ad saxum, Virg.: crus, Hor.: si quis impia manu senile guttur fregerit, *strangled*, id. **2.** *to break up small; to grind, bruise, crush:* glebam bidentibus Virg.: quam (fortunam) existimo ab animo firmo et gravi tanquam fluc-

tum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to break down, subdue, shatter; to weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch:* proeliis calamitatibusque fracti, Caes.: te ut ulla res frangat? *shake thy resolution, affect thee,* Cic.: animo fracto, *with a broken spirit,* id.: dolore, id.: mandata, *to break your trust* (in double sense), Hor.: imperiumque frangat, *shatter,* id. [The root is *frag*: cf. Gr. *fραγ* in ῥήγ-νυμι (orig. *bh* having exceptionally become *f* in the Greek word); Goth. *brik-an,* Eng. *break.*]

frāter, tris, *m. a brother:* duos fratrum Manibus dedi, Liv.: fratres gemini, *twin-brothers,* Cic.: fratres gemelli, Ov. ‖ Transf.: as a term of endearment among friends: 'frater,' 'pater,' adde, Hor. 2. As honorary title given to allies: Aedui, fratres consanguineique a senatu appellati, Caes. 3. Of near relations by blood: frater patruelis, *a cousin,* Cic.: and *absol.,* Ov.: perh. also for levir (cf. Fr. *beau-frère*), *a brother-in-law, sister's husband:* prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv. 4. Fig.: of things of a like kind: aspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres (*i.e.* libros), Ov. [Cf Skr. (stem) *bhrâtar;* Gr. φράτηρ, φράτρα (words which have retained only a political signif.); Goth. *brôthar,* Eng. *brother;* O. I. *bráthir.*] (Hence Fr. *frère*).

frātercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [frater] *a little brother:* Juv. 2. Transf.: a term of endearment for a friend: Cic.

frāternē, *adv. in a brotherly manner:* facis tu quidem fraterne, Cic.: tibi persuadeas, te a me fraterne amari, *like a brother,* id.

frāternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fraternus] *brotherhood, fraternity* (v. rare): Tac.

frāternus, a, um, *adj.* [frater] *brotherly, fraternal:* amor, Caes.: parricidium, *murder of a brother,* Cic.: invidia, *against a brother,* Sall. ‖ In wider and less exact sense: frater erat, fraterna peto, *the arms of my cousin* (Achilles), Ov. 2. *brotherly, like a brother, friendly:* propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic.: Hor. Poet. of animals yoked together: it tristis arator maerentem abjungens fraterna morte juvencum, *the death of his companion,* Virg.

frātrĭcīda, ae, *m.* [frater caedo] *the murderer of a brother, a fratricide:* Nep.

fraudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fraudo] *a cheating, deceiving, defrauding; deceit, fraud* (rare): hinc fides pugnat, illinc fraudatio, Cic.

fraudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cheat, deceiver, defrauder* (rare): creditorum, Cic.

fraudo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (old *Perf. Subj.* fraudassis, Pl.; and in the depon. form, frausus siet, id.) [fraus] *to cheat, beguile, defraud.* Constr. with *Acc.* of pers. and *Abl.* of thing: quum Caecilius a Verio magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic.: milites praeda, Liv.: fraudans se ipse victu suo, id. With *Acc.* of *pers.* only: fidentem, Pl.: creditores, Cic. (ii) With *Acc.* of thing only: *to embezzle, purloin:* stipendium equitum, Caes.

fraud lentĭa, ae, *f.* [fraudulentus] *a disposition to deceive; dishonesty, fraudulence* (rare): Pl.

fraudŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [fraus] *prone to deceive; dishonest, fraudulent:* Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, Cic.: cum populo et duce fraudulento, Hor. *Sup.:* Pl.

fraus, fraudis, *f.* (*Gen. plur.* fraudium, Cic.: fraudum, Tac.) *cheating; deceit, imposition, fraud* (disting. from dolus, which implies artifice or cunning; and from fallacia, which has special reference to trickery by words): sua quemque fraus et suus terror maxime vexat, *a man's chief tormentor is his own dishonesty and his evil conscience,* Cic.: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, *without deception, honourably,* Caes.: fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv.: fraude mala, *by an unhappy theft,* Hor.: legi fraudem facere, *to evade,* Pl. In *plur.:* fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic. Meton.: of persons: *a cheater, deceiver, cheat* (rare): fur, fugitive, fraus populi, fraudulente, Pl. 2. In gen. *a bad action, offence, crime:* fraudem capitalem admittere, Cic.: fraudem committere, Hor. In *plur.:* fraudes inexpiabiles, Cic. ‖ In pass. sense: *a being deceived; delusion; error, mistake:* in fraudem incidere, id.: fraude loci et noctis, *deception as to* or *arising from,* Virg. 2. *injury, detriment, damage* produced by deception or ignorance: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic.: esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, *to tend to his injury,* id. Esp. in phr. sine fraude, *without injury, without damage:* quod sine fraude mea populique Romani Quiritium fiat, facio, *without prejudice to; as far as may be without detriment to,* Liv.: ceterae multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, *without fear of punishment,* Sall.: nodo coerces viperino Bistonidum sine fraude crines, *with impunity, unhurt,* Hor. [Cf. *frus-tra.* The prim. meaning appears to be 'detriment, injury.' The word is perh. cogn. with Gr. θραύ-ω, the sense of which is preserved in *frustum.* With the form frau(d)s cf. merc-e(d)s.]

frausus, v. fraudo, *ad init.*

fraxĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fraxinus] *of ash-wood, ashen:* sudes, Virg.: hasta, Ov.

fraxĭnus, i, *f. an ash-tree, ash:* Virg.: Hor. 2. Meton.: *an ashen spear* or *javelin:* Ov. (Hence Fr. *frêne.*)

fraxĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fraxinus] *of ash-wood, ashen:* for fraxineus: Ov.

frēmēbundus, a, um, *adj.* [fremo] *growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring* (poet.): (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto desilit, Ov.

frĕmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dull roaring sound; a murmuring, humming; snorting, roaring, growling,* etc.: maris, Cic.: marinus, Virg.: clamor fremitusque, Caes.: plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Virg. In *plur.:* rapidi fremitus, Lucr.

frĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to emit a hollow, roaring sound; to murmur, resound, roar; to growl, snort, howl,* etc.: venti, Ov.: leo, Virg.: fremant omnes licet, *mutter, grumble,* Cic. 2. Act.: *to murmur out something; to grumble, growl, rage at* or *after.* With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. [Cf. Gr. βρεμω (orig. φρεμω; cf. φόρμιγξ) and φριμάσσομαι.] (Hence Fr. *fremir.*)

frĕmor, ōris, *m.* [fremo] *a low roaring, murmuring* (for fremitus): Virg.

frendo, no *perf.,* frēsum and fressum (v. *no.* II.), 3. *v. n.* Neutr.: *to gnash the teeth:* frendebat dentibus, Pl.: frendens aper, Ov.: (Hannibal, frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans, Liv. ‖ Act.: *to crush, grind:* faba fresa, *crushed beans,* Col.: faba fressa, Cels. [With *fren-* cf. Gr. χρεμ in χρεμ-ετ-ίζω, χρόμ-αδο-ς.]

freni (fraeni), orum, v. frenum, *ad init.*

frēno (fraeno), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [frenum] *to bridle:* equos, Virg.: ora cervi capistris, Ov. ‖ Transf. in gen.: *to bridle, curb, restrain, check* (Aeolus ventos) imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat, Virg. Fig.: furores alicujus, Cic.: (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv.

frēnum (fraen.), i, *n.* (more freq. in *plur.* frena, orum; and *heterocl.* freni, orum, *m.*), *a bridle, curb, bit:* equus quae frena recipere solet, Cic.: inhibuit frenos, *checked,* Liv. *Sing.:* frenumque (equus) recepit, Hor. Proverb.: frenum mordere, *to take the bit between one's teeth, to grow stubborn:* sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic.: alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, *with the one he had to use the spur, with the other, the curb,* id. ‖ Fig.: *means of guiding* or *governing; restraint,* etc. (usu. *plu.*): date frenos impotenti naturae, *allow full scope,* Liv.: frena licentiae injicere, Hor. *Sing.:* ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur, Virg. [The rad. meaning is that of 'hold-fast;' cf. *fir-tus* and Gr. θρήσασθαι. *Fir-mus* belongs to the same group of words.] (Hence It. Sp. *freno*; Fr. *frein.*)

frĕquens, entis, *adj. that often does* or *experiences something; repeated, frequent, constant* (often to be rendered in Eng. by the *adv.*): erat ille Romae frequens, *was a frequent visitor at*

Rome, Cic.: frequens Platonis auditor, *assiduous, constant*, id.: quod filium frequentiorem prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, *oftener in their society*, Liv.: adesse frequens senatui, Tac. **2.** Of things: *repeated, frequent*; pocula, *liberal potations*, Cic.: frequentior fama, Liv. **II.** Of an assembly, *etc.: full, crowded, numerous:* frequentissimo senatu, Cic.: huc quam frequentissimi conveniunt, *they assemble in the greatest possible numbers*, Caes.: ut armati frequentes adessent, *in full numbers*, Liv.: populus frequens, *thronging*, Hor. **2.** Of places: *filled, full, crowded; populous, frequented, well stocked:* constr. *absol.*, with *Abl.*, and in Tac. also with *Gen. Absol.:* frequentissimum theatrum, Cic.: nulla (praefectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, *more populous*, id.: celebre et frequens emporium, *much frequented*, Liv. With *Abl.:* loca aedificiis, *much built over*, id.: terra colubris, *abounding in*, Ov. With *Gen.:* quod talis silvae frequens fecundusque erat (mons), Tac. [The word is cogn. with farcio, q. v.]

frĕquentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frequento] *frequency, frequent use; a crowding together:* Gell. **2.** Esp. in rhetor.: argumentorum, Cic.

frĕquentātus, a, um, *Part.* [frequento]. **II.** Adj.: *frequent; common, much used:* pavimenta, Plin. **2.** *full of, rich* or *abounding in:* genus (orationis) sententiis frequentatum, Cic.

frĕquenter, *adv. often, frequently:* ad aliquem frequenter ventitare, Cic. *Comp.:* id. **II.** *numerously, by many* (rare): Romam inde frequenter migratum est, *in great numbers*, Liv.

frĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [frequens] *an assembling in great numbers; a numerous attendance, concourse;* and meton.: *a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng.* With *Gen.:* summa hominum frequentia, Cic. *Absol.:* domum reduci cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, id. Of things: magna frequentia sepulcrorum, *a large number of tombs together*, id.: creber rerum frequentia, *fullness of matter* (of Thucydides), id.

frĕquento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to visit* or *resort to frequently, to frequent; to do* or *make use of frequently, to repeat:* sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic.: Hymen! clamant, Hymenaee! frequentant, Ov.: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur, *became more frequent*, Tac. **II.** *to fill with a great number* or *multitude; to crowd, people; to bring together in numbers:* urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, *be peopled*, Cic.: templa frequentari nunc decet, *to be crowded*, Ov.: quos quum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, *had assembled in great numbers*, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to assemble in great numbers for a festival*, etc., *to celebrate:* sacra, Ov.

fressus and **frēsus,** a, um, *Part.* [frendo].

frĕtensis, e, *adj.* [fretum] *pertaining to the straits of Sicily:* mare, Cic.

frĕtum, i, *n.* (also fretus, ūs, *m.* q. v.) *a strait, sound, channel:* Cic.: fretum Siciliense, *the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina*, id.: also called fretum Siciliae, Caes.: and sometimes *absol.* fretum, *the Straits;* as we say *the Channel* for the *Eng. Channel:* quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic.: fretum nostri maris et Oceani, *the Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall. **II.** Poet., esp. in *pl.: the sea:* in freta dum fluvii current, Virg.: Euxinum, Ov. **2.** *a raging, swelling; heat, violence:* aetatis freta, Lucr. [*Fretum*, an estuary, seems connected with fervo, ferveo, q. v.]

frĕtus, ūs, *m. a strait* (archaic form=fretum): angusto fretu, Lucr. In fig. sense, perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura, Cic. **2.** Poet.: *the spring*, as the period of transition: fretus ipse anni, Lucr.

frētus, a, um, *adj. relying* or *depending upon, trusting to:* constr. with *Abl.*, rarely with *Dat.* With *Abl.:* virtute et viribus, Pl.: intelligentia vestra, Cic. With *Dat.* (confined to Livy): multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv. [On etym. v. frenum.]

frĭco, cui, catum or ctum, 1. *v. a.* [frio] *to rub, rub down:* lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl.: si prurit frictus ocelli angulus, Juv. (Hence, through low Lat. freq. *frictare*, It. *frettare:* Fr. *frotter.*)

(1) **frictus,** a, um, *Part.* [frico].

(2) **frictus,** a, um, *Part.* [frigo].

frīgĕ-facto, 1. *v. a.* [frigeo] *to make cold, to cool:* os, Pl.

frīgĕo, 2. *v. n. to be cold* (opp. to calere): valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis, Cic.: corpusque lavant frigentis et ungunt, i. e. *of him cold (in death)*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to be inactive* or *at a stand-still; to be lifeless, languid, frigid:* of things, *to flag, droop:* quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, Cael. ap. Cic.: ubi friget (*sc.* sermo), *flags, halts*, Ter. **2.** *to be coldly received, coldly treated; disregarded:* friget patronus Antonius, Cic.: prima contio Pompeii frigebat, *was coldly received*, id. [Cf. Gr. ῥῖγος, ῥιγέω, ῥιγόω, which seem to have lost an orig. init. φ.] (Hence through the barbarous *frigitio*, Fr. *frisson, frissonner.*)

frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [frigeo] *to become cold, to be chilled:* Lucr.: ubi frigescere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to become inactive, languid, faint:* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, *are as flat as can be*, Cael. ap. Cic. **2.** *to grow cold towards any one:* Pers.

frīgĭda, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) [frigidus] *cold water* (opp. to calida or calda, *warm water*): frigidam aegro dare, Suet.

frīgĭdārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the cooling room in a bath:* Vitr.

frīgĭdē, *adv. inactively, slowly, feebly* (v. rare): quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Cael. ap. Cic. **II.** *flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly:* quae sunt dicta frigidius, Quint.

frīgĭdē-facto, 1. *v. a.* [frigidus] *to make cold, to cool:* Pl. (dub.)

frīgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat cold and stiff:* puella, Virg. (Hence, through low Lat. *frigidulosus*, Fr. *frileux.*)

frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [frigeo] *cold, cool, chill* (opp. to calidus): ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic.: loca frigidissima, Caes.: frigidus aëra vesper temperat, Virg. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to pour cold water over*, i. e. *to slander*, Pl. **2.** Esp. of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright: illa (Eurydice) Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg.: membra nati, Ov.: frigida mens criminibus, i. e. *a guilty conscience making the blood run cold*, Juv.: frigidus manat per compita rumor, *horrifying*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *without ardour* or *energy; cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble:* nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic.: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, *lukewarm, indolent*, id.: (Empedocles) ardentem frigidus Aetnam insiluit, *in cold blood*, Hor.: (apes) contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, *not animated by labour*, Virg. **2.** *without force* or *point; flat, dull, trivial, frigid:* cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic.: frigidi et arcessiti joci, *dull and far-fetched*, Suet. (Hence It. *freddo*, Fr. *froid.*)

frīgo, xi, ctum or xum, 3. *v. a. to roast, parch, fry:* frictae nuces, Pl.: frictum cicer, Hor. [Cf. Gr. φρύγω.] (Hence It. *friggere*, part. *fritto*, whence Eng. *fritter;* Fr. *frire.*)

frīgus, ŏris, *n.* [on the root, v. frigeo] *cold, coldness, coolness* (opp. to calor; and disting. from algor, which is cold *as felt*): ne ipse frigore conficiatur, *that he himself may not perish with cold*, Cic.: opacum, i. e. *the cool shade*, Virg.: dissolve frigus, Hor.: frigus amabile, *acceptable, grateful coolness*, id. In *plur.* (denoting *intensity* or *prolongation* of cold): ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic.: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, *the unusually cold season*, Caes. **2.** Esp. (poet.): *the cold of winter* (like calor for *summer*): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. **3.** *the coldness of death; death:* ast illi solvuntur frigore mem-

bra, id. **4.** *a cold shudder*, produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, id. **II.** Fig.: *coldness in action, inactivity, dulness:* Cael. ap. Cic. (v. frigesco). **2.** *a cold* or *frigid reception* of a person or thing, esp. a discourse; *coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour:* majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, *coolness, loss of favour*, Hor.

frĭgūtĭo (also friguttio), 4. *v. n. to stammer, stutter:* quid friguttis? Pl.

frĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rub, break, crumble:* glaebas terrarum, Lucr. [Cogn. with Gr. χρίω.]

frĭtillus, i, *m. a dice-box:* Juv.

frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj. silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; paltry, worthless:* sermo, Auct. Her.: auspicium, Suet. **2.** Subst. frivola, orum, *n. plu. wretched furniture, paltry things:* inter frivola mea, Sen. [Acc. to Corssen, from *fri* in frio, frico, "rubbed down, worn out, shabby."]

frixus, a, um, *Part.* [frigo].

frondātor, ōris, *m.* [frons] *a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner* of trees, *etc.:* Virg.: Ov.

frondĕo, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to put forth leaves; to be in leaf, to become green:* nunc frondent silvae, Virg.: examen ramo frondente pependit, id.

frondesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [frondeo] *to become leafy; to put forth leaves, to shoot out:* Cic.

frondĕus, a, um, *adj.* [frons] *of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy:* nemora, Virg.: tecta, *leafy coverts, trees in full leaf*, id.: casa, *embowered*, Ov.

frondĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [frons fero] *leaf-bearing, leafy* (poet.): nemus, Lucr.

frondōsus, a, um, *adj.* [frons] *full of leaves, leafy:* vertex collis, Virg.: ramus, Ov.

frons, dis, *f. a leafy branch, green bough; foliage:* nigra, *sombre foliage*, Hor.: Ov. *Plur.:* Cic.: spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes, Hor. **II.** Poet. *a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet:* id. [Etym. unknown.]

frons, frontis, *f. the forehead*, whether of men or animals: insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (*a small forehead* being admired by the ancients), Hor. Of animals: a media fronte unum cornu exsistit, Caes. **2.** *the human brow, the countenance* (generally), as an index of the mind and feelings: esp. with ref. to *care, anxiety*, etc.: sollicitam explicare frontem, *to smooth an anxious brow*, Hor.: frontem contrahere, *to knit the brows*, Cic.: ut frontem ferias, *beat your brow* (as a sign of vexation), id.: laeta, Virg. In *plur.:* si populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegit, Cic. **3.** With ref. to *modesty* or its opposite: frons urbana, *town-bred face;* i. e. *assurance, impudence*, Hor.: also, inverecunda, Quint.: salva fronte, *without blushing*, Juv. **4.** Meton.: doctarum hederae praemia frontium, *learned (poetic) brows*, Hor. **II.** Transf.: *the forepart* of anything, *the front, façade, van, etc.* (opp. to tergum or latus): copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes.: aequa fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv.: dextra fronte prima legio incessit, *on the right front*, Tac. Esp. a fronte, adverbially, *in front, before* (opp. to a tergo and a latere): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus, Cic.: Caes. **2.** *the outer end of a book-roll* or *volume:* Ov. **3.** In measuring land, *breadth* or *frontage:* mille pedes in fronte, trecentos in agrum, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *the outside, exterior; external appearance:* utrum fronte an mente, *whether only in show or in sincerity*, Cic.: fronti nulla fides, *there is no trusting to outside show*, Juv. [*Fron*(*t*)*s*=Gr. ὀ-φρυόεντ-ς. In ὀφρύς the o is prothetic; the rad. part φρυ is cogn. with Eng. *brow.*] (Hence It. *fronte;* Fr. *front, affronter.*)

frontālĭa, ĭum, *n. plu.* [frons] *an ornament for the forehead, frontlet*, of horses: Liv.

fronto, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *having a broad forehead:* Cic.

fructŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus] *pertaining to produce, productive:* agri, *for which a portion of the produce is paid*, Cael. ap. Cic.

fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in produce, productive, fruitful; profitable, advantageous:* locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, *most productive*, Caes.: res rustica bene culta et fructuosa, Cic. **2.** Fig.: (vita) fructuosior hominum generi, *a life more productive of good to mankind*, id.

fructus, a, um, *Part.* [fruor].

fructus, ūs (old *Gen. sing.* fructi, Ter.) [id.] *an enjoying, enjoyment:* Pl.: ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam, *for my enjoyment*, Cic.: fructum oculis ex alicujus casu capere, *to feast one's eyes on*, Nep. **II.** Meton.: *the means of enjoyment; proceeds, produce, fruit, profit, income*, etc.: pecuniae, *income, interest, profits*, Cic.: aurum ex fructu metallorum coacervatum, *produce, profits*, Liv. **2.** Fig.: *fruit, consequence, effect:* posse liberalitate uti, is est pecuniae fructus maximus, Cic.: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. (Hence It. *frutto;* Sp. *fruto;* Fr. *fruit.*)

frūgālis, e, *adj.* [frux] *pertaining to produce:* maturitas, App. **2.** *economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal;* and in gen. *worthy, honest* (only in *Comp.* and *Sup.*): colonus parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, Cic. (For posit. is used *dat.* frugi, from frux; q. v.)

frūgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [frugalis] *economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality;* and in gen. *worth, honesty:* ego frugalitatem, id est, modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam judico, Cic. Of style: quadam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, *limited measure*, Quint.

frūgālĭter, *adv. moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally:* rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare, Pl.: parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor.

fruges, um, v. frux.

frugi, v. frux.

frūgĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [frux fero] *fruit-bearing, productive, fertile:* Cic.: nihil frugiferum in agro relictum, Liv.: messes, Ov. **2.** Fig.: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, Liv.

frūgĭfĕrens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (for frugifer): Lucr.

frūgĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [frux lego] *fruit-gathering:* formicae, Ov.

frūgĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [frux pario] *fruit-producing, fruitful:* fetus, Lucr.

frŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [fruor].

frūmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [frumentum] *pertaining to corn, corn-;* in milit. lang. *pertaining to provisions:* res, *commissariat*, Cic.: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain*, id.: loca, *abounding in corn*, Caes.: provinciae, id.: navis, *a corn ship*, id. **2.** Subst.: frumentarius, ii, *m. a corn-dealer:* Cic.: Liv.

frūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frumentor] *a providing of corn;* milit. *t. t. a foraging:* Caes.: Suet. In *plur.:* pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes. **2.** *a distribution of corn:* Suet.

frūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a provider of corn, a forager:* Liv.

frūmentor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [frumentum], milit. *t. t. to fetch corn, to forage*, Liv.

frūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from frugmentum, from *frug* in fruges, cf. jumentum]: *produce*, esp. of the various kinds of cereals; hence, *corn, grain:* Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere, Cic.: frumenta in agris matura non erant, *the crops of grain*, Caes.: frumentum coemere, *to buy up stores of grain*, Liv.: largitiones frumenti facere instituit, *grants of corn*, id. **2.** Transf.: frumenta, *the small seeds* (properly *flowers*) *of figs:* Plin. (Hence Fr. *froment.*)

fruniscor, frunītus, 3. *v. n. dep.* [for *frug-ni-scor*, from *frug* in frux; v. fruor] *to enjoy*, with *Acc.* and *Abl.:* hinc tu, nisi malum, frunisci nihil potes, ne postules, Pl.

frunītus, a, um, *Part.* [fruniscor].

frŭor, fructus and frūĭtus, 3. *v. n. dep.* lit. *to feed oneself with;* hence, *to enjoy, delight in* (disting. from uti by carrying in it the idea of pleasure). Constr. with *Abl.;* less freq. with *Acc.* or *absol.* With *Abl.:* omnibus in vita commodis una cum his fruuntur, Caes.: neque te fruimur et tu nobis cares, *enjoy your society*, Cic.: otio fruor, id. With *Acc.:* Ter. Freq. in *gerundive:* nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, Cic.: res fruenda

oculis, Liv. *Absol.:* di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi, Hor.: Cic. **2.** Esp. legal *t. t. to have the use and enjoyment of* a thing, *to have the usufruct:* certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum esse, Cic. [For *frugv-or*; cf. frug-es, fruc-tus; Goth. *bruk-jan*, mod. Germ. *brauch-en*.]

frustillātim, *adv.* [frustillum] *in small pieces:* Pl.

frustrā, *adv. in a state of deception, in error:* jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, *are deceived, in error*, Pl.: frustra habere aliquem, Tac. **II.** *without effect, to no purpose, uselessly, in vain:* frustra telum mittere, Caes.: Cic.: postquam alia frustra tentata erant, *with no result*, Liv.: frustra mortis cupidum, Hor. As exclam.: *in vain!* id. **2.** *without reason* or *cause, groundlessly:* frustra ac sine causa, Cic.: ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet. [On etym., v. fraus.]

frustrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [frustror] *deception:* Lucr.

frustrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deceiving; deception, disappointment, frustration:* frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, *a trick for the purpose of setting aside the law*, Liv.

frustrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a deceiving; deception:* Pl.

frustror, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* (also *Act.* frustro, are) [frustra] *to deceive; disappoint* (one's expectations); *trick:* frustrari quum alios tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic.: nec Tarquinios spe auxilii frustrabor, *disappoint*, Liv.: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, *balks their gaping mouths*, i.e. *the attempt fails them*, Virg. *Absol.:* Coccelus vide ne frustretur, Cic. **2.** *Act.:* ego me frustro, Pl.

frustŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [frustum] *full of small pieces:* aqua, i. e. *filled with crumbs*, Pl.

frustum, i, *n. a piece, bit* (of food): necesse est offa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pascitur, Cic.: pars in frusta secant, *slices, steaks*, Virg. Comicè: frustum pueri, *you bit of a boy!* Pl. [On etym. v. fraus.]

frŭtex, ĭcis, *m. a shrub, bush:* frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr. **2.** Transf.: as a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes: *blockhead:* Pl. [Corssen compares Gr. *θρύ-ον*, a rush.]

frŭtĭcētum, i, *n.* [frutex] *a place full of shrubs* or *bushes, a thicket:* Hor.

frŭtĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and **frŭtĭcor,** 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to put forth shoots, to sprout out; to become bushy:* excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic. **2.** Poet. of the hair: fruticante pilo, *growing bushy*, Juv.

frŭtĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shrubs* or *bushes, bushy:* vimina, Ov.: litora, id.: mare, Plin.

frux, frūgis, and more freq. in the plur. frūges, um, *f.* [on etym. *v.* fruor] *fruits of the earth, produce of the fields; pulse, legumes*, and in gen. *fruits, produce* (but the fruits of *trees* are usu. designated by fructus, and *grain* by frumentum): Cic.: dulcedine frugum maximeque vini voluptate captam, Liv.: flumen opportunum quo ex mediterraneis locis fruges devehantur, id.: simul pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, Hor. *Sing.:* ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: like fructus: *result, success, value:* quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, id. Poet.: centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, *object to what is without good object*, Hor.: facere frugem, *to act with advantage*, Pl. **2.** Esp. of moral character: frugi (most prob. a dat. form: lit. *for food, fit for food:* hence) as an *indeclin. adj. useful, fit, proper; worthy, honest; temperate, frugal:* frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic.: parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. Strengthened with bonae: permodestus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Phr.: ad (bonam) frugem se recipere, *to return to virtue, to reform oneself*, Cic.

fūcātus, a, um, *Part.* [fuco]. **II.** Adj.: *painted, coloured; falsified, counterfeit* (opp. to sincerus, verus, naturalis): fucata et simulata a sinceris naturalis: fucata atque veris internoscere, Cic.: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id.

fūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fucus] *to colour, paint, dye:* alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg.: tabulas fucatur lana veneno, Virg.: tabulas colore, Tac. **2.** Esp. of cosmetics, *to paint, rouge:* Ov.

fūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *painted, coloured; counterfeit, spurious:* merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, Cic.: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, *showy but insincere*, id.

fūcus, i, *m.* = *φῦκος, sea weed* or *rock lichen:* Plin. **II.** Meton. *red* or *purple colour:* infici vestes scimus admirabili fuco, id.: Hor.: Ov. **2.** Esp. *rouge:* vetulae, quae vitia corporis fuco occulunt, Pl. **3.** *a kind of red glue secreted by bees; bee-glue:* i. q. propolis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *pretence, disguise; deceit, dissimulation:* quidam venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, Cic.: sine fucis, *undisguisedly*, Hor.: sine fuco et fallaciis, Cic.

fūcus, i, *m. a drone, the male of the honey-bee:* Virg.

fue, *interj.* denoting aversion, *foh! fie!* Pl.

fŭga, ae (old *Gen. sing.* fugaī, Lucr.), *f.* [v. fugio] *a running away, flight:* fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic.: dant sese in fugam milites, *take to flight*, id.: fugam capere, Caes.: hostes dare in fugam, *to put to flight*, id.: but, fugam dant nubila caelo, *hasten away*, Virg.: facere fugam (= fugare), *to cause flight*, Liv.: but also *to take to flight, to flee*, Sall.: capessere fugam, Liv. Poet. in *plur.:* celeres fugae, Hor. **2.** Esp. *flight from one's native land; expatriation, exile, banishment* (v. exsilium): sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic.: dura fugae mala, *the hardships of exile*, Hor. In *plur.:* quoties fugas et caedes jussit princeps, Tac. **3.** In gen. *a flying; swift course* or *motion, speed* (poet.): exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, *a swift voyage*, Virg.: fuga temporum, *flight*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *a fleeing from, avoiding; disinclination, aversion:* with obj. gen.: laborum et dolorum, Cic.: culpae, Hor.: quorum pilis secunda datur fuga, *a happy escape from*, id.

fŭgācĭter, *adv. in fleeing* (only *comp.* in use): fugacius bellum gerere, (of one *whose only strategy is running away*), Liv.

fŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [fugio] *apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet:* caprea, Virg.: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor.: equi, id.: Pholoē, *coy*, id. *Comp.:* ventis volucrique fugacior aura, Ov. *Sup.:* ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *fleeting, transitory:* haec omnia contemne: brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. **2.** With *Gen.: fleeing from, shunning, avoiding:* sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov.

fŭgiens, entis, *Part.* [id.] **II.** Adj.: *fleeing; fleeting, vanishing:* vinum, *growing flat, vapid*, Cic. With gen. of obj.: fugiens laboris, *averse to labour, indolent*, Caes.

fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to flee* or *fly, to take flight, run away.* Neutr.: ex ipsa caede, *to flee, escape:* Caes. Proverb.: ita fugias ne praeter casam: v. casa. **2.** Transf. *to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away:* tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor.: fugit retro levis juventas, *flees away*, id. **3.** Esp. *to vanish, disappear; pass away, perish:* fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg.: annus, Hor.: memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, Liv. **4.** Fig.: *to have an aversion to:* omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, Cic. **B.** Act.: *to flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun:* concilia conventusque hominum, Caes.: Liv. Esp. *to leave one's country; to be exiled from:* nos patriam fugimus, Virg.: Hor. **2.** Meton.: *to succeed in shunning, to escape* = effugio: insidiatorem, id.: cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. **II.** Fig.: conspectum multitudinis, Caes.: superbiam arrogantiamque magno opere fugiamus, *eschew with all our might*, Cic. In *pass.:* quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, *must needs be shunned*, id. **2.** Poet. like Gr. *φεύγειν* with *Infin.: to avoid doing,*

forbear, beware: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.: Virg. **3.** Meton. *to escape:* tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, *it eludes the sight, is invisible,* Cic. Esp. with *Acc.* of person; *to escape one's notice; not to be known to,* etc.: hominem amentem hoc fugit, id.: quem res nulla fugeret, *whom nothing escaped, who observed* or *knew everything,* id. With *Infin.* or *clause* as subject: de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, id. [Cf. Skr. *bhuǵ*, flectere; Gr. φυγ in φεύγω, φυγή; Goth. *biugan*, mod. Germ. *biegen*, to bend.] (Hence It. *fuggire;* Sp. *huir;* Fr. *fuir.*)

fŭgĭtans, antis, *Part.* [fugito]. **II.** Adj.: *fleeing, avoiding:* with *Gen.:* fugitans litium, Ter.

fŭgĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [fugio] *fleeing away, fugitive:* canis, Pl. With *prep.:* a domino, Cic. **II.** More freq. subst.: *a runaway slave:* vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic.: ea res per fugitivos nuntiatur, *runaway soldiers, deserters,* Caes. As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Pl.

fŭgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [id.] *to be in the habit of running away; to flee hastily.* Neutr.: Ter. **II.** Act.: *to flee, avoid, shun:* herum, Pl.: quaestionem, Cic. Poet. with *Infin. to omit* or *forbear:* Ter.: Lucr.

fŭgĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who flees:* Pl.

fŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cause to flee, put to flight, drive* or *chase away; to rout, discomfit:* homines inermes, Cic.: fugato omni equitatu, Caes.: exercitum fundit fugatque, Liv.: nisi me mea Musa fugasset, *sent me into exile,* Ov.: Hor.

fulcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fulcio] *a prop, support, pillar:* Ov.

fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum, 4. *v. a. to prop up, to stay, support:* Atlas, caelum qui vertice fulcit, Virg.: illum balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *supported on; hobbling on,* Hor. **2.** Meton.: *to make strong* or *fast; to fasten, secure, support, strengthen:* fultosque emuniit objice postes, *fastened, guarded,* Virg.: apposita janua fulta sera, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to support, sustain, uphold:* imperium, Cic.: qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, *to be a main-stay of,* id.: his fultus societatibus atque amicitiis, Liv. [Prob. cogn. with furca, *l* taking the place of *r.*]

fulcrum, i, *n.* [fulcio] *the post,* or *foot of a couch, a bed-post:* Virg. **2.** Meton.: *a couch, bed:* Juv.

fulgens, entis, *Part.* [fulgeo]. **II.** Adj.: *shining, glittering.* Fig.: *illustrious:* Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.

fulgĕo, fulsi (acc. to the 3rd conj.: fulgit, Lucr.: fulgĕre, Virg.) 2. *v. n. to lighten* (to *flash,* like lightning; disting. from lucere, *to emit light;* and micare, *to gleam* or *sparkle,* like a star): si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic.: fulsere ignes et aether, Virg. **2.** Fig.: fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam (of the eloquence of Pericles), Cic. **II.** In gen. *to flash, glitter, shine:* unguentis, purpura, id.: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv.: fulgentes Cyclades (on account of their white marble), Hor. **2.** Fig.: *to shine, to be distinguished:* honoribus, id.: sacerdotio, Tac. [On etym. v. flagro.]

fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgeo] *flashing, glittering, shining:* Lucr.

fulgo, v. fulgeo.

fulgor, ōris *m.* [fulgeo] *lightning* (mostly poet. for fulgur): fulgorem quoque cernimus ante quam tonitrum accipimus, Lucr. In *plur.:* Cic. **II.** Transf. *flash, glitter, brightness, splendour:* vestis, Ov.: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem, cogitat, Hor. In *plur.:* quum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, *glittering utensils, plate,* id. **2.** Meton.: *a bright star:* salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. **3.** Fig.: *brightness, splendour; glory, renown:* nominis et famae, Ov.

fulgur, ŭris, *n.* [id.] *lightning* (disting. from fulmen, a thunderbolt): de fulgurum vi dubitare, Cic.: tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem, Ov. **II.** Transf. for fulmen, *a thunderbolt:* feriunt summos fulgura montes, Hor. **2.** Esp. in phr. condere fulgur, *to bury a thing struck by lightning:* aliquis senior qui publica fulgura condit, Juv. **3.** For fulgor, *brightness, splendour* (poet. and rare): solis, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *foudre.*)

fulgŭrālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur] *relating to lightning:* libri, *treating of lightnings* (in augural sense), Cic.

fulgŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a priest who interprets and propitiates lightning:* Cic.

fulgŭrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *a.* [id.] *to strike with lightning* (only in *perf. part. pass.*): fulguritae arbores, Pl.

fulgŭro, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to lighten:* usu. *impers., it lightens:* Sen.: Plin.: in earlier lang. with subj. Juppiter: Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitia populi habere nefas, Cic. **2.** Fig.: of oratory: fulgurat vis eloquentiae, Plin.

fŭlĭca, ae (also fulix, Icis, Cic. poet.), *f. the common coot,* a water-fowl: Plin.: Virg.

fŭlīgo, ĭnis, *f. soot:* Cic.: Juv. **2.** Prob. also *lampblack,* i. e. a soot of oil and grease, used as a paint: Cic. **3.** Transf. *black paint* = stibium, Juv. [Perh. connected with the root of fu-mus.]

fŭlix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, *m. a. fuller, cloth-fuller:* Pl.: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 184.) (Hence Sp. *hollar;* Fr. *fouler,* "to press," or "tread down.")

fullōnĭca, ae, *f.* [fullo] (*sc.* ars) *the fuller's craft; fulling:* si non didicisti fullonicam, Pl.

fulmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for fulgmen, from fulgeo] *lightning that strikes* or *sets on fire, a thunderbolt* (disting. from fulgur, *the flash*): Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.: fulmine percussus, id.: caducum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *any overwhelming stroke, destructive power, crushing calamity:* fulmina fortunae contemnere, Cic.: duo fulmina meam domum per hos dies perculerunt, Liv. Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri, *a force like lightning,* Ov.: duo fulmina belli Scipiadas, *two thunderbolts of war,* Virg.

fulmenta, ae, *f.* [for fulcmenta, from fulcio] *a prop, support* of a building: Cato. **2.** Of *the heel* of a shoe: Pl.

fulmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen] *pertaining to lightning* (poet.): ignis, Lucr.: ictus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *destructive, murderous, killing:* fulmineus Mnestheus, Virg.: dentes, *tusks that pierce like lightning,* Phaedr.

fulmĭno, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to lighten; to hurl lightnings* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aut Boreae de parte trucis quum fulminat, Virg.: fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. Fig.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum fulminat Euphratem bello, *carries the thunder of war,* Virg.

fultūra, ae, *f.* [fulcio] *a prop, stay, support:* Col. Fig.: accedit stomacho fultura ruenti, Hor.

fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio].

fulvus, a, um, *adj. deep* or *reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny:* corpora fulva leonum, Lucr.: tegmen lupae, Virg.: vitulus, Hor. [For *fulg-vus,* fr. root of fulg-eo; cf. αἴθων, αἴθοψ.]

fūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fumus] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking:* lumina taedis, Virg.

fūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking:* piceum fert fumida lumen taeda, Virg.: altaria, Ov.

fūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fumus fero] *producing smoke; smoking, steaming:* ignes, Virg.

fūmĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* [fumus facio] *to cause smoke; to burn incense:* Pl.

fūmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing smoke; smoking, steaming* (poet.): mugitus (taurorum), Ov.

fūmo, 1. *v. n.* [fumus] *to smoke, steam, reek, fume:* recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, *sends up a steam,* Cic.: fumantes pulvere campos, *wrapt in a steam* or *cloud of dust,* Virg.: jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, *are smoking* (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. *evening approaches,* id. (Hence Fr. *fumer.*)

fūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoking, smoky; smoked:* imagines, Cic.: magistri equitum, Juv.: perna, *smoke-dried,* Hor.

fūmus, i, *m. smoke; steam, vapour:* Cic.: tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes.: fumum et opes strepitumque Romae, Hor. **2.** Fig.:

as an image of *destruction:* ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes*, i. e. *had dissipated, squandered*, id. [*Fumus* is cogn. with Skr. *dhûma-s*, "smoke," from root *dhû* (= Gr. θυ in θύ-ω, θύ-νω), "to agitate itself, move violently," and with Gr. θύ-ος; Goth. *daun-s*, odour, O. H. G. *toum*, vapour, smoke. V. also *suffio.*] (Hence It. *fumo*, Sp. *humo.*)

fūnāle, is, v. funalis, no. II.

fūnālis, e, *adj.* [funis] *consisting of* or *attached to a rope* or *cord:* equus, *an extra horse, not yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse*, Suet.

II. Subst.: funale, is, *n. a cord* or *thong of a sling:* funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. **2.** *a waxed cord; a wax-torch:* Cic.: lucida, Hor. **3.** Transf. *a chandelier, candelabrum:* Ov.

fūnambŭlus, i, *m.* [funis ambulo] *a rope-dancer:* Ter.

functĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fungor] *a performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution:* with both *obj.* and *subj. Gen.:* labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, *performance of work on the part of mind or body*, Cic.

functus, a, um, *Part.* [fungor].

funda, ae, *f. a sling:* Caes.: Liv.

II. Transf.: *a casting-net, drag-net:* Virg. [*Funda* appears to be radically the same with Gr. σφενδόνη."] (Hence It. *fionda;* Sp. *honda;* Fr. *fronde.*)

fundāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fundo, 2] *a foundation* (poet. for fundamentum, mostly in *plur.*): ponere fundamina, Virg.: Siculae terrae, Ov.

fundāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a foundation, ground-work, basis* (mostly in *plur.*). *Sing.:* quin cum fundamento (aedes) perierint, Pl. *Plur.:* agere fundamenta, *to lay the foundations*, Cic.: prima fundamenta urbi jacere, Liv.: aream ad aedem occupat fundamentis, *basement-works*, id. **II.** Fig. *Sing.:* pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. *Plur.:* libertatis, id.

fundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a founder* (rare): urbis, Virg.

fundĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [funda] *to sling at*, Pl. **2.** Fig.: appy. as if *frequent.* of fundo (1): tantilla tanta verba funditat, *pours forth*, id.

fundĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slinger:* Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 184.)

funditus, *adv.* [fundus] *from the very bottom, from the foundations:* monumentum funditus delere, Cic.: perire, Hor. **2.** Fig.: *utterly, totally, completely:* Justitiam funditus tollere, *completely to overthrow*, Cic.: abolitae leges et versae funditus, Tac. **II.** *at the bottom, below* (rare): subsedit funditus, ut faex, Lucr.

(1) **fundo,** fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour, pour out, spill, shed:* sanguinem e patera, Cic.: vina paterā in aras, Ov.: lacrimas, Virg. Reflect.: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, *pouring down*, Liv. **2.** Of metals: *to melt:* aes, Plin. Of the work of the metal-founder or artist: quid fusum durius esset, *inelegantly cast in metal*, Hor.

II. Transf. of things non-fluid: *to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl:* desectam segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv.: quas (maculas) incuria fudit, *has scattered*, Hor. Reflect.: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread out, run too wild*, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to bring forth, bear, produce in abundance:* terra, quae (fruges) cum maxima largitate fundit, id.: fudit equum tellus, *gave forth*, Virg. **3.** *to throw* or *cast to the ground, to prostrate:* (victi hostes) de jugis, quae ceperant, funduntur, Liv.: Virg. Esp. milit. *t. t. to overthrow, vanquish, rout:* hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic.: Caes.: (exercitum) fusum persequitur, Liv. **III.** Fig. *to pour out* or *forth; to spread out, extend, display:* multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Virg.: tum se latius fundet orator, *will give himself more scope, display himself*, Cic. **2.** Esp. of speech: *to pour forth, utter:* e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id.: quid obseratis auribus fundis preces? Hor. [The stem is *fud*, an augmentation of the root *fu* (v. futo), from orig. *ghu.* Cf. Gr. χυ (χέϝω), and Goth. *giutan* (mod. Germ. *giessen*).] (Hence Fr. *fondre.*)

(2) **fundo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fundus] *to lay the bottom, keel, foundation*, etc.; *to found* (disting. from condo, by conveying the additional notion of *stability* or *strength*): dum mea puppis erat valida fundata carina, Ov.: Erycino in vertice sedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, *is founded*, Virg. **2.** *to fasten, secure, make firm:* dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, id. **II.** Fig.: *to found, establish*, particularly in *perf. part:* illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium, Cic.: qui legibus urbem fundavit, Virg.: nitidis fundata pecunia villis, *laid out*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *fonder.*)

fundus, i, *m., the bottom of any thing:* armarii fundum exsecuit, *the bottom of the chest*, Cic.: (Aetna) fundo exaestuat imo, Virg. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no limit to giving*, Cic. **2.** Esp. *a piece of land, farm, estate:* cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? id.: domus et fundus, *mansion (in town) and estate*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo, *from the very foundation*, Virg. 2. Legal *t. t.: that has the principal part in approving, deciding*, or *sanctioning any thing* = auctor: negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, Cic. [Cf. Gr. πυθ-μήν (for φυθ-μην); O. H. G. *bodam;* mod. Germ. *boden;* Eng. *bottom.* It is not certain that the *fundus* in II. 2. is the same word.] (Hence Fr. *fond, fonds.*)

fūnĕbris, e, *adj.* [funus] *pertaining to a funeral, funereal:* epulum, Cic.: cupressi, Hor. **2.** Meton.: *deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel:* sacra, i. e. *human offerings*, Ov.: bellum, Hor.

fūnĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a funeral, funeral-* (poet. for funebris): faces, *funeral torches*, Virg. **2.** Meton.: *deadly, destructive, fatal:* torris, Ov.

fūnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bury with funeral rites, to inter:* Suet.: Plin. **2.** Meton.: *to kill, destroy* (in *Perf. Part.*): prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor.

fūnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [funestus] *to pollute* or *contaminate with blood; to dishonour:* aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic.: gentem, Juv.

fūnestus, a, um, *adj.* [funus]. Act.: *causing death* or *destruction; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous:* ad ejus funestam securim servati, Cic.: arma, Ov.: taeda, Virg. *Comp.:* funestior dies, Cic. With *Dat.:* o diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! id. **II.** Neutr.: *filled with misfortune* or *grief; mournful, ominous*, etc.: familia, *in mourning*, Cic.: annales velut funesti, *full of sad events*, Liv.: utque manus funestas arceat aris, *blood-stained*, Ov.

fungīnus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus] *of a mushroom:* Pl.

fungor, functus, 3. *v. dep. to discharge, perform, execute, do*, etc.: constr. with *Abl.*, rarely with *Acc.* or *absol.* With *Abl.:* officio, Cic.: quum functus officio sit, Liv.: sacris, Hor.: laboribus, id.: fungar vice cotis, *perform the office of*, id.: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), *who had enjoyed, lived through*, id.: dapibus, *to take food*, Ov. With *Acc.:* in Pl. and Ter. the usual constr. In the *gerundive:* muneris fungendi gratia, Cic.: spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ducibus, Liv. *Absol.* (v. rare): facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, *to be acted upon*, Lucr.

II. Esp. *to contribute, pay:* duplici numero militum, Vell.: quum eo sumptu res publica fungatur, Tac. [Etym. unknown.]

fungōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus] *full of holes, spongy, fungous:* Plin.

fungus, i, *m.* [Latinized from Gr. σφόγγος, σπόγγος] *a mushroom, fungus* (of which Pliny mentions various kinds): Hor. Transf.: *a dolt:* Pl. **2.** *a mushroom-like formation on the wick of a candle* or *lamp burning; a clot:* Virg.

fūnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [funis] *a slender rope, a cord:* Cic.

fūnis, is, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucr.), *a rope, line, cord:* Caes.: Virg. **2.** Proverb.: funem ducere *or* sequi, *to lead* or *follow the rope*, i. e. *to com-*

mand or *serve:* tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor.: funem reducere, *to pull back the rope*, i. e. *to change one's mind*, Pers. [Etym. uncertain.]

fūnus, ĕris, *n. a burial, funeral:* Cic.: collegae funus, quanto tum potuit apparatu, fecit, Liv.: funus imagines ducant triumphales tuum, *head the procession*, Hor.: sub ipsum funus, *at the very brink of the grave*, id. In *plur.:* tristia, id. **II.** Meton.: *a dead body, corpse* (poet.): lacerum, Virg. **2.** *death*, esp. *violent death, murder* (mostly poet.): exstinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnin flebant, id. In *plur.:* mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *destruction, ruin, fall:* Cic.: dum regina funus imperio parabat, Hor. Of persons: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, *fatal curses*, Cic. [Prob. orig. "sacrifice" or "purification;" cf. Gr. θῦμα, θύος, *sub-fi-o*, and v. fumus.]

fuo, v. sum.

fūr, fūris, *comm. a thief:* Cic.: in wider sense, M. Carbo, fur magnus, e Sicilia, i. e. *an extortioner*, id. *Fem.:* fures estis ambae, Pl. As a term of vituperation towards slaves: *thief, rascal, rogue, knave:* tun' trium literarum homo (i. e. *f, u, r*) me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, id. [Cf. Gr. φώρ, from common root of Gr. φέρω and Lat. *fero.*]

fūrācĭter, *adv. thievishly* (only *sup.*): Cic.

fūrax, ācis, *adj.* [fūror] *given to stealing, light-fingered, thievish:* servus, Cic.

furca, ae, *f. a two-pronged fork:* bicornis, Virg. Proverb.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, *drive nature out with a pitch-fork, she will keep coming back again*, i. e. *natural disposition cannot be entirely changed*, Hor. **II.** Transf.: *a fork-shaped prop, pole*, or *stake:* for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv.: for the gable of a house, Ov. **2.** *an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork* (V or II), *which was placed on a culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends:* sub furca vinctus, Liv. Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery: ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. **3.** *a narrow pass* or *defile:* Furcae Caudinae (usu. furculae, *q. v.*), Val. Max: Lucan. [Prob. cogn. with fir-mus and ful-cio.] (Hence Sp. *horca;* Fr. *fourche;* also It. *forcone;* Sp. *hurgon;* Fr. *fourgon.*)

furcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [furca fero] *bearing the* furca; as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, *gallows-rogue, hang-dog, rascal:* Cic.: Hor. **2.** As term of reproach, applied to free persons: id tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic.

furcilla, ae, *f. dim.* [furca] *a little fork:* quoniam furcilla extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic.

furcillo, 1. *v. a.* [furcilla] *to support.* Fig.: tu inventus vero, meam qui furcilles fidem! Pl.

furcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [furca] *a forked prop* to support a wall when undermined: suspenso furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. **II.** Furculae Caudinae, *a double fork-shaped defile near Caudium where the Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites; the Caudine Forks:* id.

fūrenter, *adv. furiously:* irasci, Cic.

furfur, ŭris, *m. bran:* qui alunt furfure sues, Pl. In *pl.* furfures: Pl.: Varr. **2.** Transf.: *scurf* or *scales* on the skin, head, *etc.:* foedo cutis furfure, Plin.

furia, ae, v. furiae.

fūrĭae, arum (rarely *sing.*), *f. plu.* [furo] *violent passion, rage, madness, fury* (as an appellative, only poet. for furor *or* rabies): in furias agitantur equae, *ardent desire*, Ov.: ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis, *just wrath*, Virg. **II.** Esp. *avenging*, or *tormenting spirits* (from the three avenging goddesses, or furies, Allecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone): *Plur.:* eos ad luendas rei publicae poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic.: his muliebribus instinctus furiis, *urged on by this fury of a woman*, Liv. *Sing.:* illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic.: hunc juvenem tanquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac detestor, Liv.

fūrĭālis, e, *adj.* [furia] *furious, raging, dreadful, fearful:* caput Cerberi, Hor.: arma, *i. e. of the Bacchantes*, Ov.: furialis illa vox nefariis stupris effeminata, Cic. **2.** Act. *making mad, infuriating* (poet. and rare): haec me irretivit veste furiali inscium, id. poet.

fūrĭālĭter, *adv. furiously, madly, frantically:* furialiter odit, Ov.

fūrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [furo] *raging, mad, furious:* homo furibundus ac perditus, Cic.: tum ille furibundus, *in a towering passion*, Sall.: cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. **II.** *filled with prophetic enthusiasm; inspired:* praedictiones, Cic.

fūrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fur] *pertaining to thieves:* Pl.

fūrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [furiae] *to madden, enrage, infuriate* (poet.): furiata mens, Virg.: Hor.

fūrĭōsē, *adv. furiously, madly:* facere, Cic.

fūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [furia] *full of madness* or *rage; mad, raging, furious* (v. demens): non est scriptum: si insanus, sed: si furiosus escit, Cic.: mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id. Of things: tibia, *inciting to frenzy, maddening*, Ov.: vota, id. *Comp.:* quanto hoc furiosius atque majus peccatum est, *more insane*, Hor. *Sup.:* contiones furiosissimae Publii, Cic.

furnārĭa, ae, *f.* [furnus] *the trade of a baker:* furnariam exercere, Suet.

furnus (fornus), i, *m. an oven:* in furnum calidum condito, Pl.: Hor. [*For-nus* is from the same root with *formus*, q. v.]

fūro, ŭi, *3. v. n. to rage, rave; to be out of one's mind, distracted, mad, furious:* quo genere Orestem furere dicimus, Cic.: primum inquiram, quid sit furere, Hor.: cum magno blateras clamore furisque, *storm, rage*, id. With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* (Clodius) furebat, se contumaciter vexatum, *stormed and said that . . .*, Cic. With cogn. *Acc.* (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Virg. **II.** Of things (poet.): furit mugitibus aether concussus, id.: flamma in Aetna, Hor.: furit ardor edendi, Ov. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. πορ-φύρ-ω and φρέϜ-αρ.]

fūror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (*supin.* furatum, Pl.) [fur] *to steal, purloin, pilfer:* aliquid, Cic. *Absol.:* ad furandum venire, Pl. Poet.: pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori, *steal thine eyes from toil*, Virg.

fūror, ōris, *m.* [furo] *a raging, raving; rage, madness, fury* (*passionate rage:* disting. from ira, which denotes anger in most gen. sense; from rabies, which is rage in its highest intensity and vehemence; and from saevitia, which is *savage, cruel rage; ferocity*): furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes.: aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic.: of *excitement respecting public affairs:* Liv.: of the *fierce passion* of love: Virg.: also in *plur.:* Hor. Of the *inspired frenzy* of prophets and poets (= Gr. μανία): ea (praesagitio) si exarsit acrius, furor appellatur, Cic.: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poëtam magnum esse posse, id. In *plur.:* fatidicos concepit mente furores, Ov. With *Infin.:* quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? *what folly*, id.

furtĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum facio] *that commits theft, thievish:* Pl.

furtim, *adv.* [fūror] *by stealth, secretly, clandestinely, privily:* Cic.: Hor.: furtim magis quam bello, *by stealthy incursions*, Tac.

furtīvē, *adv. stealthily, secretly, furtively* (rare): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Pl.: data munera, Ov.

furtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum] *stolen, purloined, pilfered:* virgines, *kidnapped*, Pl.: lana, Hor. **2.** In gen. *secret, hidden, concealed, furtive:* iter, Cic.: amor, Virg.: nox, *favourable to secresy*, Ov.

furtum, i, *n.* [fur] *theft, robbery* (sometimes opp. to rapina, which is robbery *with violence*): Cic.: in furto comprehensus, Caes.: Hor. **II.** Meton.: in *pl.* only; *stolen goods*, quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic. **2.** *a secret action; crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem:* haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis, Virg. In *plur.:* id.: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov.

3. Esp. *stolen* or *secret love, intrigue:* Martis dolos et dulcia furta, Virg. : Ov.

fūrunculus, i, *m. dim.* [id] *a petty thief, pilferer:* olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic.

furvus, a, um, *adj. dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black:* ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov : furvae regna Proserpinae, Hor [Cogn. with Skr. *ba-bhru-s*, red-brown ; Gr. φρυ-νη (a toad, so called from its colour; cf. *rubeta*) ; and O. H. G. *brûn*, Eng. *brown.*]

fuscīna, ae, *f. a three pronged spear, a trident.* Cic. : as an attribute of Neptune · Suet.

fusco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fuscus] *to make dark, swarthy, dusky ; to blacken, darken* (poet.) : fuscentur corpora campo, Ov.

fuscus, a, um, *adj dark, swarthy, dusky ;* purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic. : Andromede, Ov. : Hydaspes, Hor. 2. Transf. : of the voice : *indistinct, husky, hoarse* (opp. to candidus) : vocis genera permulta : candidum (*al.* canorum), fuscum ; leve, asperum ; grave, acutum, Cic. [Appy. for *furscus*, from root of furvus ; *r* is similarly lost before *s* in *susum* for sursum.]

fūsē, *adv. spread out, extended :* Quint. 2. *copiously ; at length, diffusely* (opp. to breviter) : quae fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic. *Comp. :* haec uberius disputantur et fusius, id.

fūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [fundo] *molten, fluid, liquid* (rare) : ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes, *bullets of softened clay,* Caes. : aurum, Ov.

fūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pouring out* (rare) : (Chrysippus) ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, *diffusion,* Cic. (Hence Fr. *foison.*)

fustis, is (*Abl.* regularly fusti ; fuste, Hor.), *m. a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff* (cf. baculum) : severae matris ad arbitrium recisos fustes, *sticks, faggots,* Hor. : unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, id. Esp. for *cudgelling :* male mulcati clavis ac fustibus, Cic. And for *beating to death* as a milit punishment : decimum quemque fusti necat, Tac. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. dim. *fuscello ;* Fr. *fût.*)

fustĭtŭdĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fustis tundo] *cudgel-banging,* a comic word : apud fustitudinas insulas, *i. e.* ergastula, Pl.

fustŭārĭum, ii, *n.* [fustis] *a cudgelling to death,* a military punishment : Cic. : Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 191).

fūsus, a, um, *Part.* [fundo]. II. Adj. : *spread out, extended ; broad, large ; copious, diffuse :* aër tum fusus et extenuatus, *expanded,* Cic. : toga fusa (opp. to restricta), *wide, full,* Suet. : Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, *full, fleshy,* Liv. 2. Fig. : *copious, diffuse ; free :* genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, Cic. : Quint.

fūsus, i, *m. a spindle :* Virg. : Ov. [For *fund-tus*, related to Gr. σφόνδ-υλος as *funda* to σφενδ-όνη.]

fūtātim, *adv.* [futo] *abundantly, frequently :* Pl.

fūtĭlĕ (prob. better, futtile), *adv. in vain, idly, uselessly :* Pl.

fūtĭlis (prob. better, futtilis), e, *adj. that easily pours out :* hence in gen. *that cannot contain* (rare) : canes, Phaedr. : glacies, *brittle,* Virg. 2. Fig. : *that cannot be depended upon ; vain, worthless, futile :* irrideamus haruspices : vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic. [If futt., for *fud-tilis*, from root of fundo ; if fut., from the unaugmented root *fu*, v. fundo, and cf. futo.]

fūtĭlĭtas (futtil-), ātis, *f.* [futilis] *worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility :* Cic.

futo, 1. *v. a.* = arguo, Fest. s. v. Hence confuto. [The rad. notion is that of *pouring*, cf. *fundo*, to *rout*, and *confundo*. For etym. v. fundo.]

fūtūrus, a, um, *Part.* [sum].

fuvi, v. sum, *ad init.*

G, g, *indecl. n.*, or, litera *subaud.*, *f.* the seventh letter of the Roman alphabet. C, not G, at first represented the guttural media in Latin (*vide* C) ; the pronunciation of C subsequently underwent a change by which it became identical with that of K ; and the new symbol G was introduced. The earliest inscription in which it is found is the epitaph of Scipio Barbatus, which is not later than U.C. 520.

2. As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination with *l* and *r* only ; hence in roots which originally began with *gn*, the *g* was dropped in the classical period ; thus gnascor, gnatus, gnosco, gnomen, became nascor, natus, nosco, nomen ; but in compounds the *g* often reappears, as in cognatus, ignosco, agnomen. 3. With *s*, *g* combines to form *x ; e. g.* the stem *reg-* has *nom. sing. rex ;* so *greg-, grex*, etc. Similarly in the perfect tenses of verbs, as *rego, rexi.* But sometimes the *g* disappears between two consonants, as in *mulgeo, mulsi.* II. Latin *g* usually corresponds to orig. Indo-European *g*, and therefore to Greek γ, as in Lat. *genus*, Gr. γένος ; Lat. *ager*, Gr. ἀγρός. Orig. *gh* (Gr. χ) is also represented in Latin by *g* when not initial, as in Lat. *anguis*, Gr. ἔχις ; Lat. *unguis*, Gr. ὄνυχ- ; Lat. *ligurio*, Gr. λείχω. Initial *g* from *gh* appears not to be found in Latin except where the *g* is followed by *r*, as in *grando*, Gr. χάλαζα ; *gratus*, Gr. χαίρω. In a few words Latin *g* has arisen by weakening from orig. *k* ; as in *digitus*, Gr. δάκτυλος ; *viginti*, Gr. Fίκατι (Att. εἴκοσι). III. According to Grimm's law, Latin *g*, from Indo-European *g*, corresponds to *k* in Gothic and to *ch* in Old High German ; thus we have Lat. *genus* beside Goth. *kuni*, Eng. *kin*, O. H. G. *chind.* But Lat. *g*, from orig. *gh*, corresponds to Goth. *g* and O. H. G. *k* ; thus Goth. *gairan*, to desire, and O. H. G. *kiri*, desire, are cogn. with *gra-tus.* IV. G before a, o, u, remains unchanged in French ; before e and i it sometimes becomes *j* or *c* ; thus Lat. *fragea* (from *fragum*) Fr. *fraise ;* Lat. *gingiva*, Fr. *gencive.* It becomes *j* in *jaune* from Lat. *galbinus*, and *jumeau* from Lat. *gemellus.* It is sometimes omitted in French between vowels, as in *nier* from Lat. *negare ; trente* from Lat *triginta ; août* from Lat. *augustus.* In Spanish, initial *g* sometimes becomes *h*, as in *hermano* from Lat. *germanus ; helar* from Lat. *gelare.*

gaesum, i, *n.* [an Iberian word] *a long heavy javelin of the Gauls,* Gr. γαῖσος or γαισον : Caes. : Liv. : Virg.

galba, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word] *a small worm, the ash-borer,* or *the larva of the ash-spinner :* Suet. II. In Gallic = praepinguis, *fat paunch, big belly :* id.

galbănĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum] *of galbanum :* odores, Virg.

galbănum, i, *n.* [χαλβάνη] *galbanum, the resinous sap of a Syrian plant :* Plin. : Suet.

galbănus (or galbĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [galbus] *greenish-yellow, yellowish,* Juv. II. Transf. : *effeminate :* mores, Mart. : *n. pl.* as subs. galbana (*sc.* vestimenta), *pale-green clothing* (as mark of effeminacy), Juv. (Hence Fr. *jaune.*)

galbĕum, i, *n.* or **galbĕus** (anciently written calbeus), i, *m a kind of arm-band, fillet* (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes) : Suet.

galbĭnus, a, um, v. galbanus.

galbus, a, um, *adj.* = χλωρός, Gloss. [Cf. Lat. *gil-vus ;* A.-S. (but without usual letter-change) *geolo*, Eng. *yellow.*]

gălĕa, ae, *f. a helmet* (usually of leather), *morion* (the cassis was made of metal) : vix uni alterive cassis aut galea, Tac. : ad galeas induendas tempus defuit, Caes. Also, of *a brazen helmet :* galeae aeneae, Cic. : aerea, Virg. II. venatoria, *a hunting-cap,* Nep. [Etym. uncertain.]

gălĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [galea] *to cover with a helmet* (v. rare, except in *p. part.*) : galeatae Minervae, Cic. Subst. galeatus, i, *m. a helmed warrior :* Juv.

gălērĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [galerum] *a small covering for the head, a cap :* Mart. : *a kind of wig :* Suet.

gălērĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wearing a cap or bonnet,* i. e. *as a peasant :*

Prop. **II.** Transf.: galerita avis, *the crested lark*, Plin.

gălērum, i, *n.* (also **gălērus**, i, *m.* Virg.) [galea] *a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed leather; a cap, bonnet, hat:* lupi de pelle galeros, Virg. **II.** Transf.: *a kind of wig:* Suet.: Juv.

Galli, ōrum, *m.*, *the priests of Cybele*, Ov.: Hor.: and in *sing.*, Gallus, i, *m.*, Juv.

gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Gallus] *belonging to Gaul or the people of Gaul:* Caes.: canis, *a greyhound*, Ov. As *subst.*, gallica, ae (*sc.* solea), *a Gallic shoe, a slipper*, Cic. **II.** *belonging to the priests of Cybele;* hence transf. *to the priests of Isis, Gallic:* turma, *the troop of the priests of Isis*, Ov.

gallīna, ae, *f.* [gallus] *a hen:* Cic.: Hor. As a term of endearment: Pl. Phr.: gallina scripsit (*of a scrawler*), i. e. *hen-tracks*, id. Proverb.: gallinae albae filius, *fortune's favourite*, Juv.

gallīnācĕus (or **-ācĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [gallina, gallus] *pertaining to domestic fowls or poultry:* gallus, *a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock*, Cic. Proverb.: lactis gallinacei haustus, *hen's milk*, i. e. *something very rare*, Plin.

gallīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to poultry:* scala, *hen-roost*, Cels. Subst.: gallinarius, ii, *m. one who has the care of poultry:* Cic.

Gallus, i, *m. a* (*male*) *native of Gaul:* Caes.: Liv. *Fem.* Galla, ae, *a female Gaul:* Liv. (v. Galli.)

gallus, i, *m. a cock, dunghill-cock:* Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, *cock of his own dunghill*, Sen. [For *garlus*, from the root of γηρ-ύω and garrio.] (Hence It. Sp. *gallo.*)

gănĕa, ae, *f.*, and **gănĕum**, i, *n. an eating-house, cook-shop* (esp. *of a low kind*): Pl.: and meton.: *a debauched, luxurious way of life:* in illo ganearum tuarum nidore, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

gănĕo, ōnis, *m.* [ganea] *a glutton, debauchee:* Cic.: occultus, *a glutton in secret*, Juv.

gănĕum, v. ganea.

gangaba, ae, *m.* [a Persian word] *a porter:* Curt.

gannĭo, 4. *v. n. to yelp, bark:* of dogs: Non. **II.** Transf. of persons: *to snarl, whine, grumble* (poet.): quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter.: gannit et obloquitur, *she is snappish and reproachful*, Cat.

gannītus, ūs, *m.* [gannio] *a yelping or barking of dogs:* Lucr. **II.** Transf. of persons: *a snarling, grumbling:* gannitibus lacessere, Mart.: Nereidis morientis, *moaning*, Plin.

garrĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to chatter, prate, talk:* nugas, Pl.: aniles fabellas, *to tattle old wives' tales*, Hor. *Absol.:* in his (gymnasiis) philosophi garrire coëperunt, Cic. **II.** Transf. of frogs: *to croak*, Mart. [Cogn. with Gr. γηρύω.]

garrŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [garrulus] *talkativeness, chattering, prating, garrulity:* garrulitas studiumque loquendi, Ov.: (pueri) facie et garrulitate amabiles, *prattle*, Suet.

garrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [garrio] *chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous:* percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, *he is given to blab*, Hor.: lingua, Ov.: hora, *time for chatting*, Prop. **II.** Transf. of animals or inanimate things: cornix, Ov.: hirundo, *twittering*, Virg.: cicada, *chirping*, id.: rivus, *babbling, murmuring*, Ov. **III.** Of subjects of talk: garrula narrare pericula nautae, i. e. *food for endless yarns*, Juv.

gărum or **gāron**, i, *n.* = γάρον, *a fish-sauce:* Hor.

gaudens, entis, *Part.* [gaudeo]. **II.** Adj.: *cheerful, joyful* (rare): gaudenti animo, Cic.

gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum, 2. *v. n. to rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in.* Constr. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *quod;* or with *Abl.:* quae perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic.: quos sibi Caesar oblatos gavisus, *well-pleased at their putting themselves into his power*, Caes. With *Inf.* alone: motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. With *quod:* sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, Cic. With *Abl.:* equis, Hor. *Absol.:* hilarus sit servus, si (heri) gaudeant, Pl. **2.** Esp. in phrase, in sinu *or* in se gaudere, *to rejoice within oneself, to feel a quiet joy:* ut in sinu gaudeant, Cic. **3.** Like the Gr. χαίρειν, as a salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Celso gaudere refer, *take my greetings to Celsus*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: of inanim. and abstr. subjects: like Gr. χαίρειν τινι: *to rejoice in, delight in:* Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Virg.: gaudentia bracchia loris, *rejoicing in the thongs* (*of the boxing-gloves*), Prop.: laudes, quibus gaudent militum animi, Liv. [For *gav-id-eo;* cf. Gr. γαῦ-ρος, γαίω (= γαϝ-ι-ω), γάννυμαι = γαϝ-νυμαι.] (Hence It. *godere, gioire;* Fr. *jouir.*)

gaudĭum, ii, *n.* [gaudeo] *joy, gladness:* esp. *the feeling of joy:* (laetitia, *happiness with outward show*): gaudium atque laetitiam agitare, Sall.: triumphare gaudio, Cic.: missa legatio quae gaudio fungeretur, *express their joy*, Tac. With *Gen. object.:* gaudium periculosi saltus superati, *joy at having surmounted*, Liv. *Plur.:* quibus gaudiis exsultabis? Cic. **2.** Esp. *sensual enjoyment* (rare; usually in *plur.*): dediti corporis gaudiis, Sall. In *sing.:* S. Tarquinius pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium, *a fatal gratification*, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *the object which produces joy:* fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. (Hence It. *gioja;* Sp. *joya;* Fr. *joie.*)

gaulus, i, *m.* = γαυλός, *a bucket:* Pl.

gausăpa, ae, *f.* or **gausăpes**, is, *m.*, also **gausăpe**, is, and **gausăpum**, i, *n.* = γαυσαπης, *a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt*, used for clothing, *etc.: a garment* or *cover of frieze:* gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. *Plur.:* gausapa sumere, *to put on, wear frieze*, Ov. **II.** Transf. *a shaggy beard:* tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. [Borrowed by the Romans from the Greek, but orig. a Persian word.]

gāvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [gaudeo].

gāza, ae, *f.* [a Pers. word; Gr. γάζα] *the royal treasure*, in Persia: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt. **2.** In gen.: *treasure, riches, wealth:* Troïa gaza, Virg. In *plur.:* Lucr.

gĕlĭdē, *adv. in an icy manner, coldly, frigidly:* Hor.

gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [gelu] *icy-cold, very cold, icy, frosty* (stronger than frigidus): loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. *Fem.* as subst., gelida, ae (*sc.* aqua), *cold water* (poet. = frigida): foribusque repulsum perfundit gelida, *drenches with ice-cold water*, Hor.: Juv. **II.** *cold, stiff, numbed* with death, old age, or fright (poet.): (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov.: gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, *chilled with enfeebling age*, Virg. Meton.: mors, Hor.: metus, Ov.

gĕlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] Act.: *to cause to freeze, to congeal:* fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. *Pass.*, esp. in *p. part.; to be frozen, to freeze:* amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. **2.** Esp. fig.: *to freeze, chill, stiffen* with fright, horror: *pass. to be frozen, chilled:* timent pavidoque gelantur pectore, Juv. **II.** Neutr. *to freeze, become frozen:* as *impers.* verb: *it freezes*, Plin. (Hence It. *gelare;* Sp. *helar;* Fr. *geler.*)

gĕlu, ūs, *n.* (gelum, i, *n.* Lucr.) *icy coldness, frost, cold:* geluque flumina constiterint acuto, *fast fettered by the piercing frost*, Hor.: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Virg. **II.** Esp. *coldness, chill* produced by death, old age, fright, *etc.* (poet.): sed mihi tarda gelu saeclisque effeta senectus, id. [Cf. Goth. *kal-d-s*, Eng. *cold*, mod. Germ. *kalt.*]

gĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *deeply* or *often groaning or sighing:* Ov.

gĕmellĭpăra, ae, *f.* [gemellus pario] *twin-bearing:* dea (*i. e.* Latona), Ov.

gĕmellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [geminus] *born with another and of the same mother, twin* (mostly poet.): fratres gemelli, Ov.: proles, id. **2.** Subst. gemelli, orum, *m. twins:* Virg.: Ov. Fig.: cetera paene gemelli fraternis animis, Hor. Less freq. in *sing.*, Cat. **II.** Transf.:

paired, double: poma cohaerentia et gemella, Plin.: legio, *formed out of two legions*, Caes. **2.** *resembling each other*, or *alike*, as twins: par nobile fratrum, nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, *perfect twins*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *jumeau.*)

gĕmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gemino] *a doubling:* verborum, Cic.

gĕmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [geminus]. Act.: *to double:* decem frater geminaverat annos, *i. e. had completed his twentieth year*, Ov. In *Part. perf.:* sole geminato, Cic.: victoria, Liv.: consulatus, *repeated*, Tac. **2.** Transf. *to pair, join*, or *unite:* ut geminentur tigribus agni, cf. "*the lion lie down with the lamb*," Hor.: geminant Corybantes aera, *clash again*, id. In *Part. perf.:* prope geminata cacumina montium, *nearly of the same height*, Liv. ||. Neutr.: *to be double:* Lucr.

gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj. born with another and of the same mother, twin:* fratres, *twin brothers*, Cic.: sorores, Ov. **2.** Subst.: gemini, orum, *m. plu. twins:* mater geminos internoscit, Cic. **3.** As name of a constellation; *Gemini:* Plin. ||. Transf.: *paired, double, two-fold, both, two:* nuptiis, Ter.: Somni portae, Virg.: geminae acies, *both eyes*, id.: Chiron, *double-formed* (half man, half horse), Ov. **2.** *resembling, similar, like*, as twins: geminum in scelere par, *a twin-pair*, Cic.: illud geminum consiliis Catilinae, *like, similar*, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

gĕmĭtus, ūs (old *Gen. sing.* gemiti, Pl.), *m.* [gemo] *a sighing, sigh, groan:* ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. In *plur.:* extremosque ciet gemitus, Virg. ||. Poet. of inanimate subjects: *a groaning, roaring, roar:* gemitum dedere cavernae, *rebellowed*, id. In *plur.:* plaga facit gemitus, Ov.

gemma, ae, *f. a bud, eye*, or *gem* on a plant, Cic. ||. *a precious stone*, esp. one already cut, *a jewel, gem:* (otium) non gemmis venale, *peace which gems will not buy*, Hor. |||. Meton.: of *things made of precious stones.* (i) *a goblet:* ut gemmâ bibat, Virg. (ii) *a seal-ring, signet:* impressa gemma signare, Ov. (iii) *a pearl* (poet.): Prop. IV. Fig.: of *things resembling gems:* e. g. *the eyes* of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. **2.** In literary sense, like *gem* in English: *ornament, beauty:* in carmine gemmas invenies, Mart. [Perh. from same root with Gr. γέμ-ω, to be full, from the notion of "swelling fulness."]

gemmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma] *composed of, set*, or *adorned with precious stones:* trulla, *jewelled*, Cic. ||. Transf.: *adorned with what look like jewels:* cauda (of a peacock), Phaedr. **2.** *glittering, sparkling:* euripus, Plin.: rumor, *brilliant*, Mart.

gemmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [gemma fero] *bearing* or *containing gems:* mare (*i. e.* Erythraeum), Prop.

gemmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [gemma]. Neutr.: *to put forth buds, to bud* or *gem:* gemmare vites rustici dicunt, Cic. **2.** *to be adorned, or to sparkle with gems* (only in *Imperf. Part.*): gemmantia sceptra, Ov. **3.** Transf.: *to be adorned with what look like jewels:* gemmantes explicat alas (pavo), Mart.: herbae gemmantes rore, *sparkling* (*cf.* 'strewed the earth with orient pearl,' Milt.), Lucr. ||. Act.: *to set* or *adorn with jewels:* only in *Part. perf.:* gemmati anuli, Liv.

gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to sigh, groan:* pro me hos gemere videbam, Cic. Of animals: (leones) gementes, *roaring*, Lucr.: turtur ab ulmo, *coos*, Virg. **2.** Poet. of inanimate subjects, *to moan, groan, creak:* visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor.: malus antennaeque gemant, id.: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg.: gemens rota, id. ||. Act.: *to sigh over, bemoan, bewail.* With *Acc.:* haec gemebant boni, Cic: flebiliter Ityn, Hor.: ignominiam, Virg. In *pass.:* status qui voce omnium gemitur, Cic. With *Inf.* (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. γέμ-ω, to be full, from the notion of a full, swelling heart; cf. the relation of στένω to στενός.] (Hence Fr. *geindre.*)

gĕmōnĭae scalae, or (more freq.) *absol.* **gemoniae**, arum, *f. plu. steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged with hooks to be thrown into the Tiber:* in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet.: Gemoniae scalae, Val. Max.

gĕna, ae, *f. the upper part of the cheek, under the eye:* in gen. *the cheek:* more freq. in *plu.* genae, arum, *f.:* manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor.: ille (Cupido) pulchris excubat in genis, *keeps vigil on her beautiful cheeks*, id.: confusa pudore sensi me totis erubuisse genis, *blushed all over my cheeks*, Ov. **2.** *the eyelid:* in *plu.:* pandite genas, Enn. ||. Hence, transf. *the eye*, or *eyes* (poet.): cornicum eruit ungue genas, Prop.: exustaeque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae, id.: restiterim fixis in tua membra genis, *with my gaze rivetted*, Ov. **2.** *the sockets of the eyes:* exspoliatque genas oculis, Ov. [Skr. *hanu-s*, "the jaw;" Gr. γεν-ς, γνά-θο-ς; Goth. *kinnu-s*; Eng. *chin.* Apparently *gena* must orig. have signified the lower part of the face.] (Hence It. *ganascia*; and, from it, Fr. *ganache*, "the lower jaw of a horse.")

gĕnĕālŏgus, i, *m.*=γενεαλόγος, *a genealogist:* Cic.

gĕner, ĕri, *m.* [root *gen* in gigno] *a son-in-law:* Cic. Also, *a daughter's bridegroom, or suitor*, Hor.: Virg. **2.** In less exact sense; *the husband of a grand-daughter* or *great-grand-daughter*, for progener: Tac. (ii) *a brother-in-law:* Just.: Nep. (iii) Jestingly: *a daughter's paramour:* Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, Hor. (Hence It. *genero*; Sp. *yerno*; Fr. *gendre.*)

gĕnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [genus] *belonging to a kind* or *species, generic* (rare): maculas generales, *distinctive marks of their species* (of birds), Lucr. ||. *relating to all, general, universal* (opp. to singuli and specialis): generale quoddam decorum, Cic.

gĕnĕrālĭter, *adv. in general, generally:* Cic.

gĕnĕrasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [genero] *to be generated, produced:* Luc.

gĕnĕrātim, *adv.* [genus] *by kinds, species, classes*, or *nations:* copias generatim constituerunt, *by nations*, Caes.: proprios generatim discite cultus, *according to the several kinds*, Virg. ||. *generally, in general* (opp. to *specially, in particular*): singillatim potius quam generatim loquar, Cic.

gĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [genero] *an engenderer, generator, producer* (rare): equorum (of a district), *breeder*, Virg.

gĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [genus] *to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create*; in *pass. to be descended from:* hominem generavit deus, Cic.: Tros est generatus ab illo, *begotten*, Ov.: Troja generatus Acestes, *of Trojan lineage*, Virg.: generandi gloria mellis, *of producing*, id. ||. Fig.: virtutes, Quint. Esp. of intellectual productions: *to bring forth, produce:* quae (aetates) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare queunt, id.

gĕnĕrōsē, *adv. nobly:* Hor.

gĕnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [genus] *of good* or *noble birth, noble, of high rank:* generosa ac nobilis virgo, opp. to mulier ignota, Cic.: Maecenas, nemo generosior est te, Hor.: generosos vestis honores, *i. e. the dress of honour* (as a mother of three children), Prop. **2.** Transf. of animals, plants, etc.: *well-bred, of a good kind, superior, excellent:* pecus, *thorough-bred*, Virg.: generosum et lene (vinum), *full-bodied, generous*, Hor. ||. Fig.: *noble-minded, magnanimous, generous:* certamen cum rege generoso (Pyrrho), *chivalrous*, Cic.

gĕnesis, is, *f.*=γένεσις, *generation, birth, creation:* Plin. ||. Transf. *the constellation in the ascendant at one's birth; horoscope:* Juv.: Suet.

genesta, v. genista.

gĕnethlĭăcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to one's natal hour:* and as subst.: genethliacus, i, *m. a calculator of nativities:* Gell.

gĕnĕtīvus, v. genitivus.

gĕnĕtrix (less correctly **genitrix**, but the *m.* is genitor), īcis, *f.* [root *gen* in gigno] *she that has borne* any one, or *produced* any thing, *a mother:* Aeneadum genetrix, *i. e.* Venus, *ancestress of the Romans*, Lucr.: magna

deum genetrix, *i. e. Cybele* (also called Magna Mater), Virg. ‖ Fig.: patria, o mea genetrix, *that gave me birth*, Cat.: frugum, *i. e. Ceres*, Ov.: of a city, *mother-city* = μητρό-πολις, Plin.

gĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [genius] *pertaining to generation* or *birth, nuptial:* lectus genialis, *the bridal bed* (see Smith's Class. Dict., "Genius"), Cic.: poet. transf.: ducuntur raptae, genialis praeda, puellae, *buxom*, Ov. ‖ *pertaining to enjoyment, jovial, festive:* festum, id.: hiems, Virg.: rus, Ov.

gĕnĭālĭter, *adv., jovially, merrily:* festum genialiter egit, Ov.

gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum] *with knee-joints.* Transf.: *having knots, jointed*, culmus, Cic.

gĕnĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [genu] *a little knee, a knee:* Varr. 2. *a joint in a plant:* Plin.

gĕnista (also genesta), ae, *f. the broom-plant, broom:* Virg. (Hence It. *ginestra;* Sp. *hiniesta.*)

gĕnĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [root *gen* in gigno] *pertaining to generation* or *birth, productive, generative:* Lucr.

gĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to generation* or *birth, fruitful, generative:* genitalia materiaï corpora, *generative principles, elements*, Lucr.: aura, *birth-producing*, id.: ros, *fertilizing*, Plin.: dies, *birth-day* (usually dies natalis), Tac.

gĕnĭtālĭter, *adv. in a generative,* or *fertilizing manner:* Lucr.

gĕnĭtīvus (more correctly **gĕnĕtīvus**), a, um, *adj.* [root *gen* in gigno] *belonging to generation* or *birth:* imago, *native, original*, Ov.: nomina, *i. e. belonging to a family* or gens, id. ‖ Esp. in gram.: genitivus casus, *the genitive case*: Suet.: also *absol.* genitivus, i, *m. the genitive:* Quint.

gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a begetter, parent, father, creator:* quo nihil ab optimo genitore melius procreatum, Cic.: dubio genitore creatus, Ov. ‖ Fig.: asciscet nova, quae genitor produxerit usus, *parent of novelties*, Hor.

gĕnĭtrix, v. genetrix.

gĕnĭtūra, ae, *f.* [root *gen* in gigno] *a begetting, bearing, birth, generation:* Plin. ‖ Meton.: in astrology, *natal star* or *constellation, nativity:* Suet.

gĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [gigno].

gĕnĭus, i, *m.* [root *gen* in gigno] *the guardian deity* or *genius of a person, place*, etc. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. 176): Liv.: Hor. ‖ Meton.: *the spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination:* isti qui cum geniis suis belligerant, parcipromi, Pl.: indulge genio, *enjoy yourself*, Pers.: suum defraudans genium, *pinching himself*, Ter. 2. Used by parasites for *entertainer, patron*: ecquis est, qui mihi commonstret Phaedromum genium meum? Pl. ‖‖ *wit, talent, genius* (rare): nemo mathematicus genium indemnatus habebit, Juv.

gĕno, v. gigno.

gens, gentis, *f.* [root *gen* in gigno] orig. *a number of persons* or *families descended* (or *supposed to be descended*) *from a common ancestor; a race* or *clan consisting of families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites:* L. Tarquitius patriciae gentis, Liv.: gens Tarquiniorum, Cic.: sine gente, *of no family, of vulgar birth*, Hor. (Respecting the Roman gentes, v. Smith's Ant. 193.) 2. Transf. of the gods, *etc.:* majorum gentium dii qui habentur, *the superior deities*, Cic.: Cleanthes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, i. e. *one of the great authorities of the Stoics*, id. 3. Poet. like genus and stirps: *descendant, offspring:* vigilasne, deum gens, Aenea? Virg. 4. In contemptuous sense, like our *tribe, brood:* gens ista Clodiana, Cic. ‖ In more extended sense: *a nation, people* (sometimes comprising more than natio and populus, and sometimes equivalent to them): nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, *the name of the tribe, not of the nation*, Tac.: homines, civitates, nationes, gentes, Cic.: omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, id.: Nerviorum, Caes. Also for civitas, *the inhabitants of a city* or *town:* Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quae gens .... id. Hence, gentes, opp. to Romani: *foreign nations, foreigners* (rare): Tac. 2. Of beasts: *a race, herd, brood, swarm:* in spem gentis, *for the purpose of keeping up the breed*, Virg. 3. Meton.: *a region, country* (rare): quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. 4. As a partitive genitive, gentium, like terrarum with an *adv.* for the sake of emphasis: *in the world, on earth:* ubicumque gentium, *wherever*, Cic.: ubivis gentium, Ter.: tu autem abes longe gentium, *at the other end of the world*, Cic. (Hence It. *gente;* Fr. *gent, gens.*)

gentĭāna, ae, *f. gentian*, Plin.

gentĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gens] *pertaining to a nation, national:* Tac.

gentĭlĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gentilis] *pertaining to a particular clan* (gens): gentilicia sacra, Liv.: tumulus, *a family sepulchre*, Vell.

gentĭlis, e, *adj.* [gens] *of* or *belonging to the same clan* (gens), *stock*, or *race:* nomen, Suet.: monumentum Domitiorum, id.: odia, *family feuds*, Sil.: capillo erat pone occipitium summissiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *peculiar to the family, hereditary*, Suet. ‖ Transf.: in a more extended sense: *pertaining to the same people* or *nation, national:* imperium, Tac.: religio, id. Subst. gentilis, is, *c. a person belonging to the same* gens, *a relative bearing the same name*, sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv.: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic.

gentĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gentilis] *the relationship of those who belong to the same* gens: gentilitatum, agnationum jura, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *relatives bearing the same name, kin:* ne quam reditionis per gentilitatem spem haberent, Varr.

gĕnu, ûs, *n.* (in the neutr. *Nom.* and *Acc. sing.* genus, Cic.: *plur.* gĕnua, as a dissyllable, Virg.) *the knee:* per aquam ferme genus tenus altam, Liv.: genuum junctura, *knee-joint*, Ov.: corde et genibus tremit, Hor.: genibus minor, *kneeling*, id. ‖ Transf. of plants, *a knot, joint*, usually called *geniculum:* a genibus (ferulae) exeuntia folia, Plin. [Skr. *g'ánu;* Gr. γόνυ; Goth. *kniu*, Eng. *knee.*]

gēnŭālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [genu] *garters:* Ov.

(1) **gĕnŭīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [root *gen* in gigno] *innate, native, natural* (rare): genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic. ‖ Transf. *genuine:* comoedia Plauti, Gell.

(2) **gĕnŭīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [genae, which originally meant *jaw*] *belonging to the jaw:* dentes, *jaw-teeth*, Cic.: as subs.: genuini, orum, *m. plu.:* Virg.: and *Sing.* genuinus, i, *m.:* quae genuinum agitent, *fit to loosen a grinder* (of crusts), Juv. Proverb.: genuinum frangere in aliquo, *to break one's back-teeth upon anyone; to criticize, backbite*, Pers.

gĕnus, ĕris, *n.* [root *gen* in gigno] *birth, descent, origin:* ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic.: amplissimo genere natus, *of very illustrious family*, Caes. 2. Esp. *birth*, for *high* or *noble birth:* et genus et virtus, *birth and worth*, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *race, stock:* in famam generis ac familiae, Quint.: fortuna non mutat genus, *luck does not change the breed*, Hor. 2. *a descendant, child;* and collect. *offspring, race* (poet.): credo equidem genus esse deorum, Virg.: audax Iapeti genus, i. e. *his son Prometheus*, Hor.: sive neglectum genus et nepotes respicis, *thy progeny*, i. e. *the Romans*, id. 3. Of a number of persons or things having the same origin, or some common quality: *a race, class, sort, species, kind.* Of men: ex infinita societate generis humani, *of the human race*, Cic.: so of *nations, peoples, tribes:* implacidum genus (Genauni), Hor.: stabiles (amici), cujus generis est magna penuria, *a sort hard to find*, Cic.: genus irritabile vatum, *touchy tribe*, Hor. In *plur.:* eorum hominum genera sunt duo, *orders*, Caes. (ii) Of other animals: piscium, Hor.: silvestre, Lucr. In *plur.:* varia genera bestiarum, Cic. (iii) Of things: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes.: potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia, *character*, Cic. In *plur.:* genera munitionis, Caes.: genus pugnae, *mode*, id. The *Acc. sing.* is sometimes used adverbially, instead of the *Gen.* of Quality: aliquid id genus, *something of that sort*, Cic. 4. In a still more general sign.

= res, aliquid: in omni genere, *in all respects, in everything*, id.: qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus est, *in any respect whatever*, id. **5.** Esp. in philos. (opp. to species *or* partes, and comprising them): *a general term, logical genus:* id. **6.** In gramm.: *gender:* in nominibus tria genera, Quint. (Hence Ital. *genere;* Fr. *genre.*)

gĕnus, ūs, *the knee:* v. genu.

gĕōgrăphĭa, ae, *f.* = γεωγραφία, *geography:* Cic.

gĕōmĕtres, ae (geometrēs, as trisyll. Juv.), *m.* = γεωμέτρης (lit. *earth-measurer*), *a geometer, a mathematician:* Cic.: Juv.

gĕōmĕtrĭa, ae, *f.* = γεωμετρία, *geometry:* Cic.

gĕōmĕtrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωμετρικός, *belonging to geometry, geometrical:* Cic. **II.** Subst. geometricus, i, *m. a geometer, geometrician:* reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. **2.** geometrica, orum, *n. plu. geometry:* geometrica discere, Cic.

gĕorgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωργικός, *belonging to husbandry, agricultural:* carmen, *the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil*, Col. **II.** As subs.: georgica, orum, *n. plu.: the Georgics* (of Virg.), Gell.: *Gen. pl.* Georgicôn (Gr.): id.

gĕrens, entis, *Part.* [gero]. **II.** Adj.: (rare) with *Gen.: managing,* rei, Pl., negotii, Cic.

germānē, *adv. like a brother, sincerely:* Cic.

germānĭcĭānus, a, um [Germania] *adj. stationed* or *serving in Germany:* exercitus, Suet. Also *absol.* Germaniciani, orum, *m. plu.:* id.

germānĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to the Germans, Germanic, German:* saltus, Liv.: mare, Plin.: bellum, Caes.: Kalendae, *i.e. the 1st of September* (so named on acc. of the victory gained over the Germans on that day): Suet.: persona, *a clay* or *plaster mask* or *figure of a German*, Mart. **II.** Subst.: germanicus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus) *a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian:* Juv.

germānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [germanus] *relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood:* Cic. **II.** Transf.: *the relationship of the various colonists from one mother-city:* Liv. **2.** Of things: *union, resemblance, similarity:* Plin.

germānus, a, um, *adj. of children of the same parents, or at least the same father:* fratres germanos, una matre natos et patre uno, Pl.: Cic. **2.** As subst. germanus, i, *m.*, and germana, ae, *f.: full brother, full sister:* Ter.: Ov. **3.** Meton.: *belonging to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly* (rare): in germanum modum, Pl. **4.** *genuine, real, actual, true:* germani Campani, *true*, Cic.: germano nomine, *real*, Pl.: asinus (facetè), *a regular donkey*, Cic. *Sup.:* germanissimus Stoicus, *a Stoic indeed*, Cic. [For *gerb-manus;* from same root with ger-men, q. v.] (Hence Sp. *hermano.*)

germen, ĭnis, *n. sprig, offshoot:* ex arbore germen, *an eye, graft, scion*, Virg. **2.** Transf.: *an unborn babe:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *a germ* (e. g. *of passion, frenzy*): Lucr. [*Ger-men* for *gerb-men.* The I. E. root is *grabh, garbh*, to conceive, whence Skr. *garbha-s*, fetus; v. gremium.] (Hence Fr. *germe.*)

germĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* and **germĭnātus,** ūs, *m.* [germino] *a sprouting forth, budding:* Plin.: palmitis, Col. **II.** Meton.: *a sprout, shoot:* Plin.

germĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [germen] *to sprout forth, bud:* asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. **II.** Act. *to put forth* (*wings, hair*): id.

gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to wear, bear, carry about* (as a part of one's dress, arms, &c.): vestem, Ov.: coronam, Suet.: spolia ducis caesi, Liv. (ii) of parts of the body, *features, etc.: to have, display* (poet.): centum oculos [of Argus], Ov.: virginis os habitumque gerens, Virg.: also with additional idea of *producing* or *yielding:* violam, Ov.: arbores, id.: frondes, id.: mālos, Virg.: distentius uber, Hor. **2.** *to bear, carry, bring* to a place (rare): saxa in muros, Liv. Proverb.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, Pl.: v. cribrum. **3.** With prae se: *to display, exhibit, manifest* (= prae se ferre): prae se gerere conjecturam, *to present grounds for drawing a conclusion*, Cic.: utilitatem, *to appear to offer advantage*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to bear, have, keep up, preserve:* fortem animum, Sall.: personam, *to support a character, play a part*, Cic.: *to cherish, entertain:* inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes.: in Romanos odium, Liv. **2.** Esp. with *pron. reflect.*, and with an *adv.* or *Abl.: to bear, deport, behave, or conduct oneself, to act:* se valde honeste, Cic.: se turpiter, Plin.: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. (ii) So with *Acc.* of person: *to conduct oneself as so and so, to play the part of:* (cf. ago, *no.* VIII.): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. (iii) Two constructions combined: ut sequo et exercitum more majorum gereret, *conducted himself and* [*managed*] *his army*, Sall. **3.** Of public or private affairs, war, etc.: *to have charge of, to administer, manage, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform;* and in the pass. *to take place, be done:* rem publicam, Cic.: magistratum, id.: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, *public business, political life*, id.: res gestas, *public events* or *occurrences*, id.: in sing. res gesta, *an exploit, deed*, id.: pacem an bellum gerens, *in peace or in war*, Sall.: bello gesto, Liv. *Absol.* (v. rare): prospere gessit, Vell. **4.** gerere morem alicui, *to comply with, gratify, humour:* mater gessit morem mihi, *humoured me*, Pl. In *pass.:* ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, *complied with*, Cic. **5.** Of time (rare): *to pass, spend:* pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet. [For *ges-o;* cf. ges-to. Etym. unknown.]

gĕro, ōnis, *m.* [gero] *a carrier, porter:* Pl.

gerrae, arum, *f. plu.* = γέρρα, *wicker-work;* hence, *trifles*, Pl. As interj.: gerrae! *stuff! nonsense!* id.

gerres, is, *m. a coarse salted fish:* Plin.

gerro, ōnis, *m.* [gerrae] *a trifler, idle fellow:* Ter.

gĕrŭlĭfĭgŭlus, i, *m.* [gero fingo] *a helper, abettor:* flagiti, Pl.

gĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [gero] *a bearer, carrier:* Pl.: Hor.

gĕrŭla, ae, *f. a working bee*, Plin.

gestāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [gesto] *that which is carried* or *worn, a burden, load; ornaments, accoutrements*, etc.: clipeus, gestamen Abantis, *wielded by*, Virg.: Priami = *insignia*, i. e. *sceptre, turban, robes*, id. In *plur.:* clipeum laevae gestamina, Ov. **II.** *that with* or *in which any thing is carried, a litter, sedan-chair:* lecticae gestamine, Tac.

gestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] Act. *a bearing, carrying:* Lact. **II.** Pass.: *a being carried* or *conveyed about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*); *a riding, driving,* or *sailing for pleasure:* Suet. **2.** Meton.: *a place where one is carried* or *rides to take the air, a promenade*, etc.: Plin.

gestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bearer, carrier:* Plin. **II.** *one who rides out to take the air:* Mart.

gestātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for carrying:* sella, *a sedan-chair*, Suet.

gestĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulor] *pantomimic action, gesticulation:* Suet.

gestĭcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gestus] *to make mimic gestures, to gesticulate:* Suet.

gestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gero] *a doing, performing* (rare): Cic.

gestĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [gestus] *to use excited gestures, to throw oneself about* (esp. for joy), *to exult, to be joyful, cheerful.* With *Abl.:* laetitia, *to leap for joy*, Cic.: (cycnos) studio videas gestire lavandi, *indulge in gambols*, Virg.: gestientes otio, *impatient from being* (*so long*) *inactive*, Liv. *Absol.:* quid est, quod sic gestis? *what are you so excited about?* Ter. **2.** Fig.: of rhetoric: *to enlarge at will, to expatiate:* Quint. **II.** Meton.: *to desire eagerly, to long for:* constr. usually with the *Inf.*, rarely with the *Abl.* or *absol.* With *Inf.:* gestio scire ista, Cic.: divi-

tum partes linquere gestio, Hor. *Absol.:* gestiunt pugni mihi, *my fists itch to be at you*, Pl.

gestĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [gesto] *to carry often* or *much, to be wont to carry* or *bear:* mea haec gestitavit filia, Pl.: anulum, id.

gesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and (rarely) *n. freq.* [gero]. Act.: *to bear about, to carry, to have:* cuneos manu gestans, Hor.: obtusa gestamus pectora, Virg.: caput gestari jussit in pilo, Cic.: arma humeris, Liv. **2.** Esp. in *Pass.: to be carried about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *to take the air, to ride, drive, sail,* etc., *for pleasure:* Sen. Fig.: gestandus in sinu, *to be dearly loved,* Ter. **3.** *to carry about, blab, tell:* crimina, Pl. **II.** Neutr.: *to be carried out, to ride, drive,* etc.=gestor, *supr.* 2 (rare, and never as finite verb): gestanti, *as he was riding,* Suet.: ad gestandum, id.

gestor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tale-bearer, tattler:* Pl.

gestus, a, um, *Part.* [gero].

gestus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the carriage of the body, posture, motion, gesture:* gestus vultusque, Ter.: gestum imitari, Lucr. In *plur.:* nec flecti cervix nec bracchia reddere gestus, Ov. **2.** Esp. *the artificial gesture of an actor or orator, gesticulation:* Cic. In *plur.:* histrionum gestus, id.

gĕtĭcus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Getae;* Ov.: Juv.: volucres, *swallows,* Stat.

gibba, ae, *f. a hump on the back, hunch:* Suet.

gibber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cogn. with gibbus] *crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed:* Plin.: Suet.

gibbus, a, um, *adj. hunched, humped, gibbous:* Cels. **II.** Subst. gibbus, i, *m.*=gibba, *a hunch, hump:* Juv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *gobbo.*)

gĭgantēus, a, um, *adj.* [gigas], *belonging to the Giants:* triumphus, *over the Giants,* Hor.: Ov.

gĭgas, ntis, m. = γίγας, *a giant:* usu. *pl.* Gigantes, *the sons of Terra, who sought to scale Olympus:* Ov.: Hor.

gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum (old form of the *pres.* gĕno, ĕre: genitur, Auct. ap. Cic.: genuntur, and *Inf. pass.* geni, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce:* (Hercules) quem Juppiter genuit, Cic.: deus vos huic urbi genuisse videatur, id.: deus animum ex sua mente genuit, id. In *pass.:* with *Abl.* pellice genitus, *born of,* Liv.: also with de, ex: de quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota sunt geniti, *sprung,* Ov.: e terra genita, id. *Absol.:* ut in gignendo appareat, Cic. **2.** gignentia, *imperf. Part. n. pl.* as subs. *things that produce,* as *plants; vegetation* (v. rare), Sall. **II.** Fig.: virtus amicitiam gignit, Cic.: ludus genuit trepidum certamen, *was father to, resulted in,* Hor. [*Gi-gn-o* is redupl. present for *gi-gen-o* (so also Gr. γί-γν-ομαι for γι-γεν-ομαι) from Lat. root *gen* (1. E. *gan*), whence also *genus.* Cf. Germ. *kind,* a child, and Eng. *kin, kind.*]

gilvus (not gilbus), a, um, *adj. pale yellow:* equi, perh. *dun,* Virg. [On etym. v. galbus.]

gingīva, ae, *f. a gum* (*of the mouth*): inter dentem et gingivam, Cels.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *gencive.*)

glăber, bra, brum, *adj. without hair, smooth, bald:* si quem glabrum facere velis, Varr. *Comp.:* Pl. *Masc.* as subst. glaber, *a young* (*beardless*) *slave, a page:* Phaedr. [Cf. γλαφ-υρός, γλάφ-ω; v. scalpo.]

glăcĭālis, e, *adj.* [glacies] *icy, frozen, full of ice:* hiems, Virg.: frigus, Ov.: Scythia, id.

glăcĭes, ēi, *f. ice:* sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr.: Hor. In *plur.:* Virg. **II.** Transf.: *hardness:* aeris, Lucr. [*Gla* in gla-c-ie-s is perh. the same with *gel* in gel-u.]

glăcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [glacies] *to make* or *turn into ice; to freeze:* positas ut glaciet nives Juppiter, Hor.

glădĭātor, ōris, *m.* [gladius] *a swordsman, fighter* in the public games, *a gladiator:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 194 *seqq.*). As term of reproach: applied to M. Antonius, id. **2.** Meton.: in *plur.: a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition:* gladiatores dare, Ter.: locum gladiatoribus dare, Cic.: gladiatoribus (*Abl.* of time), *at a show of gladiators,* id.

glădĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator] *belonging to gladiators:* ludus, Cic.: familia, *a school of gladiators,* id.: consessus, *spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows,* id.: locus, *a place for gladiatorial combats,* id. **2.** *Neutr.* as subst. gladiatorium (*sc.* praemium, auctoramentum), *the hire* or *pay of gladiators:* gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv.

glădĭātūra, ae, *f.* [gladius, gladiator] *a gladiatorial combat;* also *the profession of a gladiator* (rare): e servitiis gladiaturae destinati, Tac.

glădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [gladius] *a small sword:* Gell. **II.** *the sword-lily,* Plin. (Hence, Fr. *glaïeul.*)

glădĭus, ii, *m. a sword:* gladio comminus rem gerit Varenus, *engages at the sword's point,* Caes.: gladios strinxerunt, *drew swords,* id. Proverb.: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, *beat him at his own weapons,* Ter.: cf. "*hoist with his own petard.*" Phr.: plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri, *a sword of lead would kill him,* Cic.: ignem gladio scrutari, i. e. *to go from bad to worse,* Hor.: gladium alicui dare, etc., *to help a man to ruin,* Pl. **II.** Meton. *murder, death:* gladiorum impunitas, Cic. **2.** *a gladiatorial combat:* dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *glaive.*)

glaeba (less correctly gleba), ae, *f. a lump of earth, a clod:* terrarum Lucr.: Hor.: used as missiles: glaebis aut saxis aut fustibus, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *land, soil:* terra potens ubere glaebae, Virg. **2.** Of other things: *a piece, lump:* sevi ac picis glaebae, *balls,* Caes.

glaebŭla (gleb.), ae, *f. dim.* [glaeba] *a small clod* or *lump of earth:* Col. **II.** Meton.: *a little farm, small piece of land:* Juv. **2.** Of other things: *a small piece, little lump:* ex metallo, Plin.

glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [glans fero] *acorn-bearing* (rare): Cic.

glandĭōnĭda, ae, *f.* [glandium] *a savoury, glandulous morsel:* Pl.

glandium, ii, *n.* [glans] *a delicate kernel* or *glandule* in meat, esp. in pork: Pl.

glans, glandis, *f. mast, the nut-like fruit of forest-trees: an acorn, beech-nut, chestnut,* etc.: Cic.: Virg. **II.** Transf. *an acorn-shaped ball* of lead or clay which was slung at the enemy; *a bullet:* Caes.: Liv. [Cogn. with Gr. βάλανος, in which β, as in βαίνω, βίος, etc., replaces an orig. *g*; v. venio and vivo.]

glārĕa, ae, *f. gravel:* Cic.: Liv.

glārĕōsus, a, um. *adj.* [glarea] *full of gravel, gravelly:* Liv.

glaucōma, ătis, *n.* (also ae, *f.:* Pl.) =γλαύκωμα, *a clouding or opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, cataract:* Plin. Comically: alicui glaucomam ob oculos objicere, *to throw dust into his eyes,* Pl.

glaucus, a, um, *adj.* = γλαυκός, *bluish gray:* undae, Lucr.: amictus (Nymphae), Virg.

glēba, glēbŭla, v. glaeba, glaebula.

glēsum (also glessum and glaesum), i, *n. amber:* Tac.

glīs, glīris, *m. a dormouse:* Plin.: Mart. (Hence It. *ghiro;* Fr. *loir;* also Sp. and Fr. *liron.*)

glisco, 3. *v. n. to swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out:* ignis Alexandri sub pectore gliscens, *kindling,* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to swell, grow, increase, spread:* gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic.: rabies, Pl.: seditio, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

glōbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [globus] *to make into a ball, to make round* or *spherical:* Plin. **II.** Transf.: *to form into a body* or *crowd, to crowd together:* id.

glōbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *round as a ball, spherical:* saxum, Liv.

glōbus, i, *m. a round, solid body, ball, sphere, globe:* globus, quae terra dicitur, Cic.: terrae, id.: stellarum, id. **II.** Fig.: *a globular mass, ball; globe of* things collected together: flammarum globos, *balls* or *masses of flame,* Virg.: sanguinis, Ov. **2.** Esp. *a troop, crowd, body,* or *mass* of people, soldiers, *etc.:* globus increpabat dictatorem, Liv.: ex illo globo nobilitatis, sarcastically, *clique,* Sall. [Etym. uncertain.]

glŏmĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [glomero] *a round body, ball:* lunae, Lucr.

glŏmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [glomus] *to form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to gather up:* lanam in orbes, Ov.: gressus glomerare superbos, "*to gather up his proud paces*," Virg. **2.** Transf.: *to gather into a round heap* or *knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together:* agmina cervi glomerant, id.: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac.: glomerantur aves, *fly in flocks, pack*, Virg.: apes, id. **II.** Fig.: glomerans annus, *revolving*, Cic. poet.

glŏmus, ĕris, *n. a ball* or *clue* of yarn, thread, *etc.* (rare): lanae: Hor. [For *glob-mus*; cogn. with globus.]

glōrĭa, ae, *f. glory, fame, renown. Absol.:* gloria clariores, Cic.: militavi non sine gloria, *not ingloriously*, Hor. With *subj. Gen.:* armenti gloria, taurus, i. e. *ornament, pride*, Ov.: frontis, of the (*lofty*) *horns of cattle*, Tac. In *plur.:* veteres Gallorum glorias, *glorious deeds*, id. With *Gen. obj.:* gloria belli, *reputation*, Caes.: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *thirst for glory, ambition; vain-glory; pride, boasting. Absol.:* quae tua gloria est, id.: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, *ambition*, Hor. With *Gen. obj.:* generandi mellis, *pride in producing*, Virg. [For *clovos-ia* (*c* being softened to *g*), in which *clovos* = Gr. κλέϝ-ος. The root is *clu* in clu-eo, in-clu-tus.]

glōrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [glorior] *a glorying, boasting, vaunting:* Cic.

glōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [gloria] *a small glory, a little glory:* Cic.

glōrĭor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [id.] *to glory, boast, vaunt, brag, pride oneself:* constr. usu. with *Abl.*, with or without *prep.*; also with *Acc.* and *Inf.* or *depend. clause.* With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* se alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Caes. With *depend. clause:* gloriatus est quantum egisset, Suet. With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* or *Nom.* with *pass.* (in *gerundive*): haec gloriari, *to make these boasts*, Liv.: beata vita glorianda est, Cic. With *Abl.:* nominibus veterum gloriantur, id. With *de:* de misera vita gloriari, id. With *in:* non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, id. With *adversus:* to denote a vaunt uttered against anyone, gloriandi tempus adversus unum, Liv.: sed ne adversus te quidem de me gloriabor, id. *Absol.:* licet mihi Marce fili, apud te gloriari, Cic.

glōrĭōsē, *adv. gloriously:* triumphare, Cic. *Comp.:* reliqua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. *Sup.:* gloriosissime conlecerunt, Cic. **II.** *boastfully, vauntingly, pompously:* exorsus es non gloriose, id.

glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria] *full of glory, famous, renowned:* de clarorum hominum factis gloriosis, Cic.: dies gloriosissimus, Tac. **II.** *vain-glorious, boasting, ostentatious:* gloriosa ostentatio civitatis, Cic.: (vir) mendax et gloriosus, *braggart*, Pl.: esse gloriosi animi, *eager for glory*, Suet.

glossārĭum, ii, *n.* [γλῶσσα] *a vocabulary* or *glossary of antiquated* or *foreign words:* Gell.

glossēma, atis, *n.*=γλώσσημα, *an antiquated* or *foreign word needing explanation:* Quint.

glūbo, 3. *v. a. to deprive of bark, to bark, peel:* salictum glubito arteque alligato, Cato: ramos, Varr. [Cf. Gr. γλυφ-ω, and v. sculpo.]

glūten, ĭnis, *n. glue:* collectum gluten, *of bees*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. γλοιός, "clammy"; γλία, "glue."]

glūtĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [glutino] *a gluer together of books, a bookbinder:* Cic.

glūtĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gluten] *to glue, glue together:* chartas, Plin. **II.** Transf. in medic. *to close up* a wound: glutinantia medicamenta, *stanching, styptic*, Cels.

glūtĭo (also **gluttio**), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to swallow* or *gulp down:* epulas, Juv. **2.** Transf. of sound, *to utter interruptedly as if swallowing:* quum glutiunt vocem velut strangulati, Plin. [Cf. *gul-a, in-gluvies*, and *gur-gul-io.* Gluttio (of sound) is perh. different from glutio, and may be for *gloc-tio*; cf. glocio, "to cluck like a hen."] (Hence It. *inghiottire*; Fr. *engloutir.*]

glūto (also **glutto**), ōnis, *m.* [glutio] *a glutton, gormandizer:* Pers. (Hence It. *ghiottone*; Sp. *glotон*; Fr. *glouton*; and, from it, Eng. *glutton.*)

gnārus, a, um (also **gnarŭris,** e, Pl. Another form is narus, like navus, notus, acc. to Cic.), *adj. knowing* or *acquainted with* a thing; *skilful, practised, expert:* constr. usu. with *Gen.:* rei publicae, Cic. With *depend. clause:* nemine gnaro aut opinante, quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv. With *Acc.* alone (rare): simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Pl. **II.** Pass.: *known* (rare, perh. only in Tac.): in paludem gnaram vincentibus, *well-known to the victors*, Tac. [From I. E. root *gna*, to know. The orig. *a* becomes *o* in Gr. γι-γνώ-σκω and Lat. *no-sco* (for *gnosco*), *i-gno-ro.*]

gnātus, a, um, v. natus.

gnave, gnavitas, gnaviter, gnavus, v. under nav.

gnōbĭlis, e, v. nobilis.

gnōmon, ōnis, *m.* = γνώμων, *the pin* or *gnomon of a sun-dial:* Plin. (Hence Sp. *nemon.*)

gnōmŏnĭca, ae, and **gnōmŏnĭcē,** ēs, *f.*=γνωμονική, *the art of making* or *judging of sun-dials:* Gell.: Vitr.: Plin.

gnosco, v. nosco, *ad init.*

gnŏsis (Gnoss.), ĭdis, *f. adj. pertaining to the Gnosian*, i. e. Ariadne: corona, *the constellation of Ariadne's Crown*, Ov.

gnōtus, a, um, v. nosco, *ad init.*

gōbĭus (also cob.), ii, and **gōbio,** ōnis, *m.*=κωβιός, *a fish of small value*, prob. *the gudgeon*, Ov.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *goujon*; Eng. *gudgeon.*)

grăcĭlis, e (*Nom. fem. plur.* gracilae virgines, Ter.), *adj. thin, slender; meagre, lean:* in gracili macies crimen habere potest, Ov.: gracilis puer, *slim*, Hor.: capella, Ov.: arbores graciles, Plin. *Comp.:* glans gracilior, *less bulky*, id. *Sup.:* fuit (Nero) gracillimis cruribus, *spindle-legged*, Suet. **2.** Transf.: *meagre, scanty, poor:* ager, Plin. **II.** Fig. of style: *simple, plain, unadorned:* materiae gracili sufficit ingenium, Ov. Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam graciles, simus fortiores, Quint. [The init. *g* has arisen from an earlier *c*; cf. Lat. *crac-ens*, "slender" (Enn.), and Gr. κολεκ-άνος.] (Hence Fr. *grêle.*)

grăcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gracilis] *slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness:* gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic. **II.** Fig. of style: *simplicity, plainness, absence of ornament:* quid Periclea? similemne credimus Lysiacae gracilitati? Quint.

grăcŭlus (gracc.), i, *m.* [from its note gra gra, acc. to Quint.]: *a jackdaw:* Phaedr.: Plin. (Hence It. *gracchia*; Sp. *grajo*; old Fr. *graille.*)

grădātim, *adv. step by step, by degrees, gradually:* Cic.

grădātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gradus] *that which goes up or down by successive levels and regular intervals*, like the steps of a staircase: Vitr. **II.** Fig.: in rhetor. *a gradation* or *climax*, Cic.

grădĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n. dep. to take steps, to step, walk:* nantes, volucres, serpentes, gradientes (of different creatures), Cic.: gradientem et dira frementem, *striding along*, Virg. **II.** Poet. of things: foras gradiens clamor, *passing forth* (from the throat), Lucr. [Etym. uncertain.]

grădus, ūs, *m.* [gradior] *a step, pace:* suspenso gradu, *on tiptoe*, Ter.: presso gradu = βάδην, *slow march*, Liv.: citato gradu in hostem ducere, *quick march*, id.: pleno gradu, i. e. "*at the double*," = δρόμῳ, Liv.: addere, *to quicken*, id.: celerare, *to hasten*, Virg.: sistere, *to stop*, id.: revocare, *to turn back*, id. **2.** Fig.: gradum mei reditus esse, *a step towards my return*, Cic.: notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit, *stages*, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *station, position, ground* taken by a combatant: obnisos vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. Fig.: *a firm position* or *stand:* fortis et constantis est, non de gradu dejici, *to be disconcerted, lose presence of mind*, Cic. **2.** *that on which one steps, a stair* (usu. *plur.*): haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos nituntur gradibus, *by the rounds* or *rungs* (*of the ladders*),

Virg.: gradus templorum, Cic. **3.** Of things resembling steps: (i) *a braid of hair:* coma in gradus formata, Suet. (ii) *a degree* of a circle, Manil. **III.** Fig. of abstract things: *a step, degree; rank:* nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, *degrees removed*, Ov.: per omnes bonorum gradus, Cic. In *sing.:* summum gradum tenere dignitatis, id. (Hence It. Sp. *grado;* and, from de-gradus, Fr. *degré.*)

graecānĭcus, a, um, *adj. of Greek origin, in the Greek manner* or *fashion, Grecian, Greek:* toga, *i. e.* pallium, Suet.

graecē, *adv. in the Greek language, in Greek:* quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic.

graecisso, 1. *v. n.* = γραικίζω, *to imitate the Greeks:* Pl.

graecor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [graecus] *to imitate the Greeks:* Hor.

Graecŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Grecian, Greek* (mostly in a depreciatory, contemptuous sense): ineptum sane negotium et Graeculum, *thoroughly Greek*, Cic. Subst. Graeculus, i, *m. a paltry Greek:* Juv. and Graecula, ae, *f.* id.

Graecus, a, um, *adj.* = γραικός, *belonging to the Greeks, Grecian:* literae, Cic.: epistola Graecis conscripta literis, *in Greek characters*, Caes.: ludi, *founded on Greek subjects*, Cic.: Graeca fide mercari, *i.e. without credit, with ready money*, Pl.: via, perh. *to Magna Graecia*, Cic. Proverb.: ad Kalendas Graecas, *i. e. never* (the Greeks having no Kalends), August. in Suet.

Grājŭgĕna, e, *m.* [Graius and *gen* in gigno] *a Grecian by birth, a Greek* (poet.): *Gen. pl.* Grajugenûm, Virg.

grallae, arum, *f.* [gradior] *stilts:* Varr. ap. Non.

grallātor, oris, *m.* [grallae] *a walker on stilts*, Pl.

grāmen, ĭnis, *n. grass:* Hor.: graminis herba, *a blade of grass*, Virg. *Plur.:* gramina, Lucr. **II.** Transf. *any plant* or *herb:* non illa feris incognita capris gramina (i. e. *dittany*), Virg.: mala gramina, *noxious herbs*, id.: Arabum de gramine odores, *perfumes from plant of Araby*, Prop. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. γρά-ω, "to eat;" γρίστις, "fodder."]

grāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gramen] *of grass, covered with grass, grassy:* campus, Virg.: corona obsidionalis, *a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer;* among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 118). **II.** In partic.: *of Indian reed, cane:* hasta (Minervae), Cic.

grammătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραμματικός, *belonging to grammar, grammatical:* ars, Auct. Her.: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, *the tribes (schools) of the grammarians*, Hor. **II.** Subst.: grammaticus, i, *m. a grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, *a philologist:* grammatici poëtarum explanatores sunt, Cic. **III.** Also as subst. grammatica, ae, *f.* [*sc.* ars]; and grammaticē, es, *f.* = γραμματική; the first form in Cic. and Suet., the second in Quint.; also grammatica, orum, *n. pl.* = τὰ γραμματικά, *grammar, philology:* Cic.

grammătista, ae, *m.* = γραμματιστής, *a teacher of grammar* or *language:* Suet.

grānārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [granum] *a place where corn is kept, a granary:* Cic.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *grenier.*)

grandaevus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis aevum] *of great age, old, aged:* Nereus, Virg.: apes, id.: pater, Ov.: senes, Tac.

grandĕ, *neut. adj.* used as *adv. greatly:* sonare, *to make a great noise*, Juv.

grandesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [grandis] *to become great, to grow:* Lucr.

grandĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather large:* globi, Pl.

grandĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [grandis loquor] *speaking grandly* or *loftily:* Cic.: in a bad sense, *grandiloquent:* isti grandiloqui (*i. e.* Stoici), *boasters*, id.

grandĭnat, 1. *v. impers.* [grando] *it hails:* Sen.

grandĭo, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [grandis]. Act.: *to make great, increase, enlarge:* Pl. **II.** Neutr.: *to become great, to grow:* fruges grandire sinas, Cato.

grandis, e, *adj. full-grown, large:* fetus grandiores edere, *more abundant crops*, Cic.: frumenta, Virg.: guttae, id. Of things that have not grown: *large-sized:* verbosa et grandis epistola, *long*, Juv.: saxa, Caes. **2.** Of the stature and age of persons: *grown up, tall;* also, *advanced in years, aged, old;* often with natu or aevo: grandis natu, Cic.: grandis aevo, Tac. *Absol.:* grandis jam puer, Cic.: virginem tam grandem, Ter.: aevum, *advanced age*, Lucr. **3.** Of the voice: *loud, strong:* subsellia grandiorem vocem desiderant, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *great, important, strong, powerful:* grande decus rerum, Hor.: ingenium, Ov.: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, *high and low alike*, Hor. **2.** Esp. of style: *great, grand, lofty, sublime:* genus dicendi grandius, Cic. Of the speaker: causidicus amplus atque grandis, id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. Sp. *grande;* Fr. *grand.*)

grandĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandis] *greatness:* Sisenn. **II.** Fig. of style: *grandeur, sublimity:* verborum, Cic.

grandĭter [grandis], *adv. greatly, strongly, very:* Ov.

grandĭusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [grandis] *pretty well grown up:* Ter.

grando, ĭnis, *f. hail, a hail-storm:* Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. In *plur.:* terrere animos grandinibus, Cic. [Cogn. with χάλαζα (for χαλαδ-γα) in which the first α is an auxiliary vowel. For the *n*, cf. Lat. *hirundo* with Gr. χελιδών.] (Hence It. *grandine.*)

grānĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [granum fero] *grain-bearing*, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov.

grānum, i, *n. a grain, seed, small kernel:* tritici, Pl.: uvae, Ov.: fici, Cic. [Cf. Goth. *kaúr-n*, Eng. *corn.*] (Hence It. Sp. *grano;* Fr. *grain.*)

grăphĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [graphium] *pertaining to writing-styles:* theca, *a style-case*, Suet.

grăphĭcē, *adv. finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly:* crepidula ut graphice decet! Pl.

grăphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραφικός, lit. *belonging to painting* or *drawing:* but found only in fig. sign.: *picturesque;* of persons, *exquisite, skilful* (rare): graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Pl.: nugator, id.

grăphĭum, ĭi, *n.* = γραφεῖον, *a writing style:* Ov.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *greffe.*)

grassātor, ōris, *m.* [grassor] *a vagabond, idler:* Cato. **II.** *a waylayer, street-robber, foot-pad, assassin:* Cic.: Suet.

grassātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a waylaying:* Suet.

grassor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. freq.* [gradior] *to be in the habit of walking about:* hunc pati grassari lenonem in me, *put up with this pimp coming about me*, Pl. Of things: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, *travelling, spreading*, Just. **2.** *to go loitering about:* hence of parasites, *to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon:* Liv. **3.** *to go about with thievish designs, to prowl about:* said of robbers: also of animals, silurus grassatur, omne animal appetens, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *to advance, proceed; to act:* animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall.: ait, se jure grassari, *that he was proceeding*, Liv. **2.** Esp. *to attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage against:* with *adversus* or *in* with *Acc.:* ut in te hac via grassaremur, id.: Suet.: *absol.* placuit veneno grassari, *to proceed by, assail with*, Tac.

grātē, *adv. with pleasure, willingly:* meminisse, Cic. **II.** *thankfully, gratefully:* aut fecerit aut tulerit, id.

grātēs (usually only in *Nom.* and *Acc.:* in *Abl.* gratibus, Tac.), *f. plu.* [gratus] *thanks, thanksgiving* (esp. to the gods; gratias more usu. to human beings), usu. with ago: ut Dianae laudes gratesque agam, *may give thanks*, Pl.: diis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv.: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, Cic.: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates quasve referre parem? Virg.

grātĭa, ae, *f.* [id.]. *favour ex-*

perienced by oneself, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship: gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.: alicujus gratiam sequi, to court the favour of, Caes.: quantam eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam, Liv.: inter vos sic haec potius cum bona ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, pleasantly rather than unpleasantly, Ter.: cum gratia, with a good grace, id.: in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia, credit, influence, Cic.: summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, popularity, Caes. In plur.: L. Murenae provincia multas bonas gratias attulit, tokens of favour, Cic. 2. Meton.: (objectively) = χάρις, agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace: gratia formae, Ov.: corporis, Suet. II. a favour shown towards another, kindness, service, obligation, pardon: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, as a favour, Cic.: juris jurandi volo gratiam facias, excuse, Pl.: alicui delicti gratiam facere, to grant a pardon, Sall.: professi se pugnaturos in gratiam ducis, for the sake of, Liv. 2. Esp. thanks, thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital (with ager-, to give or return thanks, only in plur.: otherwise mostly in sing.): Lentulo egi gratias, Cic.: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv.: est dis gratia, I thank the gods, Ter. Bene vocas: tam gratia est, No! I thank you = je vous remercie [negative implied], Pl. III. In Abl. sing.: in favour of, for the sake of, on account of. With Gen. (and usu. placed after it): negotii gratia properare, Sall.: dolores susciplantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic.: exempli gratia, Quint. With pronom. adj.: mea gratia, for my sake, Pl.: abire istac gratia, on that account, id. 2. In Abl. plur.: gratiis, and contr. gratis, out of kindness, without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis: honoris causa gratiis dabo, id.: gratis rei publicae servire, Cic.: gratis praetor factus est, id. IV. Personified, usu. pl.: Gratiae, arum (= Gr. Χάριτες), the Graces, three in number: Hor. Also rarely sing.: non Gratia (adest) lecto, not one of the Graces, Ov.

grātĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor] *a showing kindness, obligingness, complaisance* (rare): Cic.

grātĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gratus facio] *to do a favour, gratify;* also *to do something as a favour, to make a present of,* gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, *obliges,* Cic.: quod Pompelo se gratificari putant, *they think to gratify him,* id.: potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, *to sacrifice,* Sall.: ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, *make some surrender or sacrifice in favour of the Romans,* Liv.

grātĭis, *adv.* v. gratia, III. 2.

grātĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia], usu. in pass. sense: *enjoying favour, in favour:* foll. by prep.: apud omnes ordines, *having great influence with all classes,* Cic.: in sua tribu, id.: gratiosissimus in provincia, *most influential,* id. *Absol.:* homines potentes, gratiosi, id.: liberta aulica gratiosa, *in favour at court,* Suet. Of things: missio, *a discharge obtained by favour,* Liv.: causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, *have more favour with you,* Cic. II. In act. sense: *that shows favour, obliging, complaisant* (rare): gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, id.

grātŭĭto [for quantity of penult. v. gratuitus], *adv. without pay* or *profit:* Cic.

grātŭĭtus, a, um (also **grātŭĭtus**), *adj.* [gratia] *done for favour* or *friendship, without pay* or *profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous:* si sine praemio (liberalitas) benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic.: comitia, *i. e. without purchased votes,* id.: furor, *spontaneous,* Liv.: parricidia, *fruitless, unprofitable,* id.: pecunia, *with no interest charged,* Plin.: odium, *unprovoked,* Sen.

grātŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor], *full of congratulations:* quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv.

grātŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation: a rejoicing, joy:* Cic.: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet. II. *a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving:* gratulatio, quam ad deorum templa fecimus, Cic.

grātŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a congratulator:* Cic.

grātŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gratus] *to manifest one's joy, to wish* a person *joy, to congratulate, to rejoice:* constr.: with *Dat.* of the pers., with or without *Abl.* of the thing with *de* (more rarely with *in, pro,* or simple *Abl.*): also with *Acc.* of the thing, with *quod, Acc.* and *Infin.,* or *absol.:* nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, Cic.: de judicio, id.: de victoria, Liv.: tibi in hoc, Cic.: alicui victoriam gratulari, *to congratulate him upon it,* id.: tibi gratulor quod te summa laus prosecuta est, id.: ingenium non latuisse, Ov.: ad me venerunt gratulatum, Cic. II. *to give thanks:* deos gratulando obtundere, *returning thanks,* Ter.

grātus, a, um, *adj.* Object. *causing joy;* hence, *kind, beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable* (in this sign. in Cic. and Caes., only of things): often connected with jucundus or optatus: amor, Cic.: veritas, id.: officia, id.: hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov.: dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, *welcome,* Hor.: feceris nobis gratum omnibus, *will do us all a favour,* Cic. (ii) Of persons: with *Dat.:* superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, *dear to,* Hor.: o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, Ov. *Absol.:* conviva, Hor.: donec gratus eram, *beloved,* id. Subst.: gratus, i, *m. a favourite, darling:* quam (classem) non amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet. II. Subject. *feeling joy;* hence, *thankful, grateful;* also *deserving* or *procuring thanks:* si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor.: gratissimis animis, Cic.: quum gratum mihi esse potuit, *might have been thankworthy* (*meritorious*) *on my part,* Ter. [Cogn. with Gr. χαίρω (= χαρ-γω), χάρ-ις; Goth. (in comp.). *gair-n-s,* Eng. *yearn.*] (Hence It. *grado, mal grado;* Fr. *gré, malgré,* etc.).

grăvanter, *adv. reluctantly:* Liv.

grāvastellus, i, *m. dim. a gray-headed fellow:* Pl. [Dim. of an obsolete word *gravaster,* from *gravus,* which has become *ravus,* initial *g* (from *gh*) being dropped in that word, whilst it has been preserved in gravastellus, as well as in Germ. *grau:* Eng. *gray.*]

grăvātē, *adv. with difficulty* or *reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly:* respondere, Cic.

grăvātim, *adv. with difficulty, unwillingly* (rare for gravate): Liv.

grăvēd-nōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo] *subject to colds* or *catarrhs:* Cic.

grăvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis] *heaviness* of the limbs, *cold* in the head, *catarrh:* Cic.

grăvēŏlens (also separately, grave olens), entis, *adj.* [gravis oleo] *strong-smelling:* graveolentia centaurea, Virg. II. *noisome, rank:* fauces graveolentis Averni, id.

grăvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [gravis] *to become burdened* or *heavy:* fetu nemus omne gravescit, *becomes loaded, filled,* Virg. II. Fig.: *to become grievous* or *bad, to grow worse:* aerumna gravescit, *becomes aggravated,* Lucr.: valetudo Augusti, Tac.

grăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravidus] *pregnancy* (v. rare): Cic.

grăvĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to burden, load:* Caecil. II. Esp. *to impregnate:* Aurel. Vict. Transf.: (terra) gravidata seminibus, Cic.

grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [gravis] lit. *loaded:* hence esp. *pregnant, with child, with young:* uxor, Cic.: pecus, Virg. 2. Subst.: gravida, ae, *f. a pregnant woman:* Pl. II. Transf.: *laden, filled, full* (mostly poet.): tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, *big with,* Lucr.: bellis, Virg. *Absol.:* ne gravidis procumbat culmus

aristis, *loaded, full*, Virg.: olivae, Ov. With *Abl.:* ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic.: pharetra sagittis, Hor.

grăvis, e, *adj. heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome;* or pass.: *loaded, laden, burdened* (opp. to levis, *light;* in most of its significations corresp. to the Gr. βαρύς): corpora, Lucr.: tellus, Ov.: aureum amiculum, Cic.: navigia, Caes.: naves hostilibus spoliis, *heavily laden*, Liv. **2.** With respect to value or number, *heavy, great:* aes grave, *heavy money*, money of the oldest standard, in which an *as* weighed a full pound, id.: quod pecunias graviore fenore collocassent, *at a higher rate*, Suet. **3.** For gravidus, *with young, pregnant:* regina sacerdos Marte gravis, Virg. **II.** Transf. of sound: *deep, grave, low, bass* (opp. to acutus, *treble*): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. **2.** Of smell or flavour: *strong, unpleasant, offensive:* hircus, *rank*, Hor. **3.** Of things affecting the body: *gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe:* and of the person affected, *sick:* negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic.: umbra gravis cantantibus, *injurious*, Virg.: gravis autumnus in Apulia, *malarious*, Caes.: gravius vulnus, id. Of persons: gravis vulnere, *disabled*, Liv.: aetate et viribus gravior, *less active*, id. Without *Abl.:* abit in somnum gravis, *heavy, drowsy*, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: in bad sense: *heavy, burdensome, oppressive, painful, hard, harsh, disagreeable, unpleasant:* miserior graviorque fortuna, *more grievous, bitter*, Caes.: velim, si tibi grave non erit, me certiorem facias, *if it will not give you trouble*, Cic.: verbum gravius, *harsher*, id.: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, *too severe*, Caes.: gravior hostis, *more formidable*, Liv.: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint iis odiosi et graves, *too much of a restraint upon them*, Cic. **2.** In good sense: *weighty, important;* with respect to character, *influential, venerable, great:* id.: gravius erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, *will carry more weight*, Pl.: auctoritate graviores, Cic.: gravis testis, id.: pietate gravem ac meritis virum, *venerable*, Virg.: gravem civitatem cepit, *an important city*, Liv. [*Gravis* is for *garv-is;* the I. E. stem was *garu* (Skr. *guru*), whence Gr. βαρύ-ς. For change of orig. *g* to β, v. glans, venio, and vivo.] (Hence It. Sp. *grave;* Fr. *grave, grief.*)

grăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravis] *weight, heaviness:* tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic.: armorum, Caes. **2.** Esp. *dearness*, i. e. *pressure* of price, annonae, Tac. **3.** *pregnancy*, and poet. of the foetus: tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, *my burden*, Ov. **II.** Transf. of smell: *rankness, offensiveness, fetidness:* quorundam odorum suavitati gravitas inest, *sickliness, faintness*, Plin. **2.** Of the body and things affecting it: *severity, vehemence, unwholesomeness; faintness, sickness:* caeli aquarumque, Liv.: morbi, Cic.: membrorum, id. **III.** Fig.: in bad sense: *severity:* fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. **2.** In good sense: *dignity, influence, gravity:* civitatis, *importance, power*, Caes.: sententiarum, *importance, weight*, Cic.: personae gravitatem intuentes, id.: majestas quam vultus gravitasque oris prae se ferebat, *stern, set features*, Liv.

grăvĭter, *adv. weightily, heavily, ponderously* (rare): aëra per purum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. **2.** Transf. of sounds: *deeply:* ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic.: tuba mugit, *in deep tones*, Lucr. **3.** In gen.: *vehemently, strongly, violently:* gravissime afflictae naves, *very severely*, Caes.: crepuerunt fores, Ter.: ferire aliquem, Virg.: spirantibus flabris, id. **II.** Fig.: *vehemently, violently, deeply, severely; unpleasantly, disagreeably:* aegrotare, *seriously*, Cic.: tibi edepol iratus sum, Ter.: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic.: ferre aliquid, *with chagrin, vexation*, id.: gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, *very severe and harsh sentences were passed*, Caes. **2.** *in an impressive* or *dignified manner, gravely:* utrumque egit graviter, *with dignity*, Cic.: gravissime judicare de aliquo, *in a manner the most honourable towards*, Caes.

grăvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gravis] *to load, burden, weigh down, oppress:* praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac.: poma gravantia ramos, Ov. **2.** Fig.: *to burden, incommode:* nil moror officium, quod me gravat, *a kindness which is a burden to me*, Hor.: militia gravari, *to be burdened, wearied by it*, Liv. **3.** *to make more severe, aggravate:* fortunam parce gravare meam, *to make more wretched*, Ov.: quo gravaret invidiam matris, *might aggravate the ill feeling against her*, Tac.: injusto fenore gravatum aes alienum, *made more burdensome by exorbitant interest*, Liv. **II.** In *pass.* with refl. sense; as *v. dep.: to feel anything burdensome, to feel vexed, wearied, or annoyed at anything:* constr. *absol.* with *Inf.*, dep. clause with quod, and *Acc.* alone (poet.): nec gravatus senex dicitur locutus esse, *making light of the burden of years*, Liv.: non gravabor, *I shall not distress myself*, Pl.: ne gravere, Ter. With *Inf.:* rogo, ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, *not refuse*, Cic. With *quod:* primo gravari coepit, quod, *to make objections on the ground that . . .*, id. With *Acc.:* Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem, *brooking not, disdaining to bear*, Hor.: spem ac metum juxta gravatus, *chafing under*, Tac.

grĕgālis, e, *adj.* [grex] *of* or *belonging to a herd* or *flock:* equi, Varr. **II.** In gen.: *belonging to* or *forming part of the same body.* Subst.: gregales, ium, *m. plu. comrades, companions:* Cic. **2.** *of the common sort, common:* sagulum, *a common soldier's cloak*, Liv.: poma, Sen.

grĕgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a flock* or *herd:* Col. **II.** In gen.: *of the common sort, common:* milites, *common soldiers, privates*, Cic.: less freq. in *sing.:* miles, Tac.

grĕgātim, *adv.* [id.] *in flocks, herds*, or *swarms:* si gregatim pecora laborant, i. e. *in the case of distemper spreading*, Col. **II.** Transf. of men: *in troops* or *crowds:* cives Romanos gregatim conjectos in lautumias, Cic.

grĕmĭum, ii, *n. the lap, bosom:* Fortunae in gremio sedens, Cic. **II.** Transf.: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, *i. e. in the heart, centre*, id.: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Esp. with the notion of *tender care and indulgence*, Tac. [Prob. for *greb-mium*, from the same root with germen, q. v. For omission of *b* before *m*, cf. glomus.] (Hence It. *grembo;* Sp. *gremio.*)

gressus, a, um, *Part.* [gradior].

gressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a stepping, going, step, course, way* (poet.): tendere gressum ad moenia, Virg. Poet. transf. of the *course* of a vessel: huc dirige gressum, id.

grex, grĕgis, *m.* (*fem.* Lucr.) *a flock, herd, drove, swarm:* of cattle, birds, *etc.:* Cic.: lanigeri greges, Virg.: avium, Hor. Opp. to armenta, of *small cattle:* non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve observo, Ov. **II.** Transf. of persons: *a company, society, troop, band, crowd:* amicorum, Cic.: grege facto, *in a body*, Sall.: Liv.: scribe tui gregis hunc, *enrol him as one of your set*, Hor.: philosophorum, Cic. **2.** Esp. of players or charioteers: *a company, troop, band:* Ter. **3.** Of things (very rare and only comicè): virgarum, *a bundle of rods*, Pl. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *gregge.*)

gruis, v. grus.

grunnĭo (not **grundio**), ivi or ii, itum, 4. *v. n. to grunt*, of swine: grunnit tepido lacte satur, Varr.: Juv. (Hence It. *grugnire;* Sp. *gruñir;* Fr. *grogner.*)

grunnītus, ūs, *m.* [grunnio] *a grunting* of swine: grunnitum, quum jugulatur, suis, *squealing*, Cic.

grūs, grūis (*nom. sing.* **gruis**, Phaedr.), *f.* and *m. a crane:* Cic.: regarded by the Romans as a delicacy: Hor. [*Gru-s* seems to contain the same root as Gr. γέρ-ανο-ς.] (Hence It. *gru;* Sp. *grulla*, through a form *gruicula.*)

gryllus (grillus), i, *m. a cricket* or *grasshopper:* Plin. **II.** Transf. in painting: *a comic figure, caricature:* id. (Hence It. Sp. *grillo;* Fr. *grillon.*)

gryps, grȳphis, *m.* = γρύψ, *a fabulous animal, having the body and feet of a lion, with the head and wings of an eagle, a griffin:* Plin. Proverb.: (of what is unlikely), jungentur jam grypes equis, Virg.

grȳpus, i, *m.* = γρυπός, *hook-nosed:* cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen Grypo fuit, Just.

gŭbernācŭlum (poet. contr. gubernaclum, Lucr.: Virg.), i, *n.* [guberno] *a helm, rudder:* Cic.: ipse gubernaclo rector subit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *guidance, direction* (esp. of the state), *government* (regularly *plur.* in this sense): gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic.: in same sense, ad gubernacula reip. sedere, id. In *sing.:* Vell. (Hence It. *governaglio;* Fr. *gouvernail.*)

gŭbernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a steering, piloting of a ship:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *direction, management, government:* civitatis, id. Also with defining *Gen.:* cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, *by the guidance of counsel,* id.

gŭbernātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a steersman, pilot:* gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a director, ruler, governor:* civitatis, id.

gŭbernātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a conductress, directress:* an fortunam collaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter.: Cic.

gŭberno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = κυβερνάω, *to steer* or *pilot a ship:* ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Proverb.: gubernare e terra, *to steer from the shore,* i. e. *to direct others without sharing their risks,* Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to direct, manage, conduct, govern:* gubernari et regi civitates, Cic.: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. *Absol.:* ex sermone hoc gubernabunt doctius, *behave,* Pl. [The Latin word was *borrowed* from the Greek.] (Hence It. *governare;* Sp. *gobernar;* Fr. *gouverner.*)

gŭbernum, i, *n.* [guberno] *a helm, rudder* (for gubernaculum): Lucr.

gŭla, ae, *f. the gullet, throat:* quem obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic.: laqueo (iis) gulam fregere, *strangled them,* Sall. **II.** Meton.: *the palate,* i. e. *gluttony, gormandizing:* o gulam insulsam, *appetite, taste,* Cic.: nil servile gulae parens habet? *a belly-god,* Hor.: intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. [On etym. v. glutio and voro.] (Hence It. Sp. *gola.*)

gŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gula] *gluttonous, luxurious, dainty:* oculis quoque gulosi sunt, *gluttons with their very eyes,* Sen.: fictile, i. e. *containing dainty food,* Juv. **II.** Transf.: lector, *voracious,* or perh. *fastidious,* Mart.

gŭmĭa, ae, *com. a glutton, gourmand:* Lucil. in Cic. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. γέμ-ω, from the notion of fulness.]

gummi, *indecl. n.,* or **gummis,** is, *f.* = κόμμι, *gum* (of plants), Plin.: Col.

gurdus, i, *m.* [a Spanish word] *a dolt, numskull:* Quint. (Hence Sp. *gordo;* Fr. *gourd, engourdir.*)

gurges, ĭtis, *m. an abyss, gulf:* Cic.: multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Volturnus, Ov.: (Acherontis) turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurges aestuat, *flood,* Virg. **II.** Meton. in gen.: *waters, stream, sea* (poet.): Eubolcus, Ov.: Carpathius, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *an abyss of prodigality;* and of persons, *a spendthrift, prodigal:* gurges vitiorum turpitudinumque, Cic. [The rad. notion is that of "swallowing up"; v. voro, and cf. Gr. γαρ-γαρ-εών, Lat. *gur-gul-io. Gur-g-e(t)s* is formed by reduplication, on the same principle as vol-v-o, Gr. πόρ-π-η, etc.] (Hence Fr. *gorge.*)

(1) **gurgŭlĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [v. glutio and gurges] *the gullet, weasand, windpipe:* Cic.

(2) **gurgŭlĭo,** v. curculio.

gurgustĭum, ii, *n.* [prob. cogn. with gurges, the notion being that of a "hole"] *a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut:* Cic.

gustātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [gusto] *a first course, collation, whet;* also, *the trays* or *vessels in which it is served:* Plin.

gustātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the sense of taste:* Cic. Fig.: verae laudis gustatus non habent, *have no appetite for,* id. **II.** *the taste* or *flavour* of anything: uva primo est peracerba gustatu, *very sour in taste,* id.

gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gustus] *to taste, to take a little of any thing:* ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic.: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. Proverb.: primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, *to study superficially,* Cic. **2.** Esp. *to take a slight meal, luncheon,* or *whet; to eat a little:* post solem lavabatur, deinde gustabat, *bathed and afterwards took a little food,* Plin. Ep.: Cic. **II.** Fig. *to taste, partake of, enjoy:* partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id.: praecepta, *to imbibe, receive into one's mind,* id.: lucellum, *to taste a little of the gains,* Hor.

gustus, ūs, *m. a tasting, a partaking slightly* or *eating a little of:* epulas explorare gustu, Tac. **2.** Esp. *a light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, a whet, relish:* Mart.: Juv. **II.** Meton.: *taste, flavour:* Cels.: Plin. **III.** Fig. *a foretaste, specimen:* gustum tibi dare volui, Sen. **2.** *taste:* Quint. [*Gustus,* from an obsolete verb *gus-o* (there was an O. L. verb *degunere* for *de-gus-nere*). Cf. Gr. γεύω (for γευσ-ω); Goth. *kiusan,* "to try," *kaus-jan,* "to taste," Eng. *choose.*] (Hence It. Sp. *gusto;* Fr. *goût.*)

gutta, ae, *f. a drop:* Cic.: gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, *tears,* Ov.: sanguinis in facie, i. e. *a blush,* Juv. **2.** Meton.: guttae, *natural spots, specks on animals, stones,* etc.: (apium) paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *a little bit, a little* (rare): gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *gotta;* Sp. *gota;* Fr. *goutte.*)

guttātim, *adv. drop by drop:* Pl.

guttŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gutta] *a little drop:* Pl.

guttur, ŭris, *n.* (also *m.: Acc. sing.* gutturem, Pl.) *the gullet, throat:* quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? i. e. *goitre* (common in the Alps), Juv.: parentis si quis guttur fregerit, *strangled his father,* Hor. In plur. (poet.): fodere guttura cultro, *to cut the throat* (*of a victim*), Ov. **II.** Meton.: *gluttony:* vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic. (Hence Fr. *goitre.*)

guttus (more correctly **gūtus**), i, *m.* [gutta] *a narrow-necked vessel, cruse* (for oil, etc.): cum patera gutus, Hor.: Plin.: Juv. (Hence It. *gotto;* Fr. *godet,* dim. of O. F. *got.*)

gymnăsĭarchus, i, *m.* = γυμνασίαρχος, *the master of a gymnasium:* Cic.

gymnăsĭum, ii, *n.* = γυμνάσιον, *a Greek public school for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium:* Cic. Comicè: gymnasium flagri, *a whipping-post,* a term of reproach for one who is often flogged, Pl. **II.** Transf.: *a public school among the Greeks, a high school, college:* omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic.

gymnastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γυμναστικός, *pertaining to bodily exercise, gymnastic:* pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Pl.

gymnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γυμνικός, *of* or *for bodily exercise, gymnastic:* ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic.

gymnosŏphistae, ārum, *m.* = γυμνοσοφισταί (lit. naked philosophers), *gymnosophists,* Indian ascetics: Plin.

gynaecēum or **gynaecīum,** i, *n.* = γυναικεῖον, among the Greeks, *the inner part of the house where the women dwelt, the women's apartments:* Pl.: Ter.

gynaecōnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = γυναικωνῖτις, *i. q.* gynaeceum, *the women's apartments* in a Grecian house: Nep.

gypsātus, a, um, *Part.* [gypso]. **II.** Adj.: *covered* or *coated with gypsum:* Cic. Poet.: gypsatus pes, *the foot of a slave marked with gypsum, to show that he was for sale,* Tib.: Ov.

gypsum, i, *n.* = γύψος, *plaster of Paris, gypsum:* Plin. **II.** Meton.: *a plaster image:* Juv. (Hence It. *gesso.*)

gȳrus, i, *m.*=γῦρος, *a circle*, esp. that described by a horse: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Tac. **2.** Meton.: *a place where horses are trained, a course* (poet.): gyrum pulsat equis, Prop. **II.** Fig.: *a circle, circuit, career, course:* seu bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, *interior orbit, i. e.* shorter period, Hor.: simili gyro venient aliorum vices, *circuit, course*, Phaedr.: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, *compass*, Cic. (Hence It. Sp. *giro.*)

H, h, the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, has the place and form of the Greek Eta, which originally stood for the rough breathing. The Latin H, however, was quite different in phonetic character from the Greek *spiritus asper*, to which it never (except in borrowed words) corresponds, and which arises from the spirants *s*, *v*, and *y*, while Lat. *h* has its origin regularly from initial *gh* (Gr. χ), as in Lat. *holus*, Gr. χλόη; Lat. *heri* (for *hesi*), Gr. χθές; Lat. *hortus*, Gr. χόρτος; and sometimes from *bh* (Gr. φ), as in Lat. *herba*, compared with Gr. φορβή. There was some fluctuation in the use of initial H in Latin; for *hanser*, *holus*, *herus*, in the Augustan age *anser*, *olus*, *erus* came to be written, and on the other hand *h* was used where there was no etymological ground for it, as in *humerus* for *umerus*, *humor* for *umor*. Catullus (84, 2) notices as a Roman cockneyism the pronunciation *hinsidiae* for *insidiae*. Alongside of words beginning with *h* are often found forms with *f*; thus we have both *hordeum* and *fordeum*, *hostis* and *fostis*, *hariolus* and *fariolus;* in these cases the *h* and *f* arise from orig. *gh*. *Harena* was originally *fasena*, and this *f* may have arisen, as Corssen thinks, from *bh*. Medial *h* in *mihi* is for *b* from *bh*. In *traho*, *veho*, *h* (from *gh*) occurs at the end of a root; it must have had a strong guttural sound, or it would not have given *c* in *traxi*, *vexi*, *tractus*, *vectus*. The combinations *th*, *ph*, *ch*, to represent θ, φ, χ, in words borrowed from the Greek, were of comparatively late introduction in Latin; they rarely appear in inscriptions before U.C. 660; in earlier periods the Greek aspirates were represented by the corresponding tenues *t*, *c*, *p*; thus in the time of Plautus, *tesaurus*, *dracuma* (δραχμή), and even *Pilipus* (for Φίλιππος) were written; sometimes also Φ was represented by *b*, as in *Bruges* (Enn.) from Φρύγες. **II.** The letter in the Germanic languages corresponding to Lat. *h* depends on the Indo-European source of the latter in any word; and as this is most commonly *gh*, the Gothic correlative is usually *g*, and the High-German *k* (or *g*); thus to Lat. *hesternus* correspond Goth. *gistra*(*-dagis*), O. H. G. *kestre;* to Lat. *hortus*, Goth. *gards*, O. H. G. *karto;* to Lat. *homo*, Goth. *guma*, Germ. (*brauti-*)*gam*. **III.** In the Romance languages initial *h* is often dropped; thus from Lat. *habere* we have It. *avere*, Fr. *avoir;* from Lat. *hora*, It. *ora*, Fr. *or* (adv.); from Lat. *homo*, Fr. *on;* from Lat. *hordeum*, Fr. *orge;* from Lat. *haustare*, Fr. *ôter*. **IV.** As an abbreviation HH. stands for heredes. **2.** In HS. for sestertius, H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II crossed, v. sestertius.

ha! *interj.* an exclamation of warning, checking, *hold!:* ha, Hegio, nunquam istuc dixis! Pl. **II.** ha, ha, he! an exclamation of laughter *or* derision! *Ha! ha! ha!: Chr.* Ha, ha, he! *Me.* Quid risisti? Ter.

hābēna, ae, *f.* [habeo; lit. that by which a thing is held; hence] *a thong, strap:* e. g. *of a javelin*, Lucan.: *of a sling*, id.: galeae, *chin-straps*, Val. Fl.: *shoe-strings*, Gell. *Absol.*, of a whip: pendens habena, *uplifted lash*, Hor. **2.** Esp. *a rein* (usu. in *pl.*): exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque excutit habenas, Ov.: habenis flectit equos, Virg. **3.** Meton.: *a rudder:* vincitur ars vento, nec jam moderator habenis utitur, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *reins; control, management:* fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, *give the reins to*, id.: habere profundi habenas, *to hold the reins of the deep*, Lucr.: classi immittit habenas, *puts the ships before the wind*, Virg.: amicitiae, Cic.: rerum habenas, *reins of government*, Virg.: irarum effundit habenas, *gives the reins* (i. e. *full scope*) *to his fury*, id. **2.** Of the growth of trees, &c.: crescendi immissis certamen habenis, *with unchecked powers*, Lucr.: palmes laxis immissus habenis, *allowed to grow freely*, Virg.

hăbentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *possessions, property, substance:* Pl.

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (*perf. Subj.* habessit, Cic.), 2. *v. a.* and *n. to have, to hold, keep, possess, cherish*, etc.: servos, Hor.: fundum, Cic.: ex Helvetiis uxorem, Caes.: fenum habet in cornu (Proverb.), Hor.: hostis habet muros, Virg. In partic.: *to have* or *possess property* (mostly *absol.*): miserum istuc verbum et pessumum est, habuisse, et nihil habere, *to have been rich, and to be penniless*, Pl.: habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis praediis, *has wealth*, Cic.: in Bruttiis, *to have possessions*, id.: amor habendi, *desire of possession*, Virg.: Hor. **2.** With abstract objects: quem usum belli haberent, Caes.: invidiam, Cic.: vitae necisque potestatem, id.: neque modum neque modestiam habere, *observe no bounds*, Sall. So with *Infin.* as well as *Acc.:* de republica nihil habeo ad te scribere, *I have nothing to write to you about politics*, Cic. With a *relat. clause:* nil habeo quod agam, *I have nothing to do, I am quite at leisure*, Hor.: qui, quo se reciperent, non haberent, *had no available place of refuge*, Caes. **3.** With *gerundive: to have* or *be obliged* (to do what is expressed by the *ger.*): si nunc primum statuendum haberemus, Tac. **4.** Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic.: animalia somnus habebat, Virg.: me habuit thalamus, *held*, id. **II.** With *Inf.* or *relat. clause: to have means, ability*, or *knowledge*, i. e. *to be in a condition, to be able, to know how:* with *Infin.:* illud affirmare pro certo habeo, *I can declare positively*, Liv. With a *relat.* or *depend. clause* (usually with a negative): de pueris quid agam, non habeo, Cic.: nec quid speraret habebat, *knew not what to hope*, Virg. **III.** *to have in use, make use of, use* (rare): magnae opes innocenter paratae et modeste habitae, Tac.: vestis bona quaerit haberi, *wants using*, Ov. **2.** *to wield, handle:* nec barbarorum hastas inter truncos arborum perinde haberi quam pila, *could be plied*, Tac. **IV.** *to have, hold*, or *keep in any condition*, etc.: aliquem in obsidione, Caes.: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall.: quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, Cic.: reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes. **2.** *to treat, use:* a quo tot annos adeo essent male habiti, Nep.: sine imperio et modestia (exercitus) habitus, *handled*, Sall.: exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habuerat, *had treated*, id. **3.** Esp. with *Part. perf.* with the sign. of an *act. perf.* tense, to express a past action whose effects continue: me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away, aloof*, Ter.: inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic.: equitatum quem coactum habebat, praemittit, Caes.: compertum ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non addere, *I have it as a matter of which I am convinced, have come to the conclusion*, Sall.: consueta habeam, *am accustomed to*, id. **V.** With *pron. reflect.* and sometimes *reflect.* or *neutr.: to be in a certain condition of circumstances, health*, etc.; *to be situated, find oneself, be* (almost equivalent to sum). (i) With *pron. reflect.:* videbatur se non graviter habere, *not to be very ill*, Cic.: ut meae res sese habent, *however bad my own affairs are*, Ter. (ii) Reflect.: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *maintains itself*, Sall.: sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, *as for the most part happens in human affairs*, id. (iii) Neutr.: ut bene haberem filiae nuptiis, *I might enjoy myself*, Pl.: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defen-

sionis, *it is well*, Cic.: atqui sic habet (= οὕτως ἔχει), *strange! but it is a fact*, Hor. **VI.** *to hold* or *regard in any light, to account, esteem, consider; to think* or *believe so and so:* Considius rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes.: parentem Asiae et dici et haberi, Cic.: id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, *be considered unspoken*, Liv.: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes.: nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere, *nor need one scruple*, Cic.: ludibrio, Ter. Hence sic habeto *or* sic habeas, with *Acc.*, or *Acc.* and *Inf.: be convinced, be persuaded, believe, know:* Cic. Also without sic: id. **VII.** *to have possession of, to inhabit;* and *neut. to dwell, live* (for habito): quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. in Cic.: ubi nunc adolescens habet? Pl. **VIII.** *to have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with* (gen. in second person): siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, *there you have* (*i. e.* made plain to you), id. **IX.** *to have as a habit, peculiarity,* or *characteristic:* habebat hoc omnino Caesar, id. **X.** *to hold, make, deliver, produce, cause,* etc.: alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, *I was passing this way*, Ter.: concilia, Caes.: contionem, *to deliver*, Cic.: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, *bandied backwards and forwards*, id.: latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, *involve*, Caes. **XI.** habere in animo: with *Inf.: to intend, to be disposed, inclined:* istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. **XII.** With *Acc.* and *pron. reflect.* in *Dat.* or with *cum: to keep to oneself:* clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, id. **2.** *To keep secret:* haec tu tecum habeto, *you must keep your own counsel about*, id. So in the formula of divorce: valeas, res tuas tibi habeas, *take that thine is* (and go thy way), Pl. **XIII.** Of a sweetheart, *to have, to possess, enjoy:* postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Virg. **XIV.** Gladiatorial *t. t.* of a wounded combatant, hoc habet *or* habet, *he has it, he is hit:* desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita fatur: hoc habet, *he has his death-wound*, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 195). **2.** Fig.: hoc habet: repperi, qui senem ducerem, Pl. [The I. E. root appears to be *kap.* Initial *k* is indicated by Goth. *hab-an.* Latin *h* from *k* is anomalous, and I. E. *p* would be regularly represented by Goth. *f*, not *b*; O. N. has *haf-a.* The root is kept unaltered in *cap-io.*] (Henco It. *avere*; Sp. *haber*; Fr. *avoir.*)

hăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [habeo] *that may be easily handled* or *managed, manageable, fit, proper:* of things: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, *fitting well*, Cic.: brevitate gladii, *handy*, Liv.: arcus, Virg.: currus, Ov.: vigor, *supple, active*, Virg.: pinguibus hae (vites) terris habiles, levioribus illae, *suitable, fit, adapted*, id. **II.** Of persons or abstract things: *apt, expert, skilful, capable*, etc.: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv.: in aliqua re, Cic.: vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited* (on account of age), Hor. (Hence Fr. *habile*; Eng. *able.*)

hăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [habilis] *aptitude, ability:* Cic.

hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [habito] *habitable:* regiones, Cic.: oras (= ἡ οἰκουμένη, *i. e.* the Roman world), Hor.

hăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dwelling, inhabiting:* hence, transf., *a place to dwell in, habitation:* impia habitatio, Pl.: in *plur.:* mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rent*, Caes. **II.** Meton.: *house-rent:* Suet.

hăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dweller, tenant, inhabitant:* Cic.: Liv.: Juv.

hăbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [habeo] *to have frequently, to be wont to have:* Varr. **II.** Esp. *to have possession of, to inhabit;* and *neut. to dwell, abide, reside, live.* Act.: centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. In *pass.:* colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, *is very densely peopled*, Cic.: (agellus) habitatus quinque focis, *occupied by five families*, Hor. Neutr.: in via, *to have a house on the high-road*, Cic. *Absol.:* rus habitatum abii, Ter.: habitandi causa, Caes. *Pass. impers.:* vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, *populous villages*, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *to remain, have place* anywhere: qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic.: animus habitat in oculis, Plin. **2.** *to stay, remain,* or *keep* in any place: *to keep to, dwell upon* a thing: cum iis, qui in foro habitarunt, de dignitate contendas? *who have made the forum their home* (*i. e.* have devoted themselves to law and politics), Cic.: in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, *to dwell upon*, id.: tecum habita, *abide with* (i. e. *examine*) *thyself*, Pers.

hăbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [habitus] *condition, plight, habit, figure* of the body (for habitus): qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis! *in what good case*, Ter.

hăbĭtŭrĭo, 4. *v. a. desid.* [habeo] *to desire to have, to long for:* Pl.

hăbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [habeo]. Adj. *in a certain condition* or *state.* Fig.: ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam duras (lites) dabit, *as far as I know your father's temper*, Ter. Esp. of the body: *well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent:* si qua (virgo) est habitior paulo, *if a girl is in tolerably good condition*, id.

hăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the condition* or *state of the body, plight, habit, deportment, appearance:* Cic.: habitus oris et vultus, *mien and expression*, id.: habitu corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet.: virginalis habitus atque vestitus, *maidenly bearing*, Cic. **2.** Of things, esp. of places: (praediscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, *aptitudes*, Virg.: armorum, Liv. **3.** Esp. *dress, attire:* Romanus, Hor.: pastorum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *quality, nature, character*, etc.: habitus animi, Cic.: ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis, suoque potius habitu vitam degere, *condition*, Phaedr. **2.** Esp. *a state of feeling, disposition:* civitatis habitus, Vell.: quae mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, *how the provinces are affected, disposed*, Tac. **3.** In philos. *a completed and fixed state* or *condition acquired by custom or practice; habit*, either of mind or body: Cic. (Hence It. *abito*; Fr. *habit.*)

hāc [hic], *adv. by, on,* or *along this way* or *side:* plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfluo, *I am all leaks* (of a gossip), Ter.: hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic.: videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum hac fugerent Graii, hac Phryges, *in this, in that scene*, Virg.

hāc-tĕnus (sometimes separated by tmesis: v. *infr.*), *adv.* lit. *as far as this* (of place or time). Of space: *to this place, thus far:* hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, *so far and no farther*, Virg.: hactenus in occidentem Germaniam novimus, i. e. *this is the limit of our knowledge*, Tac. **2.** Esp. to indicate the limit of a discourse, of an extract, *etc.: thus far:* hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic. Frequently ellipt.: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: *thus far for to-day*, id.: hactenus arvorum cultus (*sc.* cecini), i. e. *here ends that subject*, Virg.: hactenus haec, *so much for this*, Hor. **II.** Of time: *up to this time, till now, hitherto:* hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere, Liv. **III.** In gen.: *so much, only so much. Absol.* (rare): Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse: 'ego me bene habeo,' *this, and nothing more*, Tac. **2.** With the correlatives quatenus, quoad, quod: hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieres iis de rebus, Cic. **3.** Foll. by *si, ut,* or *ne:* Sen.: Cic.: Hor.

haedillus (hoed.), i, *m. dim.* [haedus] *a little kid, kidling,* as a term of endearment: Pl.

haedīnus (hoed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a kid, kid's:* pellicula, Cic.

haedŭlĕa (hoed.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] (dub., perh. Haedilia, ae, *f.* the name of a place): *a little kid:* Hor.

haedŭlus (hoed.), i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little kid:* pinguissimus, Juv.

haedus (not hoedus; anciently aedus *or* ēdus; in the Sabine tongue, fedus, like fircus=hircus), i, *m. a young*

goat, a kid: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf. Haedi, a pair of stars in the hand of the Waggoner (Auriga): pluviales Haedi, Virg.: in sing.: purus et Orion, purus et Haedus erit, Prop. [The initial *f* of *fedus* corresponds to an orig. *gh*; cf. Goth. *gait-s*, Eng. *goat*, O. H. G. *geiz*.]

Haemŏnis, ĭdis, *f.* [Haemŏnĭa] a Thessalian woman: Haemonis Haemonio Laodamia viro, Ov.

haemŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Thessalian: haemonius arcus, the constellation Sagittarius (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), Ov.

haereditas, *etc.* v. hereditas, *etc.*

haerĕo, haesi, haesum (sometimes without the aspirate, aesit, Lucr.), 2. *v. n.* to stick, cling, cleave, adhere, be fixed, remain close (esp. in met. sense): constr. usu. with *in* and *Abl.*, *Abl.*, or *absol.*; less freq. with *Dat.*, or with *ad*, *in* and *Acc.*, *apud*, *sub*, etc.: pugnus continuo in mala haereat, plant your fist on his jaw, Ter.: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, is down at heel (of a sloven), Hor.: haesitque in corpore ferrum, was buried deep, Virg.: haerere in equo, to stick on, keep a firm seat, Cic.: tergo volucres haesere sagittae, Virg.: haerentes adverso littore naves, hugging, Hor.: ubi demisi retem atque hamum, quicquid haesit, extraho, Pl.: haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam, Hor.: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, attached to, Cic.: foliisque sub omnibus haerent, Virg. 2. Fig. (of a speaker): haeret in salebra, sticks in a rut (i. e. comes to a standstill), Cic.: tali ut in luto haeream, to stick in a mess like this, Pl.: aqua haeret, the water (clock) stops (of one at a loss for a word), Cic. II. Fig.: to hold fast to, remain attached, to keep firm, adhere to: hi in oculis haerebunt, will be ever present, id.: in te omnis haeret culpa, attaches to you, Ter.: haesit in poenis, was caught, Cic.: haerent infixi pectore vultus, abide imprinted, Virg.: potest hoc homini huic haerere peccatum? Cic. 2. In partic.: to keep near, or close to a person: qui missus ab Argis, haeserat Evandro, had cleaved to, Virg.: ut haeream apud Thaidem, dance attendance upon, Ter.: in amorem haerere apud fidicinam, to be entangled with, Pl. Hence milit., tergis, in tergis, or in terga, to pursue closely, hang on the rear of an enemy, Curt.: Tac.: Liv. 3. With idea of duration of time: to remain fixed, to abide or continue anywhere, to keep at, stick to anything: metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), I was afraid he was for taking up his quarters here, Ter.: volitare in foro, haerere in jure ac praetorum tribunalibus, to go loitering or dangling about, Cic.: equidem in libris haereo, id.: haesuram maculam, lasting, indelible, Juv. 4. With idea of hindrance: to stick fast, be brought to a stand still, to hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be suspended or retarded: Hectoris manu victoria Graiûm haesit, was retarded by, Virg.: sed estne haec Thais quam video? Est ipsa. Haereo. She it is! This is awkward for me! Ter.: haeret haec res, this business is intricate, Pl. [Etym. unknown.]

haeres, v. heres.

haeresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [haereo] to stay behind, stick, adhere: Lucr.

haerĕsis, is and ĕos, *f.* = αἵρεσις, a philosophical sect: Cic.

haesĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [haesito] a stammering: haesitantia linguae, Cic.

haesĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a hesitating (rare). Of speech: a stammering: quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. II. indecision, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation: si facile inveneris quid dicas, noli ignoscere haesitationi meae, id.

haesĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who hesitates, is undecided: Plin.

haesĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [haereo] to stick fast, remain fixed in a place: ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, hampered, Caes.: sub terris jubar haesitat ignis, is retarded, Lucr. Proverb.: haesitas in eodem luto, you are as deep in the mud as ever, Ter. II. Fig. of speech: to hesitate, stammer: lingua haesitantes, Cic. 2. Of the mind: to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate: dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, id. *Impers. pass.*: de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet.

hālans, *Part.* [halo]. II. Adj.: breathing fragrance, balmy: croceis halantes floribus horti, Virg.

hāleo and **hālex**, v. alec.

hălĭaëtos, i, *m.* = ἁλιαίετος, the sea-eagle, or sea-osprey: Ov.

hălĭca, v. alica.

hālĭcŭla, v. alicula.

hālĭtus, ūs, *m.* [halo] breath, exhalation, steam, vapour: Nemeaeus leo frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, his last breath, Cic. poët.

hallex, v. alec.

hallūcĭnor, etc.: v. alluc.

hālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (poet.): to breathe, breathe out. Neutr.: et, quae de gelidis halabant vallibus, auras, Ov. II. Act.: nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, gives forth to the nostrils a scent like nectar, Lucr.

hălŏphanta, ae, *m.* = ἁλοφάντης (a word formed after the analogy of sycophanta, συκοφάντης), a salt-informer, i. q. a rascal, scoundrel: Pl.

hālūcĭnātĭo, hālūcĭnor, v. aluc.

hāma (also ama), ae, *f.* = ἅμη, a water-bucket: Pl.: esp. for extinguishing fires: Juv.

hāmātĭlis, e, *adj.* [hamatus] performed by or furnished with hooks: piscatus: Pl.

hāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [hamus] furnished with a hook, hooked: ungues, Ov. 2. Meton.: shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked: Cic.

hămaxăgōga, ae, *m.* = ἁμαξαγωγός, one who carries off anything in a waggon: bonorum, Pl.

hămaxo, 1. *v. a.* [ἅμαξα, a waggon] to yoke to a waggon: Pl.

hāmĭōta, ae, *m.* [hamus] an angler: conchitae atque hamiotae, Pl.

hāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hamus] a small hook: piscarius, Pl.

hāmus, i, *m.* [cf. χαμός, "bent"] a hook: taleae pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, Caes.: loricam consertam hamis, links (i.e. a coat of mail), Virg. 2. Esp. a fishhook: occultum decurrere ad hamum, Hor. Fig.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, Pl. II. Meton. of hooked or crooked things: the talons of a hawk: Ov.: thorns: id.

hăra, ae, *f.* a pen or coop for animals: anserum, a goose-pen, Varr.: fig. of the sensual school of Epicurus, Cic.: as abusive term, hara suis, hogsty, Pl. ["Enclosure" is the prim. sense; cf. Gr. χορ-ός, χόρ-τος; Lat. *hor-tus*, *co-hor(t)-s*.]

hărēna, v. arena.

hărĭŏla, v. hariolus.

hărĭŏlātĭo (ar.), onis, *f.* [hariolor] a soothsaying, prophesying: Att. in Cic.

hărĭŏlor (ar.), 1. *v. n. dep.* [hariolus] to foretell, prophesy, divine: quaestus causa hariolari, Cic. II. Transf. in a bad sense (like vaticinor): to speak foolishly, to talk nonsense: Pl.: sed ego hoc hariolor, but I am dreaming, Ter.

hărĭŏlus (ar.), i, *m.* a soothsayer, prophet: Ter.: Pl.: Cic. 2. *Fem.*: Pl. [From *haru* in haruspex, q. v.]

harmŏnĭa, ae, *f.* = ἁρμονία, an agreement of sounds, in succession rather than consonance; melody: pure Lat. concentus: velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic. II. Transf. concord, harmony, in gen.: neque harmoniam corpus retinere solere, Lucr.

harpăgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ἁρπάζω] to rob, plunder: Pl.

harpăgo, ōnis, *m.* [ἁρπάγη] a grappling-hook, grapple, drag: Caes. II. Fig.: a rapacious person: Pl.

harpē, ēs, *f.* = ἅρπη, a sickle-shaped sword, falchion, scimitar: Ov.: Lucan. II. a bird of prey, perh. of vulture kind, Gypaëtus barbatus, Cuvier: Plin.

Harpўia (usu. trisyll.), ae, *f.* = Ἅρπυια, a Harpy; usu. *pl.*, Virg.

harundo, v. arundo.

hărus, ex (better than aruspex), ĭcis, *m.* a soothsayer, diviner (among the Etruscans) who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims (v. Smith's Ant. 199): Etrusci haruspices, Cic.: C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, Sall. II. Poet.: a prophet in gen.: utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex,

mistaken in my forebodings, Prop. [From *haru* (v. *hira*), and *spec* in specio.]

hărŭspĭca (ar.), ae, *f.* [haruspex] *a female inspector of entrails, female haruspex:* Pl.

hărŭspĭcīnus (ar.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to the inspection of victims:* Cic. **II.** Subst. haruspicina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *the art of divining by the inspecting of victims:* id.

hărŭspĭcĭum (ar.), ii, *n.* [id.] *inspection of victims, divination:* Cat.

hasta, ae, *f. a spear, lance, pike, javelin:* nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.: contendere, *to hurl*, Virg. Fig.: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, *i.e. has lost his courage*, Cic. **2.** *a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held* (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subjicere praeconis, id.: comitibus eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv. **3.** *a little spear* with which a bride's hair was parted into locks, *a bodkin:* Ov. **4.** *a spear*, as a gymnastic weapon: Pl. [Etym. uncertain; perh. for *had-ta* from root of *prehe(n)do*, q. v.]

hastātus, a, um, *adj.* [hasta] *armed with a spear;* prima utcumque acies hastata: ceteris praeusta aut brevia tela, Tac. **II.** Subst.: hastati, orum, *m. plu. the first line of a Roman army drawn up in order of battle* (v. Smith's Ant. 165 *sqq.*): Liv.: Ov. **2.** With ord. num. in agreement with *ordo;* or more freq. without *ordo*, to designate the *companies* of hastati: mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, *made me captain of the tenth company*, Liv.: signifer primi hastati, Cic. **3.** *Absol.* hastatus, i, *m. the captain of the first company:* Flor.

hastīle, is, *n.* [id.] *the shaft of a spear* or *javelin:* hastili nixus, Cic. **II.** Meton. *the spear itself, javelin* (poet.): torquere hastilia lenta, Ov. **2.** *a piece of wood in the form of a shaft; a branch:* Virg.: *a pole, prop* (for vines): id.

hau (also written au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or grief, *oh! ah!:* hau mihi, Pl.: Ter.

haud or **haut,** sometimes **hau** before consonants, *adv.* An emphatic neg. particle: *not at all, by no means:* most freq. with adv.: haud sane diu est, *it is but a very little while ago*, Pl.: haud sane intelligo, Cic.: haud temere est visum, Virg.: haud stulte sapis, Ter. **2.** With adj.: haud mediocris vir, Cic.: bene dicere haud absurdum est, Sall.: haud ignotae belli artes, Liv. **3.** With pron.: haud quisquam quaeret, qui siem, *not a single person*, Pl.: hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego, Ter. **4.** With verbs (less freq.): tum ille haud dubitavit, Cic. For the phrase haud scio an, see an, II. 2: idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit, Caes. Pleon. with another neg.: neque ego haud committam ut, si peccatum siet, Pl. **5.** Haud dum, or, hauddum, an emphatic nondum, *not at all as yet, not just yet:* quum fratris Agrippae favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. **6.** Haud quaquam, or, haudquaquam, *by no means whatever, not at all:* haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso, Cic.: haudquaquam certamine ambiguo, Liv.

hauddum and **haudquaquam,** v. haud, *nos.* 5 and 6.

haurĭo, hausi, haustum (old *past imperf.* hauribant, Lucr.: *part. fut.* hausurus, Virg.), 4. *v. a. to draw, to draw up* or *out water*, etc.: quum vidisset haustam aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare, Cic.: limo turbatam haurit aquam, Hor.: palmis hausta duabus aqua, Ov.: alveus haurit aquas, *becomes water-logged*, id. *Absol.:* num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet? Cic. Proverb.: de faece haurire, *to draw from the dregs*, i.e. *to choose the worst:* tu quidem de faece hauris, *speak of the worst orators*, id. **2.** *to inhale, breathe, drink in*, etc.; freq. fig.: animam recipere auramque communem haurire, Quint.: caelum, Virg.: suspiratus, *to draw deep sighs*, Ov.: primae lucem pecudes hausere, *saw the light, were born*, Virg.: hauriat oculis ignem, *descry*, id.: vocemque his auribus hausi, *drank in*, id. **3.** Meton.: *to drain, empty, drink up; spill, shed:* quae (pocula) simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, *emptied, drank off*, Ov.: spumantem pateram, Virg.: sanguinem, Liv.: cruorem, Ov.: (quos) hauserit ensis, *have drunk* (their blood), Virg. **II.** In gen.: *to tear up, pluck out, draw out, take to oneself, take; consume, exhaust:* (ventus) arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr.: Actoridae magni rostro femur hausit adunco, *tore open*, Ov.: latus haurit apertum, *stabs*, Virg.: lumen, *tear out the eye*, Ov.: sumptum haurit ex aerario, *draws, takes*, Cic.: sua haurire, *squander*, Tac.: aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, *devoured*, Liv.: puppis hausta perit, *swallowed up by the sea*, Ov.: Plin.: medium Sol orbem hauserat, *had completed*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive:* reconditis atque abditis e fontibus haurire, Cic.: quas (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, arcessivisti ex urbe ea (*i.e.* Athenis), id.: voluptates undique haurire, id.: supplicia, *to drink the cup of punishment, suffer*, Virg. [For *haus-io;* etym. uncertain.] (Hence through low Lat. *haustare*, Fr. *ôter.*)

haustrum, i, *n.* [haurio] *a machine for drawing water:* Lucr.

haustus, a, um, *Part.* [haurio].

haustus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing:* aquae ductus, haustus, *the right of drawing*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *a drinking, swallowing; a drink, draught* (mostly *plur.*): exiguis haustibus bibi, *in small draughts*, Ov.: haustus aquae mihi nectar erit, id.: peregrinae haustus arenae, *a handful*, id.: esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus aetherios, *heavenly breath, essence*, Virg. **III.** Fig.: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *feared not to drink from, to imitate*, Hor.

haut, v. haud.

have and **haveo,** v. aveo.

hĕautontīmōrūmĕnos (hautont.), i, *m.* = ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, *a self-tormentor:* the title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero, *Ipse se puniens.*

hebdŏmas, ădis, *f.* = ἑβδομάς, *the number seven, seven days:* libri, qui inscribuntur *Hebdomades*, Gell. Of the critical seventh day in diseases, Cic.

hēbēnus, v. ebenus.

hĕbĕo, 2. *v. n.* [hebes] *to be blunt* or *dull:* ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively:* gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, Virg.: ipsi hebent mira diversitate naturae, *pass their time doing nothing*, Tac.

hĕbĕs, ĕtis, *adj. blunt, dull:* ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov.: machaera, Pl.: ictus, *which does not pierce*, Ov. **II.** Transf. of sight, hearing, smell, taste: *dull, dim, faint:* postea quam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, Cic.: os hebes est, positaeque movent fastidia mensae, *lacks appetite*, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid:* sensus, *perceptions*, Cic.: me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, *have blunted me*, id.: exercitus hebes infirmusque, *raw, undisciplined*, Sall.: hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, *sluggish*, Tac.: hebetiora hominum ingenia, Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

hĕbesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [hebeo] *to grow blunt, dull, dim*, or *faint:* hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, Plin.: hebescebant (oculi), Suet. **II.** Fig.: sic mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnunquam hebescit, Cic.: illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescunt, *are growing callous, indifferent*, Tac.

hĕbĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [hebes] *to make blunt* or *dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken:* hastas, Liv.: visus alicui, Virg.: dies hebetarat sidera, *had dimmed*, Ov.: vos mihi taurorum flammas hebetastis, *quenched the fiery breath*, id. **II.** Fig.: animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet.

hĕcătombē, ēs, *f.* = ἑκατομβή, *a hecatomb; a sacrifice on a large scale:* Juv.

hĕcŭra, ae, *f.* = ἑκυρά, *a mother-in-law*, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hĕdĕra (not edera), ae, *f. ivy:* sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned: Virg.:

Ov.: Hor. In *plur.*: Virg. [*Hed* in hedera ("the grasper")=Gr. χαδ in χανδάνω; *hed* is nasalized in *pre-hend-o*.] (Hence It. *ellera*; Sp. *hiedra*; Fr. *lierre*, once *l'ierre*.)

hĕdĕrācĕus or **-īus**, a, um, *adj.* [hedera] *of ivy, ivy-:* Cato.

hĕdĕrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *ivy-bearing:* Maenades, Cat.

hĕdĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of ivy:* antrum, Prop.

hēdўchrum, i, *n.* = ἡδύχρουν, *a fragrant ointment used for beautifying the skin:* Cic.

hei, *interj.* An exclamation of grief or fear, *ah! woe!* freq. joined with mihi, *ah me! woe is me!:* hei, perii miser! Pl.: hei mihi, Virg.

hēja, *interj.* v. eja.

hēlĭcē, ēs, *f.*=ἑλίκη: *a kind of slender, flexible willow:* Plin. **II.** *a constellation; the Great Bear:* Cic.: Ov.

hellēbŏrōsus (ell.), a, um, *adj.* [helleborus] *that needs much hellebore, is out of his senses:* Pl.

hellēbŏrus (ell.), i, *m.* and **hellēbŏrum** (ell.), i, *n.*=ἑλλέβορος, *hellebore*, a name applied to different plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases: Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

hellŭātĭo (not hel.), ōnis, *f.* [helluo] *a gormandizing, gluttony:* Cic.

hellŭo (not hel.), ōnis, *m. a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer:* fraus, helluo, ganeo! Ter.: ille gurges atque helluo, natus abdomini suo, Cic.

helluor (not hel.), atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [helluo]. Neutr.: *to be a glutton:* Cic. Fig.: helluari libris, *to be a glutton over books; to be a voracious reader*, id. **II.** Act.: *to squander, lavish:* ille gurges helluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguinem, id.

hēlops (also ĕlops and ellops), ŏpis, *m.* = ἔλλοψ, *a very savoury fish, the sterlet;* or in gen. *sturgeon:* Ov.: Plin.

hēluo, hēluor, and **hēluatio,** v. helluo, *etc.*

helus, v. olus.

helvella, ae, *f. dim.* [from helus = olus] *some savoury potherb:* Cic.

hem, *interj.* An expression of surprise, pleasure, or pain: *oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! alas! alack!:* Pl.: Cic.

hēmĕrŏdrŏmus, i, *m.* = ἡμεροδρόμος (one who runs all day), *a courier:* speculator (*hemorodromos* vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium, Liv.

hēmĭcillus, i, *m.*=ἡμίκιλλος, *half an ass* (as a term of reproach): Cic.

hēmĭcyclĭum, ii, *n.*=ἡμικύκλιον, *a half-circle, semicircle:* Vitr. **II.** *a semicircular row of seats:* Cic. **2.** *a semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions:* Snet. **3.** *a semicircular kind of sun-dial:* Vitr.

hēmīna, ae, *f.*=ἡμίνα, *a measure, the half of a sextarius:* for liquids: Sen.: *as a measure*, in gen.: Pers. (Hence Fr. *mine*, six bushels.)

hēmīnārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [hemina] *presents of the measure of a* hemina: Quint.

hendĕcăsyllăbi, orum, *m. plu.*= ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι, *verses of eleven syllables:* Cat.: Plin.

hēpătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Gr. ἧπαρ, -ατος] *pertaining to the liver:* morbus, *the liver-complaint* (comically for love), Pl.

heptēris, is, *f.*=ἑπτήρης (ναῦς), *a galley with seven banks of oars:* Liv.

hĕra, ae, *f.* [herus] *the mistress of a house, lady:* servus dat (puellam) herae suae, Pl. So, hera major and hera minor, *the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter*, id. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *a mistress, female ruler* or *governor:* Fortuna, hera, id. Of sweethearts: Cat.: Ov.

herba, ae, *f. grass, green stalks* or *blades, green crops, herbage, an herb:* in herba recumbere, Cic.: fallax herba veneni, *a poisonous plant*, Virg.: ut sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam, *young crop*, id.: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, *in the young blades*, Ov.: prodit seminis herba, *the blade* (of corn from the seed), id. **II.** Transf. herbae, *weeds*, Virg. [For *fer-ba*; the root is *fer* in *fer-o*, with sense "sustentare," cf. φέρ-βω; the term. of *her-ba* is similar to those of mor-bu-s, ple-be-s.]

herbesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [herba] *to grow into green stalks* or *blades:* herbescentem viriditatem, Cic.

herbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *grass-coloured, grass-green:* oculi, Pl.

herbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of grass* or *herbs, grassy:* Liv.: Epiros, Ov.

herbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [herba fero] *producing grass* or *herbs:* colles, Ov.

herbĭgrădus, a, um, *adj.* [herba gradior] *that* [*walks* or] *moves in the grass:* Cic. poet.

herbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *full of grass* or *herbs:* campus, Hor.: flumen, Virg.

herbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little herb:* Cic.

hercēus, i, *m.*=ἑρκεῖος (belonging to the court-yard), *an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure* (pure Lat. penetralis): ara hercei Jovis, Ov.

hercisco (ercisco), 3. *v. a.* in law: *to divide an inheritance:* arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, Cic.

herctum (erctum), i, *n.* in law: *an inheritance, estate, patrimony:* only used in connection with ciere: *to divide an inheritance:* qui, quibus verbis herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, Cic. [Cogn. with herc-i-sco.]

hercŭles, voc., also hercŭlĕ and herclĕ, the last freq. in Pl. and Ter., an oath or asseveration: *by Hercules!* et hercules hae quidem exstant, Cic.: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, id.: hercle vero serio, Ter. All the three forms of asseveration, hercle, hercule, and hercules, are found with *me* prefixed; the first, however, very rarely.

hĕrĕ, *adv.* v. heri.

hērēdĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hereditas] *relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary:* auctio, Cic.: imperium, Curt.

hērēdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [heres] *heirship, an inheriting:* aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *the thing inherited, an inheritance:* hereditates mihi negasti venire, id.: capere hereditatem ab aliquo, id. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, *i.e. a great advantage without trouble* or *expense* (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was expensive), Pl. **III.** Fig.: of traits of character, etc.: cupiditatum, Cic.

hērēdĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *an hereditary estate:* Nep.

hērēs, ēdis, *m.* and *f. an heir, heiress:* me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, Cic.: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id.: ex asse heres, *sole heir*, Quint.: heres secundus, *the second heir, next heir*, when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic.: possessio heredum secundorum, *a reversionary estate*, id. **II.** Transf.: *owner, possessor, master:* Pl. **2.** *after-growth* (of plants), *successor:* Plin.: of the heads of the Hydra, Ov. **III.** Fig.: illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, Cic. [On etym. v. herus.]

hĕrī or **hĕrĕ,** *adv. yesterday:* Form heri (the usu. one): hoc heri effecit: hodie autem, in aerarium transire constituit, Cic. Form here: res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, Juv. [For *hes-i*, the *i* being locative suffix; the form of the root is seen in *hes-ternus*. Cf. Skr. *hyas* (for *ghyas*); Germ. *gestern*, Eng. *yesterday*.] (Hence It. *ieri*; Sp. *ayer*; Fr. *hier*.)

hĕrĭfŭga (er), ae, *m.* [herus fugio] *who runs away from his master:* Cat.

hērīlis (er), e, *adj.* [herus] *of the master* or *mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's* (poet.): herum fefelli, in nuptias conjeci herilem filium, Ter.: nomen herile tenet, Ov.: peccati conscia (ancilla) herilis, Hor.

hermăphrŏdītus, i, *m.*=ἑρμαφρόδιτος, *an hermaphrodite, a person who has the characteristics of both sexes* (so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who grew together with Salmacis into one person): Ov.

Hermăthēna, ae, *f.* [Ἑρμῆς-Ἀθηνᾶ] *a double bust of Hermes and Athena:* Cic.

Hermēracles, is, *m.* [Ἑρμῆς-Ἡρακλῆς] *a double bust of Hermes and Hercules:* Cic.

hērōĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἡρωϊκός, *of* or *relating to heroes, heroic:* ab heroicis temporibus, Cic.: sublimitas heroici carminis, *of the heroic poem*, Quint.

hērōīna, ae, *f.* = ἡρωΐνη, *a demi-goddess heroine:* Prop.

hērōis, ĭdis, *f. dat. plur.* heroĭsin, Suet. = ἡρωΐς, *a demi-goddess, heroine:* Suet.

hērōs, ōis, *m.* = ἥρως, *a demi-god, hero:* heroum veteres casus imitari, Cic.: Laertius heros, *i.e. Ulysses*, Ov. **II.** Transf. of illustrious men: heros ille noster Cato, Cic. **2.** as *adj.*, heroas sensus, Pers.

hērōus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡρῷος, *of* or *relating to a hero, heroic:* versus, *heroic* or *epic verse*, Cic.: also as subst.: apte jungitur herous cum breviore modo, Ov.

hērus (more correctly erus), i, *m. the master of a house* or *family, the master* in respect to the servants: Cic.: heri tetigit captiva cubile, Virg.: *Le.* Ubinam est herus? *Li.* Major apud forum'st, minor hic est intus, *our old master is at the forum, our young one at home*, Pl. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a master, lord, owner, proprietor* (poet.): propriae telluris herus, Hor. Of the gods: caelestes heros, Cat.: quae tuo veniunt hero, quanta gaudia! *wedded lord, husband*, id. [This word (as also, notwithstanding the diff. of quantity, hērēs) is from an I.E. root *ghar*, Skr. *har*, "to take." For sense, cf. mancipium, and praedium = *prae-hendium.*]

hespĕris, ĭdis, *f.* [Hesperus] *of evening* or *the west, western:* corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum (Tibris), *i.e. Italian*, Virg.

hespĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *situated towards the west, western:* hesperium fretum, *the western sea*, Ov.: ad ortus solis ab hesperio cubili, Hor.: undae, id.: terram Hesperiam venies, *to the land of the west*, i.e. *Italy*, Virg.

hespĕrus or **-os**, i, *m.* = Ἕσπερος (the evening; pure Lat. with orig. initial *v*, vesper), *the evening star, Hesperus:* Cic.: Virg.

hesternus, a, um, *adj.* [v. heri] *of yesterday, yesterday's:* disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, Cic.: reliquiae, *of yesterday*, Pl.: coma, *i.e. not yet arranged*, Ov.: sneeringly, of freedmen: hesterni Quirites, *Romans of yesterday, mushroom citizens*, Pers.

heu! *interj.* An exclamation of grief or pain, *oh! ah! alas!* heu me, per urbem fabula quanta fui! Hor. Sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas! heu, id. **II.** In Plautus a few times to show admiration or surprise, *Oh!*

heurĕtes, ae, *m.* = εὑρετής, *an inventor, inventive person:* Pl.

heus! *interj.* used to call attention: *ho! ho there! hark! halloa!* Syre, Syre inquam, heus, heus Syre, Ter.

hexămĕter, tri, *m.* = ἑξάμετρος (of six measures), with or without versus, *a verse consisting of six feet, an hexameter:* hexametrorum instar versuum, Cic.

hexēris, is, *f.* = ἑξήρης (ναῦς), *a vessel with six banks of oars:* Liv.

hĭātus, ūs, *m.* [hio: lit. a gaping; hence] *an opening, aperture, cleft:* oris, Cic.: terrarum, id.: caeli, *expanse*, Lucr. Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? lit. *of such a widely opened mouth, i. e. of such a pompous beginning*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *an eager desire, longing:* praemiorum, Tac. **2.** Esp. in gram. *an hiatus*, i. e. two or more vowels coming together, but sounded separately: e. g.: ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam, Virg.

hīberna, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* castra) *winter-quarters:* tres (legiones) ex hibernis educit, Caes.: hiberna aedificare, Liv.

hībernācŭlum, i, *n.* [hiberno] *a winter-residence, winter-apartment:* Vitr. **II.** Esp. *plu.* milit. *t. t. tents* or *huts for winter-quarters:* hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv.

hīberno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [hibernus] *to pass the winter, to winter:* furcillas reducit hibernatum in tecta, Varr. **II.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to keep in winter-quarters:* quemadmodum milites hibernent, Cic. **2.** Poet. transf. *to rest, repose:* Pers.

hībernus, a, um, *adj.* [v. hiems] *of* or *belonging to winter, wintry:* hiberno tempore, Lucr.: annus, *winter-time*, Hor.: navigatio, Cic.: Alpes, *wintry, cold*, Hor.: pulvis, i. e. *a dry winter*, Virg.: legiones, *lying in winter-quarters*, Suet.: Borysthenidae, *dwelling in a bleak land*, Prop. (Hence It. *inverno, verno;* Sp. *invierno;* Fr. *hiver.*)

hĭbiscum (ibiscum), i, *n.* = ἰβίσκος (Althaea officinalis) *the marsh-mallow;* Fr. *guimauve:* haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, Virg.: gracili fiscellam texit hibisco, id.

hibrĭda (also written hybrida and ibrida), ae, *comm.* of animals produced from two different species, *a mongrel, hybrid*, Plin. **II.** Transf. of persons, *one born of a Roman father and a foreign mother*, or *of a freeman and a slave:* hibrida Persius, Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

hīc, haec, hōc, *pron. demonstr.* refers to what is either actually, or is conceived of as being near to, or closely connected with the speaker: *this:* (i) with substantives: hic homo sanus non est, Pl.: haec deorum regna, Cic. (ii) *Absol.:* hi domum me ad se auferent, Pl.: audebat haec dicere, Cic. **2.** Strengthened with *ce;* hicce, haecce, hocce (apocopated in the *Nom. plur. fem.* haec for haece, and in the *Gen. plur.* horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce: and, with the interrog. particle, hiccine, haeccine, hoccine): hocce haud dubium est, Ter.: hujusce rei, Cic.: apud hasce aedes, Pl. With the interrog. particle: hiccin' Achilles est? id.: hunccine hominem! hanccine impudentiam! judices, hanc audaciam! Cic. **3.** With other pronouns: hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus, *this very same thing*, Caes.: hoc ipsum civile jus, Cic. **4.** Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. to alter, alius, *etc.* of what is, or is regarded as nearer to the speaker's mind, though not always the nearer noun in the sentence: in his undis et tempestatibus maluit jactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Sometimes hic is used in both the contrasted clauses: Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, id. (ii) referring to the remoter noun: melior est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, *the former is in your own power, the latter in the hands of the gods*, Liv.: nihil est nisi pontus et aer; fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov. **5.** In the *neutr. sing. absol.* with *Gen.:* quid hoc sit hominis? *what manner of man is this?* Pl.: hoc commodi, Cic. **6.** Hoc with *verbs impers.* pleonast. as a subject: luciscit hoc jam, *it is just daybreak*, Ter. **7.** Emphatic, most freq. of the speaker himself: hic homo, *i. e.* ego, Pl.: hunc hominem, *i. e.* me, Hor.: si Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent, *by this right hand of mine*, Virg. **8.** Of time, *now present, actual, living:* hac annona, *in the present scarcity*, Pl.: hujus nostri Catonis, Cic. **II.** Referring to something that follows, esp. in a rel. sentence which serves to define it (the clause containing *hic*, however, is often placed *second*). (i) With rel. sentence: quis hic est homo, quem ante aedes video hoc noctis? *this, that*, etc., Pl.: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, Cic. (ii) With *Acc.* and *Infin.* (in *oratio obliqua*), or *Indic.* (in *oratio recta*): unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, id.: sic hoc proloquar: principio, ut illo advenimus, continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, Pl. (iii) With clause beginning with *quod* or *quia:* id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod, *the more easily that . . .*, Caes.: hoc sese excruciat animi, quia . . ., Pl. (iv) With clause beginning with *ut* or *ne:* hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut aetas nostra in adolescentia tua conquiescat, Cic.: in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vell. **2.** Hoc est, points an explanation: *that is, that is to say, namely:* quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus veniit, Cic. **3.** Hoc est *or* erat, quod; indignant or reproachful: *is* or *was it for this that*, etc.: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes eripis? Virg. [The stem is *ho-*, fem. *ha-;* the demonstr. suffix *ce* is added; hoc = *ho-d-ce.*]

hīc (with the demonstr. suffix *ce* and the interrog. *ne*, hiccine), *adv.* [hic] *in this place*, here. Of space: hic tui omnes valent, Cic.: non modo hic, sed ubicumque, id.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. With *Gen.:* hic viciniae, *in this neighbourhood*, Ter. With enclitic *ne:* hiccine libertatem aiunt esse aequam omnibus,

is this the country where . . ., id. **II.** *in this affair, in this particular, herein, here:* hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Caes.: hic tu tabellas desideras publicas, Cic. **2.** To mark the beginning of a speech, *hereupon:* hic Laelius (inquit), id. **3.** Referring to the remoter noun (cf. hic, *pron.* I. 4): alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior: hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia, *on the one side . . ., on the other*, Vell. **III.** Of time: *hereupon, here* (rare): hic regina poposcit implevitque mero pateram, Virg. [*Hi-c* is locative from stem *ho-*, with suffix *ce.*]

hicce, haecce, hocce, hiccine, haeccine, hoccine, v. hic.

hiccĭne, *adv.* v. hic.

hĭēmālis, e, *adj.* [hiems] *belonging to winter, like winter, wintry:* hiemali tempore, Cic.: hiemalibus aquis, *by the rains of winter*, Sall.: navigatio, *stormy*, Cic.

hĭēmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] Neut. of persons, *to pass the winter, to winter;* of soldiers, *to keep in winter-quarters:* ubi piratae quotannis hiemare soleant, Cic.: legionem hiemandi causa collocare, Caes. **2.** Of things: *to be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy:* hiemat mare, *rages*, Hor.

hĭems (also hiemps), ĕmis, *f. winter, winter-time, rainy season:* solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris, Hor.: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic.: hiems summa, *the depth of winter*, id.: gravissima hieme, *in a very severe winter*, Caes.: ante exactam hiemem, *before the end of the winter*, id. In *plur.:* plus tepeant hiemes, *are milder*, Hor. **2.** Meton.: *rainy, stormy weather, a storm, tempest, cold*, etc.: imber noctem hiememque ferens, Virg.: sic letalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit, *a deadly chill*, Ov. Fig. of *the cooling of affection:* pessima mutati coepit amoris hiems, id. [Cf. Skr. *hima-s*, "snow," as adj. "cold"; Gr. χι-ών, χεῖ-μα, χει-μών.]

hĭĕrŏnīca, ae, *m.* = ἱερονίκης, *a conqueror in the sacred games:* Suet.

hĭĕrŏphanta or **-tes,** ae, *m.* = ἱεροφάντης, *a teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest:* Nep.

hĭēto, 1. *v. a.* [hio] *to gape, yawn repeatedly:* ego dum hieto, Pl.

hĭlăre, *adv. cheerfully, gaily, joyfully, merrily:* hilare vivere, Cic.

hĭlăris, e, and **hĭlārus,** a, um, *adj. cheerful, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial:* (i) form *hilaris:* oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi, Hor.: aliquem hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Pl. (ii) Form *hilarus:* fac te hilarum, *be cheerful*, Ter. *Comp.:* fac nos hilaros hilariores, Pl. *Sup.:* homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! id. [Cf. Gr. ἱλαρός. Prob. the orig. initial was *gh*, which was exceptionally represented in the Greek word by the spir. asp.]

hĭlărĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hilaris] *cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment:* hilaritate et lascivia, Cic.: hilaritatis plenum judicium ac laetitiae fuit, id.

hĭlărĭtūdo, Inis, *f.* [id.] *cheerfulness, merriment:* Pl.

hĭlăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make cheerful, to cheer, gladden* (rare): Periclis suavitate maxime hilaratae sunt Athenae, Cic.

hĭlărŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *cheerful:* of a child; (puella), *a good-tempered little girl*, Cic.

hĭlārus, a, um, v. hilaris.

hillae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [hira] *the smaller intestines of animals* (other than men and sheep), Plin. **II.** Transf. *a kind of smoked sausage:* Hor.

hīlum, i, *n.* [whence nihilum (*i.e.* ne-hilum) and nihil; etym. unknown] *a little thing, a trifle;* usu. with neg., *not in the least, nothing at all:* Sisyphu' versat saxum neque proficit hilum, *is no whit nearer the end of his task*, Poet. ap. Cic.: nec defit ponderis hilum, *a tittle of weight*, Lucr.

hinc, *adv.* [hic] *from this place, hence.* Of space: abiit hinc in exercitum, Pl.: in ea via, quae est hinc in Indiam, Cic. In partic. *from this point onward*, in a book, etc.: majora jam hinc bella dicentur, Liv. **2.** Transf.: *from this side, on this side, here:* pudor est qui suadeat illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov.: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, *on both sides*, Liv. Hinc is sometimes repeated in a contrasted clause, and has the sign. of illinc: hinc atque hinc vastae rupes, Virg. **II.** Of time: *from this time forth, after this:* amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios, *henceforth*, id. **2.** For abhinc, *ago, since* (rare): me nemo magis respiciet, quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, Pl. **III.** Denoting orig. or cause: *from this source* or *cause, hence:* hinc illae lacrimae! Ter.

hinnĭo, 4. *v. n. to neigh:* Lucr.

hinnītus, ūs, *m.* [hinnio] *a neighing:* Cic.: Virg. In *plur.:* Ov.

hinnŭlēus, i, *m.* [hinnulus, which sometimes = a fawn] *a young stag* or *roebuck:* Hor.

hinnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hinnus] *a young mule:* hinnulo strigosior, Maecen. ap. Suet.

hinnus, i, *m.* = ἵννος, *a mule* (from a horse and a she-ass: opp. to mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): Plin.: Col.

hĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to open, be open, to gape:* (calor) venas astringit hiantes, Virg.: hiantia lilia, Ov. **2.** Esp. of persons: *to open the mouth, to gape:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: of speech, *to be badly connected, to leave an hiatus:* hiantia loqui, Cic. **2.** *to gape*, with longing; *to be eager, to long for*, and (poet.) *to be amazed:* avaritia hians, *open-mouthed rapacity*, id.: domus, id.: corvum deludet hiantem, *i. e. the legacy-hunter*, Hor.: emptor hians, id. **B.** Act. *to utter, sing* (poet.): carmen lyra, Prop. [Cogn. with χάος, χαίνω (the *i* in hio is from *a* through *e*, cf. χε-ιά; hisco is for *he-sco*); O. H. G. *gi-n-on*, "to gape," Eng. *yawn.*]

hippăgōgi, orum, *f. plu.* = ἱππαγωγοί, *vessels for transporting horses, cavalry-transports:* Liv.

hippŏcentaurus, i, *m.* = ἱπποκένταυρος, *a fabulous creature, half horse, half man:* Cic.

hippŏmănēs, is, *n.* = ἱπποµανές (horse-heat, horse-rage): *a slimy humour that flows from a mare when in heat:* Virg. **II.** *a small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal, used in making love-potions:* Plin.: Juv.

hippōnactēus, i, *m.* (sc. versus) [Hipponax] *the sort of iambic verse invented by Hipponax:* Cic.

hippŏtoxŏtae, arum, *m. plu.* = ἱπποτοξόται, *mounted archers:* Caes.

hippūrus, i, *m.* = ἵππουρος, *a fish*, perh. *golden carp, gold-fish:* Ov.

hīr (ir), *indecl. n.* [cogn. with χείρ] *a hand:* Lucil. in Cic.

hīra, ae, *f. the empty gut:* called, also, intestinum jejunum: Pl. [Cogn. with Skr. *hirâ*; Gr. χορ-δή, χόλ-ιξ, χολ-άδες; Lat. *haru* in *haru-spex*; O. N. *garnir*, "entrails."]

hircīnus (also hirquinus), a, um, *adj.* [hircus] *of a goat, goat's:* barba, Pl.: folles, *goat-skin*, Hor.

hircōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that smells like a goat, goatish:* senex, Pl.

hircŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little goat:* Cat.

hircus (Sab. fircus), i, *m. a he-goat:* Virg.: Hor. **II.** Transf.: like caper, *a goatish smell, the rank smell of the arm-pits:* pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. **2.** Of a filthy person: Pl. Of voluptuous persons, id.

hirnĕa (also irnea), ae, *f. a jug* for holding liquids: Pl.

hirsūtus, a, um, *adj. rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly:* quarum (animantium) aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic.: glacialis hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov.: castaneae, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *rude, unpolished:* sumpserit annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov. [On etym. v. horreo.]

hirtus, a, um, *adj. rough, hairy, shaggy:* setae in corpore, Ov. **II.** Fig. of character: *rough, rude, unpolished:* ingenium, Hor. [Perh. for *hirs-tus*; v. hirsutus.] (Hence It. *irto*; Sp. *yerto.*)

hĭrūdo, Inis, *f.* (also called *sanguisuga*), *a leech, bloodsucker:* Plin.: Pl. Fig.: aerarii, Cic.: Hor.

hĭrundĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [hirundo], *belonging to swallows:* nidus, Pl.

hĭrundo, Inis, *f.* [cogn. with

χελιδών] *a swallow:* Virg.: Hor. As a term of endearment: Pl. Proverb.: quid contendat hirundo cycnis? Lucr. (Hence It. *rondine, rondinella;* Fr. *aronde, hirondelle.*)

hisco, 3. v. *n.* and *a. incep.* [hio]. Neutr.: *to open slightly, to gape:* venae tabularum hiscant, *open in cracks,* Lucr.: tellus, ait, hisce, Ov. 2. Esp. *to open the mouth:* respondebisne ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic. ||. Act.: *to utter:* nec hiscere quidquam ausit, Ov.

hispĭdus, a, um, *adj. rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly:* facies, Hor.: agri, *overgrown with brambles,* id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence, through *hispidosus,* Fr. *hideux.*)

hister, v. histrio.

histŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἱστορία, *a narrative of past events, history:* historia annalium confectio, Cic.: apud Herodotum, patrem historiae, id. Proverb.: historiam scribere, *to inform oneself accurately;* cf. "*have a thing down in black and white*": quin nos hinc domum redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Pl. ||. Meton.: *any narrative, account, tale, story:* si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, *worth telling,* Cic.: amarae, *nauseous stories,* Hor. (Hence It. *storia;* Fr. *histoire;* Eng. *story.*)

histŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἱστορικός, *belonging to history:* historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, Cic. ||. Subst.: historicus, i, *m. one versed in* or *one who studies history; a writer of history, historian:* oratores et philosophi et poëtae et historici, id.

histrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hister, histrio] *belonging to stage-players:* imperator, *stage-manager,* Pl.

histrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [Etrusc. prim. form hister, Liv., whence histricus] *a stage-player, actor* either of tragedy or comedy: Cic.: Pl. (v. Smith's Ant. 205.)

histrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [histrio] *belonging to a stage-player, like an actor:* studium, Tac.

histrĭōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *the art of acting, dramatic art:* Pl.

hĭulĕ, *adv.* Of speech: *in a mouthing, bawling manner:* Cic.

hĭulco, no *perf.,* atum, 1. v. *a.* [hiulcus] *to cause to gape* or *split open:* Cat.

hĭulcus, a, um, *adj.* [hio] *gaping, split, cleft, opened, open:* siti arva, Virg. ||. Fig.: of speech: *gaping, not well connected:* neve asper concursus (verborum) neve hiulcus, Cic. 2. *eager, longing* (cf. hio, II. 2): hiulca gens, Pl.

ho! *interj.* an expression of astonishment: ho! tune is eras? Ter.

hŏdiē, *adv.* [contr. from hoc die, *on this day*] *to-day:* Cic.: Hor. ||. In gen.: *at the present day, at this time, now:* qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic.: hodieque for hodie quoque, etiam nunc, *to this day, still:* Tac.: Suet. 2. *now, at once:* hodie itura, *just going out,* Ter. (Hence It. *oggi;* Sp. *hoy;* Fr. *hui* in *aujourd'hui.*)

hŏdĭernus, a, um, *adj.* [hodie] *of this day, to-day's:* quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic.: quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi? *the total as it stands to-day,* Hor. ||. *of the present time, present, actual* (rare): ad hodiernum diem, Cic.

hoedus, and derivv.: v. haed.

holus, v. olus.

hŏmērōnĭdes, ae, *m. an imitator of Homer:* Pl.

hŏmĭcīda, ae, *comm.* [homo caedo] *a manslayer, a murderer, murderess:* Cic. ||. In eulogistic sense, as transl. of the Homer. ἀνδροφόνος, an epithet of Hector, *slayer of men:* Hor.

hŏmĭcīdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [homicida] *manslaughter, murder:* Tac.

hŏmo, ĭnis, *comm. a human being, man, woman,* or *child:* animal, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.: homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. In addresses: tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, id. In apposition: oculi hominis histrionis, Cic.: nemo homo, Pl. Of females: eam nemo hominem appellare possit, *a rational being,* Cic.: quae (Io) bos ex homine est, Ov. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *every one has his own opinion,* Ter. (ii) ut homines sunt, ita morem geras, *take every man in his humour,* Pl. (iii) homo nulli coloris, *a man one cannot make out,* id. 2. In a pregnant sense, either good or bad: in a good sense: *a man,* as a reasonable or moral being: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic.: Nero dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, *like a human being,* Suet. (ii) In a bad sense: *a man,* as a weak being, subject to error, *etc.:* te ut hortarer rogaremque, ut et hominem te et virum esse meminisses, i. e. *that, as a human being, you are liable to misfortune, and that, as a man, you should bear it with fortitude,* Cic. (iii) Of low condition: homo P. Quinti, *his man* (i. e. *servant*), id. 3. *a man,* as opp. to a woman (rare): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Pl. 4. In milit. lang.: homines, opp. to equites, *foot-soldiers, infantry:* capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. 5. Particular phrases: paucorum hominum esse, *to keep select company,* Hor. (ii) inter homines esse (agere), *to be alive,* Cic. ||. Transf.: *the man, the fellow,* for the pron. *he, his, him:* ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, Ter.: ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis incideret, Cic. [Initial *h* represents orig. *gh.* Cf. with *homo,* Goth. *guma,* O. H. G. *gomo,* N. H. G. *gam* in *bräutigam.* The primary sense is "of the earth"; cf. *humus* and Gr. χαμαί.] (Hence It. *uomo;* Sp. *hombre;* Fr. *homme, on.*)

hŏmullus, i. *m. dim.* [homo], also **hŏmuncĭo,** ōnis, *m.;* and **hŏmuncŭlus,** i, *m. a little man, manikin:* brevis hic est fructus homullis, *poor, petty men,* Lucr.: in same sense, homunculi, Sulp. in Cic.: homuncio lepidissimus, *a very pretty little fellow,* Aug. in Suet.

hŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [honesto] *an ornament, grace* (rare): Sen. In *plur.:* Sall.

hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* [honestus] *honourableness, honourable consideration* (which one receives), *reputation, character, respectability, credit,* opp. to turpitudo: fuga turpitudinis, appetentia honestatis? Cic.: honestatis gratia, *on account of their high character,* id. In *plur.:* honestatibus aliquem privare, id. 2. Meton. in *pl.: respectable persons, the respectabilities:* omnes honestates civitatis, *respectable persons,* id. ||. *honourableness* of character, *honourable feeling, sense of honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue:* ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? id.: honestatem propter se expetere, *virtue,* id. 2. Transf. of things: *beauty, grace* (rare): testudinis, id.

hŏnestē, *adv. honourably, nobly:* honeste natus, *of noble birth,* Suet. ||. *decently, becomingly, properly, creditably:* unde mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor.: (Caesar) sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, *with more dignity,* Suet.: valde se honeste gerunt, Cic.: iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, *fairly, properly,* Hor. |||. In moral sense, *honourably, virtuously:* honeste vivere, *to live a virtuous life,* Ter.: facere ac dicere (opp. to turpiter), Quint.

hŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [honestus] *to honour, dignify, adorn, grace, embellish:* aliquem honore, Sall.: laude, Cic.: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, id.

hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* [honos] *regarded with honour, enjoying respect* or *consideration, honoured, honourable, noble:* satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv.: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic.: parentes honestos fascibus et sellis, *ennobled,* Hor.: also absol. honestus, *the gentleman* (opp. to turpis), id.: honesto loco natus, *in a respectable station,* Cic.: milites honestissimi sui generis, *most distinguished of the privates,* Caes.: omnium honestarum rerum egens, *not able to live suitably to his rank,* Sall. ||. *deserving of honour, honourable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming:* vita, Cic.: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id.: soror, *virtuous, chaste,* Hor.: vita honestissima, Cic. (ii) Subst. honestum, i, *n.* = honestas,

no. II. 1: forma ipsa et tanquam facies honesti, Cic.: so perh. qui turpi secernis honestum, *the good from the vile*, etc., Hor. (cf. *supr.* I.). **2.** Transf. of things, esp. of personal appearance: *noble, fine, handsome:* ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter.: equi, *good in quality*, Virg.

hŏnor or **hŏnos**, ōris, *m.* (in Cic. generally honos) *public honour, official dignity, office, post, preferment:* the high offices of the Roman state were called honores (v. Smith's Ant. 206): quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic.: habet honorem quem petimus, i. e. *the aedileship*, id.: tribunicium honorem, Caes. In *plur.:* qui (populus) stultus honores saepe dat indignis, Hor. **2.** *honour, repute, esteem:* gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes.: honoribus et praemiis decorari, Cic.: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honour, praise*, Virg.: exsilii honor, *i. e. honourable exile*, Tac. Of things: *honour, esteem, value:* physicae tributus est honos, Cic.: quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, *current, in fashion*, Hor. **3.** Particular phrases: honoris causa, *out of respect*, Cic. (ii) praefari *or* dicere honorem, to make an excuse for using any phrase=*by your leave*, or *saving your presence:* si dicimus: ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, id. II. Meton.: *any thing given as a mark of honour, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee; a sacrifice, funeral rites, a legacy*, etc.: pugnae, *prize*, Virg.: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov.: arae sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, Liv. **2.** *an ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet.): silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, *their leafy crown*, Virg. In *plur.:* laetos oculis affiarat honores, *joyous glories, "the majesty of joy"* (K.), id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *onore;* Fr. *honneur.*)

hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [honoro] *that procures honour* or *esteem, honourable* (rare): Cic.

hŏnōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [honos] *belonging to honour, given or done for the sake of conferring honour:* frumentum, Cic.: tumulus, *a cenotaph*, Suet.: arbiter, *one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves* (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic.: docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, *is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily*, id.

hŏnōrātē, *adv. with honour, honourably:* quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac.

hŏnōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [honoro]. II. Adj. *honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished:* qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic.: honoratus et nobilis Thucydides, id.: amici, *i. e. courtiers*, Liv.: rus, *granted as a mark of honour*, Ov. *Comp.:* spes honoratioris militiae, Liv. *Sup.:* genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Pl. **2.** Esp. *honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour, honourable, respectable:* honoratus praetor, Ov.: consul honoratus vir, id. **3.** *conferring honour* (v. rare): honoratissimo decreto, Liv.

hŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv. in an honourable* or *respectful manner:* aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. *Comp.:* honorificentius tractari, id. *Sup.:* litterae honorificentissime scriptae, id.

hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [honor facio] *that does* or *confers honour, honourable:* mentio, Cic.: Caes. *Comp.:* honorificentior, Nep.

hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [honor] *to honour, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate:* mortem luctu publico, Cic.: virtutem, id.

hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [honor; cf. decorus from decor] *worthy of honour, honourable:* quae in Drusum honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, *marks of honour which he had conferred on him*, Tac.

honos, v. honor.

honus and **honustus**, v. onus.

hŏplŏmăchus, i, *m.*=ὁπλομάχος, *a heavy-armed combatant*, a sort of gladiator: Suet.

hōra, ae (old *gen. sing.* horāī, Lucr.), *f.*=ὥρα (for the etymological affinities of the Greek word, v. hornus), *an hour* (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours): hora hiberna, i. e. *short*, Pl.: ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic.: quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Caes.: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.: horam de legitimis horis remittere, *of the hours allowed to an orator*, Cic.: hora partus, *the hour of one's birth*, Suet.: clavum mutaret in horas, *every hour, hourly*, Hor.: ad horam, *punctually*, Sen. **2.** Proverb.: in horam vivere, *to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth:* Cic. (ii) omnium horarum homo (amicus, *etc.*), *ready, active, well disposed at all times:* Suet. **3.** Meton. in *plur.: a dial, clock;* mittens ad horas, *sending to see the time*, Cic. II. Poet. in gen.: *time, time of year, season:* quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor. [The Latin word is *borrowed* from the Greek.] (Hence It. *ora;* Fr. *heure*, and from it, Eng. *hour.*)

hōraeum, i, *n.* = ὡραῖον (sc. τάριχος), *a pickle made of young fishes:* Pl.

hordĕācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hordeum] *belonging to* or *made of barley:* Plin.

hordĕārĭus (ordearius and hordiarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to barley:* pira, *barley-pears*, i. e. *pears that are ripe at barley-harvest*, Plin.: rhetor (contemptuously), *windy*, Suet.

hordēius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to barley;* loliginculae, Pl.

hordĕum (not ordeum), i, *n. barley.* Plin.: Liv. In *plur.:* Virg. [Perh. cogn. with κριθ-ή (for χριδ-ή), and O. H. G. *gers-ta*, "barley."] (Hence It. *orzo;* Fr. *orge.*)

hŏrĭa (also oria), ae, *f. a small vessel, a fishing-smack:* Pl.

hŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [horia] *a skiff, fishing-boat:* Pl.

horno, *adv. during this year:* Pl.

hornōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [hornus] *of this year, this year's:* frumentum, Cic.

hornus, a, um, *adj. of this year, this year's:* fruge, Hor. [Perh. for *hojor-nus*, where *jor*=Gr. ὥρα, Goth. *jêr*, Eng. *year.*]

hōrŏlŏgĭum, ii, *n.*=ὡρολόγιον, *a clock*, either *a sun-dial*, or *a water-clock:* Cic. (Hence It. *oriuolo;* Sp. *reloj;* Fr. *horloge.*)

hōroscŏpus, a, um, *adj.*=ὡροσκόπος, *that shows the hour:* vasa, Plin. II. Subst. horoscopus, i, *m. a nativity, horoscope:* Pers.

horrendus, a, um, *Part.* [horreo]. Adj. *dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible:* monstrum, Virg.: silva invia atque horrenda, Liv. Neut. as *adv.:* horrendum stridens, *horribly hissing* (of the Hydra), Virg.: arma sonuere, id. II. In a good sense: *wonderful, awful* (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), *dread*, id.

horrens, entis, *Part.* [horreo]. II. Adj.: *rough, prickly, shaggy*, etc.: rubi, Virg.: Arcadius sus, *bristled*, Lucr. **2.** *terrible, horrid* (poet. and rare): arma, Virg.: horrentique nemus imminet umbra, *gloomy*, id.

horrĕo, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle:* setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov.: horret capillis ut marinus asperis echinus, Hor. II. Meton.: *to shake, tremble* (rare): corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to shake* or *shiver with cold* (poet. and rare): horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. **3.** *to tremble, shudder, quake with fright:* and more freq. *act.; to be frightened at. Absol.:* totus tremo horreoque, *shudder all over*, Ter. With *Acc.:* horrent dolorem, *dread*, Cic.: Ariovisti crudelitatem, Caes.: pauperiem, *shrink from*, Hor. With *Infin.* or *relative clause:* ego vestris armis armatus non horrui in hunc locum progredi, *was not afraid*, Cic.: quemadmodum accepturi sitis horreo, id. With *Subj.:* eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint quam nos illas, Liv. **4.** *to shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed* (very rare): quae mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, horrere soleo, Cic. **5.** *to look rough* or *frightful, to be terrible, dreadful, horrid* (rare): possetne uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere terra, id.

Fig.: horrebant saevis omnia verba minis, Ov. [Horreo is for *hors-eo; hirs-utus* is cognate.]

horresco, horrŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [horreo] *to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough*: rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, Ov.: mare, *to become rough*, Cic. **II.** Meton. *to begin to shake* or *tremble:* (puella) horruit, ut steriles agitat quas ventus aristae, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to begin to shake, shudder*, or *tremble for fear, to become frightened, terrified. Absol.:* horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partitionis, Pl.: horresco referens, Virg. With *Acc.:* dum procellas cautus horrescis, *shrink from, avoid*, Hor.

horrĕum, i, *n. a storehouse:* esp. for preserving grain, *a barn, granary, magazine:* illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. Poet. of a *beehive:* id.: of *ant-burrows:* Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

horrībĭlis, e, *adj.* [horreo] *terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible:* rei publicae pestis, Cic.: species, Caes.: tempestas, Cic. **II.** In colloquial lang.: *astonishing, amazing, tremendous:* sed hoc τέρας (*i. e.* Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, id.

horrĭdē, *adv. roughly, savagely, severely, sternly:* vixit semper inculte atque horride, Cic.: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac.

horrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [horridus] *standing up, projecting forth, protuberant; rough, rugged, rude:* papillae, Pl.: comitem, *shabby, poor*, Pers. **II.** Fig.: tua illa horridula mihi atque incompta visa sunt, *somewhat rugged*, Cic.

horrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo] *standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly:* barbula, Cic.: caesaries, Ov.: sus, Virg. With *Abl.* of manner: horrida bracchiis juventus (*i.e.* gigantes), *with their forest of arms*, Hor.: densis hastilibus myrtus, *growing up thick with a host of shoots*, Virg. **II.** Transf. *rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid:* pecudis jecur horridum et exile, Cic.: pastor, Ov.: silva fuit, late dumis atque ilice nigra horrida, Virg.: tempestas, Hor. Poet.: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, *shuddering*, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *rough* in character or manners, *rude, blunt, stern, uncouth:* ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.: gens, Virg.: numerus Saturnius, *unpolished*, Hor.: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, Cic. **2.** *causing horror, terrible, horrid* (for horribilis): horridiore aspectu esse, *frightful*, Caes.: acies, Virg.: virga (mortis), Hor.

horrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (old *gen. plur.* horriferum, Pac. in Cic.), *adj.* [horror fero] *that brings shuddering, trembling* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrific* (poet.): Boreas, Ov.: aestus (Tartari), Lucr.

horrĭfĭcē, *adv., in a manner to cause dread, with affright:* Lucr.

horrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [horrificus] *to make rough* or *terrible; to cause terror:* mare Zephyrus, *ruffling*, Cat. *Absol.:* vatum praedicta monitu horrificant, *cause horror*, Virg.

horrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [horror facio] *that causes shuddering* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful:* bustum, Lucr.: letum, Virg.: lapsus, *frightful swoop* (of the Harpies), id.

horrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo sonus] *sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound* (poet.): fragor, Lucr.: fremitus, Virg.

horror, ōris, *m.* [horreo] *a standing on end, standing erect, bristling* (in this sense poet. and rare): comarum, Lucan. **2.** Fig. of speech, *roughness, rudeness:* Quint. **II.** Transf. *a trembling:* ramos horrore moveri, *with a quivering*, Ov. **2.** Esp. *a shaking, chill, cold-fit, ague-fit:* Cic.: mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, *shiver*, Virg. **3.** *a shaking, quaking, trembling with fright; dread, terror, horror:* ea res me horrore afficit, *makes me shudder*, Pl.: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! Cic. **4.** *dread, veneration, religious awe:* his ibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horror, Lucr.: animos imbuere, *inspire with reverence*, Liv. **5.** *that which causes dread* or *aversion* (poet.): serrae stridentis, *rasping, grating*, Lucr.: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, *the terror*, id.

horsum, *adv.* [contr. from ho-vorsum; *ho-* is stem of hic] *hitherwards, hither, this way:* horsum pergunt, Ter.

hortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [hortor] *an incitement, exhortation:* non est hortamine longo nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. In *plur.:* cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, *encouragement*, Tac.

hortāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, encouragement:* ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. In *plur.:* magna hortamenta animi, Liv.

hortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *encouragement, counsel*, Cic.: clamor (oppidanorum) permixtus hortatione, Sall.: hortationes ad philosophiam, *the title of a treatise by Augustus*, Suet.

hortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for encouragement* or *exhortation:* genus (dicendi), Quint.

hortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, encourager:* studii, Cic.: scelerum, *promoter*, Virg.: animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov.

hortātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *incitement, encouragement:* Cic.: suorum omnium hortatu, *advice*, Caes.

hortor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to urge strongly, to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort:* constr. with *Acc.* either alone or followed by *Acc.* denoting the purpose with or without *ad* or *in:* with simple *Acc.* of person: with *Acc.* of person and *Abl.* of the object with *de:* with *Subj.:* with *Inf.;* or *absol.* With *Acc.* only: haec eo spectant, ut te horter, Cic.: vitulos, Virg. With *ad* or *in* and *Acc.:* ad laudem milites hortari, Cic.: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. With *de:* aliquem de concilianda pace, Caes. With *Subj.:* magno opere te hortor, ut meas orationes studiose legas, Cic.: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, Caes.: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. With simple *Acc.* of object: equidem pacem hortari non desino, Cic. With *Inf.:* (Daedalus) ante volat, hortaturque sequi, Ov. *Absol.:* Sigambri, hortantibus iis quos apud se habebant, finibus suis excesserant, Caes. **2.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects: pol benefacta tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Pl.: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. **3.** Proverb.: hortari currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, Cic. **4.** Esp. *to address* soldiers before a battle; *issue "general orders," inspirit:* Sabinus suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dat, Caes. [Freq. of horior, *to urge, incite*, found in Enn. Etym. uncertain.]

hortŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hortus] *a little garden:* Juv. In *plur.:* hortuli, *garden-grounds*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, *watered his flower-gardens from the springs of D.* (i. e. *borrowed from him*), id.

hortus, i, *m. an enclosed place* for plants, hence, *a garden, a pleasure-garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard:* Cic.: in *pl.: pleasure-grounds:* horti Epicuri, *in which Epicurus taught*, id. **2.** For olera, *garden-stuff, vegetables, greens:* Hor. [Cf. χόρτος and *co-hor(t)-s;* Goth. *gard-s*, Eng. *garth*. V. hara.]

hospĕs, ĭtis, *m.* (*fem.* hospita: cf. antistita from antistes, sospita from sospes, *etc.*), *he who treats another as his guest, a host:* alterum ad cauponem (*one who receives payment, an innkeeper*) devertisse, ad hospitem (*one who entertains as a friend*) alterum, Cic. In partic.: *one on whom soldiers are billeted*, Liv. Hence used at once of *host* and *guest:* per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro, hospes hospiti, porrexisti, Cic. *Fem.:* hospita Helene, Hor. Also hospes occurs as *fem.*, hospes amica, Ov. **II.** Transf.: *a visitor, guest, friend:* non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, Cic.: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. *Fem.:* meamne hic in via hospitam, tractatam et ludificatam, ingenuam et liberam, Pl. **2.** Opp. to a native, *a stranger, foreigner:* nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, Cic. So in addressing a foreigner, *stranger:* id. **3.** Of things; adjectively, *hospitable; strange, foreign:* (i) form hospes (only in post-Aug.

poets): hospes cymba, Stat. (ii) form hospita (in *fem. sing.* and *n. plur.*): hospita navis, Ov.: quo tutior hospita lustres aequora, Virg.: flumina, Stat. [Acc. to Corssen, "host" is the primary sense, and the word=*hosti-pet-s*, where the second member corresponds to Skr. *pati-s* (cf. Gr. πόσις), protector. *Hospes* thus="protector of strangers."] (Hence It. *oste*; Sp. *huesped*; Fr. *hôte*.)

hospita, v. hospes.

hospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [hospes] *of* or *relating to a guest* or *host, hospitable:* sedes, Cic.: deversorium, Liv.: cubiculum, *guest-chamber*, id.: tessera, *a keepsake or token of recognition on or after separation of guest and host*, Pl.: Juppiter, *the patron of hospitality*, Cic.: caedes, *the murder of a guest*, Liv. **II.** Transf. of things: nihil hospitalius mari, Flor. (Hence It. *ospitale, spedale*; Fr. *hôtel*.)

hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hospitalis] *hospitality:* Cic.

hospĭtālĭter, *adv. hospitably, as a guest:* invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv.

hospĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [hospes] *hospitality:* qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes.: jungimus hospitio dextras, *guest-friendship*, Virg. **2.** Meton.: *an ally* (poet.): antiquum Trojae, *allied of old by mutual hospitality*, id. **II.** *a hospitable reception*; or, meton. *a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging, chambers for guests, an inn:* te hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.: publicum, Liv.: hospitia singulorum adire, Suet.: hospitio prohibemur arenae, *from landing*, Virg. Transf. of animals: itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis hospitiis, *houses of shelter*, id. (Hence It. *ospizio*; Fr. *hospice*.)

hospĭtor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn:* Plin.

hostĭa (also fostia), ae, *f.* [hostio, *to strike*, acc. to Fest.] *an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice:* quibus hostiis immolandum, cuique deo, Cic.: partim majoribus hostiis partim lactentibus, i.e. *animals partly full-grown, partly sucklings*, Liv.: mactata hostia, Hor.: hostiis humanis litare, Tac.

hostĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [hostia] *provided with victims:* Pl.

hostĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis] *of an enemy, hostile:* ager, Liv.: moenia, Hor. Subst.: hosticum, i, *n. the enemy's territory:* castra in hostico posita, Liv. **2.** *foreign, strange:* domicilium, Pl.

hostīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of an enemy, hostile:* terra, Cic.: naves, Hor.: metus, *of* (i.e. *about*) *the enemy*, Sall. **II.** *like an enemy, hostile:* hostilem in modum, Cic.: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall.

hostīlĭter, *adv. like an enemy, in a hostile manner:* Cic.: Liv.

hostīmentum, i, *n.* [hostio] *a recompense, requital:* Pl.

(1) **hostĭo**, 4. *v. a. to return like for like, to recompense, requite:* quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris, Pl.

(2) **hostĭo**, 4. *v. a. to strike*, Fest.

hostis (also fostis), is, *comm.* orig. *a stranger, foreigner*; afterwards transf. *an enemy:* hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic. **II.** *a foreign enemy* in arms or of one's country (disting. from inimicus, a private enemy): omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id.: hostem rapinis prohibere, *the foe*, Caes.: vetus hostis, Hor.: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov.: hostes suas copias instruxerant, Caes. In *fem.:* hostis est uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Pl.: certa hostis, Ov. **2.** Transf. of animals or things: in ovilia demisit hostem vividus impetus, i.e. *a bird of prey*, Hor.: of a *piece in some game*, e.g. *of draughts:* unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. [Cf. Goth. *gast-s*, Eng. *guest*.]

hūc (hŏc, Virg.: Pl.), *adv.* [hic] *to this place, hither:* animus huc vel illuc impellitur, *is swayed to this side or that*, Ter.: quin huc ad vos venire propero? Cic.: locus erat castrorum editus; huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. With *part. Gen.;* mulier ex Andro commigravit huc viciniae, *into this neighbourhood*, Ter. **2.** Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, *etc.;* also, huc et huc, *hither and thither:* ne cursem huc illuc via deterrima, Cic.: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id.: huc et huc euntium, Hor. **II.** Transf.: *hither, to this, to these, to this point, so far:* accedebat huc quod Dumnorix dixerat, *to this was added, that . . .*, Caes.: huc natas adjice septem, Ov.: huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, *to such lengths*, Cic. With *part. Gen.:* huc arrogantiae venerat, *to such a pitch*, Tac. **2.** With the demonstrative *ce*, and the interrog. part. *ne*, huccine: *hitherto? to this? so far?* huccine tandem omnia reciderunt? *have things come to this?* Cic. With *Gen.:* huccine rerum venimus? *to this pass*, Pers.

huccine, *adv.* v. huc.

hui! *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *ha! ho! oh!* hui, babae! basilice te intulisti et facete, Pl.: videbam sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit! Cic.

hūjuscēmŏdi, hūjusmŏdi, *Gen.* of hicce or hic and modus.

hūmānē, *adv. agreeably to human nature, humanly:* vix humane patitur, *hardly as a man should*, Ter.: intervalla vides humane commoda, ironically, *a pretty fair step, you see*, Hor. **II.** *kindly, courteously, politely:* humanissime loqui, Cic.

hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humanus] *human nature, the condition of being a man; the qualities proper to mankind:* magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic.: communis humanitatis jus, id.: humanitatis non parum habere, *plenty of natural feeling*, id. **II.** Esp. *humane conduct, gentleness, kindness, politeness:* pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id.: singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, id. **III.** *mental cultivation, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of language:* summa virtute et humanitate adolescens, *most brave and accomplished*, Caes.: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, Cic.: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, *are a breach of good manners*, id.: (epistolae) humanitatis sparsae sale, *courtesy, refinement*, id.

hūmānĭter, *adv. agreeably to human nature:* sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, *as a man should; with resignation*, Cic. **II.** *with refinement, courteously, politely, like a gentleman:* docebo quid sit humaniter vivere, id.

hūmānĭtus, *adv.* [humanus: cf. divinitus from divinus] *coming from human nature; after the manner of men:* si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, *i.e. if I should die*, Cic. **II.** = humane and humaniter, *humanely, kindly, tenderly:* Ter.

hūmānus, a, um, *adj.* [homo] *belonging to man, human:* esse aliquem humana specie et figura, Cic.: caput, Hor.: hostiae, *human sacrifices*, Cic.: scelus, *committed against men*, Liv. *Absol.:* humani, *i.e. men, mortals*, Lucr.: pulcher, et humano major, *of more than mortal stature*, Ov.: homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. **II.** Esp. *humane, obliging, polite* (disting. from facilis, *good-natured*: and from comis, *affable, condescending*): homo facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic.: humani ingeni officia, *kindly disposition*, Ter. **III.** *well educated, well informed, learned, polite, refined:* homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, *cultivated, accomplished*, Cic.: humanissimus sermo, id.

hŭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humo] *a burying* (v. rare): Cic.

hūmecto (umecto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [humectus] *to moisten, wet:* qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, Virg.: lacrimis humectant ora genasque, Lucr.

hūmectus (umectus), a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *moist, damp, wet* (for humidus): Cato.

hūmens (umens), ntis, *part.* [humeo.] **II.** Adj.: *moist, damp:* frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov.: humentem Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, *dank*, Virg.

hūmĕo (more correctly umeo), 2. *v. n. to be moist, damp, wet:* locus humet aqua, Ov. [On etym. v. humor.]

hŭmĕrus (more properly, umerus: v. inf. *fin.*), i, *m. the upper bone of the arm:* Cels. **II.** Meton. *the upper part of the arm* (poet. for lacertus): innixus dextro plena trahens humero,

Prop. **2.** *the shoulder* (of a man; opp. to armus, of a quadruped): sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic.: cum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, id.: os humerosque Deo similis, *in face and bust*, Virg. Humerus is sometimes used of animals (as armus is of men; v. armus): of oxen: Cic. Fig.: rem publicam humeris sustinere, id.: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, *are broad enough to bear*, Hor. [Umerus is for *omerus*; cf. Skr. *aṃ-sa-s*; Gr. ὦμος (for ὀμ-σο-ς); Goth. *am-sa*.] (Hence, Sp. *hombro*.)

hūmesco (umesco), *3. v. n. incep.* [humeo] *to grow moist* or *wet*: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, Virg.

hūmi, *adv.* [prop. locative case of humus; cf. domi] *on, to,* or *in the ground:* jacere humi, Cic.: humi requiescere, Sall.: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? *fixed on the ground*, Cic.: te mater condet humi, *in the ground*, Virg.: *under ground*, locus in carcere duodecim pedes humi depressus, *sunk below the level of the floor*, Sall.

hūmĭdē (umide), *adv. moistly, wetly:* haec tigna humide putrent, Pl.

hūmĭdŭlus (umidulus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [humidus] *rather damp, dampish, wettish:* (poet. and rare): Ov.

hūmĭdus (more correctly umidus), a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *moist, humid, damp, dank, wet:* tellus, Lucr.: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic.: (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, *unseasoned*, Caes.: nox, Virg. *Neut. absol.:* pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, *the wet part*, Tac.

hūmĭfer (umifer), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [humor fero] *containing moisture, moist:* succus, Cic. poet.

hŭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [humus; lit. *on the ground*] *low, small, slight:* arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic.: arbusta, humilesque myricae, Virg.: turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes.: humili corpusculo, *a pygmy*, Sen.: casa, *lowly*, Virg.: Forentium, *low-lying, situated in the plain*, Hor.: Cleonae, *little, petty*, Ov.: fossa, *slight, shallow*, Virg.: humilis volat aequora juxta, *skims the waves*, of a bird, id. **II.** Fig.: with regard to condition in life, *etc.: low, base, poor, needy, insignificant, weak:* ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, *of humble birth*, Cic.: humillimus homo de plebe, Liv.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, *feeble*, Caes.: humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, *mean*, Nep. Of *low, mean language* or *style:* sermo, Hor.: oratio, Cic. *Absol.*, as *subst.* ex humili potens, Hor.: ex humili extollit Fortuna, Juv. **2.** With regard to mind or character, *low, mean, base, abject:* ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! Cic.: humillimus assentator, Vell.: pavor, Virg. (Hence It. *umile*; Fr. *humble*.)

hŭmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humilis] *lowness* as opp. to height: navium, *low freeboard*, Caes.: arborum, Sall. **II.** Fig.: of condition in life: *lowness, meanness, insignificance;* Cic.: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. **2.** *littleness of mind, meanness, abjectness:* humilitatem habet metus, id.: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, *degrade himself to the level*, Liv.

hŭmĭlĭter, *adv. low, deeply:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *basely, meanly, abjectly:* sentire, Cic.

hŭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [humus] *to cover with earth, to inter, bury:* Cic.: corpus, Virg. **2.** In gen. *to perform funeral rites:* militari honestoque funere, *to bury with military honours*, Nep.

hūmor (more correctly umor; old form humos, Lucr.), ōris, *m. a liquid, fluid, moisture:* humor aquaï, Lucr.: pluvius, *rain*, id.: roscidus, *dew*, Cat.: in genas labitur, of *tears*, Hor.: circumfluus, *the ocean*, Ov.: Massicus Bacchi, *wine*, Virg. [Umor is for *ugmor*; cf. Gr. ὑγ-ρός.] (Hence Fr. *humeur*.)

hŭmus, i, *f. the earth, the ground, the soil:* subacta atque pura, *broken up and cleared of weeds*, Cic.: moriens semel ore momordit, *bit the ground in death*, Virg. Poet. of what is *low, mean, common:* ne dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *land, country, region:* Punica nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus, Ov. [Cf. Gr. χαμαί, a locative form implying a noun χαμα, "the ground."]

hyăcinthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑακίνθινος, *of the hyacinth:* flos, i. e. *the hyacinth*, Cat.

hyăcinthus or **-os,** i, *m. the hyacinth:* not our kind; perh. *corn-flag*, or *blue iris:* Plin.: Virg. **II.** *a precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth:* perh. *a sapphire* or *amethyst*, or the modern *hyacinth* or *jacinth:* Plin.

hyădes, um, *f.* = Ὑάδες (the rainers), *the Hyades*, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat., by a mistranslation, suculae (q. v.): Cic.: Ov.

hyaena, ae, *f.* = ὕαινα, *the striped hyaena:* Plin.: Ov.

hyălus, i, *m.* = ὕαλος, *glass:* vellera hyali fucata colore, *with glass-green colour*, Virg.

hybrida, v. hibrida.

hydra, ae, *f.* = Ὕδρα, *the Hydra; a seven-headed dragon killed by Hercules:* Hor.: Virg. **2.** *the constellation Water-snake*, also called Anguis: Cic. **3.** *a hydra in the infernal regions:* Virg.

hydraula, ae, or **hydraules,** ae, *m.* = ὑδραύλης, *one who plays on the water-organ:* Suet.

hydraulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδραυλικός, *of the water-organ, hydraulic:* Suet.

hydraulus, i, *m.* = ὕδραυλος, *a water-organ*, Cic.

hydrĭa, ae *f.* = ὑδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), *a jug, ewer, urn;* argenteae, Cic.

hydrŏchŏus, i, *m.* = Ὑδροχόος (water-pourer), *the constellation* Aquarius: Cat.

hydrōpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδρωπικός, *dropsical, suffering from dropsy:* Hor.

hydrops, ōpis, *m.* = ὕδρωψ, *the dropsy:* Hor.

hydrus, or **-os,** i, *m.* = ὕδρος, *a water-serpent* (the poisonous water-serpent of Virg. seems to be a viper): Plin.: Virg.

hyemalis, hyems, v. hiemalis, *etc.*

hymen, ĕnis, and **hymenaeus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = Ὑμήν, Ὑμεναῖος, *the god of marriage, Hymen:* Ov.: Cat. **2.** *nuptials, a wedding:* hic hymenaeus erit, Virg. In *pl.:* id. Of animals: *pairing*, id. **II.** *a nuptial song:* et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, Ov.

hypallăgē, ēs, *f.* = ὑπαλλαγή, *gram. fig. in which the natural order of things is reversed* ("cart before the horse"), (as dare classibus austros for classes austris, Virg.): Serv.

hyperbăton, i, *n.* = ὑπέρβατον, a rhetorical fig.: *transposition of words:* pure Lat., transgressio: Quint.

hyperbŏlē, ēs, *f.* = ὑπερβολή, a rhetorical fig.: *exaggeration, hyperbole:* pure Lat., superlatio and superjectio: Quint.: Sen.

hypercătălectus or **hypercătălectĭcus** = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός, in prosody: (*a verse*) *that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much; hypercatalectic:* versus, Serv.: Prisc.

hypŏcaustum or **-on,** i, *n.* = ὑπόκαυστον, *a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating chamber:* pure Lat., vaporarium: Vitr.: Plin. Ep.

hypŏcrĭta or **-es,** ae, *m.* = ὑποκριτής, *a mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures:* Suet.

hypŏdĭdascălus, i, *m.* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, *an under-teacher:* Cic.

hypomnēma, ătis, *n.* = ὑπόμνημα, *a written remark, memorandum, note:* Cic. fil. in Cic.

I i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the *third* vowel; but in the order of decreasing strength it comes *last*, and represents the point to which all the others naturally tend to sink; there are indeed cases in which

i has become *e*, especially in final syllables, but they are to be explained by special phonetic influences. On the substitution of *i* for *a* and *e*, vide those letters. *I* takes the place of *o* in oblique cases from noun-stems in *on*, as *cardo(n)*, *cardinis*, and *hominis*, *marginis*, *ordinis*; in derivatives from stems in *o*, as *multi-tudo* and *publicus*, indeed invariably before the suffix -co; at the end of the first stem in compounds like *multi-sonus*; and in a few special instances, as in *agnitus*, *cognitus*, *illico* (from *loco-*), and *ille* from *ollus*, *olle*. It is substituted for *u* in the dat. and abl. pl. of noun-stems in *u*, as *fructi-bus*, *geni-bus*; at the end of the first stem in compounds like *arci-tenens*, *aesti-fer*; in superlatives, as well as in positive adjs. of similar form, as *optimus* (from optumus), *finitimus*. Long *i* has in some Latin words arisen from the diphthong *ai*, e. g. in the compounds of *caedo*, *quaero*, as *occido*, *inquiro*, and in *iniquus* from *aequus*; also from *ei*, as in *dico*, *divus*, *liber*. On the relations of *i* with *j* and *v* vide those letters.

II. In the Romance languages: **1.** accented *i long* is usu. unchanged; e. g. Lat. *amicus*, It. *amico*, Sp. *amigo*, Fr. *ami*; Lat. *spina*, It. *spina*, Sp. *espina*, Fr. *épine*. **2.** accented *i short* usu. changes to *e* in Italian and Spanish, but in French to *oi*; e. g. Lat. *niger*, It. *nero*, Sp. *negro*, Fr. *noir*; Lat. *minus*, It. *meno*, Sp. *menos*, Fr. *moins*; Lat. *pilus*, It. Sp. *pelo*, Fr. *poil*; Lat. *bibere*, It. *bevere*, Sp. *beber*, Fr. *boire*. **3.** accented *i long by position* commonly becomes *e*; e. g. Lat. *siccus*, It. *secco*, Sp. *seco*, Fr. *sec*; Lat. *crista*, It. Sp. *cresta*, Fr. *crête*; Lat. *mittere*, It. *mettere*, Sp. *meter*, Fr. *mettre*. But *i* followed by *ng* or *gn* generally becomes *ei*, and sometimes *a*, in French; e. g. Lat. *pingere*, *cingere*, *lingua*; Fr. *peindre*, *ceindre*, *langue*. Unaccented *i* is most commonly unchanged; it sometimes becomes *oi*. When a short vowel in Latin immediately precedes the accented syllable, it is lost in French; *i* is often in this position, and disappears accordingly; e. g. Lat. *sanitatem*, *positura*, *septimana*; Fr. *santé*, *posture*, *semaine*.

Iacchus, i, *m.* = Ἴακχος, *a poetic appellation of Bacchus:* Ov.: Virg. Meton.: like Bacchus, *wine:* (Silenum) inflatum hesterno Iaccho, Virg.

Iambēus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰάμβειος, *iambic:* trimetri, Hor.

Iambus, i, *m.* = ἴαμβος, *an iambic foot, an iambus*, ⏑ –: Hor.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *an iambic poem, iambic poetry:* Hor. In *plur.:* id.

Ianthīnus, a, um, *adj., violet-coloured:* color, vestis, Plin. Subst. Ianthina, orum, *violet-coloured garments*, Mart.

Iāpyx, ygis, *m.* Ἰάπυξ, *a son of Daedalus, who reigned in Southern Italy*] *a wind that blows in the S. of Italy, the W. N. W. wind of the Greeks:* Hor.: Virg.

Iaspis, idis, *f.* = ἴασπις, *a green- or yellow-coloured precious stone, jasper:* Plin.: fulva, Virg. (Hence It. *diaspro*; Sp. *diaspero*; Fr. *jaspe*.)

ībi, *adv.* [orig. the instrumental sing., with locative sense, of the pron. *i* (*is*): the suffix *bi*, which in *tibi*, *sibi*, has a dative force, is the same as the Gr. φι] *in that place, there:* referring, like *is*, to the immediate context. Of space: in Italiam contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, Caes. Rarely of persons: ibi animum parem tantae potestati esse, *in him* (L. Quinctus), Liv.: duxi uxorem: quam ibi miseriam vidi, *in her*, Ter. With corresp. rel. adv., ubi, unde, *etc.:* in eam partem ituros, atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi Caesar constituisset, Caes.: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. With *Gen.:* ibi loci, Plin. **II.** Of time: *then, thereupon:* ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum, Virg.: (jam in ipsis nuptiis) ibi demum aegre tulit, *then for the first time*, Ter. **III.** Of other relations: *there, in that matter, on that occasion:* ibi ira est suppressa, Liv.: ibi fortunae veniam damus, *in his case*, Juv.: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratiores reperiet, *on that issue, at those weapons*, Cic.: ibique juventutem suam exercuit, *in these* (caedes, rapinae, etc.), Sall.: subsensi illos ibi esse et id agere inter se clanculum, *to be at it, busy about it*, Ter.: ibi imperium fore, unde victoria fuerit, *would rest with the winners*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *y*.)

ībīdem, *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in idem, tandem, tantundem, *etc.*] *in the same place, in that very place, just there.* Of space: cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.: avem volucres ex proximo nemore persecutae, ibidem discerpserunt, *on the spot*, Suet. With corresp. *ubi:* ubi amici, ibidem opes, Pl. With *Gen.:* ibidem loci, id. With verb of motion: uxore ibidem ducta, Suet. **II.** Of other relations: *in the same matter:* laesit in eo Caecinam, sublevavit ibidem, Cic.

ībis, is and idis, f. = ἶβις, *a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, which lived on water-animals, the ibis:* Cic.: Plin.

ibiscum, i. v. hibiscum.

ibus, v. is, *ad init.*

Icărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Icărus] *of Icarus, Icarian:* Icarii stella canis, *the constellation* Canis Major (the dog of Icarus named Maera, who was translated to the sky), Ov.: fluctus, i. e. *of the sea* (in gen.), Hor.

iccirco or **idcirco**, *adv.* [id circa] *on that account, for that reason, therefore:* iccirco moneo vos ego haec, Pl. **II.** Referring to a clause which states *cause* or *reason*, with *conj.* quod, quia, *or* si: iccirco arcessor, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter.: quia natura mutari non potest, iccirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic.: non, si Opimium defendisti, iccirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, id. **2.** The correl. conj. is sometimes (*si* very rarely) omitted: ille Cliniae servus tardiusculus est: iccirco huic nostro tradita'st provincia, Ter. **III.** Referring to a clause which states *purpose:* iccirco nemo superiorum attigit, ut ipse tolleret, *simply that he* (Verres) *might*, Cic.: sese iccirco ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, Caes.

ichneumon, ŏnis, *m.* = ἰχνεύμων, *an animal which tracks the crocodile and breaks and devours its eggs, the Egyptian rat* or *ichneumon:* Plin.: Cic.

īco, ici, ictum, *3. v. a. to strike, hit, smite, sting* (strictly, *to hit from a distance*; disting. from ferio, *to strike with a staff, sword*, etc.): telo venenato ictus, Cic.: lapide ictus, Caes.: ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit, Liv. In partic., of lightning; fulmine laurus sola non icitur, Plin. With cogn. obj.: icere colaphum, *to box on the ear*, Pl. **2.** Transf., with ref. to *striking* the victim sacrificed in making a covenant: icere foedus (cf. ferire), *to make a covenant or league*, Cic. **II.** Fig. of emotion: nova re consules icti, *startled*, Liv.: desideriis icta, *smitten, tormented*, Hor.: domestico vulnere, *smitten by family affliction*, Tac. Poet.: ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, *tipsy*, Hor. [Cf. ἴπ-τομαι, to hurt. Lat. *c* here corresponds to Gr. π, as in *jecur* beside ἦπαρ, *oculus* beside ὄπ-ωπ-α.]

īcon, ŏnis, *f.* = εἰκών, *an image, figure:* fictae cera icones, Plin.

īcŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = εἰκονικός, *of an image, copied from life:* duces, *of the size of life*, Plin.

ictĕrĭcus, i, *m.* = ἰκτερικός, *jaundiced:* Juv.

ictis, idis, *f.* = ἰκτίς, *the common weasel:* Plin.

ictus, a, um, *Part.* [ico].

ictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blow, stroke, thrust, bite, sting:* a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, Cic.: pilorum, Caes.: scorpionis, id.: caecis, *blind strokes* (cf. "*drew a bow at a venture*"), Liv. Poet. of the *piercing rays* of the sun, *etc.:* ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus, Hor.: solis, Ov.: fulminis, Cic. **2.** Esp. in prosody or music, *a beating time, a beat:* pollicis, Hor.: et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. **II.** Fig.: calamitatis, *stroke*, Cic.: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, *by separate attacks*, Tac.

īcunc̆ŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [icon] *a small image* or *figure:* puellaris, Suet.

idcirco, *adv.* v. iccirco.

īdĕa, ae, *f.* = ἰδέα, *a* (*Platonic*) *idea; a mental image, a conception:* Sen.

īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, *pron.* [from

the pronom. root *i* (*is*) and the demonstr. suff. *dem:* hence, being an emphatic form of *is*, its lit. meaning is *this very, exactly this;* but it may usu. be rendered] *the same:* idem iste Mithridates, *that very same*, Cic. **2.** To emphasize a second noun-predicate of same kind: *at the same time, likewise:* cum Academico et eodem rhetore congredi, *with an Academic, who was also a rhetorician*, id.: musici qui erant quondam iidem poetae, *who were likewise*, id. **II.** In comparisons, with various conj. and pron., which may all be translated by *as;* or poet. with the *Dat.* (Gr. constr.): si quaeratur, idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, *the same as*, id.: iidem abeunt, qui venerant, id.: invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, *equivalent to slaying him*, Hor. N a u t. with *part. Gen.:* si idem nos juris haberemus quod ceteri, *the same right*, Cic. **III.** Adverbially eādem (sc. viâ): *by the same way* or *road:* ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri, fugere noluit, id.

Identĭdem, *adv.* [related to *idem* as *itidem* to *is*] *repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon:* ne te uxor sequatur, respectas identidem, *now and then*, Pl.: quum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, *from time to time*, Caes.

Idĕo, *adv.* [id eo, lit. *this for this*] *for that reason, on that account, therefore.* Referring to a clause which states *cause* or *reason*, with *conj.* quod, quia, quoniam: Pl.: Cic.: Sen. **2.** Non (nec, neque) ideo; referring to a clause stating an *assumed* cause or reason, with *conj. si:* non, si causa justa est, ideo . . ., *it does not follow, because . . .*, Cic. With *Abl. absol.:* talibus recitatis, non ideo Thrasea decessit sententia, *for all that he did not abandon his opinion*, Tac. **3.** With conj. omitted: Pl.: nihil laboras: ideo, quum opus est, nihil habes, *so when you need, you lack*, Phaedr. **II.** Referring to a clause which states *purpose:* Cic.: nec ideo Rhenum insedimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed . . ., *not for the purpose of defending Italy but . . .*, Tac.

Idiōta, ae, *m.*=ἰδιώτης, *an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person:* Cic.

Idiōtismus, i, *m.* = ἰδιωτισμός, *the common or vulgar manner of speaking:* Sen.

Idōlum or **-on,** i, *n.*=εἴδωλον, *an image, form*, esp. *a spectre, apparition:* Plin.

Idōnĕē, *adv. fitly, suitably, properly, duly* (rare): Cic.

Idōnĕus, a, um, *adj. fit, meet, proper, suitable, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things): constr. with *ad, a relative, Dat.*, or *absol.;* sometimes with *in* and *Acc., Abl.*, or *Inf.* With *ad:* ad ullam causam, Cic. With *rel.:* hominem idoneum, quem ludos facias, *one to make a butt of*, Pl. With *Dat.:* castris locus, Caes.: puellis, *a 'lady-killer,'* Hor. *Absol.:* cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, *a sufficient voucher*, Cic. Subst.: cum idoneis collocutus, *with fitting accomplices*, Liv.: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet.: apud idonea provinciarum, *at proper stations in*, Tac. With *in* and *Acc.:* infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. With *Inf.* (poet.): fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, *worthy*, i.e. *large enough*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain; perh. for *ideoneus*, from *ideo.*]

Īdus, uum, *f. plu.* [acc. to Macrob., from the Etrusc. iduo, to divide: hence, the middle of the month], *the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth of the other months; the ides:* haec idibus mane scripsi, Cic. Interest was paid on the ides: fenerator Alphius redegit idibus pecuniam, *called his money in on the ides*, Hor. Also school-fees: (pueri) ibant octonis referentes idibus aera, id.

Igĭtur, *adv.* [etym. uncertain] *then, thereupon, thereafter:* mox magis, quum otium mihi et tibi erit, igitur tecum loquar, Pl. **II.** Esp. in drawing a logical conclusion: *therefore, accordingly, consequently:* res caelestes ab homine confici non possunt. Est igitur id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, *it follows therefore that . . .*, Cic. **2.** In questions that follow logically: *then:* in quo igitur loco est? *then where is it?* id. In ironical or sarcastic questions: igitur hoccine est amare? *so this is being in love, eh?* Pl. **3.** Taking up the thread of interrupted thought, or discourse; or summing up: *I say then, then, in short:* Cic.: Tac. Esp. after parentheses: scripsi etiam (nam etiam ab orationibus dijungo me fere)—scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, *as I was saying*, Cic.

ignārus, a, um, *adj.* [in gnarus] *ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unaware:* constr. usu. with *Gen.;* rar. with *depend. clause, Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *absol.* With *Gen.:* non ignara mali, *having known misfortune myself*, Virg.: Pisonis, *not acquainted with his person*, Tac.: puella mariti, *a maiden*, Hor. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: qui gurges aut quae flumina lugubris ignara belli, *are strangers to*, id. With *dep. clause:* ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas, quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. *Absol.:* si quis laudat Arelli ignarus opes, *stranger, novice*, Hor.: ubi imperium ad ignaros pervenit, *those who have never known it*, Sall. **II.** In pass. sense: *not known:* mare magnum et ignara lingua, *unknown*, id. With *Dat.:* jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti, *unrecognised by*, Ov.

ignāvē, *adv. sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit:* ne quid ignave faciamus, Cic.: dicere multa, *flatly, tamely, carelessly*, Hor. *Comp.:* carpere ignavius herbas, *listlessly*, Virg.

ignāvĭa, ae, *f.* [ignavus] *inactivity, laziness, indolence, sloth, cowardice:* contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.: socordiae sese atque ignaviae tradere, Sall.: quae tanta animis ignavia venit? *craven fear*, Virg.

ignāvĭter, *adv. lazily, sluggishly, tardily:* Hirt. in Cic.

ignāvus, a, um, *adj.* [in gnavus] *inactive, lazy, slothful, indolent, sluggish, listless, spiritless, cowardly, dastardly:* si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicito ignavissimum, Pl.: homo inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic.: feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv.: canis ignavus adversum lupos, *that will not face*, Hor.: ignavum, fucos, pecus, *the lazy herd of drones*, Virg.: ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, *that refused its office*, Ov. With *Gen.:* legiones operum et laboris ignavae, *shunning, shirking*, Tac. **II.** Of things: nemora ignava, *unfruitful*, Virg.: anni, *spent in idleness*, Ov.: septima lux, the *Jewish Sabbath*, Juv. **2.** Meton.: *producing inactivity or indolence:* frigus, Ov.

ignesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [ignis] *to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, kindle:* ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to burn with passion, to glow* (poet.): Rutulo muros et castra tuenti ignescunt irae, *his wrath kindles*, Virg.

igněus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot:* sidera tota esse ignea, Cic.: sol, Virg.: ignea vis caeli, *aether*, Ov.: ignea vis, *fire*, as the primary creative element, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic.: arces, *the sky*, Hor. **2.** Transf. of colour: *fiery, flaming, resplendent:* gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, *glowing*, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *fiery, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet.): furor, Ov.: vigor, Virg.

ignĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *an implement for producing fire*, Plin.

ignĭcŏlor or **-ōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [ignis color] *flame-coloured:* Juvenc.

ignĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ignis] *a small fire, a little flame, a spark:* Juv. **2.** Transf. of colour, *a glittering, a sparkle:* onyx Indica igniculos habet, Plin. **II.** Fig.: desiderii, *vehemence*, Cic.: viriles, id.

ignĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ignis fero] *fire-bearing, fiery* (poet.): aether, Lucr.: axis, Ov.

ignĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [ignis and *gen* in gigno] *fire-born*, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

ignĭpēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [ignis pes] *fiery-footed* (poet.): equi, Ov.

ignĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [ignis potens] *ruler of fire*, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Virg. Also, *absol.* ignipotens, id.

ignis, is, *m. fire*, both as an element, and as matter in combustion: in former

sense usu. *sing.*: lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic.: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, *bivouac-fires*, Caes.: ignem accendere, Virg.: ignem comprehendere, *to catch fire*, Caes.: ignis auditur, *the crackling of fire*, Virg. Poet.: fulsere ignes et conscius aether, *lightnings*, id. **2.** Esp.: (i) sacer ignis, a disease, *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas:* id. (ii) aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessaries of life: v. aqua, 1 *no.* 5. (iii) *the heavenly bodies:* velut inter ignes luna minores, Hor. **II.** Transf. *brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness:* fronte curvatos imitatus ignes (Lunae), id.: ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, *redness, blush*, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *the fire* or *glow of passion*, in either a good or a bad sense: esp. of *love:* exarsere ignes animo, *wrath, rage*, Virg.: caeco carpitur igni, *hidden flame* (of love), id.: lentis macerer ignibus, Hor.: socii ignes, *nuptials*, Ov. **2.** Meton.: *a beloved object, a flame* (poet.): meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. **3.** Of that which brings destruction, *fire, flame:* ne parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, *this little spark*, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *ag-ni-s;* perh. Gr. αἴγλη is = ἀγλη, and comes from same root.]

ignōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in and gnobilis, the original form of nobilis, q. v.] *unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure:* quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic.: ignobilis aevum exigere, (cf. "*they kept the noiseless tenor of their way*"), Virg.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eburonum, *obscure and insignificant*, Caes. **II.** *of low birth, base-born, ignoble:* ex aliqua familia non ignobili, Cic.: virgo, Ter.

ignōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ignobilis] *want of fame, obscurity:* virorum, Ov. **II.** *low birth:* multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis objiceretur, *mean origin*, Cic.

ignōbĭlĭter, *adv. meanly:* Eutr.

ignōmĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [in and gnomen, the orig. form of nomen, q. v.: hence lit. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's character as a citizen] *public disgrace, dishonour, infamy.* As legal or military term: signiferos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes.: qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic. **II.** In gen.: expetunt laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, id. In *plur.:* judiciis ignominiisque concisus, id. With *Gen.:* ignominia senatus, *a disgrace inflicted by the Senate*, id.

ignōmĭnĭōsē, *adv. disgracefully:* Eutr.

ignōmĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia] *disgraceful, shameful.* Of persons: exsul eras ignominiosus, *branded with public disgrace*, Quint.: nec concilium inire ignominioso fas, *to a disgraced man*, Tac. **II.** Of things: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic.

ignōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ignoro] *unknown* (rare): separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile fuerit, Cic.

ignōrans, antis, *Part.* [ignoro]. **II.** Adj. *not knowing, unaware, ignorant of* (rare): Caes.

ignōrantĭa, ae, *f.* [ignorans] *want of knowledge* or *information, ignorance.* With *Gen. obj.:* loci, Caes.: recti, Tac. With *depend. clause:* ignorantia, quid sit illud, id.

ignōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ignoro] *want of knowledge* or *acquaintance with* anything; *ignorance:* with *Gen. obj.:* locorum, Cic.: virtutis, id. With *de:* de aliquo, id.

ignōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [v. gnarus] *not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of.* With *Acc.:* siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, *do not know me, quite mistake me*, Ter. In *pass.:* ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, *unobserved*, Sall. With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse foedus? Cic. With a *dep. clause:* non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, *I am well aware*, id.: qua ferar ignoro, Ov. With *de:* ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. With *quin:* id. *Absol.:* an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? id.

ignoscens, entis, *Part.* [ignosco]. **II.** Adj.: *forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable:* Ter.

ignosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. a.* [in and gnosco, orig. form of nosco, lit. not to learn or ascertain, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault or crime] *to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook.* Constr. the person forgiven in *Dat.;* the offence in *Acc.* or *dep. clause;* sometimes in *Dat.:* ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl.: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, *pardon my writing*, Cic.: vitiis, Hor. *Pass. impers.:* deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, *for whom was no pardon*, Cic.: Ter.: with *double Dat.* peccato mihi ignosci, *to have my fault overlooked*, Ter. With *Acc.* only, denoting the offence (rare): equidem istuc factum ignoscam, id. In *pass.* with word denoting the offence in *Nom.* and *absol.:* (dementia) ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes, *pardonable indeed, if the infernal deities knew forgiveness*, Virg.

(1) **ignōtus**, a, um, *Part.* [ignosco].

(2) **ignōtus**, a, um, *adj.* [in and gnotus, orig. form of notus]. Pass.: *unknown:* homo, Cic.: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv.: omne ignotum pro magnifico est, Tac. **2.** For ignobilis, *of low birth* or *condition, low-born, base, vulgar* (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Hor.: Achivi, *the ignoble Greeks*, Ov. **II.** Act. *unacquainted with, ignorant of* (rare for ignarus): ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, *folk that do not know him*, Phaedr.

īlex, icis, *f. a kind of oak, the holm-oak* or *evergreen-oak.* Pliny speaks of two kinds; prob. the *kermes oak* and the *holm oak:* Virg.: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *elce;* Fr. *yeuse.*)

īlĭa, ium, *n. plu. the flank:* Ov., Virg.: ducere ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*, Hor.: rumpere ilia, *to burst*, Virg. **II.** Transf.: *the entrails of animals:* Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

īlĭcet, *adv.* [i in ire, and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; hence] anciently, a form of dismissing an assembly: *you may go, it is over;* hence, transf.: *let us go, let us be gone:* ilicet: quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Ter. **2.** *all is over* or *lost:* actum est, ilicet, me infelicem et scelestam, Pl.: actum est, ilicet, peristi, *you may take yourself off: you are done for*, Ter. **II.** *i. q.* illico, *immediately, instantly, forthwith* (poet.): fugit ilicet ocior Euro, Virg.

īlignĕus, a, um = ilignus (q. v.): Cato: Col.

īlignus, a, um, *adj.* [ilex] *of holm-oak, oaken:* pedibus, Ter. (*al.* iligneis): canalibus, Virg.

illā, *adv. by that way, in that direction* (rare): Tac.

il-lābĕfactus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired* (poet.): vincula, Ov.

il-lābor (inl.), psus, 3. *v. n. dep. to slip, slide, glide, fall,* or *flow into; to fall down, sink down:* Cic.: si fractus illabatur orbis, *should fall upon (him)*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: da, pater, augurium atque animis illabere nostris, *enter into*, Virg.

il-lābōrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. not laboured, uncultivated, spontaneous:* terra, Sen.: fructus, Quint.

il-lăbōro (inl.), 1. *v. n. to work upon, labour at:* Tac.

illāc, *adv.* = illa, with suffix c = ce: *by that way, in that direction, on that side:* angiporto illac per hortum circuit clam, Pl.: illac facere, *to stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic.

il-lăcessītus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unprovoked, unattacked:* Tac.

il-lăcrĭmābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj. unwept, unlamented:* omnes illacrimabiles urgentur, Hor. **II.** *that is not* or *cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable:* Pluto, *tearless*, id.

il-lăcrĭmo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and **illăcrĭmor** (inl.), atus, 1. *v. dep. to weep at* or *over, to bewail, lament.* With *Dat.:* morti, Cic.: errori, Liv. *Absol.:* qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, *shedding tears at the sight*, Cic.: si paulum potes, illacrimare, *squeeze out a tear over him*, Hor. **II.** Poet. of things: *to weep,* i. e. *to drip, distil:*

et maestum illacrimat templis ebur aeraque sudant, Virg.

il-laesus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired:* illaeso corpore, Ov.: valetudo, Suet.

il-laetābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj. cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad* (poet.): ora, Virg.: murmur, id.

illapsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illabor].

il-lăquĕo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ensnare, entrap, entangle*: volucres, Prud. II. Fig.: munera navium saevos illaqueant duces, *corrupt, seduce*, Hor.

illātus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [infero].

il-laudātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unpraised, without fame, obscure:* Plin. II. Poet. for illaudabilis, *unworthy of praise, blameable, detestable:* Busiris, Virg.

illautus, v. illotus.

ille, a, ud (anciently olle and ollus, a, um), (Nom. pl. m. and Dat. sing. olli, Virg.) *dem. pron. of 3rd pers.*, meaning what is, or is regarded as, more remote; opp. to *hic, iste* (non antiquo illo more, sed hoc nostro fuit eruditus, *not in that ancient fashion, but in this later one of ours*, Cic.); *that, yonder; he, she, it.* With subst., sol me ille admonuit, *yonder sun*, id.: in illa tranquillitate vivere, id. 2. Of time; either *what was once*, or *what will be* (hence the locative form *olim* means either *once upon a time*, or *hereafter*): illam veterem vim, id.: sapiens non pendet ex futuris, sed exspectat illa, fruitur praesentibus, *looks forward to the future, while enjoying the present*, id. 3. When *hic* and *ille* refer to two things, *ille* means what is, or is regarded as farther from the speaker's mind: v. *hic*, 4. II. *Absol.*, as true *pron.:* tum ille, non sum, inquit, nescius, id.: nati et qui nascentur ab illis, Virg.: referring emphatically to a preced. noun: multum ille et terris jactatus et alto, id. 2. With another *pron.:* quum primum audivi, ego ille ipse factus sum, *fancied myself the very man*, Cic. 3. In *neut.* with *Part. Gen.:* illud aetatis, *of that age*, Suet.: illud horae, id. III. Strongly emphatic (*ille* of celebrity): illa Medea, *the famous*, Cic.: tune ille Aeneas, *art thou that (great) Aeneas?* Virg. *Absol.:* ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, *so long as those men do not*, Sall. IV. Particular phrases: (i) hic ... ille, *this ... that; the one ... the other*, of single objects opp. to the whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud, *not merely this or that particular statue*, Cic. (ii) ille aut (or et) ille, *this or that, such and such*, id. (iii) ille quidem, sed (autem, etc.), *though he be to be sure, certainly ... yet still:* philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, i. e. *I would not disparage them ... but all the same*, id. (iv) ex illo, *from that time*, poet. and rare: ex illo fluere spes Danaûm, Virg.

illĕcĕbra (inl.), ae, *f.* [illicio] lit. *a drawing gently on;* hence *an enticement, inducement, charm, allurement, bait, lure.* With *Gen.:* peccandi, *temptation to*, Cic. In *plur.:* voluptatis, id. With *Dat.:* munditia illecebra animo est amantum, Pl. *Absol.:* ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, *seemed to rise to the bait*, Liv. In *plur.:* jocum tentavit, eo quod illecebris erat morandus spectator, *needed to be retained by some attraction*, Hor. II. Meton.: of an alluring, seductive person, *an enticer, a decoy-bird:* Pl.

illĕcĕbrōsē, *adv. alluringly, enticingly:* Pl.

illĕcĕbrōsus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illecebra] *full of allurement, enticing, seductive:* istoc illecebrosius fieri nihil potest, *no "metal more attractive,"* Pl.

illectus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illicio].

illectus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an allurement, enticement:* Pl.

il-lectus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [lĕgo] *not read, unread* (rare): Ov.

il-lĕpĭdē (inl.), *adv. impolitely, rudely, inelegantly:* Pl.: Hor.

il-lĕpĭdus (inl.), a, um, *adj. impolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable:* parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, *churlish*, Cic.: deliciae, Cat.

(1) **il-lex** (inl.), ĕgis, *adj. without law, contrary to law, lawless:* Pl.

(2) **illex** (inl.), icis, *adj.* [illicio] *alluring, enticing:* App. II. Subst. *a decoy, lure:* Pl. 2. *a seducer, a seductress:* malae rei tantae fuimus illices, id.

illi, *adv.* v. illic, adv. *init.*

illībātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [libo] *undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed:* divitiae, Cic.: vires, Liv.

il-lībĕrālis (inl.), e, *adj. unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging:* Cic.: facinus, Ter.: non te in me illiberalem putabit, *disobliging*, Cic.

illībĕrālĭtas (inl.), ātis, *f.* [illiberalis] *conduct unworthy of a freeman, meanness* (rare): Cic.

illībĕrālĭter (inl.), *adv. ignobly, ungenerously, meanly:* factum a vobis, Ter.: aliquid aestimare valde illiberaliter, *meanly, stingily*, Cic.

illic, illaec, illuc, or **illoc**, *pron.* [ille and ce] *he, she*, or *it yonder, that:* sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia, a portu illic nunc cum lanterna advenit, Pl.: illuc est sapere, *now, that is discretion!* Ter. II. With suffixed *ce* and the interrogative part. *ne; is that he?* Pl.

illīc, illi, *adv.* [*illi*, loc. case, with *ce*] *in that place, there, yonder* (most freq. ante-class.): haec illic est pugnata pugna, Pl.: cives Romani, qui illic negotiarentur, Caes.: non isto vivitur illic, quo tu rere, modo, *there*; i. e. *in the house of Maecenas*, Hor. 2. *in that matter, therein:* Liv.: ego illi maximam partem feram, *in that case*, Ter.

illiccĭne, v. illic, *pron. no.* II.

il-lĭcĭo (inl.), lexi, lectum (*Inf. perf. sync.* illexe, poet. ap. Cic.) 3 *v. a.* [lacio] lit. *to draw gently in* or *on; to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (usu. in bad sense; whereas allicere gen. has a good sense): is me ad illam illexit, Pl.: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall.: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac.: ab eisdem illecti sumus, *misled, led astray*, Cic.: cavereque, ne illiciaris, *not to be drawn into the toils*, Lucr.

illĭcĭtātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [licito] *one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham bidder:* Cic.

il-lĭcĭtus (inl.), a, um, *adj. not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit:* amor, Tac.: exactiones, id.

il-lĭco (illĭco), *adv.* [in loco] *in that very place, on the spot, there:* otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. II. Transf. *instantly, immediately, directly:* Cic.

il-lĭdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike* or *dash against, beat against* or *upon* (poet.): libravit caestus effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro, *sent them crashing into his skull*, Virg.: dentem fragili (corpori), *to bring one's tooth down on, to bite on*, Hor.

il-lĭgo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *tie on, to fasten:* emblemata scite in aureis poculis illigabat, *attached them*, Cic.: litterae in jaculo illigatae, *wrapped upon*, Caes.: tigna, *to brace firmly*, id. 2. *to fetter, entangle, impede:* inutilis inque ligatus cedebat, clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat, *encumbered*, Virg.: illigatus praeda, *hampered*, Tac.: aliquem lento veneno, *to drug*, i. e. *to incapacitate*, id. II. Fig.: *to attach, connect, combine:* (paeon) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illigari, Cic. 2. Esp.: *to bind, to oblige, to hold bound: to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede:* magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic.: familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv.: non iis condicionibus illigabitur pax, *hampered by*, Liv.

illim, *adv.* = illinc, *from that place, thence*, Cic.

illīmis (inl.), e, *adj.* [limus] *without mud* or *slime:* fons, *pure*, Ov.

illinc, *adv.* [illim with ce; cf. hinc] *from that* or *yonder place, thence:* Cic.: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, *from their respective sides*, Pl. II. Transf.: *from that person* or *thing, from that quarter, from that side:* si illinc beneficium non sit, Cic.

il-lĭno (inl.), lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear over, spread* or *lay on:* collyria oculis, Hor.: aurum vestibus illitum,

inwoven or *embroidered on*, id. *Poet.*: quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, *spreads*, id.: quodcumque semel chartis illeverit, *has written*, id. **2.** Fig.: fuco illitus color, *daubed over with paint, rouged*, i.e. *superficial*, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *to besmear, bedaub, anoint*: texta Nesseo veneno, Ov.: faces taedamque et malleolos pice, Liv.

il-lĭquĕfactus (inl.), a, um, *Part. melted, liquefied, liquid.* Fig.: tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic.

illīsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illido].

il-lĭttĕrātus (inl.), and illiteratus, a, um, *adj. unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned*: vir, Cic. Of things: litterae, *unpolished*, Plin.

illĭtus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illino].

illix=illex (2), q. v.

illō, *adv. to that place, thither*: neque temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes.: illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *to that point*: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, *to that same point*, Caes.

illoc, *neutr. pron.* v. *pron.* illic.

illōc, *adv.*=illuc, *thither*: post illoc veni quam advenit, Pl. [From illo, *adv.*, with *ce.*]

il-lōtus (inl.; also illautus, Pl.), a, um, *adj. unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty*: illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Pl.: toralia, Hor.

illuc, *neut. pron.* v. illic, *pron.*

illūc, *adv.* [*illo* with *ce*; cf. huc] *to that place yonder, thither*: paulo momento huc illuc impelli, *to this side or that*, Ter.: (corpora) huc illuc agitare, *first in one direction, then in another*, Sall. **II.** Transf.: *to that person* or *thing, thereto* (rare): quo res haec pertinet?—illuc, *to that point*, i. e. *result*, Hor.

il-lūcĕo (inl.), 2. *v. n. to shine in* or *on, to light up, illuminate* (v. rare): atra pix tuo capiti illuceat, *make a torch of your head*, Pl.

il-lūcesco or **illucisco** (inl.), luxi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* Neutr. of the day or sun, *to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn*: illucescet ille aliquando dies, Cic.: ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, *on which arose the day*, Suet. **2.** *Impers.* illuxit, *it grew light, day dawned* (rare): ubi illuxit, Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, *afforded light in darkness*, Cic. **B.** Act. *to shine upon, illumine*: ut mortales illuciscas luce clara et candida, Pl.

il-lūdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to play upon, at* or *with: to sport with, amuse oneself with*: with *Dat.*: illudo chartis, *I trifle with paper, amuse myself with writing*, Hor. **2.** Esp. *to make sport* or *game of, to jest, mock*, or *jeer at, to ridicule*. With *Dat.*: dignitati, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.* or *Abl.*: ut ne impune in nos illuseris, *play tricks on*, Ter.: in aliquo, id. *Absol.*: illuseras inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, Cic. **3.** *to sport* or *fool away, to destroy in sport; to abuse*. With *Dat.*: cui (frondi) silvestres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces illudunt, *do mischief to*, Virg. **II.** Act.: *to play at* or *with* (poet. and rare): illusas auro vestes, *fancifully embroidered*, id. **2.** Esp. *to scoff* or *mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule*: pergisne eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excello ipse? *to flout*, Cic.: voces Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. **3.** *to destroy, ruin, violate, abuse* (rare): vitam filiae, Ter.: corpus alicujus, Tac.

illūmĭnātē, *adv. clearly, luminously*: dicere, Cic.

il-lūmĭno (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate*: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. **2.** Transf.: *to make splendid, embellish*: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *to set in a clear light, to set off*: orationem, Cic.: horum fidem Mytilenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, *made conspicuous by contrast*, Vell.

illūsĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illudo] *a mocking, jeering*: also *irony*, as a figure of speech: Cic.

illustris (inl.), e, *adj.* [for *il-luc-stris*, from *luc* (lux) augmented with *s*] *lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous*: illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic.: stella, id. *Comp.*: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, id. **II.** Fig.: *clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest*: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus, id.: factum illustre notumque omnibus, id. **2.** *distinguished, famous, honourable, illustrious*: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id.: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes.: feminae, *noble*, Suet.: major atque illustrior res, *more remarkable*, Caes.

illustrĭus, *comp. adv. more clearly, distinctly, perspicuously* (rare): Cic.

il-lustro (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate*: sol cuncta sua luce illustrat, Cic.: qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to make clear, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain*: ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, *be made manifest*, Cic.: philosophiam veterem Latinis litteris illustrare, id. **2.** *to render famous, renowned, illustrious*, familiam, Suet.: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, *will but be a foil to*, Cic.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illudo].

illūtĭbĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [luo] *that cannot be washed out*: odor, Pl.

illŭvĭes (inl.), ēi, *f.* [in luo] *dirt, filth*: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac.: illuvie deformis, id.: (viri) dira illuvies, immissaque barba, Virg. **II.** *an overflowing, inundation*: aquarum, Just.: placida, *i. e. the water that has overflowed*, Tac. [In the first sense the *in* seems negative; in the second sense the word is formed as from a compound verb *il-luo*, as alluvies from *al-luo*.]

im, i. q. eum, v. is.

īmāgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [imago] *of images*: Edict. Diocl. **II.** *that exists only in imagination, seeming, fancied, imaginary*: fasces, Liv.: militia, Suet.

īmāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [imaginor] *a mental image, fancy, imagination*: Aegyptum secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac.

īmāgĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [imago] *to picture to oneself, to fancy, imagine*: pavorem, Tac. Of dreams: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est collabi fastigium domus, Suet.

īmāgo, inis, *f. an imitation, copy*: *an image, likeness* (i. e. a picture, statue, mask, apparition, *etc.*): Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse, Cic.: cereae, Hor.: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, *the signet, image on the seal*, Pl.: quid natum toties falsis ludis imaginibus? *phantoms*, Virg. **2.** Esp.: imagines, *the images of distinguished ancestors among the noble Romans, viz.* of such as had been aediles, praetors, or consuls, usually made of wax. They were placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions (v. Smith's Ant. 270): Cic.: quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est (cf. "*family portraits*"), Sall.: senatoriae imagines, *images of ancestors who had been senators*, Suet. **3.** Transf.: *a reverberation of sound, an echo* (mostly poet.): vocis offensa resultat imago, Virg.: cujus recinet jocosa nomen imago, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *an image* or *likeness* of a thing formed in the mind, *a conception, thought, imagination, idea*: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic.: expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id.: tantae pietatis, Virg. **2.** In rhetor.: *a figure of speech, similitude, comparison*: imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, *which suggests a picture*, Cic. **3.** *a mere image, appearance*: (justitiae) umbra et imaginibus utimur, *mere shadow and semblance*, id.: imago [illegible] liciorum, *only the appearance of courts*, id. [Cogn. with *im-itor*; etym. uncertain.]

īmāguncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [imago] *a little image*: aerea, Suet.

imbēcillē, *adv. weakly, feebly, faintly* (rare; perh. only in *Comp.*): iis, quae videntur, imbecillius assentiuntur, *give but a languid assent*, Cic.

imbēcillĭtas (inb.), ātis, *f.* [imbecillus] *weakness, feebleness* of the body, *etc.*: corporis, Cic.: materiae,

Caes. **II.** *powerlessness, impotence, helplessness, imbecility:* Cic.: animi, *cowardice,* Caes.: consilii, Cic.

imbēcillus (inb.), a, um, *adj. weak, feeble.* Of the body: quam fuit imbecillus, *what a weakly person he was (having very poor health),* Cic. In *pl.:* imbecilli, *the weakly,* opp. to firmi, *the healthy,* id. **2.** Of other things: aetas, i. e. *old age,* Hor.: natura (generis humani), *frail humanity,* Sall.: medicina, Cic.: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. Of food: *innutritious,* Cels.: also, *light of digestion,* id. **3.** Of abstract things or mental qualities: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent, Cic.: suspiciones, Tac. Subst.: ignavi et imbecilli, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

imbellis (inb.), e, *adj.* [bellum] *unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, fond of peace:* Cic.: Liv.: turba, *non-combatants,* id.: juventa, Hor.: cervi, Virg.: columba, Hor.: dii, *i. e. Venus and Amor,* Ov. **II.** Of things: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, *at unwarlike, cowardly conduct,* Cic.: sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu conjecit, *powerless,* Virg.: Asia, Liv.: annos, *of peace, untroubled,* id.

imber, bris, *m. rain, a shower of rain, heavy* or *pouring rain* (disting. from pluvia, which is rain in gen., whether *light* or *heavy*): Cic.: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor.: lapideus aut sanguineus imber, Cic.: grandinis, *hail-storm,* Lucr. Proverb.: (i) imbrem in cribrum gerere, *to put water in a sieve* (denoting a futile attempt), Pl. (ii) tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, *down-hill work, like rain falling, i. e. exceedingly easy,* id. **II.** Meton.: caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, *a rain-cloud,* Virg. **2.** *rain-water* (in *pl.*): cisternae servandis imbribus, Tac. **3.** *water* or *liquid* in gen. (poet.): (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem, *admit the fatal sea-water,* Virg.: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, *showers of tears,* Ov. **4.** Like the Eng. *shower,* of things that fall fast like rain: ferreus ingruit imber, i. e. *of javelins* (cf "*and showered his blows like wintry rain,*" and "*iron sleet of arrowy shower*"), Virg. [Cf. Gr. ὄμβρος.]

imberbis (inb.), e, *adj.* [barba] *without a beard, beardless:* juvenis, Hor.

im-bĭbo (inb.), bi, *3. v. a. to drink in, imbibe:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *to imbibe mentally, to conceive:* de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, *form,* Cic.: certamen animis, *to have the mind imbued with the spirit of contest,* Liv. **2.** Esp. *to determine, resolve stedfastly* (usually with *Infin.*): Cic.: ut poenas petere imbibat, *resolve to exact,* Lucr.

im-bīto (inb.), *3. v. a. to go into, enter:* domum, Pl.

imbrex, icis, *f.* [imber] *a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile:* meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Pl.: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *a mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero:* Suet.

imbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rainy:* Auster, *rain-bringing,* Pl.

imbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [imber fero] *rain-bringing, rainy:* Austri, Ov.: ver, Virg.

im-bŭo (inb.), ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [a sort of causative of imbibo: v. bibo] *to wet, soak, steep, saturate:* imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wet or rather soaked with blood,* Cic.: sanguis novus imbuit arma, *has stained,* Virg.: oscula, quae Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, *has sweetened,* Hor. With *Acc.:* alium imbuta colorem, *having drunk in, dyed with,* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue:* gladium scelere, Cic. Esp. in *Part. perf.:* imbutus admiratione, Liv.: hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic. **2.** *to inspire* or *impress with; to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue:* animum tenerum opinionibus, id.: liberaliter educatos servilibus vitiis imbuisse, *had infected,* Liv. Poet.: bellum sanguine, *give a beginning to, shed the first blood,* Virg.: terras vomere, *to plough first,* Ov. In the *Part. perf.:* nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, *trained,* Cic.: imbutum jam a juventa certaminibus plebeis, Liv.

imbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [imbuo].

ĭmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [imitor] *that may be imitated:* orationis subtilitas, Cic.: non imitabile fulmen, *not to be counterfeited,* Virg.

ĭmĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *imitation,* and Meton. *a resemblance, likeness, image:* Ov.

ĭmĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *imitation, simulation, pretence:* peractis tristitiae imitamentis, *mimicry of grief,* Tac.

ĭmĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *imitation:* virtutis, Cic. **2.** *simulation, pretence:* nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, id.

ĭmĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an imitator.* With *Gen.:* principum, Cic. *Absol.:* nec desilies imitator in artum, *a mere copyist,* Hor.

ĭmĭtātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that imitates:* boni (voluptas), Cic.

ĭmĭto, 1. *v. a.* (for imitor) *to imitate, etc.:* in class. use only in *perf. pass.:* imitata et efficta simulacra, Cic.: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov.

ĭmĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [v. imago] *to imitate, represent, express, hit off, copy, portray:* molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor.: populi speciem et nomen, Cic.: heroum veteres casus ictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, *depict, sketch,* id. Poet.: putre solum imitamur arando, *make loose* or *friable,* Virg.: robore duro ferrum, *supply the place of,* id. **2.** *to simulate, feign, pretend:* maestitiam, Tac. **II.** *to imitate in conduct,* etc., *to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit:* imitabor nepam, Pl.: imitabor ergo Aratum, Cic.: mutata juvenem figura imitaris, *wearest the disguise of,* Hor.

im-mădesco (only in *perf.*), dŭi *3. v. n. incep. to become wet* or *moist:* lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov.

immāně, *adv. frightfully, fiercely:* leo hians, Virg.

immānis (inm.), e, *adj. huge, vast, enormous, immense, monstrous:* corporum magnitudo, Caes.: ingens immanisque praeda, Cic.: immani pondere caestus, Virg.: avaritia, Sall.: vitium, Hor. *Neut. absol.:* immane quantum, like Gk. θαυμαστὸν ὅσον, *prodigiously,* Hor.: Tac. **II.** Fig.: *monstrous* in character, *frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild:* hostis, Cic.: janitor aulae, i. e. Cerberus, Hor.: coeptis immanibus effera Dido, *horrible, hideous,* Virg. *Comp.:* scelere ante alios immanior omnes, id. *Sup.:* voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, *of coarsest, grossest nature,* Cic. [The I. E. root is *ma,* Skr. *mâ,* to measure (cf. μέτρον), whence also manus, *adj.* 'good,' mane, and manes, q. v.]

immānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [immanis] *monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess:* vitiorum, Cic. **II.** Of character, *etc.:* *enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty:* feritas quaedam atque agrestis immanitas, id.: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, id.: parricidii, Quint.

im-mansuētus (inm.), a, um, *adj. untamed, wild, savage:* Ov.: tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, id.

immātūrĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immaturus] *unripeness, immaturity:* sponsarum, Suet. **II.** *untimely haste, over-eagerness:* quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic.

im-mātūrus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unripe, immature, untimely, before the season:* of plants and fruits: pira, Cels.: frons, Quint. **II.** Transf. of other things: vomica, Pl.: infans immaturus est editus, Suet.: mors, *untimely, premature,* Cic.: consilium, Liv.

im-mĕdĭcābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj. incurable* (poet.): vulnus, Ov.: telum, *the wound inflicted with which is incurable,* Virg.

im-mĕmor (inm.), ŏris, *adj. unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless:* constr. usually with the *Gen.:* less freq. *absol.* or with *a clause.* With *Gen.:* rerum gestarum, Cic.: te nerae conjugis, *heedless of,* Hor. *Absol.:* magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic. With clause: suum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl.

im-mĕmŏrābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* Pass.: *unworthy of mention,* Pl.

2. *indescribable; immense:* spatium, Lucr. II. Act.: *that will not tell, speechless, silent:* Pl.

im-mĕmŏrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unmentioned, not related:* juvat immemorata ferentem legi, *things not hitherto related, new,* Hor.

immensĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immensus] *immeasurableness, immensity:* latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic.

im-mensus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* lit. *not measured:* hence *immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense:* magnitudinem regionum, Cic.: in mari immenso vehi, id.: jacuitque per antrum immensus, *of immense size,* Virg.: immensus ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *unfathomable,* Hor. *Neut.* as *adv. without end, exceedingly, immensely:* creverat immensum, Ov.: immensum attolli, Tac. II. Neut. as subst.: immensum, i, *n. boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity:* loci, Liv.: per immensum ventis actus, *through space,* Ov.: proruta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent,* Tac.

im-mĕrens (inm.), entis, *adj. undeserving, not meriting, innocent:* Hor.

im-mergo (inm.), si, sum (*perf. sync.* immersti, Pl.), 3. *v. a. to dip* or *plunge into; to immerse:* immersus in flumen, Cic.: nautas pelago, Ov. 2. Transf. with *pron. reflect.: to throw* or *plunge oneself into, to betake oneself:* immersit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Pl. Fig.: se in alicujus consuetudinem, *to get very deep into intimacy with him,* Cic.

im-mĕrĭto, *adv. undeservedly, unjustly, without cause:* Cic.: ut eos non immerito probaverit, *with perfect justice,* Quint.

im-mĕrĭtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* Act.: *undeserving, guiltless, innocent:* delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor.: gens, Virg. With *Inf.* virtus recludens immeritis mori caelum, *unworthy to die,* Hor. Subst.: immerito meo, *for no fault of mine,* Pl. II. Pass.: *undeserved, unmerited:* laus, Liv.

im-mersābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [merso] *that cannot be sunk:* fig.: *unconquerable:* (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor.

immersus, a, um, *Part.* [immergo].

im-mētātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [mēto] *unmeasured:* jugera, Hor.

im-mĭgro (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go* or *remove into:* et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. II. Fig.: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv.

im-mĭnĕo (inm.), 2. *v. n. to project over* or *towards, to bend* or *lean towards, to overhang.* With *Dat.* or *absol.:* collis urbi imminet, Virg.: imminens prope ipsis moenibus tumulus, Liv.: choros ducit Venus imminente luna, *with the moon high overhead,* Hor. II. Transf.: *to be near to, to touch on, border upon:* imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti non tenet, *presses closely,* Ov.: carcer imminens foro, *adjoining,* Liv. 2. Fig.: *to be near at hand, to impend:* sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminent, non videant, Cic. III. (like impendere and instare) *to threaten by nearness, to menace:* nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeeo, id.: Parthi Latio, Hor.: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminebat, Caes. 2. Fig.: periculum, Suet.: insidiae, id. Hence, 3. *to be intent upon, to be eager for:* hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat, *kept clutching at,* Cic.: exitio conjugis, Ov.: Verres avaritia semper hiante atque imminenti fuit, *grasping,* Cic.

im-mĭnŭo (inm.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to lessen, diminish:* copias, Cic. 2. *to weaken, impair:* corpus otio, animum libidinibus, Tac. II. Fig.: *to lessen, diminish, abate:* aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, *had shortened, contracted,* Sall.: verbum imminutum, *contracted,* Cic. 2. Esp. *to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy:* quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, id.: libertatem, id.: pacem Bocchi, *disturb,* Sall.: Agrippa dissidio domum imminuerat, *had impaired the honour of,* Tac.

immĭnūtĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [imminuo] *a lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring:* corporis, *mutilation,* Cic. II. Fig.: dignitatis, id.

im-miscĕo (inm.), scŭi, xtum or stum, 2. *v. a. to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend:* manus manibus, *to spar,* Virg.: summis ima, Ov.: immixti turbae militum togati, Liv. II. Fig.: non fugienda petendis immiscere, Hor.: ne affinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immisceamur cavent, *become involved with them,* Liv.

im-mīsĕrābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj. unpitied:* Hor.

immīsĕrĭcordĭter, *adv. unmercifully:* Ter.

im-mīsĕrĭcors (inm.), ordis, *adj. pitiless, merciless* (rare): Cic.

immissĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immitto] *a letting in, admission* (rare): Ulp. 2. sarmentorum, *a letting grow,* Cic.

immissus (inm.), a, um, *Part.* [immitto].

im-mītis (inm.), e, *adj. not soft* or *mellow, harsh, rough, sour.* Of fruits: uva, *unripe,* Hor. II. Fig.: *rough, rude, harsh, severe, stern, fierce, inexorable:* natura et moribus immitis ferusque, Liv.: Achilles, Virg.: insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, *wild and uncultivated,* Tac. *Comp.:* calcato immitior hydro, *more savage,* Ov. *Sup.:* serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Plin.

im-mitto (inm.), misi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let* or *send into, to introduce, admit, to send* or *despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast* or *throw into:* servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic.: scilicet tu Praetor in mea bona, quos voles, immittes? *will put into possession of my property,* id.: corpus in undas, Ov.: pila in hostes, *to let fly,* Caes.: naves in classem immisit, *let* (*the fire-ships*) *drive* (*before the wind*) *against,* id.: coronam immisit caelo, *he placed it in the sky* (as the constellation called Ariadne's Crown), Ov.: in medios se immisit hostes, *threw himself, plunged,* Cic.: tigna in flumen, *to sink, or force down piles,* Caes.: plantas, *to insert* or *ingraft scions,* Virg. 2. Esp.: *to send against* (secretly or hostilely), *to set on, incite, instigate, suborn:* alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall.: immissis qui monerent, Tac. 3. *to let grow unrestrained* or *wild:* pro densitate arborum immissorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, *grown together, interwoven,* Liv.: barba immissa, for promissa, *allowed to grow, unshorn,* Virg. 4. *to slacken:* frena, id. II. Fig.: aliquid in aures, *to listen to,* Pl.: nefariam injuriam in aliquem, *to intend, aim, design,* Cic.: immisitque fugam Teucris atrumque timorem, *instilled,* Virg.

immixtus (inm.), a, um, *Part.* [immisceo].

immo (imo), *adv.* (usu. placed at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes after one or two words), used in answers. To introduce a contradiction of what precedes; or a partial assent with an important qualification: hence, after positive sentences, to be rendered by, *no indeed, by no means;* after sentences containing or implying a neg. by, *yes indeed, by all means;* or in gen. by, *on the contrary* (often strengthened by edepol, hercle, vero, potius, *etc.,* and freq. ellip.): *Tr.* Etiam fatetur de hospite? *Th.* Immo pernegat, *quite the reverse! he denies flatly,* Pl.: *Th.* Visne adesse me una? *La.* Immo vero abi, *No! certainly not; go away,* Ter.: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, *yes, let him do what is advantageous and expedient, but let him understand,* etc., Cic.: quid tu? Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia et fortasse minora, *yes, I have faults, but they are different and perhaps less serious,* Hor. 2. To retort a question: *Me.* Quid apud hasce aedes negoti est tibi? *So.* Immo quid tibi'st? *"what business have I?" nay rather, if it comes to that, what business have you?* Pl. 3. After questions implying doubt or uncertainty, to introduce an emphatic affirmation contradictory of

the doubt: *not only . . . but even: Ch.* Ecquidnam meminit Mnesilochi? *Pis.* Rogas? immo unico unum plurimi pendit, *she not only remembers him, but,* etc., id. So also where a speaker corrects and amplifies a preceding assertion: senatus haec intelligit, consul videt, hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, *lives (did I say)? he not only lives, but,* etc., Cic. And similarly in the middle of a sentence, for the more usu. vel potius: *nay rather, nay, I should rather say:* simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv. **4.** Colloq. phr. immo si scias, or si audias, *ah, but if you only knew,* or *had only heard,* Pl.

II. In some instances it seems to contain no idea of contrariety, but to convey a direct confirmation of what precedes, so that it may be rendered by *yes, yes truly, so be it:* though it will usu. be found to have more or less of a contradictory meaning: immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto res, ait, *may it be so (for it is not so now),* Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

im-mōbĭlis (inm.), e, *adj. immoveable:* terra, Cic. **II.** *unshaken, unalterable:* ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg.: immobilem se precibus ostendit, Tac.

immōbĭlĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immobilis] *immoveableness:* Just.

immŏdĕrātē, *adv. without measure* or *rule:* Cic. **2.** Fig.: *immoderately, extravagantly:* jactari, *to become rampant,* id. *Comp.:* immoderatius ferre casum, *to feel too keenly,* id.

im-mŏdĕrātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f. want of moderation, excess:* Cic.

im-mŏdĕrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. without measure, measureless, immeasurable* (lit. only poet.): poet. ap. Cic.: Lucr. **II.** Fig. *unrestrained, excessive, immoderate:* cupiditates, *unbridled passions,* Cic.: luxuria, Suet. Of natural phenomena: tempestates, Cic.

immŏdestē, *adv. immoderately, extravagantly, impudently:* amare, Pl.: gloriari, Liv.

im-mŏdestĭa (inm.), ae, *f. intemperate conduct* (rare): heri, *tyrannical conduct,* Pl.: publicanorum, *avarice, extortion,* Tac.

im-mŏdestus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare): in vino, Ter.: genus jocandi, *carried to excess,* Cic.

immŏdĭcē, *adv. beyond measure, excessively, immoderately:* Plin.

im-mŏdĭcus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unbounded, unmeasured, excessive, immoderate:* rostrum, *enormous (of the hoopoe),* Ov.: tempestates, Suet. **II.** Fig.: immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *given to exaggerate numbers,* Liv.: tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds,* Suet.: fastus, Ov. With *Gen.:* laetitiae et maeroris, Tac.

im-mŏdŭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unrhythmical, inharmonious:* Hor.

immŏlātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immolo] *a sacrificing, sacrifice* (rare): Cic. In *plur.:* nefandae, Tac.

immŏlātor (inm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare): Cic.

immōlītus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [molior] *built up, erected* (rare): Liv.

immŏlo (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mola] orig. *to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal* (mola salsa): hence, transf.: *to offer, sacrifice, immolate:* Musis bovem, Cic.: Liv. *Absol.:* quum Sulla immolaret ante praetorium, *was offering sacrifice,* Cic. *Pass. impers.:* quum pluribus diis immolatur, id. And with *Abl.* of the offering: quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, *sacrifice must be offered,* id. Poet. in more gen. sense, *to immolate, slay:* Pallas te hoc vulnere immolat, Virg.

im-mordĕo (inm.), di, sum, 2. *v. a. to bite into* (poet. and rare): hastam (of one in the agonies of death), Stat. **2.** Fig. (v. rare): (stomachus) immorsus, *stimulated,* i.e. *with highly seasoned morsels,* Hor.

im-mŏrĭor (inm.), mortuus, 3. *v. n. dep. to die in* or *upon:* illa sorori immoritur, Ov. **II.** Fig.: immoritur studiis, *he works himself to death,* Hor.

im-mŏror (inm.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to stay in, upon,* or *at; to linger near:* Fig. *to dwell upon:* ne terrenis immorer, Quint.

immorsus, a, um, *Part.* [immordeo].

im-mortālis (inm.), e, *adj. not subject to death, immortal:* si nullum corpus immortale sit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *imperishable, eternal:* memoria, id.: opera, i.e. *achievements of imperishable fame,* Liv.: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, Hor. **2.** *supremely happy:* Prop.

immortālĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immortalis] *exemption from death, immortality:* animorum, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *imperishableness, immortality:* non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, *imperishable renown,* id.: aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. **2.** *blessedness, the height of happiness:* mihi immortalitas parta est, Ter.

immortālĭter (inm.), *adv. infinitely:* Cic.

immortuus (inm.), *Part.* [immorior].

im-mōtus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unmoved, immoveable, motionless:* (illa arbor) immota manet, Virg.: aquae, *frozen,* Ov.: dies, *calm,* Tac. **II.** Fig.: *unmoved, unshaken, stedfast, undisturbed:* mens, Virg.: immotas praebet mugitibus aures, *turns a deaf ear to,* Ov. In the *neut.:* si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, *were it not my unalterably fixed purpose,* Virg.

im-mūgĭo (inm.), Ivi or Ii, 4. *v. n. to bellow, roar, resound in* or *at* (poet.): curvisque immugit Aetna cavernis, *rebellowed,* Virg.

im-mulgĕo (inm.), 2. *v. a. to milk into:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.* teneris ubera labris, Virg.

immundĭtĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [immundus] *uncleanness, impurity, filth:* Pl.

im-mundus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul:* humus, Cic.: homo, Pl.: canis, Hor.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, *coarse,* id.: pauperies, *sordid,* id.

im-mūnĭo (inm.), Ivi, 4. *v. a. to fortify:* praesidium, Tac.

immūnis (inm.), e, *adj.* [munus] lit. *without office* or *duty; free* or *exempt from a public service, untaxed:* melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic.: militia, *exempt from military service,* Liv.: agros, *free from taxation,* Cic. With *Gen.:* portoriorum, Liv. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *free* or *exempt from, that does* or *gives nothing:* virtus, *inactive,* Cic.: fucus, *idle, uncontributing,* Virg.: quem scis immunem Cynarae placuisse rapaci, *without making presents to her,* Hor.: meis immunem tingere poculis, *without bringing your share,* id. With *Gen.:* operum, *released from labour,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *not sharing* or *partaking in, free from, destitute of:* constr. with *Gen., Abl., ab,* or *absol.* With *Gen.:* urbem immunem tanti belli, Virg.: aequoris (Arctos), *not sinking beneath,* Ov.: caedis manus, *unstained by,* id. With *Abl.:* animum tristitia, Sen. With *ab:* ab omnibus arbitris esse, Vell. **III.** *Free from guilt:* immunis aram si tetigit manus, *stainless, pure,* Hor.

immūnĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immunis] *freedom* or *exemption from public services* or *taxes, privilege:* (Druides) militiae vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, *have no liability to any military or civil duties,* Caes. In *plur.:* Cic. **II.** Fig. in gen.: *freedom, exemption, immunity:* qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, id.

im-mūnītus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unfortified, undefended* (rare): oppida castellaque, Liv.: Sparte, Ov. **2.** From munire (viam), *to pave; unpaved:* via, *impassable,* Cic.

im-murmŭro (inm.), 1. *v. n. to murmur in, on, at,* or *against:* with *Dat.* or *absol.:* silvis (Auster), Virg.: increpor a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov.

(1) **im-mūtābĭlis** (inm.), e, *adj. unchangeable, unalterable:* causas, Cic.: necessitas, Quint. *Comp.:* concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic.

(2) **immūtābĭlis** (inm.), e, *adj.* [immuto] *changed, altered:* Pl.

im-mūtābĭlĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f. unchangeableness, fixity:* Cic.

immūtātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immuto]. In rhetor. and gramm.: *a change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another:* verborum, Cic.: immutationes nusquam crebriores, *metonymies* (i. e. *using one word for another*), id.

(1) **im-mūtātus** (inm.), a, um, *adj. unchanged, unaltered* (rare): id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter.

(2) **immūtātus,** *Part.* [immuto].

im-mūto (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change, alter:* ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? Pl.: prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. **II.** Esp. in rhetor.: *to put one word for another by metonymy:* pro Afris immutat Africam, i. e. *says 'Africa' when he means the people of Africa*, id.

īmo, *adv.* v. immo.

im-pācātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not peaceable, unquiet:* Iberos, *warlike*, Virg.: vita, Sen.

impactĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impingo] *a striking against, concussion, impact:* nubium, Sen.

impactus, *Part.* [impingo].

im-pallesco (inp.), lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow* or *turn pale at:* Pers.

im-păr (inp.), ăris, *adj. uneven, odd* (as the numbers 3, 5, 7): stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, Cic.: ludere par impar, *to play at odd and even*, Hor. **2.** *not equal, whether greater or less:* congressus impari numero, *with inferior forces*, Caes.: imparibus intervallis, Cic.: imparibus carmina facta modis, i. e. *hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. **3.** *not alike, varying:* acer coloribus impar, *particoloured*, id. With *Dat.:* nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi, *so inconsistent*, Hor. **II.** Esp. *unequal to, not a match for, inferior, weaker.* With *Dat.:* Achilles, ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, id.: dolori, *unable to support his grief*, Suet. *Absol.* with or without a limiting *Abl.:* viribus impar, Ov.: juncta impari, *to an inferior in rank*, Liv. **2.** *unequal, unfair*, sors, id. **3.** Poet. transf.: *beyond one's strength, what one is not equal to:* certamen venit ad impar, *to the unequal strife*, Ov.: pugna, Virg.

im-părātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished*, Ter.: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur, *without premeditation*, Cic. *Sup.:* omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes.

impărĭter, *adv. unequally:* versibus impariter junctis, i. e. *in hexameters and pentameters*, Hor.

impartio, v. impertio.

im-pastus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unfed, hungry* (poet.): leo, Virg.

im-pătĭbĭlis (inp. and impetib.), e, *adj. insufferable, insupportable, intolerable:* dolor, Cic.

im-pătĭens (inp.), entis, *adj. that cannot bear, will not endure* or *suffer, impatient:* constr. usu. with *Gen.;* rarely with *Inf.* or *absol.* With *Gen.:* laborum, Ov.: solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac.: irae, *incapable of restraining his wrath*, Ov. *Sup.:* Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vell. **2.** Of things: cera impatiens caloris, *not able to stand heat without melting*, Ov. **II.** *that does not feel* or *suffer, insensible* (rare): animus, Sen.

impătĭenter (inp.), *adv. impatiently, unwillingly:* Tac. *Comp.:* Just. *Sup.:* Plin.

im-pătĭentĭa (inp.), ae, *f. unwillingness* or *inability to bear, want of endurance, impatience.* With *Gen.:* nauseae, Suet. *Absol.:* ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, *give way to weakness*, Tac.

impăvĭdē (inp.), *adv. fearlessly, intrepidly:* exhausto poculo, Liv.

im-păvĭdus (inp.), a, um, *adj. fearless, undaunted, intrepid* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): impavidum ferient ruinae, *undismayed*, Hor.: leo, Virg.: pectora, Liv.

impĕdīmentum (inp.), i, *n.* [impedio] *that which entangles* or *impedes, a hindrance, impediment:* impedimenta naturae, *natural difficulties*, Cic.: neque hanc rem esse impedimento, *the matter in dispute need be no obstacle*, Caes. **II.** Meton. *plur.* impedimenta, *luggage*, and esp. milit. *t. t. the baggage of an army* (including the beasts of burden and their drivers): nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic.: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes.

impĕdĭo (inp.), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [ped, stem of pes: cf. expedio, and πέδη, πεδάω] *to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast:* impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov.: sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes.: equos frenis, *to bridle*, Ov. *Absol.* impeditus, *hampered, fighting under difficulties*, Caes. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *to clasp, encircle, entwine*, narrare parantem impedit amplexu, Ov.: viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to entangle, embarrass:* stultitia sua impeditus, *placed in a difficulty, false position by*, Cic.: qui me et se hisce impedivit nuptiis, Ter. **III.** Meton.: *to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede:* constr. with *Acc.* and *Abl.*, with or without *ab* or *in, ne* and *Subj., Inf.*, or *absol.*: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: navigationem (Corus), Caes.: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall.: In suo jure impediri, *to be obstructed in the exercise of*, Caes.: quem dignitas fuga impediverat (rare constr.), *had hindered from flight*, Tac.: id casus quidam, ne facerem, impedivit, Cic.: quid est igitur, quod me impediat ea sequi? id. *Absol.:* omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, id.

impĕdītĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedio] *a hindrance, obstruction* (rare): Cic.

impĕdītus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impedio]. **II.** Adj.: agmen, *disordered, in difficulties*, Liv.: navigatio, *difficult*, Caes.: res impedita et perdita, *intricate and hopeless*, Ter.: impedito animo, *engaged, busy*, Cic. Esp. of places: *blocked up, full of obstacles:* impedito atque iniquo loco, *difficult of passage*, Caes. *Comp.:* saltus artior et impeditior, Liv. *Sup.:* Cic.

im-pello (inp.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to push, drive,* or *strike against:* cavum conversa cuspide montem impulit in latus, Virg. Poet.: auras mugitibus, *beat the air, make it resound*, Ov. **2.** Esp.: *to drive on, set in motion, impel:* biremes subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus, Caes.: impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, *waft*, Hor.: aequor velis, Tac.: sagittam nervo, *to discharge*, Ov.: praecipitantem igitur impellamus, *give a push to*, Cic.: impulit aciem, *broke*, Liv.: animum labantem impulit, *has shaken my wavering soul*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to impel, incite, urge;* esp. *to instigate, stimulate, persuade:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* of pers., and *Acc.* of thing with *ad* or *in*, or *ut* with *Subj.:* less freq. with an *adv., Inf.*, the simple *Acc.*, or *absol.:* nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic.: ad memoriam comprehendendam impulsi, id.: Germanos facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, Caes.: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, *is swayed*, Ter.: quae mens tam dira impulit his cingi telis? *has constrained thee*, Virg.: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, *arouse, address*, Hor. In *pass.:* Bellovacos impulsos ab suis principibus ab Aeduis defecisse, Caes. *Absol.:* cui semper ipse paruerit, nunquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, *as an instigator*, Cic.

im-pendĕo (inp.), 2. *v. n.* and *a. to hang over, to overhang.* Neutr.: usu. with *Dat.* ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic.: mons altissimus (itineri) impendebat, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to hang* or *hover over, to impend, to be near* or *imminent, to threaten:* licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic.: vento impendente, Virg.: magnum bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic. **B.** Act.: mare quae impendent vesco sale saxa peresa, Lucr. Fig.: tanta te impendent mala, Ter.

impendĭo, *adv.* [*Abl.* of impendium; for sense, cf. impense] *by a great deal, greatly, very much:* with comparatives: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, *the more a great deal*, Ter.: at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic.

impendĭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impendium] *that spends too much, extravagant:* Pl.

impendĭum (inp.), ii, *n.* [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense:* qui quaestum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic. Esp. in *Abl.: at* or *with an expense, with a loss:* parvo impendio, Curt.: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, *so trifling a cost*, id. **II.** Esp.:

interest paid on a loan: fenus et impendium recusare, Cic. **2.** Transf.: ut impendiis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris, id.

im-pendo (inp.), di, sum, *3. v. a.* lit. *to weigh upon;* hence *to spend upon, pay on account of, to expend:* pecuniam in aliquam rem, Cic.: certus sumptus impenditur, id. **II.** Fig.: *to expend, devote, employ, apply:* aevi sui spatium in id opus, Vell.: vitam usui alicujus, Tac.: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic.: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov.

im-pĕnĕtrābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj. that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable:* silex ferro, Liv.: accipiendis ictibus, *invulnerable*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding:* blanditiis, Sen.: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac.

im-pensa (inp.), ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense:* impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic.: sine impensa, id.: exigua, Suet. In *plur.:* impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. **2.** Fig.: cruoris, Ov.: officiorum, Liv.

im-pensē (inp.), *adv. at great cost, expensively:* bibliothecas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. **2.** Transf. *exceedingly, greatly, very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously.* With verbs: illi invidere misere, verum unus tamen impense, Ter. *Comp.:* eo facio id impensius, Cic. With adjectives: impense improbus, Pl.

im-pensus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impendo]. **II.** Adj.: *ample, considerable, great:* impenso pretio, *at a high price*, Cic.: also *absol.* impenso, *extravagantly*, Hor.: vae misero illi, cujus cibo isto factu'st impensior, *stouter, fatter*, Pl. **2.** Transf. *great, vehement, earnest:* voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.: libido, Lucr. *Comp.:* impensior cura, Ov. *Sup.:* preces, *very urgent*, Suet.

im-pĕrātor (inp.), ōris, *m.* (old form Induperator: Lucr.) [impero] *one who exercises the imperium:* orig. a milit. term, *a commander-in-chief, general:* disting. from legatus (*lieutenant-general*): aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris, Caes.: sapiens et callidus imperator, Cic. **2.** Esp. in the time of the republic, a title of honour conferred on a general after an important victory: his rebus gestis Curio universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Caes.: Liv. Hence placed after the name as a title: M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., Cic. Hence also, **3.** *the title of the Roman emperors*, which always preceded their names (cf. Smith's Ant. 211): Suet. Hence *absol.* Imperator, *a Roman emperor:* velut praesagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utrisque filios exstitit Imperator, id. **II.** Transf. in gen. *any commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master:* (Romani) immutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, *i. e. the consuls*, Sall.: induperator classis, *admiral*, Lucr.: imperator histricus, *stage-manager, director*, Pl.: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. In partic.: *epithet of* Jupiter: id.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *empereur*)

im-pĕrātōrĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperator] *pertaining to a general:* labor, Cic.: partes, *duties of a commander-in-chief*, Caes.: navis, *an admiral's ship*, Plin. **II.** *imperial:* Suet.

im-pĕrātrix (inp.), īcis, *f.* [impero] *she who commands, a mistress* (rare): fortes viros ab imperatrice (*i. e.* Clodia) in insidiis locatos, Cic. (Hence It. *imperatrice;* Fr. *impératrice.*)

im-pĕrātum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is commanded, a command, order:* imperatum facit, *executes the order, obeys*, Caes.: ad imperatum, *according to orders*, id.

im-perceptus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unperceived, unknown* (rare): Ov.

im-perco (inp., also imparco), *3. v. n.* [parco] *to spare:* Pl.

im-percussus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not struck:* pedes, *noiseless*, Ov.

im-perdĭtus (inp.) a, um, *adj. not destroyed, not slain* (poet.): vos o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri, Virg.

im-perfectus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unfinished, incomplete, imperfect:* pars, Virg.: pons, Caes.: cibus, *undigested*, Juv.

im-perfossus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpierced, unstabbed:* Ov.

im-pĕrĭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperium] *possessed of command, far-ruling, mighty, powerful:* urbes, Cic.: virga, *the fasces*, Ov.: foll. by *Dat.:* sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, *master of himself*, Hor. **II.** Esp. in bad sense, *imperious, domineering, tyrannical:* cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, Cic.: Proserpina, Hor.: familia, Liv.

im-pĕrītē (inp.), *adv. unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly:* fictum, Cic. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* id.

im-pĕrītĭa (inp.), ae, *f. inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness:* legati, Sall.: pugnam imperitia poscere, Tac.

im-pĕrĭto (inp.), avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a. freq.* [impero] *to command, govern, rule:* with *Dat.:* quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, *is to lord it over*, Virg. *Pass. impers.:* quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse, Liv. *Absol.:* libido imperitandi, Sall. *Pass. impers.:* quanto sit angustius imperitatum, *the power (of Rome) made itself felt*, Tac. With *Acc. frequently or habitually; to be lord and master of* (rare): quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per precem, Pl.: aequam rem imperito, Hor.

im-pĕrītus (inp.), a, um, *adj. inexperienced in, not knowing, unacquainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience:* constr. usually with the *Gen.*, or *absol.*, rarely with *in*. With *Gen.:* juris, Cic.: nostrae consuetudinis, Caes. *Absol.:* quum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, *uneducated*, Cic.: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus consererent, *unpractised, novices*, Sall. Rarely of things: ingenium, Pl. With *in:* in verbis, Quint.

im-pĕrĭum (inp.), ii, *n.* [impero] *power*, and in partic. *an authority conferred by the Roman people:* it was of two kinds, (i) *military command*, specially conferred by popular vote, and exercised only out of the city: and (ii) *a power which a magistrate had for the purpose of administering the civil* (not criminal) *part of the law* (v. Smith's Ant. 211): imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic.: de imperio Caesaris gravissime decernitur, *term of government*, Caes.: novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet. Often opposed to magistratus: cum imperio aut magistratu, *in a military* or *civil command*, id.: mandant (cives) imperia, magistratus, *military and civil commands*, Cic. **2.** Meton. for imperator, *a commanding officer, commander, ruler* (only in *pl.*): imperia, potestates, legationes, quum senatus creverit populusve jusserit, ex urbe exeunto, *the authorities*, id.: erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, *officials*, Caes. **3.** *the supreme power:* tandem quasi coactus recepit imperium, Suet. **II.** *the sovereignty of the Roman state, sovereignty, government* in gen.: sub populi Romani imperium dicionemque cadere, Cic.: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, id.: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. **2.** *dominion, realm, empire:* duae urbes inimicissimae huic imperio, Cic.: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Virg.: imperi porrecta majestas ad ortus solis, Hor. **III.** *command, order* in general: si quid opus est, impera, imperium exsequar, Pl.: hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes.: imperia injusta, superba, crudelia, *exercise of authority*, Sall. **2.** *the right* or *power of commanding, authority, command:* tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, *absolute control*, Cic.: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, *sway*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *empire.*)

im-perjūrātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. that is never sworn falsely by*, poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov.

im-permissus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unlawful, forbidden:* gaudia, Hor.

im-pĕro (inp.), avi, atum (old form imperassit, Cic.), *1. v. a.* [paro] lit. *to put upon* (cf. comparo, "to put together," separo, "to put asunder").

used in fig. sign. only: constr. with *Acc.* of direct (impersonal) object, and *Dat.* of indirect: noli obsecro mihi exercitum imperare, i.e. *do not bring trouble upon me*, Pl. Hence, *to impose as a burthen, tax*, etc. commonly translated, *to order to furnish* or *supply, to give orders for, make a requisition for:* quum Verres frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic.: Jugurthae argenti pondo ducenta millia imperat, *requires him to pay*, Sall.: quam maximum militum numerum provinciae toti imperat, *levies*, Caes. **II.** Hence in gen. *to command, order, enjoin:* faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Pl.: utque imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. Less freq. with *Inf.:* has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, Caes. With *depend. clause* (rare): imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperae, *gave directions*, Ter. With ut and *Subj.:* his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Caes. With *Dat.* only: si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebo, Pl. *Absol.: Pa.* Jubesne? *Ch.* Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. **2.** Polit. *t. t. to order the citizens to assemble, to summon:* Pl. **3.** In medic. *to order, prescribe:* Sen. **III.** *to command, govern, rule over* (of nations, public officers, *etc.*): with *Dat.* or *absol.:* qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic.: jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes.: Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, *to make himself master of all N.*, Sall.: recusabas imperare, i.e. *to be emperor*, Plin. Hence the phrase, ad imperandum, *to receive orders* or *instructions:* nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur, Cic. **2.** In gen. *to command, master, govern, rule, control:* liberis, Ter.: imperare sibi, maximum imperium est, Sen.: imperat arvis, *lords it over his fields*, i. e. *forces them to be productive*, Virg. *Absol.:* animum rege, qui, nisi paret, imperat, *is master*, Hor.

im-perterrĭtus (inp.), a, um, *adj. undaunted, unterrified* (poet.): Virg.

im-pertĭo (inp.; also impart.), īvi or ĭi, ītum (also in the depon. form impertiri, Ter.), 4. *v. a.* [partio] *to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* of direct object, *Dat.* of indirect: impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic.: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, *salutes thee heartily*, id. In *pass.:* viro forti collegae meo laus impertitur, id.: pro his impertitis oppugnatum patriam nostram veniunt, *in return for these benefits*, Liv. *Absol.:* si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti, *frankly impart*, Hor. **2.** Also with *Acc.* of person and *Abl.* of thing: *to make one a sharer* or *partaker in, to present with:* Parmenonem suum plurima salute, Ter.: neque quemquam osculo impertiit, *did not favour anyone with a salute*, Suet.

impertior, v. impertio.

impertītus, a, um, *Part.* [impertio].

im-perturbātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. undisturbed, unruffled, calm* (rare): imperturbato ore, Ov.

im-pervĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj. that cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious:* amnis, Ov. Transf.: lapis ignibus, *fire-proof*, Tac.

im-pĕto (inp.), 3. *v. a. to go against, to rush upon, assail, attack:* Stat.

impĕtrābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [impetro]. Pass.: *easy to be obtained, attainable:* triumphus, Liv.: venia, id. **II.** Act.: *that easily obtains* or *effects, successful:* non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Pl.: dies, *propitious*, id.

impĕtrātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f. an obtaining by request:* in *plur.:* Cic.

impĕtrĭo (inp.), ītum, 4. *v. a.* (a peculiar form of impetro). Relig. *t. t. to seek to obtain by favourable omens:* ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnae res impetriri solebant, Cic.

im-pĕtro (inp.), avi, atum (old *Inf. fut.* impetrassere, Pl.), 1. *v. a.* [patro] *to accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure* (esp. by asking or entreating). With *Acc.:* quod volui, ut volo, impetravi a Philocomasio, Pl.: a me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt, Cic.: uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. With *Subj.:* a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, *obtains leave from them*, id. *Pass. impers.:* impetrato, ut maneret, *upon their consenting*, Liv. *Absol.:* incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, *to accomplish*, Pl.

impĕtus (inp.), ūs, *m.* (old and poet. *Gen. sing.* impetis, Lucr.: *Abl.* impete, id.) [impeto] lit. *a going against*, hence, *an attack, assault, onset:* armatorum, Cic.: gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt, *charged*, Caes. **2.** Esp. in medic.: *an attack of a disease, a fit, paroxysm:* febris, Cels. **II.** In gen. (without reference to an object), *violent impulse, violent* or *rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vigour, force.* Physical: in magno impetu maris atque aperto, *stormy violence*, Caes.: impetus caeli, *rapid motion*, Cic.: also, *reach, sweep*, Lucr.: tantos impetus ventorum, *violent gales*, Caes. **2.** Mental: *internal pressure, impulse, vehemence, passion*, etc.: *Sing.:* repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, Cic.: impetu magis quam consilio, *on the spur of the moment*, Liv.: donec impetus famae et favor exercitus languesceret, *the tide*, Tac. *Plur.:* animalia, quae habent suos impetus, *impulses, instincts*, Cic.

im-pexus (inp.), a, um, *adj. uncombed:* barba, Virg.: porrigo, *ignorant of the comb*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: antiquitas, *rugged, unpolished*, Tac.

impĭē (inp.), *adv. irreligiously, undutifully, wickedly:* Cic.

im-pĭĕtas (inp.), ātis, *f. want of reverence* or *respect to parents* or *to the gods; impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty:* Cic.: impietas in principem, *high treason*, Tac.

im-pĭger (inp.), gra, grum, *adj. not indolent, active, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic:* Cic.: impiger manu, *prompt*, Tac.: Hercules, Hor.: Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, *enterprising*, Sall. With a limiting *Gen.:* militiae, *active in war*, Tac. With *Inf.:* impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor.

impĭgrē (inp.), *adv. actively, quickly, readily:* de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, Pl.: impigre prudenterque res attendere, *to keep a keen eye on*, Sall.

im-pingo (inp.), pĕgi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to drive into* or *at; to thrust, strike*, or *dash against:* pugnum in os impinge, Pl.: in vallum impingerentur, *would have been driven to*, Tac.: clitellas ferus impingas, *dash down rudely*, Hor.: compedes, *to forge on, fasten on*, Pl.: huic calix mulsi impingendus est, *must dash a cup of mead down his throat*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: dicam tibi impingam grandem, *I will bring a heavy action against you*, Ter.: naturae munus suum, *to fling in her face*, Sen.

impĭo (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [impius] *to render impious* or *sinful, to pollute morally:* si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, *have trespassed against*, Pl.

im-pĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj. without respect* or *love for* the gods, one's parents, or native land; *irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic: abandoned, wicked, impious, heartless*, Cic.: numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi, Caes.: (Danaides) impiae, *without natural affection*, Hor.: dii, *invoked in imprecations*, Tac.: miles, *ruffianly*, Virg. **II.** Of things (mostly poet.): propinquorum manus, Cic.: cervix, Hor.: furor, Virg.

im-plācābĭlis (inpl.), e, *adj. unappeasable, implacable;* constr. usu. with *Dat., in* and *Acc.*, or *absol.:* se mihi praebere, Cic.: in te tam implacabilis essem, id.: numen, Ov.

implācābĭlĭter (inpl.), *adv. implacably:* in *comp.*, Tac.

im-plācātus (inpl.), a, um, *adj. unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed:* (poet.): Charybdis, Virg.

im-plācĭdus (inpl.), a, um, *adj. ungentle, rough, savage, fierce* (poet.) genus, Hor.

im-plecto (inpl.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to plait, wind*, or *twist into, to interweave, interlace, entwine* (usually in *part. perf.*): caeruleos implexae cri-

nibus angues Eumenides, Virg.: manibus implexis, Sen. **II.** Fig.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, *wrapped in*, Tac.

im-plĕo (inpl.), ēvi, ētum (syncop. forms, implerunt, implessem, *etc.* are not uncommon), 2. *v. a. to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill.* With *Acc.* and *Abl.:* Cic.: mero pateram, Virg. With *Acc.* and *Gen.:* ollam denariorum, *fill it full of*, Cic. With *Acc.* only; de justitia quatuor implevit libros, id. **2.** *to fill* with food, *to satisfy, satiate;* esp. in *pass.* with *refl.* sense: implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, *eat their full of*, Virg. **3.** *to fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout:* nascentes implent conchylia lunae, *fill up, fatten*, Hor. **4.** *to impregnate:* (Peleus Thetidem) implet Achille, Ov. **II.** Fig. in gen. With *Acc.* and *Abl.:* urbem nomine meo, *made the town ring with*, Hor.: urbem tumultu, Liv. With *Acc.* and *Gen.:* hostes fugae et formidinis, id. With *Acc.* only: acta Herculis implerant terras, Ov.: non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, *does not always satisfy*, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to fill up a* portion of time or a number, *to make out, complete, finish, end:* puer, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov.: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, *completed*, Hor. **3.** *to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content:* ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere, Cic.: munia sua, Tac. (Hence It. *empiere.*)

implētus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [impleo].

implexus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [implecto].

implĭcātĭo (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [implico] *an entwining, interweaving, entanglement:* nervorum, Cic.: rei familiaris, *involvement, embarrassment*, id.

implĭcātus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [implico]. **II.** Adj.: *entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate:* nec in sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic.: vox rauca et implicata, *indistinct*, Sen.

implĭcĭscor (inpl.), scī, 3. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to become confused, disordered:* Pl.

implĭcĭtē (inpl.), *adv. intricately:* Cic.

implĭcĭtus (inpl.), a um, *Part.* [implico].

im-plĭco (inpl.), avi, atum, or (esp. after the Aug. per.) ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp:* et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes, Virg.: implicuit materno bracchia collo, Ov.: implicuitque comam laeva, *grasped, twining it round his hand*, Virg.: implicare ac perturbare aciem, *confuse*, Sall. In *Part. perf.:* quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, *intersecting each other*, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to entangle, implicate, involve, envelop, engage:* dii immortales vim suam hominum naturis implicant, *blend, implant*, Cic.: multis implicari erroribus, id.: bello, Virg. In *Part. perf.:* Deus nullis occupationibus est implicatus, Cic.: graviore morbo implicitus, *seized*, Caes. **2.** Esp. *to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join; pass. to be intimately connected, associated*, or *related:* omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, Cic. In *Part. perf.:* aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, id. (Hence Fr. *employer.*)

implōrātĭo (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [imploro] *a beseeching for help, imploring* (rare): deorum et hominum, Cic.

im-plōro (inpl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore.* With personal objects: quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic.: a Veiis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabunt, Liv. **II.** With inanim. or abstr. objects, *to pray earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore:* cujus hominis fides imploranda est? Cic.: auxilium a populo Romano, Caes.: caelestes implorat aquas, Hor.: mater filii nomen, *shrieks her (dead) son's name*, Cic.

implūmis (impl.), e, *adj.* [pluma] *without feathers, unfledged:* pulli, *callow brood*, Hor.

im-plŭo (inpl.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to rain into* or *upon:* fanum Veneris, in cujus quandam aream non impluit, Plin. With *Acc., to cause to rain upon, to wet:* Peneus summas aspergine silvas impluit, Ov. **II.** Act., *to send down as rain, to cause to fall on:* Fig.: malum quum impluit ceteris, ne impluat mihi, *rain mischief on*, Pl.

implūtus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [impluo].

implŭvĭātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [impluvium] *shaped like an impluvium, i. e. four-sided, having a square border:* vestis, *a kind of garment worn by women*, Pl.

implŭvĭum (inpl.), ii, *n.* [impluo] *a square basin in the atrium of a Roman house which received the rain-water from the* compluvium, q. v.: Cic.: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *the uncovered space in the atrium, including the* compluvium: Ter. (v. Smith's Ant. 142).

impoenītus (inp.), v. impunitus.

impŏlītē (inp.), *adv. without ornament:* Cic.

im-pŏlītus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpolished, rough:* lapis, Quint. **II.** Fig.: *unpolished, inelegant, unrefined:* genus (magistrorum), *wanting in accurate knowledge*, Cic.: *unfinished*, id.

im-pollūtus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unstained, unpolluted:* virginitas, Tac.

im-pōno, pŏsŭi, sĭtum (old forms of the *perf.* imposivit, Pl.: imposisse, id. Syncop. form of the *Part. perf.* impostus, Lucr.: Virg.), 3. *v. a. to place, put, set*, or *lay into, upon* or *in:* constr. usually with *Acc.* and *Dat.*, or another *Acc.* with *in;* rarely with *in* and *Abl.*, or *absol.:* quicquid domi fuit, in navem imposivit, Pl.: aliquem in rogum, Cic.: aliquid in foco, Pl.: coronam auream litteris, *confer*, Cic.: juvenes rogis, Virg.: Pelion Olympo, *pile on*, Hor.: raptos vento imposuit caelo, *placed them in the sky as constellations* (Ursa Major and Minor), Ov. Sometimes with an *adv.* instead of *Dat.:* eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes. **2.** Esp.: naut. *t. t. to put on board ship, to embark:* deprehensis navibus circiter L atque eo militibus impositis, id. *Absol.:* ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, id. **II.** Fig.: *to lay* or *impose upon; to throw* or *inflict upon; to put, set*, or *give to:* ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic.: graviores labores sibi, Caes.: leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic.: imponens cognata vocabula rebus, *assigning*, Hor.: finem spei, *extinguish hope*, Liv.: summam manum operi, *put the finishing touch to*, Plin. **2.** Esp. *to set over*, as overseer, commander, *etc.:* Cic.: Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuere, Sall. **3.** *to lay* or *impose a tax, burthen*, etc.: stipendium victis, Caes.: tributa genti, Suet. **4.** With *Dat.* of pers. only: *to palm something off upon anyone; to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick:* Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic.

im-porto (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring, carry*, or *convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import:* commeatus importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes.: instrumentum balinei, Vell. **II.** Fig.: *to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause:* importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, Cic.: odium libellis, Hor.: fraudem aut periculum, Liv.

importūnē (inp.), *adv. unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently:* Cic.

importūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [importunus] *unsuitableness, unfitness* (in this sense rare): importunitatem spectate aniculae, *how I am pestered by the hag*, Ter. **II.** Esp. of character: *want of consideration* or *respect for others, unmannerliness, rudeness:* importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, *churlishness*, Cic.

importūnus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [v. opportunus] *unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient* (in this sense rare): aggeribus turribusque locus, Sall.: Armeniam id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. **II.** *troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (rare): morbus, Cels.: pauperies, *pinching*, Hor. **III.** Of character: *wanting in consideration* or *respect for others; indecorous, unmannerly, rude, churlish, cruel:* tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic.: de-

cenviri, Liv.: dives et importunus, *ill-natured, churlish*, Hor.: senex, *cross-grained*, Ter. **2.** Of things: immanis atque importuna natura, *shameless*, Cic.: mors, Ov.: sitis famesque argenti, *besetting*, Hor.

im-portŭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj. without a harbour:* mare, Sall.

impos (inp.), ŏtis, *adj.* [*pot* in potis; v. compos] *not master of, without power over, not possessed of:* homo, animi impos, Pl.

impŏsĭtus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impono].

im-possĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj. impossible:* Just.

impostus (inp.), a, um, v. impono.

im-pŏtens (inp.), entis, *adj. powerless, impotent, weak, feeble: Absol.:* Cic.: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens tellure, *powerless to save*, Hor. With *Gen.: having no power over, not master of, unable to control:* gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv.: amoris, Tac.: impotentes regendi (equos), *unable to manage*, Liv. **II.** Esp. *that is not master of himself, headstrong, violent, ungovernable:* victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic.: mulier, *having a furious temper*, Suet.: with *Dat.* (late and rare): militibus impotens, *violent towards the soldiers*, Just. Poet. with *Inf.:* (regina) quidlibet impotens sperare, *mad enough to embrace any wild hope*, Hor. **2.** Of things: quae effrenatio impotentis animi! Cic.: in multo impotentiorem subito rabiem accensi, Liv.: jussa mulierum, Tac.: Aquilo, *furious*, Hor.

impŏtenter (inp.), *adv. powerlessly:* elephantos impotentius regi, *with less control*, Liv. **II.** *passionately, violently, intemperately:* aliquid facere, Quint.: dicere aliquid, id.

impŏtentĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impotens] *inability, want of means, poverty:* magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. **II.** *want of moderation* or *self-restraint, ungovernableness, violence, fury:* animi, Cic.: muliebris, Tac.

impraesentĭārum (inpr.), *adv.* [appy. for "in praesentia harum (rerum)"; so repetundarum without the subst.] *at present, for the present, now:* Auct. Her.: Tac.

im-pransus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. that has not breakfasted, fasting;* i. e. *sober and temperate:* verum hic impransi mecum disquirite, Hor.

imprĕcātĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [imprecor] *an invoking of evil, imprecation, curse:* Sen.: Plin.

im-prĕcor (inp.), atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to invoke* (good or evil) *on, to call down upon, to imprecate:* litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, Virg.: diras Pompeio, Plin.

impressĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [imprimo] *a pressing into* or *upon, an impressing, impression* (left on the mind), Cic. **2.** Esp. *an irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack:* non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, id. **II.** Fig. of style: *a division:* id. **2.** *a marked expression, emphasis:* vocum, id.

impressus (inpr.), a, um, *Part.* [imprimo].

imprīmīs (inpr. and separately in primis), *adv. in the first place, chiefly, especially:* ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, Cic.: in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere, Sall.

im-prĭmo (inp.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press into* or *upon, to stick, stamp,* or *dig into, to impress, imprint.* Lit.: si in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic.: notam labris dente, *leave the mark of his teeth on them*, Hor.: Dido os impressa toro, *pressing her lips on*, Virg.: staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes, *pressed upon*, Ov. **2.** *to press in, make an impression, to engrave, stamp, mark:* an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to impress on the mind; to attach, inflict a scandal, stigma:* quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, id. (Hence Fr. *empreindre* and *imprimer.*)

im-prŏbābĭlis (inpr.), e, *adj. not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable:* rationes, Cels.: motus animi, Sen.

imprŏbātĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [improbo] *disapprobation, blame* (rare): Cic.

imprŏbē (inpr.), *adv. badly, wrongly, improperly:* multa improbe fecisti, Cic.: praeda parta, id. *Comp.:* improbius fieri, id. *Sup.:* respondere, id. **2.** *beyond measure, immoderately* (rare): de quodam procerae staturae improbiusque nato, *unduly developed*, Suet.

imprŏbĭtas (inpr.), ātis, *f.* [improbus] *badness, bad quality* (rare in this sense): malorum silvestrium, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity:* Cic. **2.** Of animals: *audacity, avidity:* simiae Dodoneae, id.

imprŏbo (inpr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [improbus] *to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject:* Cic.: utrumque improbans consilium, *censuring*, Caes.: improbat has (Nymphas) pastor, *derides*, Ov.: judicium, *to set aside, annul*, Cic. *Absol.:* qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? Caes.

imprŏbŭlus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat wicked:* Juv.

im-prŏbus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. of bad quality, bad, poor:* merces, Pl.: panis, Mart. **2.** Fig.: *morally bad, wicked* (the exact sense depending on the context): improbi et scelesti, Pl.: nequam et improbus, Cic.: dominum vehit improbus, *degraded, spiritless*, Hor. **3.** Of things: improbo iracundior Hadria, *violent, stormy*, id.: dicta, Ov.: fortuna, *spiteful*, Virg. **II.** *exceeding the proper measure, enormous, monstrous:* mons, Virg.: imber improbior, Sen. **2.** *immoderate, excessive, insatiable, obstinate:* (anguis) piscibus atram improbus ingluviem, ranisque loquacibus implet, *voracious*, Virg.: labor, *indomitable*, id.: amor, Hor. **III.** *bold, audacious, shameless, braggart, impudent:* negat improbus et te negligit, *has the effrontery to refuse*, id.: improbus annis, atque mero fervens, *with the audacity of youth*, Juv. **2.** *licentious, wanton:* verba, Ov.

im-prōcērus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not tall, undersized:* pecora, Tac.

im-prŏfessus (inpr.), a um, *adj. that has not professed* or *declared himself:* deferebantur, qui vel imprófessi Judaicam viverent vitam, Suet.

im-promptus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not ready* (rare): lingua impromptus, *slow of tongue*, Liv.

im-prŏpĕrātus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not hastened, not hasty, lingering:* vestigia, Virg.

im-prŏprĭus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not befitting, unsuitable, improper:* nomen, Quint.: cognomen, Plin.

im-prosper (inpr.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. unfortunate, unprosperous:* fortuna, Tac.

improspĕrē (inpr.), *adv. unfortunately:* Tac.

improvīdē (inp.) *adv. improvidently:* se in praeceps dare, *recklessly*, Liv.

im-prōvīdus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident. Absol.:* duces, Cic.: improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, *unawares*, Liv.: pectora, *blind to the future*, Virg. With *Gen.:* improvidus futuri certaminis, Liv.

im-prōvīsus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. unforeseen, unexpected:* sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, Cic.: improvisior pestis, Tac.: improvisi aderunt, *unexpectedly*, Virg. **II.** De, or ex improviso, or simply improviso, adverbially, *unexpectedly:* quasi de improviso respice ad eum, *casually*, Ter.: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic.

im-prūdens (inpr.), entis, *adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating* or *expecting, unaware, inadvertent, unconscious, off one's guard:* equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes.: haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse, *without the knowledge of*, Cic.: nunquam imprudentibus imber obfuit, *unwarned*, Virg. **II.** *not knowing, ignorant of:* with *Gen.:* legis, Cic.: laborum, *that has not experienced*, Virg. **III.** *without prudence* or *wisdom, rash:* quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint.

imprūdenter (inpr.), *adv. without foresight, unknowingly:* Cic. **II.** *imprudently, inconsiderately:* te nihil facturum judicaram, Caes. *Comp.:* ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter.

im-prūdentĭa (inpr.), ae, *f. want of foresight* or *of knowledge, ignorance, inadvertence:* propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur, petiverunt, Caes.: qui perperam judicassent, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. ||. *imprudence, inconsiderateness, rashness:* imprudentia teli emissi, *a random shaft*, Id.

im-pūbes (inp.), ĕris and is, *adj. not having attained the age of puberty*, in the case of a male, under fourteen, and of a female, under twelve years of age (v. Smith's Ant. 211): filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. Of things: corpus, Hor.: malae, *beardless*, Virg. ||. *virgin, unmarried:* qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes.

im-pŭdens (inp.), entis, *adj. without shame, shameless, impudent:* Cic.: impudens liqui patrios Penates, Hor. Of things: o hominis impudentem audaciam! *brazen*, Pl.

impŭdenter (inp.), *adv. shamelessly, impudently:* nimio haec impudenter negas, Pl. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* impudentissime mentiri, Id.

impŭdentĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impudens] *shamelessness, impudence:* impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic.

impŭdĭcē (inp.), *adv. unchastely;* impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr.

impŭdĭcĭtĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impudicus] *unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness:* Pl.: Tac.

im-pŭdĭcus (inp.), a, um, *adj. shameless, impudent:* facinus, Pl. ||. *unchaste, immodest, lewd:* Cic.: mulieres, Id.

impugnātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impugno] *an attack, assault* (rare): Cic.

impugnātus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impugno].

im-pugno (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fight against, to attack, assail:* terga hostium, Liv. *Absol.:* nostri redintegratis viribus acrius impugnare coeperunt, Caes. ||. In gen. *to attack, assail, oppose, impugn:* acerrime regem, Sall.: meritum et fidem, Ov. *Absol.:* quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic.

impulsĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impello] *a pushing against, external pressure, influence:* Cic. ||. Fig.: *incitement, instigation, impulse:* Id. 2. ad hilaritatem, *a pleasantry* (figure of speech): Id.

impulsor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, instigator:* profectionis, Cic.

impulsus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impello].

impulsus (inp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a putting in motion against, a pushing* or *striking against, an outward pressure* or *shock, an impulse* (most freq. in the *Abl. sing.*): sonus qui impulsu et motu orbium conficitur, Cic.: scutorum, Id. ||. Fig. *incitement, instigation, influence:* vestro impulsu, *instance*, Ter.: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes.

impūnē (inp.), *adv. without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity:* Cic.: siquidem istuc impune habueris, Ter.: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *be left unpunished*, Tac. *Comp.:* crederem mihi impunius licere, Ter. *Sup.:* impunissime vendere, Pl.

impūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f. freedom* or *safety from punishment, impunity:* Cic.: Caes.

impūnĭtē (inp.), *adv. with impunity:* Matius in Cic.

im-pūnītus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpunished, unrestrained, safe, secure:* Cic. *Comp.:* qui tu impunitior illa obsonia captas? Hor.

impūrātus (inp.), a, um, *Part. adj.* [impurus] *infamous, vile:* impuratus ille, *that vile wretch*, Ter.

impūrē (inp.), *adv. impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely:* vivere, Cic.

im-pūrĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f. uncleanness* (in a moral sense), *pollution, impurity:* Cic.

impūrĭtĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impurus] *uncleanness, vileness, impurity:* Pl.

im-pūrus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unclean, filthy, foul:* mater, Ov. ||. Fig.: *impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile:* impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl.: o hominem impurum! *villain*, Ter.: anus haud impura, *fairly decent*, Id.: impurus et sceleratus, Cic. *Comp.:* quis illo qui maledicit impurior? Id. Of things: animus, Sall.: historia, Ov.

impŭtātus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [imputo].

im-pŭtātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpruned, untrimmed:* vinea, Hor.

im-pŭto (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring into reckoning, enter into an account, to reckon, charge:* Col. ||. *to reckon, attribute as a merit* or *a fault; to make a boast of, to charge, ascribe, impute to* (for assignare, ascribere): gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, *consider them as putting the receiver under an obligation*, Tac.: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam imputarent, *made a merit of it*, Suet.: saevit, natumque objectat et imputat illis, *charges upon them his son's fate*, Ov. |||. *to give, assign:* hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac.

īmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [imus] *the lowest; the bottom of* (only of small objects): imula oricilla, Cat.

īmus, a, um [*Sup.* of inferus, q.v.], *adj. deepest, undermost:* terra ima sede semper haeret, Cic.: in fundo imo, *at the very bottom*, Virg.: ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak*, Phaedr.: vox, *the highest treble* (it was in unison with the string that was *held* lowest), Hor.: conviva, *that occupies the lowest seat at table*, Id. In neut. *absol.:* ab imo ad summum, *all told, from sole to crown*, Id.: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.: ima summis mutare, *to turn the lowest into the highest*, Hor. With *Gen.:* inter ima pedis, Virg. ||. Of time: *the last* (poet.): mensis, Ov. *Absol.:* servetur ad imum, *to the end*, Hor.: also as *adv. phr.*, ad imum, *at last, to wind up with*, Id.

in (old forms endo and indu, Enn. in Gell.: Lucr.) *prep.* with *Abl.* and *Acc.* [Skr. *an* in *an-tar* (within); Gr. ἐν; Goth. and Eng. *in*, etc.] **A.** With *Abl. in* denotes a fixed point, place or period, in space and time; and similarly in other relations, a fixed or present condition or act. Of space: *in, within, on, upon, over, at, among:* plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes.: sedere in equo, *on horseback*, Cic.: in eo flumine pons erat, *over the river*, Caes. With names of places: navis et in Cajeta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. ||. Of time, indicating a fixed or limited period, without the idea of progress from that period into another: *in, during, in the course of:* feci ego istaec itidem in adolescentia, *in my youth*, Pl.: in omni aetate, Cic. 2. Particular phrases: in tempore, *at the right* or *proper time, in time:* ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. (ii) in praesentia *and* in praesenti, *at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances:* vestrae quidem cenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, *at the time*, Cic. |||. In other relations it denotes the being *in* a certain fixed or present condition or situation: magno in aere alieno, *deeply in debt*, id.: summa in sollicitudine ac timore, Caes.: in summa, *on the whole*, Cic. (ii) as regards the opinion of others: in odio esse, *to be detested*, id.: in honore esse, *to be respected*, id.: in amore etc., id. (iii) of persons: *in the case of, as regards:* in Nerviis, *in the case of*, Caes.: in bono servo dici, *to be said of*, Cic.: non talis in hoste fuit Priamo, *in dealing with him*, Virg.: nec ullum in barbaris saevitiae genus omisit: *usual among*, Tac. (iv) *on the score of:* vexatur in eo libro quem scripsit, *in reference to*, Cic.: (Pausanias) in eo est reprehensus, *on the ground*, Nep. (v) with ref. to dress, arms, *etc.; arrayed in, set in:* in viola, aut in rosa dicere, Cic.: homines in catenis Romam mittere, Liv.: in armis, *under arms*, Caes.

2. To denote that a person or thing is to be found in, or belongs to, any body or collection: *in, among:* omnibus fere centurionibus vulneratis, in his primopilo P. Sextio Baculo, Id.: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. 3. With *gerunds* and *gerundives*, to indicate the being employed or busy upon some *present* act: *in:* ne in quaerendis suis pug-

nandi tempus dimitteret, *in looking for*, Caes.: in excidenda Numantia, Cic. **B.** With *Acc.:* to denote motion or progress into or upon some place, point, *or* object (whereas *ad* denotes mere external approach): sometimes also, mere direction towards, without any idea of progress (opp. to ex). Of space, with verbs of motion, *into* or *to:* ibo in Piraeeum, Pl.: in foveam decidi, id.: equitatus noster in conspectum venit, Caes.: in Britanniam trajectus, id. Of motion in an upward direction, *up to:* in caelum ascendere, Cic. Sometimes with *versus:* castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Caes. Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, *etc.* (for *in* with *Abl.*): in equuleum impositus, *placed on the rack*, Cic.: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. **2.** Denoting mere direction towards, without motion: *towards:* Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, id. Hence also to denote dimension in any given direction; *in:* sex pedes in altitudinem, id. **II.** Of time, to denote entrance into a period, or a period to come: *into, till, for, towards:* dormiet in lucem, *till broad day*, Hor.: indutias in triginta annos impetraverunt, *for thirty years*, Liv.: ad cenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, *for the following day*, Cic. **2.** Particular phrases: in posterum (posteritatem) *or* in futurum, *in future, for the future:* (ii) in praesens, *for the present:* (iii) in perpetuum *or* in aeternum, *for ever:* res dilata est in posterum, id.: id aegre et in praesentia hi passi, et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv.: ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. (iv) in diem vivere, *to live only for the day, regardless of the future*, Cic. (v. dies). Also, *from day to day, daily:* in diem rapto vivit, Liv.: so also, in horam, *every hour:* per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. (v) In tempus, *for a while, for a short time, for the occasion:* sensit miles in tempus conficta, Tac. **III.** In other relations, to denote tendency or direction towards or against, progress, inclination, aim, purpose, *etc.: on, about, respecting; towards, against; for, as; in, to; into:* id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, *with reference to them*, Cic.: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? *availed against*, Liv.: venerat in funus, *for the purpose of attending the funeral*, Cic.: quae in rem sunt, *of use, useful*, Liv.: servilem in modum, *in the manner of slaves*, Cic. **2.** Esp. with verbs of dividing: in partes tres, Caes.: Macedonibus treceni numi in capita statutum est pretium, *a head, for each person*, Liv. **3.** To denote change into something: in villos abeunt vestes, *turn into shaggy hair*, Ov. **4.** In adverb. expressions: in universum, *in general*, Liv.: in omnia, *in all respects*, Vell.: in tantum, *so much*, Virg. **C.** *In* is occasionally found with an *Acc.* where an *Abl.* might be expected, and *vice versa*, with an *Abl.* instead of an *Acc.* With *Acc.* for *Abl.:* in custodiam habitus, *kept in prison*, i. e. *put into and kept in*, Liv.: Tac. **D.** In composition, *n* is assimilated to a following *l*, *m*, or *r*, and is changed before the labials into *m:* illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibo, impello. **2.** As a prefix, it generally has the sign. *in* or *upon* when prefixed to verbs implying rest: incolo, *dwell in;* impono, *put upon;* insideo, *sit upon;* and the meaning *into, against, towards*, etc., when prefixed to verbs implying motion: induco, *lead into;* impello, *push against.*

in (before *b* and *p*, im; *n* assimilated before *l*, *m*, and *r*), an inseparable prefix [identical with Skr. *an-;* Gr. ἀνα-, ἀν-; Germ. and Eng. *un-*] which negatives the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; equivalent to the Eng. *un-, in-, not:* impar, *unequal;* intolerabilis, *unbearable, intolerable;* immitis, *not mild, rude.* This prefix is chiefly used with adjectives and adverbs, very seldom with verbs; ignosco is an example of the latter.

ĭn-accessus, a, um, *adj. unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible:* mare, Plin.: lucus, Virg.

ĭn-ācesco, ācŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become sour in, to turn sour:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, i. e. *let them vex you*, Ov.

inactus, a, um, *Part.* [inigo].

inadc., v. inacc.

inadf., v. inaff.

inads., v. inass.

inadt., v. inatt.

ĭn-ădustus, a, um, *adj. unsinged* (rare): corpus, Ov.

ĭnaedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inaedifico] *a building up:* Pl.

ĭn-aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to build in, on,* or *at; to build up, erect:* inaedificata in muris moenia, i. e. *so as nearly to touch*, Caes.: aliquid in locum publicum, Liv.: inaedificata superne multa multis nubila, *piled heap on heap*, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *to build up, wall up:* portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes.

ĭn-aequābĭlis, e, *adj. uneven, unequal* (rare): locus, Varr.: haec inaequabili varietate distinguimus, Cic.

ĭnaequābĭlĭter, *adv. unevenly, unequally:* rexit provinciam, Suet.

ĭn-aequālis, e, *adj. uneven, unequal, unlike:* loca, Tac.: portus, *of different sizes*, Ov.: calices, *to suit each man's taste*, Hor. Fig.: of persons: *mutable, inconsistent:* vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, *capricious*, id. *Comp.:* nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. *Sup.:* inaequalissimarum rerum sortes, Suet. **II.** Act.: *that makes uneven:* tonsor, *that cuts unevenly*, Hor.

ĭn-aequālĭtas, ātis, *f. unevenness, unlikeness, inequality:* Quint.

ĭnaequālĭter, *adv. unevenly, unequally:* Liv.

ĭn-aequātus, a, um, *adj. unequal:* onus, Tib.

ĭn-aequo, 1. *v. a. to make even* or *level:* Caes.

ĭn-aestĭmābĭlis, e, *adj. not worthy to be esteemed, valueless:* Cic. **II.** *that cannot be estimated* or *judged of:* nihil tam inaestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, *little to be counted on*, Liv. **III.** *beyond all price, invaluable:* imperator, id.

ĭn-aestŭo, 1. *v. n. to boil* or *rage in:* Hor.

ĭn-affectātus, a, um, *adj. unaffected, natural:* Quint.: Plin.

ĭn-āmābĭlis, e, *adj. not amiable* or *worthy of love, unlovely, odious:* Pl.: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov.

ĭn-āmāresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become bitter:* inamarescunt epulae, *become acid* or *nauseous on the stomach*, Hor.

ĭn-ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj. unambitious, unassuming:* rura, Ov.

ĭn-ambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f. a walking up and down* on the rostra as an oratorical artifice (rare): Cic.

ĭn-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk up and down:* paululum in porticu, Cic.

ĭn-āmoenus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy* (poet.): regna (of the Lower World), Ov.

ĭnānĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [inanis] *emptiness:* Pl.

ĭnānĭlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from inanis λόγος] *that talks vainly* or *emptily:* Pl.

ĭn-ānĭmātus, a, um, *adj. lifeless, inanimate:* Cic.

ĭnānīmentum, i, *n.* [inanio] *emptiness:* Pl.

ĭnānĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [anima] *lifeless, inanimate:* Cic.

ĭnānĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [inanis] *to make empty, to empty out, evacuate:* hoc ubi inanitur spatium, Lucr.

ĭnānis, e, *adj. empty, void:* opp. to plenus: domum, Cic.: quae (naves) inanes ad eum remitterentur, *without troops on board*, Caes.: hic homo est inanis, *without money*, Pl.: funus, *without a corpse*, Hor.: litterae, *containing nothing of interest*, Cic.: Ditis regna, *bodiless, ghostly*, Virg. With *Abl.:* nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utili, Cic. With *Gen.:* sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, *void of*, Ov. **2.** Meton.: *poor, deficient in produce, etc.:* Apulia pars inanissima Italiae, Cic. **3.** Subst.: inane, is, *n. an empty space, a vacuum:* scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus, Lucr.: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. Esp. *the air, atmosphere:* magnum per inane, Virg. **II.** Fig. *empty, hollow, worthless, vain, unprofitable:* aures ipsae, quid plenum,

quid inane sit judicant, Cic.: cogitatio, id.: minae, Hor.: inter inanes, *the frivolous*, Lucr.: tempus, *vacant, leisure*, Virg. With *Gen.:* omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, *poor in*, Cic. **2.** Subst. inane, *n. emptiness, vanity:* o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane! Pers.: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

Inānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inanis] *emptiness, empty space* (rare): mihi inanitate jamdudum intestina murmurant, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *emptiness, uselessness, inanity:* Cic.

Inānĭter, *adv. vainly, idly, uselessly:* exsultare, Cic.: pectus angere, Hor.

Inānītus, a, um, *Part.* [inanio].

(1) **Inărātus,** a, um, *Part.* [in-aro].

(2) **In-ărātus,** a, um, *adj. unploughed, fallow* (poet.): terra, Virg.

In-ardesco, rsi, *3. v. n. incep. to kindle, take fire, burn,* or *glow in* or *upon:* nubes solis inardescit radiis, Virg.: nec munus (*i.e.* vestis) humeris Herculis inarsit aestuosius, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to kindle* or *glow with love, anger,* etc.: cupidine vindictae, Tac.: ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit, Ov.

In-āresco, rŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become dry, to dry up:* Plin.

In-ăro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to plough in, cover by ploughing:* sarmenta, Cato.

In-assuētus, a, um, *adj. unaccustomed:* equi, Ov.

In-attĕnŭātus, a, um, *adj. undiminished, unweakened:* Ov.

In-audax, ācis, *adj. not daring, timorous:* raptor, *crest-fallen*, Hor.

In-audĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, *4. v. a. to hear, learn,* esp. something secret: numquid de quo inaudisti? Cic.

(1) **Inauditus,** a, um, *Part.* [inaudio].

(2) **In-auditus,** a, um, *adj. unheard of, unusual, strange, novel:* Cic. ‖ Of persons on trial: *unheard, without a hearing:* Tac.: Suet.

In-augŭrāto, *adv. after consulting the auguries:* Liv.

In-augŭro, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to take the omens from the flight of birds, to practise augury, to divine:* Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. ‖ Act.: *to consecrate* a place or (official) person *by augury, to install:* augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius, id.: Cic.

Inaurātus, a, um, *Part.* [inauro]. ‖ Adj.: *gilded, gilt:* statua, Cic.: vestis, *embroidered with gold*, Ov.

Inaures, ium, *f. plu.* [auris] *ear-drops, ear-rings:* Pl.

In-auro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to cover* or *overlay with gold, to gild:* tegulas aereas, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to gild*, i.e. *to make rich:* puto, te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, Cic.

In-auspĭcāto, *adv. without consulting the auspices:* Cic.

In-auspĭcātus, a, um, *adj. at which no auspices were taken, without auspices:* lex, Liv. ‖ Meton. *of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious:* inauspicatarum animantium vice, Plin.

In-ausus, a, um, *adj. not ventured, unattempted:* scelus, Virg.

inb., v. imb.

in-caedŭus, a, um, *adj. not cut* or *felled, unhewn:* lucus, Ov.

in-cālesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow warm* or *hot, to glow:* incalescente sole, Liv.: incaluit vis illa mali (*i. e.* veneni), Ov.: lacrimis incaluisse togam, *grew warm with scalding tears*, Prop.: vino, *become heated with*, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to glow, kindle* with passion (esp. love): Ov.

in-calfăcĭo, *3. v. a. to warm, to heat* (poet.): culmos, Ov.

in-callĭdē, *adv. unskilfully, awkwardly:* Cic.

in-callĭdus, a, um, *adj. unskilful, incapable, simple, stupid* servus non incallidus, *shrewd, knowing*, Cic.: juventa, *guileless*, Tac.

in-candesco, dŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become warm* or *hot, to glow, to kindle:* (tempestas) toto autumni incanduit aestu, *grew to hotter rage* (K.), Virg.

in-cānesco, nŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become white, to turn gray* or *hoary* (poet.): ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Virg.

in-canto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* and *n.* Neutr.: *to sing in:* passer incantans sepiculae (*i. e.* in sepicula), App. ‖ Act.: *to say over, mutter,* or *chant a magic formula:* Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. **2.** Meton.: *to consecrate with charms* or *spells:* incantata vincula, *love-knots*, Hor.

in-cānus, a, um, *adj. quite gray, hoary:* mentum, Virg.

in-cassum, v. cassus.

in-castīgātus, a, um, *adj. unpunished, unreproved:* Hor.

in-cautē, *adv. incautiously, inconsiderately:* incautius custodias in muro dispositas, *too negligently*, Caes.

in-cautus, a, um, *adj. incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate:* ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes.: incautus ad credendum pavor, *hasty, blindly credulous*, Liv. *Comp.:* Cic. With *ab* or the *Gen.:* incautus a fraude, Liv.: (formica) non incauta futuri, Hor. ‖ Pass.: *that is not* or *cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dangerous:* quibus incautum scelus avorsabile quomque est, *that they have not recked of*, Lucr.: iter hostibus incautum, *unguarded by*, Tac.

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. v. n.* and *a. to go, step,* or *march along*, esp. *with a majestic* or *measured pace:* tota in urbe, Ov.: ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Pl.: ego quae divum incedo regina, *who walk majestic as*, Virg. With *Acc.:* maestos locos, Tac. **2.** Esp. milit.: *to move forwards, advance, march:* incessit deinde, qua duxit praedae spes, victor exercitus, Liv.: barbari in perculsos Romanos acrius incedere, Sall.: in erumpentes, Liv. ‖ Fig.: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, *will proceed to*, Cic. **2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to come to, happen to, befall;* esp. of sudden emotions, *to assail, seize.* With *in* and *Acc.* (rare): nova nunc religio in te istaec incessit, *has come over*, Ter. With *Dat.:* exercitui omni incessit ex incommodo dolor, Caes.: mulieres, quibus belli timor insolitus incesserat, Sall. With *Acc.:* ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv. *Absol.:* postquam tenebrae incedebant, Tac.: occultus rumor incedebat, *began to get abroad*, id.

in-cĕlĕbrātus, a, um, *adj. not made known, not spread abroad:* Tac.

in-cēnātus, a, um, *adj., that has not dined* or *eaten, hungry, fasting:* superi incenati sunt, et cenati inferi, Pl.

incendiārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [incendium] *causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-:* avis, *fire-bird*, Plin.: ‖ Subst.: incendiarius, ii, *m. an incendiary:* Tac.

incendĭum, ii, *n.* [incendo] *a burning, fire, conflagration:* Cic.: in incendiis faciendis hostibus noceri, i.e. *setting fire to farmsteads, etc.*, Caes.: (cf. ignis, III. 3): neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. **2.** Transf.: *burning, heat:* stomachi, Lucr. **3.** Meton.: *a firebrand, torch* (poet.): Virg.: Ov. ‖ Fig.: *fire of passion, heat, glow, vehemence:* ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium, Pl.: aliae Satyris incendia mitia praebent, *enkindle*, Ov. **2.** *destruction, ruin:* incendio alieni judicii conflagrare, Liv.

incendo, di, sum, *3. v. a.* [v. accendo] *to set fire to, to kindle, burn:* cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes.: tus et odores, Cic.: agros, *to fire them*, i. e. *to burn the stubble*, Virg.: (febris) incensos aestus, *burning heat*, i. e. *inflammation*, id. **2.** Transf.: *to make bright* or *shining, to brighten, illumine:* ejusdem (solis) incensa radiis luna, Cic.: maculosus et auro squamam incendebat fulgor, *lit up*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to kindle, inflame; to fire, rouse, excite; to irritate, incense:* ut mihi non solum tu incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videaris, Cic.: aliquem querelis, Virg.: plebem largiundo atque pollicitando, Sall.: incendor ira, *I am fired with wrath*, Ter.: (mulier) incensa odio pristino, *aflame with*, Cic. *Absol.:* loquarne? incendam; taceam? instigem, *enrage*, Ter. **2.** *to destroy, ruin:* si istuc (facies), tuum incendes genus, Pl. **3.** *to put up, raise prices artificially:* annonam, Varr.

incēnis, e, *adj., that has not dined, fasting*, Pl.

incēno, are, *1. v. n. to dine in* or *at a place:* Suet. (dub.).

incensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incendo] *a setting on fire, burning* (rare): Cic.

(1) **incensus,** a, um, *Part.* [incendo].

(2) **incensus,** a, um, *adj.* [census] *not registered, not assessed, who has given no account of himself and his property to the censor:* hominem incensum vendere, Cic.

inceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incipio] *a beginning* (rare): Cic. **II.** *an undertaking, attempt:* Ter.

incepto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to begin:* facinus facere, Pl. **II.** *to undertake, attempt:* quid inceptas? Ter. (Hence Sp. *encentar.*)

inceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a beginner* or *originator:* Ter.

inceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *a beginning, attempt, undertaking:* servetur ad imum, qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor.: absistere incepto, Liv.: in *plur.* (freq.): Ov.

inceptus, a, um, *Part.* [incipio].

incerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a. to sift over* or *upon, to scatter with a sieve:* piper album cum sale nigro incretum, i. e. *salted over, as with a pepper-box,* Hor.

in-cēro, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a. to smear* or *cover over with wax:* canaliculum, Cels. Poet.: genua deorum, *to make vows to the gods* (by attaching to the knees of their images little waxen tablets, on which the vows were inscribed), Juv.

incerto, *adv. not certainly:* ubi habitet dum, incerto scio, Pl. (dub.)

incerto, 1. *v. a.* [incertus] *to render doubtful* or *uncertain:* animum, Pl.

in-certus, a, um, *adj.* Object. (i. e. of *things* thought about): *uncertain, not settled, not to be relied on, insecure, not fixed:* amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic.: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter.: itinera, *taken at hap-hazard, of doubtful outlet,* Caes.: colligere incertos, et in ordine ponere crines, *not arranged,* Ov.: lunam, *fitful* (cf. "*the struggling moonbeam's misty light*"), Virg.: incertis mensibus, *unsettled months,* (i. e. as to weather), id. Neut. as subst.: *anything not settled* or *resolved upon, an uncertainty:* ne cujus incerti vanique auctor esset, *conjectural and groundless tale,* Liv.: incerta maris et tempestatum, *risks,* Tac.: Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, *for an indefinite time,* Liv. *Neut. adverb.* (poet.): incertum vigilans, Ov. **II.** Subject. (i. e. of *what one thinks* about things): Pass. prop. *that about which one's mind is not made up:* hence, *not resolved upon, undetermined, doubtful, uncertain:* casus, Cic.: ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, *not known beforehand,* Caes. With *interrog. clause:* moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. **2.** Act.: of persons: *who have not made up their minds:* hence, *irresolute, undetermined, hesitating, doubtful:* varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. With *interrog. clause:* quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter.: incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. With *Gen.:* non quia incertus sententiae fuerit, *he had not made up his mind,* Liv. (ii) *without certain knowledge, not sure:* quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. With *Gen.:* incertusque meae paene salutis eram, Ov.

incesso, cessīvi or cessi, 3. *v. a.* [incedo] *to fall upon, assault, assail, attack:* vagos lapidibus, Liv.: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. **II.** Fig. *to attack with words, to reprove, reproach, accuse:* reges dictis protervis, id.: aliquem criminibus, *to accuse,* Tac.

incessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going, walking, pace, gait:* incessus, citus modo, modo tardus, Sall.: erectus, Tac.: vera incessu patuit dea, Virg.: hominum jumentorumque incessu, *trampling,* Liv. **II.** *a hostile attack, invasion* (rare): Parthorum, Tac. **III.** Meton.: *an entrance, approach:* incessus claudere, id.

incestē, *adv. impurely, sinfully:* facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. **2.** *unchastely, impurely:* Cic.

incesto, avi, 1. *v. a.* [incestus] *to pollute, defile:* totam incestat funere classem, Virg. **II.** Esp. *to dishonour:* puellam, Pl.

incestum, i, *n.* [id.] *unchastity, lewdness,* esp. *incest:* Cic.: incesti damnata, Quint. In *plur.:* Cic.

in-cestus, a, um, *adj.* [castus] lit. *unclean:* hence, *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal:* quum verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, *with foul-mouthed abuse,* Cic.: saepe Diespiter neglectus incesto addidit integrum, *the guilty,* Hor. **II.** Esp. *unchaste, lewd:* judex, *i. e. Paris,* id.: nuptiae, Tac.

incestus, ūs, *m.* [incestus] *unchastity, incest:* Cic.

inchŏātus, a, um, *Part.* [inchoo]. **II.** Adj.: *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect:* perfecta anteponuntur inchoatis, Cic.

inchŏo (in old MSS. also incoho), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to begin, commence, institute:* Phidias potest signum ab alio inchoatum absolvere, Cic.: tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, *i. e. begins to sacrifice,* Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

in-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum (*perf.* incidĕrunt, Lucr.), 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall into* or *upon, to fall, light upon; to fall into, sink into:* constr. with *in* and *Acc.;* less freq. with *other prepp.,* with *Dat.,* or *absol.* With *in* and *Acc.:* in foveam, Cic.: saxum in crura, id.: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. With other *prepp.:* incidit ictus ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, *sinks,* Virg.: (turris) super agmina late incidit, *fell on them,* id. With *Dat.:* portis, *to rush into,* Liv. *Absol.* illa (hasta) volans, humeri surgunt qua tegmina summa, incidit, *lights, strikes,* Virg. **2.** Esp. *to fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with:* nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris incidunt, Caes.: in insidias, *fall into,* Cic. **3.** *to fall upon, assail, attack:* in hostem, Liv. With *Dat.:* ultimis Romanis, id. **II.** Fig.: *to fall into any condition, to fall upon, befall, happen to:* in morbum, Cic.: tantus terror incidit exercitui, *seized,* Caes.: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, *happened,* Cic. **2.** *to fall upon accidentally: to come* or *occur to one's mind,* or *in conversation:* redeunti, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, *comes across, strikes,* Ter.: incidit de uxoribus mentio, *the talk turned,* Liv. **3.** Of time: *to fall upon, happen in:* quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi, incidit, Cic. **4.** *to fall out, happen, occur:* quum aliquod bellum incidit, Caes.: forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerentur, Liv. **5.** *to fall in with, agree with,* in opinion, etc.: ne ipse incidat in Diodorum, Cic.

in-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up, clip, trim,* etc.: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, *cut into,* i. e. *partly cut through,* Caes.: non incisa notis marmora publicis, *i. e. engraved,* Hor.: funem, *sever,* Virg. **2.** *to carve, engrave, inscribe:* constr. with *in* and *Abl.;* less freq. with *in* and *Acc., Dat.,* or *absol.:* id in aere incisum nobis tradiderunt, Cic.: leges in aes incisae, Liv.: also *absol.* incidebantur jam domi leges, Cic.: tabula his incisa litteris, Liv.: tribus locis foedus incisum litteris, id.: amores arboribus, Virg. **3.** *to form by cutting, to cut* (poet.): ferroque incidit acuto perpetuos dentes et serrae repperit usum, Ov.: faces, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to break off, interrupt, put an end to:* poëma, Cic.: lites, *to avoid,* Virg.: ludum, Hor. **2.** *to cut off, cut short, take away, remove:* spe incisa, Liv.

incĭens, entis, *adj. pregnant, with young:* Plin. [For *in-cu-iens,* as cliens for clu-iens; cf. Gr. κυ-έω and ἔγ-κυ-ος.] (Hence It. *incinta;* Fr. *enceinte.*)

incĭle, is, *n.* [perh. for *in-cid-le,* from incido] *a ditch, trench:* incilia aperire, Cato. Fig.: in incili omnia adhaeserunt, Cael. in Cic.

incinctus, a, um, *Part.* [incingo].

in-cingo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to gird in, gird about, surround:* (aras) verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti, Ov.: incingi zona, id. Reflect.: (Tisiphone) torto incingitur angue, *girds herself with,* id. *Part. perf.:* incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv.: pellibus, Virg.

in-cĭno, 3. *v. a.* [cano] *to sing* or *play upon, to sound* (rare): varios incinit ore modos, Prop.

incĭpesso, v. incipisso.

in-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Rarely used in *perf. tenses*, which in the class. per. are supplied by coepio. The *perf. part.* however is common. [capio; lit. *to seize upon, lay hold of:* opp. to desinere, *to put down, to leave off:* hence,] Act.: *to begin, to take in hand:* constr. usually with *Inf.*, less freq. *absol.*, with *Acc.*, *ab*, or *adv.* of place. With *Inf.:* fossas complere, Caes. *Absol.:* ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic.: statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins* (to speak), Sall. With *Acc.:* opus, Liv. *Pass.:* nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta, *set-on-foot*, Ter. With *ab* or *adv. of place:* a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic.: unde nexus inciperet percipi non poterat, Curt. ||. Neutr.: *to begin to be, to begin, commence:* quum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit, Virg.

incĭpisso (also incipesso), 3. *v. a.* [incipio] *to begin*, Pl.

incīsē, *adv. in short clauses:* Cic.

incīsim, *adv. in short clauses:* Cic.

incīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incido] rhet. *t. t. an incision*, i. e. *a division, member, clause* of a sentence = κόμμα: Cic.

incīsum, i, *n.* [id.] rhet. *t. t. a section* or *division of a sentence, a clause:* Cic.

incīsus, a, um, *Part.* [incido].

incĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [incito] *an incitement, inducement, incentive:* et periculorum et laborum, Cic. ||. Of persons: uxor, quae incitamentum mortis et particeps fuit, *instigator*, Tac.

incĭtātē, *adv.* Of speech, *quickly, rapidly, violently:* fluit incitatius, Cic.

incĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incito]. Act. *an inciting, rousing, instigating:* languentis populi, Cic. ||. Pass. *violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardour, energy:* qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, id. 2. Fig.: animi, *impetuosity*, Caes.

incĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [incito] ||. Adj.: *rapid, swift.* Fig.: cursus in oratione incitatior, Cic.

in-cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to set in rapid motion, to hasten, to urge forwards:* vehementius equos incitare, Caes.: equo incitato, *at full gallop*, Liv.: amnis hibernis incitatus pluviis, *made more rapid, swollen*, id. Proverb.: incitare currentem, *to spur a willing horse* (i. e. *to urge one who needs no urging*), Cic. 2. With *pron. reflect.: to move rapidly, to rush, hasten:* alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, Caes.: sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, *dashed forward at*, id.: cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, *had come up* or *in*, id. ||. Fig.: *to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on:* aliquem imitandi cupiditate, Cic.: multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant, Caes. Of an inanimate object: caelibum poenas, *put more rigorously into force, increase*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to inspire:* Pythiam, Cic. 3. In bad sense, *to excite, arouse, stir up:* et consules senatum in tribunum et tribunus populum in consules incitabat, Liv.

in-cĭtus, a, um, *adj. set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent* (poet.): venti vis, Lucr.: hasta, Virg.

in-cītus, a, um, *adj. not moved:* hence, of a piece in the game of draughts, *etc.* that cannot be moved, *immoveable:* Isid. Hence, ad incita or ad incitas (*i. e.* calces) aliquem redigere, deducere, *to bring to a stand-still, reduce to extremity:* Pl.: redire, *to be reduced to extremity*, Lucil.

in-cīvīlis, e, *adj. unmannerly, impolite, uncivil;* hence, *unreasonable, unjust:* Eutr.

incīvīlĭter, *adv. without civility, uncourteously:* App. *Comp.:* praefecturam egit aliquanto incivilius et violentius, Suet.

inclāmĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [inclamo] *to call out frequently* or *exclaim against; to abuse, scold:* inclamitor quasi servus, Pl.

in-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* In good sense, *to cry out to, to call upon, to invoke aid:* comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. *Absol.:* nemo inclamavit patronorum, id. ||. In bad sense, *to call out to, cry out at, exclaim against, abuse, scold:* with *Acc.* or *Dat.:* nolito acriter eum inclamare, Pl.: timidae puellae, Ov.: quo tu, turpissime, magna inclamat voce, Hor.

in-clāresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become famous* or *celebrated:* docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet.: neque mea fortuna neque tua gloria inclaruisset, Tac.

in-clēmens, entis, *adj. unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe* (rare): dictator, Liv.: verbo inclementiori appellari, id.

inclēmenter, *adv. rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely:* Pl.: Ter.

in-clēmentĭa, ae, *f. unmercifulness, rigour, harshness:* divum, *severity, anger*, Virg.: caeli, Just.

inclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inclino] *a leaning, bending, inclining to:* (corporis) ingressus, cursus, accubitio, inclinatio, sessio, Cic. In *plur.:* variis trepidantium inclinationibus, *swayings*, Tac. ||. Fig.: *an inclination, tendency:* ad meliorem spem, Cic. 2. *inclination, bias, favour:* judicum ad aliquem, Quint.: principum in hos, offensio in illos, Tac. 3. *an alteration, change:* jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, *play, inflexion*, Cic.

inclīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [inclino]. ||. Adj.: *bent down, sunken:* of the voice, *low, deep:* vox, Cic. 2. Of colour: *inclined to:* colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin. B. Fig.: *inclined, disposed, prone to:* plebs ante inclinatior ad Poenos fuerat, Liv. 2. *sinking, falling:* inclinata et prope jacens fortuna, Cic.

in-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [v. acclino]. Act.: *to bend in* or *on, to bend down, bow:* genua arenis, Ov.: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint. 2. *to turn* or *cause to move back:* cum primum aestu fretum inclinatum est, *the current set down the strait with the tide*, Liv. ||. With *pron. reflect.* or *reflectively: to bend* or *lie down, sink:* sol meridie se inclinavit, *declined*, id.: inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. 2. Esp. in milit. lang. *to fall back* or *give way:* ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 3. Of a disease: *to abate, diminish:* morbus inclinatus, Cels. |||. Fig.: *to turn* or *incline:* culpam in aliquem, *lay the blame on*, Liv.: rem, id. *Reflect.:* se ad Stoicos, Cic.: quanquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbantur, *to tend towards*, Liv. 2. *to change, alter*, esp. for the worse; *to bring down, abase, cause to decline:* se fortuna inclinaverat, *had taken an unfavourable turn*, Caes.: ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, *to give way, yield*, Cic. B. Neut.: *to bend, incline, decline, sink:* paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, *swerve*, Lucr.: inclinare meridiem sentis, *that the noon is past its full*, Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. lang. *to yield, give way:* ita conflixerunt, ut aliquandiu in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv. ||. Fig.: *to incline to, be favourably disposed towards:* si se dant et sua sponte quo impellimus inclinant, Cic.: multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, *were in favour of putting off*, Liv.

inclĭtus (better inclūtus, not inclȳtus), a, um, *adj.* [clueo, q. v.] *celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious* (chiefly poet. and post-Cic.): populi regesque, Liv.: Ulixes, Hor.: Palamedis incluta famā gloria, Virg.

in-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to shut in, confine, keep in:* constr. with *in* and *Abl.* or *Acc.*, rarely with the simple *Abl.* or *Dat.:* habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tanquam in vagina reconditum, *locked up; as it were the sword of justice sheathed, but ready for use*, Cic.: includi vento in ora, *to be weather bound*, Liv.: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, *imprisoned*, Cic.: aliquem in carcerem, Liv.: inclusi parietibus, Cic.: zmaragdos auro, *to set, mount*, Lucr.: aliquem carcere, Liv.: pars Heracleae incluserunt sese, id.: pars inclusa caloribus, *fenced round*, Hor. Poet.: huc aliena ex arbore germen includunt, *ingraft*, Virg. 2. Transf.: *to obstruct, hinder, stop up:* dolor includit vocem, Cic.: viam: Liv. ||. Fig.: *to include, inclose, insert:* in jurisconsultorum formulis, Cic.: verba versu includere, *bring within the com-*

pass of, id. 2. Esp. *to restrain, limit:* nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustiis, Liv. 3. Of time: *to close, finish, end:* quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis inclusit volucris dies, *has shut fast, registered*, Hor.: forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop.

inclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [includo] *a shutting up, confinement:* Cic.

inclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [includo].

inclutus and **inclytus**, a, um, v. inclitus.

(1) **incoctus**, a, um, *Part.* [incoquo].

(2) **in-coctus**, a, um, *adj. uncooked, raw* (rare): Pl.

in-cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate:* Pl.

in-cōgĭtans, antis, *adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate:* Ter.

incōgĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [incogitans] *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness:* Pl.

in-cōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* Pass.: *unconsidered, unstudied:* opus, Sen. ||. Act.: *thoughtless, inconsiderate:* animus, Pl.

in-cōgĭto, 1. *v. a. to contrive, devise, scheme against* (any one): fraudem socio, Hor.

in-cognĭtus, a, um, *adj. not examined, untried:* res, Cic.: causa, id. ||. *not known, unknown:* ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, id.: with *Dat.* of pers.: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes.: palus oculis incognita nostris, *unseen*, Ov.

incŏla, ae, *comm.* [incolo] *an inhabitant, a resident:* (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, Cic. Poet. in apposition, or as *adj.:* Pergama, incola captivo quae bove victor arat, *victorious settler*, Ov.: Cameren incola turba vocat, *the natives*, id. 2. Transf. of animals and inanimate things: aquarum incolae, Cic.: (aliquem) objicere incolis aquilonibus, *native*, Hor. ||. *a foreign resident*, as opp. to *a citizen:* peregrini atque incolae, Cic.: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolas paene nostros, *almost our countrymen*, id. |||. Fig.: of a deity; *indwelling, inspiring:* Pythius, Hor.

in-cŏlo, lŭi, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to dwell in, inhabit:* urbes, Cic.: ea loca, Caes. *Pass.:* e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. ||. Neutr. *to dwell* or *reside in:* Neptuno, qui salsis locis incolit, Pl.: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.

in-cŏlŭmis, e, *adj. unimpaired, uninjured, safe, sound, entire, whole:* urbem et cives, Cic.: exercitum transducere, Caes.: genae, i. e. *fresh and comely*, Hor.: summa, *undiminished*, Lucr. With *ab:* equestrem splendorem a calamitate judicii retinere, *untarnished*, i. e. *by reduction*, Cic. [*Incolumis* is by some connected with *calamitas:* but Corssen compares Gr. κόλος, κολούω.]

incŏlŭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incolumis] *good condition, soundness, safety:* Cic.: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, *promised them their lives*, Caes.

in-cōmĭtātus, a, um, *adj. unaccompanied, unattended* (rare): funera, Lucr.: externis virtus bonis, *ungraced with*, Ov.: incomitata videtur ire viam, *companionless*, Virg.

in-commendātus, a, um, *adj. unrecommended;* hence, poet. *given up, abandoned:* tellus, *sc.* ventis, Ov.

incommŏdē, *adv. unseasonably, inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately:* fores hae sonitu suo mihi moram objiciunt incommode, Pl.: posse te non incommode ad me venire, *without difficulty, with no personal risk*, Cic.: accidit, *unfortunately*, Caes. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

incommŏdistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* comically for incommodus (q. v.): Pl.

incommŏdĭtas, ātis, *f. unsuitableness, inconvenience, incommodiousness:* alienati animi, Cic.: temporis, *unseasonableness*, Liv. ||. *damage, disadvantage:* incommoditas denique huc omnis redit, Ter.: incommoditate abstinere, *impoliteness, act of illbreeding*, Pl.

in-commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying* (rare): alicui, Ter.: Cic.

incommŏdum, i, *n.* [incommodus] *inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, misfortune, disaster:* Cic.: Caes.: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id. Specially of *a defeat in the field:* ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur, *loss*, id. Of the health: with *Gen.:* valetudinis, Cic. In *plur.:* tot incommodis conflictati, *so many difficulties*, Caes.: incommoda vitae, "*the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to*," Juv.

in-commŏdus, a, um, *adj. unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable:* iter, Ter.: valetudo, *bad health*, Cic.: ne voce quidem incommoda, *unfriendly*, Liv. *Sup.:* in rebus ejus incommodissimis, *in his extremity*, Cic. Of persons: aliquid huic responde commode, ne incommodus nobis sit, Pl.

in-commūtābĭlis, e, *adj. unchangeable, immutable* (rare): status rei publicae, Cic.

in-comparābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be equalled, incomparable:* Quint.

in-compĕrtus, a, um, *adj. of which one has no information, unknown:* inter cetera vetustate incomperta, *lost in antiquity*, Liv.

incompŏsĭtē, *adv. without order, disorderly:* hostis veniens, Liv. ||. Of discourse: *harshly, inelegantly:* Quint.

in-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj. not well put together, not properly arranged, disordered, discomposed:* agmen, Liv.: motus, *artless, unstudied*, Virg. ||. Fig.: of style: pes, *irregular*, Hor. Meton. of the author: (Aeschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, *rugged*, Quint.

in-comprehensĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be seized* or *held:* Col. ||. Fig.: *that cannot be understood, incomprehensible:* praecepta, Quint. 2. *that cannot be grasped, endless:* opus, Sen.

in-comptus (incomt.), a, um, *adj. unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude:* incomptis Curium capillis, *unkempt*, Hor.: apparatus, *simple*, Tac. ||. Fig.: of style: coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, *unpolished*, Virg.

in-concessus, a, um, *adj. not allowed, forbidden* (rare): hymenaei, *unlawful*, Virg. ||. *not granted, impossible:* homini, Quint.

in-concĭlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to gain* or *draw over to oneself:* inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu'st tibi? Pl.: copias omnes alicujus, id. ||. *to bring* (*something*) *upon one, make trouble* or *difficulty for one:* ne inconciliare quid nos porro postules, id.

in-concinnĭtas, ātis, *f. inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety:* Suet.

in-concinnus, a, um, *adj. inelegant, awkward, absurd:* qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, of a speaker, *out of place, mal-a-propos*, Cic.: personam feret non inconcinnus, *without awkwardness*, Hor.

in-concussus, a, um, *adj. unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged:* caelestia sidera, Lucan. ||. Fig.: otium, Sen.: pax, Tac.

incondĭtē, *adv. confusedly:* Cic.

in-conditus, a, um, *adj. without order, irregular, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude.* acies, Liv.: jus civile, *undetermined, vague*, Cic.: genus dicendi, id.: carmina, *artless, rude soldiers' songs*, Liv.: jocos militares, *rough*, id.: nova atque incondita libertas, *unmoulded, undisciplined*, id. 2. *unburied:* corpora, Lucan.

in-congrŭens, tis, *adj. inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable:* Plin.: Gell.

in-consīdĕrantĭa, ae, *f. want of reflection, inconsiderateness:* Cic.

inconsīdĕrantē, *adv. inconsiderately, rashly:* Cic.

in-consīdĕrātus, a, um, *adj. thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate:* usu. of persons: Cic. Of things: cupiditas, *reckless cupidity*, id.

in-consōlābĭlis, e, *adj. inconsolable.* Fig.: *incurable:* vulnus, Ov.

in-constans, antis, *adj. changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent:* Cic.: populus, "*changeling crowd*," Sen. Of things: litterae, Cic.

inconstanter, *adv. changeably, capriciously, inconsistently:* jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, *inconsistently and confusedly*, Cic.

in-constantĭa, ae, *f. changeableness, fickleness, inconsistency:* nemo doctus unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Of things: mentis, id.: fulgoris, Plin.

inconsultē, *adv. unadvisedly, inconsiderately:* dicere, Cic.: committere proelium, Liv.

in-consultus, a, um, *adj. not consulted, unasked:* inconsulto senatu, Liv. ||. *without advice, unadvised* (poet.): inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, *without obtaining counsel*, Virg. ||. *inconsiderate, indiscreet:* homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic. Of things: largitio, Liv.

in-consultus, ūs, *m. the not advising with another* (only in *Abl. sing.*): inconsultu meo, *without consulting me*, Pl.

in-consumptus, a, um, *adj. unconsumed, undiminished:* Ov.

in-contāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj. uncontaminated, undefiled, pure:* Liv.

in-contentus, a, um, *adj. unstretched:* fides, *out of tune*, Cic.

in-continens, tis, *adj. not containing, not retaining:* uterus, Plin. ||. Fig.: *not keeping within due bounds, immoderate, intemperate:* homo, Pl.: Tityos, *lustful*, Hor.: manus, *violent*, Id.

incontĭnenter, *adv. immoderately, intemperately:* cibum assumit, Cels. 2. *without due self-control:* Cic.

in-continentĭa, ae, *f. inability to contain* or *hold:* urinae, Plin. ||. Fig.: *inability to restrain one's desires, want of self-control, intemperance:* Cic.

in-contrōversus, a, um, *adj. undisputed, uncontroverted:* jus, Cic. (dub.)

in-convĕnĭens, entis, *adj. unsuitable, disagreeing:* corpus, Phaedr.

in-cŏquo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to boil in* or *with, to boil down, to boil, seethe:* constr. with *Acc.* and *Dat.* or *Abl.:* radices Baccho, *in wine*, Virg.: cruorem herbis, Hor. 2. Transf.: *to dip in, to dye:* vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, *dyed with*, Virg. ||. Fig.: (poet.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (= imbutum), *imbued, filled with nobleness*, Pers.

in-corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj. bodiless, incorporeal:* jus, Quint.

in-correctus, a, um, *adj. uncorrected, unimproved:* opus, Ov.

incorrŭptē, *adv. uncorruptly, purely, justly:* judicare, Cic. *Comp.:* Id.

in-corruptus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj. unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted:* sucus et sanguis, Cic.: templa, *undestroyed*, Liv. ||. Fig.: *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, not seduced, genuine, pure:* testis, Cic.: virgo, Id.: custos, *incorruptible*, Hor.: adversus blandientes, *that would not be seduced by flatterers*, Tac. Of things: sensus, Cic.: judicium, *unbiassed, fair*, Liv.: praeda, *undiminished*, Tac.

in-crēbresco, brŭi, *3. v. n. to become frequent* or *strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread:* mores deteriores, Pl.: ventus, Cic.: fama belli, Liv.: proverbio increbruit, *grew into a proverb*, Id.

in-crēbro, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* [creber] *to do anything frequently:* Pl.

in-crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be believed; marvellous, extraordinary:* fides, Cic.: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, Id.: lenitas, *astonishing, extreme*, Caes.: incredibile hoc mihi obtigit, *extraordinary thing*, Ter. With *Supine:* incredibile memoratu, *wonderful*, Sall.

incrēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv. incredibly, extraordinarily:* Cic.

in-crēdŭlus, a, um, *unbelieving, incredulous:* Hor.

incrēmentum, i, *n.* [increscо] *growth, increase.* Lit. of plants and animals: vitium satus, ortus, incrementa, Cic. 2. Meton. = suboles: *progeny* or *foster-child* (poet.): Jovis, Virg. 3. *that which promotes growth, the cause of growth or increase:* Front. Fig.: incremento novare exercitum, *fresh levy*, Curt. ||. Fig. *increase, augmentation:* summo bono afferre incrementum, *enhancement*, Cic. In rhetoric, *an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax:* Quint.

in-crĕmo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to burn to ashes, consume by burning:* Flor.

increpĭto, avi, atum, *1. v. freq.* [increpo] *to call* or *cry out, to challenge:* tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, *pledging him*, Virg. ||. *to chide, blame, rebuke:* increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, *upbraid and inveigh against*, Caes.: cum verbis quoque increpitans, Liv.: hostis amare, quid increpitas, *chide, taunt*, Virg.

increpĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [increpo].

in-crepo, ŭi, itum (less freq. avi, atum), *1. v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to make a noise, to rattle, clatter, whiz:* simul ut discus increpuit, Cic.: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Virg. 2. *to make a noise, be noised abroad:* quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, *whatever rumour is abroad*, Cic.: si quid increpuit terroris, Liv. ||. Act.: *to utter aloud* (poet.): tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg.: sua mater Ityn, Prop. 2. Meton.: *to strike against* (from the sound made by striking): increpuit unda latus, *has dashed upon*, Ov. 3. *to shake, disturb, frighten:* pectus, *confuse, madden*, Hor. 4. Most freq. sense: *to exclaim loudly against, to blame* or *upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove:* numquid increpavit filium? Pl.: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall.: ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro, *encourages some and upbraids others*, Virg. With abstract object, *to reprove, censure, inveigh against:* illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Like accuso, with *Gen.* of that with which any one is charged: avaritiae, *to upbraid with*, Suet.

in-cresco, ēvi, *3. v. n. to grow in* or *upon;* squamae cuti increscunt, Ov. 2. In gen. *to grow, increase:* maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. ||. Fig.: *to grow* or *increase in:* animis discordibus irae, Virg. 2. In gen.: *to increase, grow:* audacia, Liv.

(1) **incrētus**, a, um, *Part.* [incerno].

(2) **in-crētus**, a, um, *adj.* [cerno] *unsifted* (rare): furfures, App.

in-crŭentātus, a, um, *adj. unstained with blood:* Ov. (in tmesi: inque cruentatus).

in-crŭentus, a, um, *adj. bloodless, i. e. in which little* or *no blood has been shed;* or, *that has shed no blood:* haud incruento proelio, Liv.: miles, Id.: exercitus, *that has not lost any men*, Sall.

in-crusto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to cover with a coat* or *rind, to incrust:* ollam sapa et farre, Varr.: sincerum vas, *to bedaub a pure vessel* (*to label virtues as vices*), Hor.

in-cŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f. a lying upon eggs, a brooding, incubation:* Plin.

in-cŭbĭto, *1. v. freq. to lie in* or *upon:* Plin. 2. Esp. *to sit on eggs, brood:* Col. 3. In coarse sense: Pl.

in-cŭbo, ŭi, itum (rarely avi, atum, in the sense of *to brood*), *1. v. n. to lie in* or *upon; to lean upon*, usu. with *Dat.* or in and *Abl.:* stramentis, Hor.: humero hasta, *rests, lies upon the shoulder*, Ov.: Liv.: Curt. Fig. of darkness, night, *to close in upon, brood over*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to lie down* or *pass the night in a temple;* for the cure of disease, or to receive communications from the deity: in Aesculapii fano, Pl. 3. *to sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch:* Col. 4. *to abide* or *dwell in:* rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Pl.: Erymantho, Ov. 5. *to be near* or *contiguous to:* jugum mari, Plin. ||. Fig.: *to brood over, to watch jealously:* pecuniae, Cic.: auro, Virg.: publicis thesauris, *to retain sole possession of*, Liv. 2. *to weigh upon, press heavily on, fasten on:* Italiae Hannibal, Hor. 3. *to take up a position at:* urbis faucibus, Flor.

in-cūdo, di, sum, *3. v. a. to forge with a hammer, to fabricate* (poet. and only in *part. perf.*): incusus lapis, *an indented* or *sharpened stone for a hand-mill*, Virg.: incusa auro dona, Pers.

inculcātus, a, um, *Part.* [inculco].

in-culco, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [calco] *to tread in, tread down, ram down:* aream, Col. 2. *to stuff, press* or *cram in:* lanam morsibus canis, Plin. ||. Fig.: *to cram, wedge,* or *foist in:* inania verba, Cic. 2. *to force upon, to impress* or *inculcate on:* id quod inculcetur, percipere animo, Id.: se inculcant auribus, *obtrude themselves*, Id.

inculpātus, a, um, *adj. blameless:* vita fidesque, Ov.

incultē, *adv. in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly:*

vivere, Cic.: agitare, Sall. II. *inelegantly:* dicere, Cic.

in-cultus, a, um, *adj. untilled, uncultivated, neglected:* ager, Cic.: solum, Id. II. Transf. *undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude, wild:* coma, *uncombed, disordered,* Ov.: genae, *disfigured,* id.: mores, *uncivilized,* Sall.: versus, *unpolished, rude,* Hor.

in-cultus, ūs, *m. want of cultivation* or *attention to:* honores desertos per incultum, *made void by neglect,* Liv. 2. *squalor, dirt:* incultu, tenebris, odore, foeda (Tulliani) facies est, Sall.

in-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [v. cubo] *to lay oneself upon, to lean* or *recline upon:* constr. with *in* and *acc., ad,* or *dat.:* olivae, Virg.: in eum, Curt.: ad vos, Ov.: tecto (of a bird), *perch on,* id.: incumbite remis, *bend to your oars,* Virg. 2. *to lean* or *incline towards, to overhang; to throw oneself on:* incumbens arae, *bending over,* Id.: in gladium, *to fall on one's sword,* Cic.: in hostem, *to rush upon the enemy,* Liv. Fig.: fato urgenti, '*to lend his weight to the destiny that was bearing us down*' (C.), Virg.: inclinatis rebus, *to give the decisive push to sinking fortunes,* Liv. 3. *to come upon, fall upon:* febrium terris cohors, *settled on,* Hor.: Lucr. II. Fig.: *to bend one's attention to, to apply* or *devote oneself to, to exert oneself* or *take pains with, pay attention to:* constr. with *in* and *Acc., ad,* or *Dat.:* et animo et opibus in bellum, Caes.: in causam, Cic.: toto pectore ad laudem, Id. With *Subj.:* suis viribus, ut, *etc.,* Liv. With *Inf.:* sarcire ruinas, Virg. *Absol.:* nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, *to strain every nerve,* Ov. With *adverbs:* eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubuerit, impellere, *whithersoever he may incline,* Cic.

in-cūnābŭla, orum, *n. plu. swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands:* opus est pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Pl.: ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, *from childhood,* Liv. 2. Transf. *a birthplace; the cradle of a race:* in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra, Cic. II. Fig. *an origin, beginning, source:* doctrinae, id.

in-cūrātus, a, um, *adj. neglected, uncured:* ulcera, Hor.

in-cūrĭa, ae, *f.* [cura] *want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect:* milites incuria, fame, morbo, consumpti, Cic.: maculae quas incuria fudit, Hor.

incūrĭōsē, *adv. carelessly, negligently:* castra posita, Liv. *Comp.:* Tac.

in-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* Act. *careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent.* With *in:* in capite comendo, Suet. With *Gen.:* vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, *overlooking what is new,* Tac. With *Abl.:* serendis frugibus, id. II. Pass. *neglected, not made* or *done with care:* historia, Suet.

in-curro, curri (cūcurri), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to run into* or *towards, to rush at, assail, attack, invade,* etc. With *in:* incurristi amens in columnas, ="*to run one's head against,*" Cic.: in Romanos, Liv. With *Dat.:* armentis, Ov.: levi armaturae hostium, Liv. With *Acc.:* novissimos, *to attack,* Tac. With *adv.: to run against anything:* quis est tam lynceus, qui nusquam incurrat? Cic. *Absol.:* suos jam incurrentes revocavit, *charging,* Nep. 2. *to extend* or *project into:* agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. 3. *to assail* (unchastely): Juv. II. Fig.: in oculos incurrentes, *meeting the sight,* Cic.: in maximam fraudem, *to fall into,* id. 2. *to happen, occur at a certain time:* in ipsos etesias, id.: plebeiis Circensibus, Suet. 3. *to inveigh against, jeer at,* etc.: in tribunos, Liv.

in-cursĭo, ōnis, *f. a running to* or *against:* atomorum, *collision,* Cic. 2. *a hostile assault, incursion, onset:* armatorum, id.: hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv.: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Caes. Fig.: incursio seditionis, *shock, inroad,* Cic.

in-cursĭto, 1. *v. n. freq. to rush upon, assault, attack:* in aliquem, Sen. II. Fig.: *to dash against, run one's head against something:* tota vita incursitamus, id.

in-curso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq. to run to* or *against, to dash* or *strike against, to assault, attack.* With *in:* in agmen, Liv. With *Acc.:* aliquem pugnis, Pl.: aciem equitatus incursat, Tac. In *pass.:* agmen incursatum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. With *Dat.:* silvasque tenent delphines, et altis incursant ramis, *swim against,* Ov.: rupibus, id. II. Fig.: incursabit in te dolor meus, Cic.

incursus, a, um, *Part.* [incurro].

incursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running against, an assault, attack:* ceterorum tela atque incursus refugit, Cic.: incursus equitum sustinere, Caes.

in-curvesco or **-visco,** 3. *v. n. incep.* [curvus] *to bend down:* baccarum ubertate, Poet. ap. Cic.

in-curvisco, v. incurvesco.

in-curvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bend, bow, crook, curve:* flexos arcus, Virg. In the *Part. perf.:* bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, *crooked,* Cic. II. Fig. *to bend, cast down, disturb:* non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. Poet.: querelā, *to move to commiseration,* Pers.

in-curvus, a, um, *adj. bent, bowed, crooked, curved.* Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Of things: aratrum, Virg.: carinae, Ov.: litus, *winding,* Lucr.

incūs, ūdis, *f.* [incudo] *an anvil:* sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. II. Fig.: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, *still occupied with their education,* Tac.: incudi reddere versus, *to put upon the anvil again,* i. e. *to revise, recast,* Hor. Proverb.: incudem eandem tundere, *to labour always at the same thing,* Cic.

incūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incuso] *a blaming, accusing, accusation:* Cic.

incūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa] *to accuse, to complain of, find fault with, blame* (usu. in extra-judicial sense: accuso, *to accuse in court*): constr. with *Acc.* of pers. and *Gen.* of thing: alterum probri, Pl.: aliquem superbiae, Tac. 2. With *Acc. of thing:* vestrum factum, Ov.: injurias Romanorum, Liv.: duritiam operum, Tac. (ii) with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* bella ex bellis seri, Liv. (iii) With *rel. clause:* eos incusavit, quod .... Caes. In *part. pass. charged upon, attributed to,* Plin.

incussus, a, um, *Part.* [incutio].

incussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking* or *dashing against, a shock* (rare, and only in *Abl. sing.*): armorum, Tac.

in-custōdītus, a, um, *adj. not watched, unguarded, not attended to:* ovile, Ov.: incursare incustoditus, *without a guard,* Tac.: *unconcealed,* amor, id. II. Act. *heedless,* Plin.

incūsus, a, um, *Part.* [incudo].

in-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike upon* or *against:* scipionem in caput alicujus, Liv.: colaphum servo, *to box his ears,* Juv. 2. *to throw, cast, hurl:* tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. II. Fig.: *to strike into, inspire with, inflict, excite, produce.* With *Dat.:* religionem animo, Liv.: alicui foedum nuntium, *to bring shocking news,* id. *Absol.:* timor incutitur ex periculis, Cic.

indāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [indago] *a searching into, investigation* (rare): veri, Cic.

indāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who searches into, an investigator, explorer:* celati, Pl.

indāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who searches into, investigates, explores:* virtutis, Cic.

indāgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to trace out, track,* as hounds: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. II. Fig. *to search into, investigate, explore:* indicia communis exitii, id.: de republica, id. [For etym. v. foll. art.]

indāgo, inis, *f. an encircling, inclosing with nets:* saltus indagine cingunt, Virg. II. Fig.: *of legacy hunting* (cf. Hor. Sat. II. 5. 23): testamenta et orbos velut indagine capi, Tac. 2. *a searching into, examining after, investigation:* doctrinae, Plin. [App. ind-ag-o, from *ag* in ago, with primary notion of '*driving in*'; cf. amb-āg-es.]

indaudĭo, 4. *v. a.* = inaudio: q. v., with *indu* for *in:* Pl.

indĕ, *adv.* [is: cf. unde]. Of place: *from that place, thence:* eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic.: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. II. Of things, to show the

source, or origin: inde (ex audacia) omnia scelera gignuntur, *from this*, Cic. Also of persons: nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, *of them*, Ter. III. Of time: *after that, thereafter, thereupon, then:* Nep.: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, Caes. 2. *from that time forth, ever since:* inde usque repetens, Cic. With preceding *jam:* jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. With *Gen.:* inde loci (transferred to time), *after that, thereupon*, Lucr. (Hence the Fr. pronoun *en*.)

in-dēbĭtus, a, um, *adj. that is not owed, not due:* regna, Virg.

in-dĕcens, tis, *adj. unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly:* Mart. Of things: nasus, id.: risus, Suet.

in-dĕcenter, *adv. unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully:* Quint. *Comp.:* indecentius, Sen. *Sup.:* indecentissime, Quint.

in-dĕco, 2. *v. a. to misbecome:* (rare): Plin.

indēclĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [declino] *inflexible, unchangeable:* Sen. II. In grammar: nomen, *indeclinable*, Diom.

in-dēclĭnātus, a, um, *adj. unchanged, constant:* Ov.

in-dĕcor, ŏris, or **indĕcŏrus**, a, *adj. unbecoming, inglorious, shameful* (rare): indecoris (*al.* indecorus), Tac.: regno indecores, *a disgrace to*, Virg.

in-dĕcōrē, *adv. unbecomingly, indecently:* Cic.: Tac.

in-dĕcŏris, v. indecor

in-dĕcŏro, 1. *v. a. to disgrace, disfigure* (rare): indecorant bene nata culpae (*al.* dedecorant), Hor.

in-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj. unsightly, ugly:* visu, Plin. II. *unbecoming, inappropriate, disgraceful:* of persons, *wanting in grace or propriety:* Cic.: gestus, Quint.

indēfătīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [defatigo] *that cannot be wearied, untiring:* vigilia, Sen.

in-dēfătīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unwearied:* Sen.

in-dēfensus, a, um, *adj. unprotected, undefended:* Liv.: Tac.

in-dēfessus, a, um, *adj. unwearied, indefatigable:* dextra, Virg.: agendo, Ov.

in-dēflētus, a, um, *adj. unwept, unlamented:* animae, Ov.

in-dējectus, a, um, *adj. not thrown down*, Ov.

in-dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj. indelible, imperishable:* nomen, Ov.

in-dēlĭbātus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured* (poet): opes, *unimpaired*, Ov.

in-dēmnātus, a, um, *adj.* [damnatus] *uncondemned, unsentenced:* Cic.

in-dēplōrātus, a, um, *adj. unwept, undeplored:* Ov.

in-dēprĕhensus, and *per sync.* **in-dēprensus**, a, um, *adj. unobserved, undiscovered* (poet.): error, Virg.

indeptus, a, um, *Part.* [indipiscor].

in-dĕsertus, a, um, *adj. not deserted, unforsaken:* regna, Ov.

in-destrictus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured:* Ov.

in-dētonsus, a, um, *adj. unshorn:* Thyoneus, Ov.

in-dēvītātus, a, um, *adj. unavoided:* telum, Ov.

index, ĭcis, c. [root *dic*, to point out: v. dico] lit. *the pointer*, hence *the forefinger:* sed plane pollex, non index, Cic.: indice monstraret digito, Hor. II. Fig.: *an informer, a discoverer, discloser; esp. of one who has been an accomplice:* haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, Cic.: Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, id.: index idem et testis, Tac. III. Transf. of things: *that which discloses, bewrays*, etc.; *a sign, mark, index:* vocem indicem stultitiae, Cic.: auctoris anulus index, Ov. 2. *a title, superscription:* librorum, Cic.: orationis, Liv.: tabula cum indice hoc posita, *inscription*, id. 3. *a touchstone*, silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, *test*, Ov.

indĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [indico] *an indicating, selling*, or *rating, a valuation*; hence *value, price, rate:* tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Pl.

(1) **indĭcens**, ntis, *Part.* [indico].

(2) **in-dĭcens**, entis, *adj. that does not say*, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec fiunt, *not without my telling*, Ter.: etiam me indicente, *with no hint from me, without my bidding*, Liv.

indĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [index] *a notice, information, discovery, disclosure:* facite indicium si quis vidit, Pl.: conjurationis, Cic.: res est per indicium enuntiata, Caes. 2. *evidence given before a court:* indicio legatorum convicti, Sall. Hence, indicium profiteri or offerre, "*to turn Queen's evidence*," i. e. *to offer to give evidence so as to escape punishment:* ipse deprehensus, indicium profitetur, id. Also, indicium postulare, *to ask leave to do so*, Cic. 3. *a reward for giving evidence or informing:* edictum cum poena atque indicio, id. II. In gen. *a sign, indication, mark, token, proof:* certissima sceleris, id.: indicio de se ipse erit, *will serve as a proof*, Ter.

indĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (indicasso, for indicavero, Pl.) [id.] *to point out, indicate, show, declare, disclose, reveal, betray:* rem dominae, Cic.: rem patri, Ter.: causam publicae pestis, Liv. Of things: vultus indicat mores, *shows, is the mirror of*, Cic.: hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter. 2. Esp. *to depose or inform against, to give evidence in a court of justice:* Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, Cic.: de conjuratione, Sall. II. *to value, put a price on:* fundum, Cic.: indica; fac pretium, *make a bid, name your figure*, Pl.

in-dīco, xi, ctum (*imper.* Indice, Pl.), 3. *v. a. to declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint, enjoin:* totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur, Caes.: exercitum in aliquem locum, *to order it to*, Liv.: bellum, *to declare*, Cic.: funus, *to invite to a funeral*, Suet.: familiaribus cenas, *to invite oneself as a guest*, id.: multam, *to impose a penalty*, Plin.: tributum, Liv.

(1) **indictus**, a, um, *Part.* [indico].

(2) **in-dictus**, a, um, *adj. not said, unsaid:* quod dictum, indictum 'st, *is retracted*, Ter.: carminibus, *unsung*, Virg. Esp. indicta causa, *without a hearing, unheard*, Cic.: Liv.

indĭcum, i, *n.* [Indus], *a pigment used in painting and dyeing:* prob. *indigo:* Plin.

indĭdem, *adv. from the same place:* indidemne Ameria, an ex urbe? Cic.: ex Aventino, Liv. II. *from the same matter* or *thing*: unde simile duci potest indidem verbum unum, Cic. [From *inde* with suffix *-dem*; cf. *i-dem, iti-dem, ibi-dem.*]

in-dies, *adv.* for in dies, *from day to day*, esp. where *daily increase or diminution* is indicated (v. dies, II. 2).

in-differens, entis, *adj. in which there is no difference, not different, indifferent:* Cic. Of persons: *indifferent, careless:* circa victum indifferens, Suet. In gramm. of quantity, *doubtful* (e. g. tenebrae): Quint.

indifferenter, *adv. without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently:* Quint.: ferre, *to bear with indifference, unconcern*, Suet.

indĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* c. [indu, old form of in, and *gen* in gigno] *born in a country, native, indigenous:* Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov. II. Subst: *a native:* ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas, Liv.

indĭgens, entis, *Part.* [indigeo]. II. Adj. *in want of, needy, indigent:* with *Gen.:* quid enim Africanus indigens mei? minime hercle, Cic.: alienarum opum, Nep. With *Abl.:* cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. As subst.; esp. in *pl.: a needy* or *indigent person:* indigentibus benigne facere, Cic.

indĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *need, want, indigence:* ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. II. *insatiableness, insatiable desire:* indigentia est libido inexplebilis, id.

ind-ĭgĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [ind, old form of in, and egeo] *to need, want, to stand in need of, require.* With *Gen.:* ingenii et virtutis, Cic. With *Abl.:* bona existimatione, id. II. *to long for, desire:* with *Gen.:* non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, id.

indĭges, ĕtis, *m.* lit. *native, indigenous:* with deus, or a proper name: *a native deified hero*; also *a tutelary deity:* situs est (Aeneas) super Numicium flumen: Jovem Indigetem appellant, Liv.: Indigetem Aeneam deberi

caelo, Virg. Esp. *in plur.*: dii indigetes, Liv. (The same with *indigena*, except that in the present word the simpler root *ga* takes the place of *gan*, Lat. *gen.*)

indĭges, is, *adj.* [indigeo] *needy, indigent:* Pac. ap. Cic.

in-dīgestus, a, um, *adj. unarranged, without order, confused:* Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

indignābundus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *full of indignation, enraged, indignant:* Liv.: Suet.

indignandus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *to be deemed unworthy, to be scorned:* Ov.

indignans, antis, *Part.* [indignor]. ‖ Adj.: *that cannot endure* or *suffer, impatient, indignant:* venti, *chafing at restraint*, Virg.: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantia linguae defuerunt, Ov.

indignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *displeasure, indignation, disdain:* Hor.: movere, Liv. 2. Esp. *an exciting of indignation* by rhetorical art: Cic.

indignātus, a, um, *Part.* [indignor].

indignē, *adv. unworthily, undeservedly, dishonourably, shamefully:* dotem quaerere, Pl.: aliquem injuria afficere, Ter.: interierunt, Caes. ‖ *indignantly, with reluctance;* pati, Cic.

indignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indignus] *unworthiness, vileness:* hominis, Cic.: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. 2. Of things: *heinousness, enormity*, etc.: rei, *the disgrace of the step*, Caes.: calamitatis, Cic. ‖ Esp. *unworthy* or *unbecoming behaviour, insulting treatment, indignity:* alicujus adeundi et conveniendi, id.: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. 2. *indignation*, in consequence of unworthy treatment: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, *a burning sense of wrong*, Liv.

in-dignor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to consider as unworthy* or *improper, to be angry* or *displeased at, to be indignant.* With *Acc.:* ea, quae indignantur, Cic.: casum indignabar amici, *gloomily brooded over*, Virg. With *quod:* milites, quod hostes possent, *etc.* Caes. With *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Infin.:* vinci, Ov.: regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Caes. Of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, *disdaining to bear*, Virg.

in-dignus, a, um, *adj. unworthy, undeserving. Absol.:* divitias, quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. With *Abl.:* honore, id. With *Gen.:* magnorum avorum, Virg. With *rel.:* indigni, qui impetrarent, Cic.: quem mors tam saeva maneret, Juv. 2. Of things: *unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh:* lictoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, '*entreated shamefully*,' Liv.: exempla, Ter. With *Supine:* relatu, *unworthy of record*, Virg. With *Inf.:* fabula non indigna referri, *worth telling*, Ov. *Neut. absol.:* indignum! *as an exclamation, shame!* id. ‖ In a good sense: *who has not deserved* some evil: exanimat indignos inque merentes, *innocent and unoffending*, Lucr. 2. Of things: *undeserved:* indigna pati, Liv.

indĭgus, a, um, *adj.* [indigeo] *needing, in want.* With *Gen.:* opis, Virg. With *Abl.:* auxilio, Lucr.

in-dīligens, tis, *adj. careless, heedless, negligent:* si indiligentiores fuerint, Caes.

indīlĭgenter, *adv. carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.* nihil ab eo indiligenter factum, Cic. *Comp.:* praesidia indiligentius servare, *to be less on the alert*, Caes.

in-dīlĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indiligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence:* litterarum missarum, Cic.: Aeduorum, Caes.: veri, *in ascertaining the truth*, Tac.

indīpisco, for indipiscor: Pl.

ind-ipiscor, deptus, 3. *v. a. dep.* [ind apiscor] *to attain, reach:* navem, Liv. 2. *to get, obtain, acquire:* mercedes, Pl.

in-dīrectus, a, um, *adj. not direct, indirect:* actio, Quint. (dub.)

in-dīreptus, a, um, *adj. unplundered:* Capitolium, Tac.

in-discrētus, a, um, *adj. unseparated, undivided, closely connected:* cum agricultura, Varr.: suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, i. e. *his own kin are knit the closest to every man*, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *undistinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate:* Sen. 2. *that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable* proles, Virg.

indīsertē, *adv. ineloquently* (rare): Cic.

in-dīsertus, a, um, *adj. ineloquent:* Academicus, Cic.: prudentia, *at a loss for words*, id.

in-dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj. without order, confused:* Tac.

in-dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be dissolved* or *loosed, indissoluble:* nodus, Plin. ‖ Transf.: of persons, *imperishable:* immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic.

in-distinctus, a, um, *adj. not properly distinguished, confused:* defensio, *without making any distinction*, Tac. 2. *indistinct, obscure:* Gell.: Tac. 3. *free from rhetorical display:* Quint.

indistrictus, v. indestrictus.

indĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [indo].

in-dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj. indivisible:* atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Subst.: *an indivisible particle of matter, atom:* id. ‖ Fig.: *inseparable, not separated:* Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas individui, *inseparable companions*, Tac.

in-dīvīsus, a, um, *adj. undivided:* ungulae equorum, *not cloven:* Varr. ‖ Transf. *not distinguished, indiscriminate:* pro indiviso, *in an undivided manner, in common, indiscriminately*, Cato: Sen.

in-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [v. do] *to put, set,* or *place into, upon* or *over:* ignem in aram, Pl.: custodes, Tac. With *Dat.:* compedes servis, Pl.: also with *Acc.* of part of body put in fetters: vinclo cervicem, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *to introduce:* novos ritus, id. 2. *to impart* or *give to:* alicui vocabulum, id.: puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, Liv.

in-dŏcĭlis, e, *adj. unteachable, difficult to be taught, indocile:* Cic. With *Inf.:* pauperiem pati, Hor. Of the thing to be taught: indocilem usus disciplinam, *the hard lesson of experience*, Cic. ‖ Transf. *untaught, unlearned, ignorant:* genus, Virg. 2. Of things, *untaught, rude:* numerus, *measure, song*, Ov. ‖ *untaught, not shown:* et sciat indociles currere lympha vias, Prop.

in-doctē, *adv. unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully:* Cic.

in-doctus, a, um, *adj. untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskilful:* Cic. With *Inf.* (poet.): Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, *unschooled*, Hor. With *Gen.* (poet.): pilae discive trochive, *who cannot play*, id. Of things: moribus indoctis, Pl.

in-dŏlentĭa, ae, *f. freedom from pain* (rare): Cic.

ind-ŏles, is, *f.* [ind and ol "to grow;" v. ad-olesco] *an inborn* or *native quality:* frugum, pecudum, Liv. ‖ Esp. *natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition:* adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic.: segnis, Tac.: gener ob altam indolem adscitus, *profound ability*, Liv.

in-dŏlesco, ŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [doleo] *to begin to feel pain, to smart, ache.* locus tactu indolescit, Cels. With *Acc. to feel pain at:* tactum hominum, Just. ‖ Fig. *to feel pain* or *grief, to be grieved, troubled at:* constr. with the *Acc.* and *Inf.* or *quod;* poet. also with *Acc.* or *Abl.:* quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, tam sero se cognoscere? Cic.: indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, quam quia sim causa pudoris, Ov.: successurum Minervae indoluit, *over the coming success of*, id. With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* id ipsum indoluit Juno, id. With *Abl.:* facto, id.: malis, id.

in-domābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be broken in* or *tamed, untameable:* Pl.

in-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj. not broken in, untamed, wild:* boves, Varr. ‖ Fig.: *unsubdued, untameable, unrestrained, ungovernable, wild, fierce:* mulier, Pl.: pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Caes.: indomitas et praeferoces nationes, Tac. Of things: dextra, *unconquered*, Ov.: mors, Hor.: animi cupiditates, Cic.: Falernum, i. e. *very fiery*, Pers.

in-dormĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n. to sleep* or *fall asleep at, on, or over:* constr. with *Dat., in,* or *Abl.:* congestis undique saccis indormis, Hor.

II. Fig.: *to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, to be careless about:* in isto homine colendo, *to be remiss in*, Cic.: malis, *to be heedless, regardless of*, Curt.

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj. unportioned, portionless:* soror, Hor. Transf.: corpora, *that have not received the usual funeral honours*, Ov. II. Fig.: *unadorned, poor:* artem indotatam, Cic.

indu, v. in, *ad init.*

in-dubĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be doubted, indubitable:* Quint.

indŭbĭtātē, *adv. undoubtedly:* Liv.

in-dubĭtātus, a, um, *adj. undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure:* Quint.: spes, Plin.

in-dŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to doubt of* (poet.): with *Dat.*: absiste precando viribus indubitare tuis, *to show distrust of*, Virg.

in-dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj. not doubtful, certain:* innocentia, Tac.

induciae, v. indutiae.

in-dūco, xi, ctum (induxti for induxisti, Ter.), 3. *v. a. to lead, bring, or conduct into; to lead or bring in:* constr. with *in* and *Acc.*, or *Dat.* With *in* and *Acc.:* exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. With *Dat.:* fossā mare urbi, Suet. *Absol.:* princeps turmas inducit Asylas, *leads on, brings up*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to bring forward, exhibit, represent:* gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. 3. *to bring into* or *before a court:* inducta teste in senatu, Suet. 4. *to put on* articles of dress: calceum, id.: tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg.: manibus caestus, id. 5. *to draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread:* postes pice, Pl.: varias plumas, Hor.: pontem, *to throw a bridge across*, Curt.: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, *to cover*, Caes. Fig.: omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *eclipse*, Vell. 6. *to strike out, erase, i. e.* what is written on a wax tablet, by drawing over it the broad end of the stilus: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. 7. *to make an entry in an account book, to enter to account:* inducere in rationibus, id.: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, *to charge*, id. II. Fig.: *to bring into, introduce:* seditionem in civitatem, id.: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. 2. Esp. with animum *or* in animum, *to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine:* with *Inf.:* animum inducere de divinatione dicere, id.: Caesar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare, *had determined*, Sall. With *Subj.:* quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 3. *to bring in, introduce* in speaking or writing: hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Of conversation: *to introduce:* sermonem, id. 4. *to lead to* or *into; to move, excite, persuade; to mislead, seduce:* constr. with *in* or *ad*, and *Acc.:* in errorem, id.: animum ad aliquid, Ter.: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, *to move, excite*, Cic. With *Subj.:* aliquem ut mentiatur, id. With *Inf.:* consulem promissis sententiam promere, Tac. 5. Hence *absol.: to mislead, cajole, deceive:* hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic. (Hence Fr. *induire.*)

in-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [induco] *a leading or bringing into, introducing:* aquarum, *irrigation*, Cic.: horum (Juvenum), *introduction, exhibition*, Liv. II. Fig.: *a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention:* animi, Cic. 2. erroris inductio: *a misleading*, id. 3. In rhetor.: *induction*, a mode of reasoning from admitted particulars to a general conclusion, Quint.

in-ductor, ōris, *m. one who stirs up* or *rouses; a chastiser, scourger:* Pl.

inductus, a, um, *Part.* [induco].

in-ductus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *Abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inducing, persuasion* (rare, and only in *Abl.*): hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. ap. Quint.

indūcŭla, ae, *f.* [induo] *a kind of under-garment worn by females:* Pl.

indulgens, tis, *Part.* [indulgeo]. II. Adj.: *indulgent, kind* or *tender, fond.* With *Dat.:* obsequium peccatis, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.:* civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. With *Gen.:* irarum ministri, *willing abettors of*, id. 2. *addicted to:* aleae, Suet.

indulgenter, *adv. indulgently, kindly, tenderly:* nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic. *Comp.* and *Sup.:* Sen.

indulgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indulgens] *indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness:* in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, *tender care*, Tac.: freq. constr. with *in* and *Acc.:* Caesaris in se, Caes. 2. Esp. *tender love* or *affection for one's relations:* indulgentia filiarum commoveri, Cic. II. Transf. of things: caeli, *mild weather*, Plin.: fortunae, *favour*, Vell.

indulgĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to be kind* or *indulgent to; to be pleased with* or *inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in:* usu. constr. with *Dat.:* huic legioni Caesar indulserat praecipue, *had shown especial favour to*, Caes.: irae, *to give way to passion*, Liv.: animo, Ov.: ordinibus, *give room to, set wide apart*, Virg.: sibi, *to allow oneself license*, Nep. *Pass. impers.:* si aviditati indulgeretur, Liv. With *Acc.* of person (rare): te indulgebant, Ter. II. Act.: *to concede, allow, grant, permit* (late): with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* alicui usum pecuniae, Suet.: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id.: veniam pueris, *to make all allowance for*, Juv. 2. With *Acc.* of *pron. reflect.* and *Dat.: to give oneself up to, to comply with:* sese alicui, id. [By some connected with Gr. δολιχός, the prim. sense being perh. that of *patience.*]

indultus, a, um, *Part.* [indulgeo].

indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to put on*, esp. of dress: with *Acc.* of thing and *Dat.* of person: Herculi tunicam, Cic.: galeam, Caes.: alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov.: scalas, *to carry a ladder with one's head between the rungs*, id. Reflect.: *to put on oneself, to dress oneself in:* with *Acc.* or *Abl.:* virgines longam indutae vestem, *clad in flowing raiment*, Liv.: indutus galea, Virg.: soccis, Cic. 2. *to surround* or *cover with, to put on, assume*, etc.: dii induti specie humana, id.: pomis se induit arbos, *decks itself with*, Virg.: quos induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum, *had made to wear the likeness of*, id. 3. With *pron. reflect.: to fall into* or *upon, to be entangled in:* se in laqueum, Pl.: se vallis, Caes. II. Fig.: *to put on, assume:* habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic.: personam judicis, *to assume the part of*, id.: magnum animum, Tac.: seditionem, *to engage in*, id.: mores Persarum, Curt. [The word is prob. ind-u-o, not in-du-o; cf. ex-u-o, sub-ucula; the etym. is obscure.]

indūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [induro].

in-dūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become hard, to harden:* corpus induruit usu, Ov.: robora flammis, Stat. II. Fig.: miles indurucrat pro Vitellio, *had become unalterably loyal to Vitellius*, Tac.

in-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make hard, to harden:* nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. II. Fig.: *to harden, steel:* indurandus est animus, Sen.: vultum, *to assume an expression of firmness*, Tac.

Indus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἰνδός, *pertaining to India, Indian:* dens, *ivory*, Cat.

indūsĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [induo] *a maker of women's under-garments:* Pl.

indūsĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has on an under-garment:* Pl.

industrĭa, ae, *f.* [industrius] *diligence, activity, assiduity, industry:* naves summa industria armare, Caes.: ingenium industria alitur, Cic.: itineris, *assiduity on the journey*, Suet. Freq. in phr.: de *or* ex industria, *on purpose, purposely, intentionally:* ex industria, Liv.: de industria, Cic. Also ob industriam, Pl. Rarely in *plur.:* summis opibus atque industriis, id.

industrĭē, *adv. diligently, industriously:* Caes.

industrĭōsē, *adv. very industriously:* Suet.

industrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [industria] *very active, diligent,* or *industrious:* Sen.

industrĭus, a, um, *adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious:* homo, Cic. *Comp.:* industrior *or* industrilor (both forms ante-class.): quo neque industrior de juventute erat, Pl. [Prob. for *indu* (=in)-*stru-iu-s*, from *stru* in struere. For i from *ui*, cf. cliens.]

indūtĭae (better than -ciae), arum, *f. plu. a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice:* cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiae, Cic.: tollere, *to break off*, Liv.: agitare, *to keep*, Sall.: per indutias, *during a truce*, Liv. ‖ Jug n.: *a cessation, pause, delay:* imo indutiae parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Pl. [For *indu-itiae;* properly the "march-in" of the army to camp or city on conclusion of an armistice; *ui* becomes ū.]

indūtus, a, um, *Part.* [induo].

indūtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a putting on* (extremely rare): vestis, quam indutui gerebat, *clothing*, Tac.

indŭvĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *clothes, garments:* Pl.

In-ēbrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make drunk, inebriate:* palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 2. Transf.: *to saturate, fill full:* uvae vino suo inebriantur, id. ‖ Fig.: aurem, *to fill full of talk*, Juv.

In-ēdĭa, ae, *f.* [ēdo] *an abstaining from food, fasting:* vigiliis et inedia necatus, Cic.

In-ēdĭtus, a, um, *adj. not made known, unknown:* cura, Ov.

In-efficax, ācis, *adj. ineffectual, inefficient:* verborum, *unable to articulate*, Sen.: dii, id.

In-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj. not choice* or *neat; tasteless, inelegant:* Cic.: odor, *unpleasant*, Plin.

In-ēlĕganter, *adv. not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly:* scribere, Cic.

In-ēluctābĭlis, e, *adj. which one cannot struggle out of:* coenum, Stat. ‖ Fig.: *unavoidable, inevitable:* tempus, Virg.: fatum, id.: fatorum vis, Vell.

In-ēmĭor, mŏrĭ, 3. *v. dep. to die in* or *at;* with *Dat.:* spectaculo, Hor. (for immorior, occurs but once, Epod. 5, 34).

In-emptus (inemtus), a, um, *adj. unbought, unpurchased:* dapes, Virg.

In-ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be related* or *described, indescribable:* labor, Liv.: pietas, Vell.

In-ēnarrābĭliter, *adv. in an indescribable manner:* Liv.

In-ēnōdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enodo] *that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled:* capillus, App. ‖ Fig.: *that cannot be explained, inexplicable:* res, Cic.

In-ĕo, ĭvi, more freq. ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act.: *to go into, to enter:* constr. with *Acc.* or *in* and *Acc.:* with *Acc.:* viam, iter, *to enter on a journey*, Cic.: urbem, Liv. *Absol.:* ut ovans iniret, *should enter with an ovation*, Tac. *Pass.:* nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov. *Pass. impers.:* inibitur tecum, *sc.* domum, Pl. With *in* and *Acc.:* in urbem, Liv. Esp. of time; inita aestate, *at the beginning of summer*, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to enter upon, begin* a business, office, state of life, *etc.; to undertake, obtain*, etc.: magistratum, Cic.: gratiam ab aliquo, *to gain anyone's favour:* plures ineuntur gratiae, *the favour of many is gained*, id.: apud regem initam gratiam volebant, *to stand well with*, Liv.: pro te tua munera inibo, *will undertake*, Virg. 2. With ratio or a similar word, *to make a* calculation: rationem inire oportet operarum, *an estimate must be made*, Cato: vix ratio iniri poterat, *it was difficult to calculate*, Caes.: numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, *could not easily be reckoned*, Liv. 3. With consilium; *to devise, contrive:* de summis rebus consilia ineunt, *form plans*, Caes. B. Neutr.: *to make a beginning, to begin:* ab ineunte aetate, Cic.: teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule, inibit, *shall begin his career*, Virg.

Ineptē, *adv. improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly:* disserere, Cic.: nil molitur inepte, Hor.

Ineptiae, ae, *f.* [ineptus] *silly behaviour, absurdity, folly:* Pl. ‖ Meton.: *plu.* ineptiae, arum; *silliness, fooleries, trifles, absurdities:* omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic.: sententiarum, Suet.

Ineptĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to talk* or *act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool* (poet.): ineptis, *nonsense!* Ter.: desinas ineptire, Cat.

In-eptus, a, um, *adj.* [aptus] *unsuitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact:* ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est, Hor.: inepta, quid rides? *simpleton*, Ter.: risu inepto res ineptior nulla est, Cat.: nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic.

In-ĕquĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be ridden in, unfit for riding in:* campi, Curt.

In-ĕquĭto, 1. *v. n. to ride in* or *over:* with the *Dat.:* Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant, Flor.

In-ermis, e, and (very rarely) **in-ermus**, a, um, *adj.* [arma] *unarmed, without weapons, defenceless:* inermes armati judicarentur, Cic.: milites, Caes. 2. Transf.: inermis ager ac nudus praesidiis, Liv.: legati, *without troops*, Tac. ‖ Fig.: in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, *unprepared, not well versed*, Cic.: carmen, *unwarlike, inoffensive*, Prop.: Ov. Form *inermus:* cum paucis inermis (*al.* inermibus), Cic.: ab inermis pedibus, Sall.

In-errans, tis, *adj. not wandering, immoveable, fixed:* stellae, Cic.

In-erro, 1. *v. n. to wander* or *ramble about in:* montibus, Plin. Ep. 2. Fig.: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, *hovered before the eyes*, id.

In-ers, ertis, *adj.* [ars] *without skill, unskilful;* artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic. ‖ In gen.: *inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert:* lingua factiosi, inertes opera, *slow performers*, Pl.: senectus, Cic.: qui lora restrictis lacertis sensit iners, *tamely submitting, cowardly*, Hor. 2. Of things: otium, Cic.: aquae, *stagnant waters*, Ov.: glaebae, *uncultivated, that bear nothing*, Virg.: terra, *immoveable*, Hor.: versus, *tame, spiritless*, id.: tempus, *dull, blank, uneventful*, Ov.: somno et inertibus horis ducere oblivia, etc. (cf. "*the world forgetting, by the world forgot*"), Hor.: iners censoria nota, *inflicted on those who refused to perform military service*, Liv.: genus interrogationis, *empty, aimless*, Cic. Of food: *without flavour, insipid:* caro, Hor. 3. Poet. in act. sense: *rendering idle* or *inactive:* frigus, Ov.

Inertĭa, ae, *f.* [iners] *want of art* or *skill, unskilfulness, ignorance* (rare): as opp. to artes, Cic. ‖ In gen.: *inactivity, idleness, laziness:* id largiamur inertiae nostrae, *make that concession to our indolence*, id.: laboris, *aversion to labour*, id.

In-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj. uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward:* non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, sed il indocti, Cic.: voluptates, *unrefined, coarse*, Quint.

In-esco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to allure with bait, to entice:* muta animalia cibo, Petr. 2. Fig.: *to entice, deceive:* specie beneficii, Liv.: inescatam temeritatem, *decoyed by the lust of spoil*, id.

In-ēvectus, a, um, *adj. borne* or *mounted upon* (poet.): Virg.

In-ēvītabĭlis, e, *adj. unavoidable, inevitable:* crimen, Tac.: fulmen, Ov.

In-excĭtus, a, um, *adj. unmoved, quiet, calm:* Ausonia, Virg.

In-excūsābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be excused, inexcusable:* ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis abstes, *with no apology to offer*, Hor.: tempus, *taking no denial*, Ov.

In-exercĭtātus, a, um, *adj. untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful:* miles, Cic.: eloquentia, Tac.

In-exhaustus, a, um, *adj. unexhausted:* metalla, Virg.: pubertas, *not enfeebled*, Tac.

In-exōrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable:* constr.: with *in* and *Acc.*, *adversus*, or the *Dat.:* in ceteros, Cic.: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv.: delictis, Tac. Of things: res, Liv.: odium, Ov.: disciplina, *rigid, strict*, Tac.: fatum, Virg.

Inexpectātus, v. inexspectatus.

Inex-ĕdĭtus, a, um, *adj. entangled, confused:* pugna inexpeditior (al. impeditior), Liv.

In-ex-errectus, a, um, *adj. unawakened:* Ov.

In-ex-pertus, a, um, *adj.* Act. *that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to.* With *Gen.:* lasciviae, Tac. With *Abl.:* exercitus bonis, Liv. With *ad:* animus ad contumeliam, Liv. *Absol.:* dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. ‖ Pass. *untried, unproved:* legiones, Tac.

In-expĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [expio] *that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable:* religio, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate:* bellum, Liv.: odium, id.: invidia, Suet.

In-explēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [expleo] *that cannot be filled, insatiable:* stomachus, Sen. ‖ Fig.: cupiditas, Cic.: vir inexplebilis virtutis, Liv.

In-explētus, a, um, *adj. not filled, unsatisfied, unsated* (poet.): alvus, Stat. 2. Fig.: lumen, Ov.: inexpletus lacrimans, i. e. *uncontrollably*, Virg.

In-explĭcābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be unfolded* or *loosened, inextricable, intricate:* vinculum, Curt. 2. Transf.: continuis imbribus viae, *impassable*, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *intricate, perplexed, difficult, impracticable*, etc.: bellum, *endless*, Tac.: error viarum, Plin. 2. *inexplicable:* haec quidem inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.: facilitas, *that leads to no result*, Liv.: multitudo, *innumerable*, Plin.

In-explōrātō, *adv. without examination*, or *reconnoitring*, Liv.

In-explōrātus, a, um, *adj. unexplored, unknown:* vada, Liv.

In-expugnābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable:* arx, Liv. ‖ Fig.: homo, *unconquerable, firm*, Cic.: gramen, *that cannot be rooted out*, Ov.

In-expectātus (inexp.), a, um, *adj. unexpected:* in armis hostis adest, Ov. Of things: quanta vis! quam inexspectata! Cic.

In-exstinctus (in-ext.), a, um, *adj. unextinguished, inextinguishable:* ignis, Ov. ‖ Fig.: fames, *unappeasable*, id.: nomen, *imperishable*, id.

In-exsŭpĕrābĭlis (inexup.), e, *adj. that cannot be crossed* or *passed over, insurmountable:* Alpes, Liv.: terrae, id. ‖ Fig.: vis fati, *unconquerable*, id.: inexsuperabilibus vim afferre, *to attempt impossibilities*, id.

In-extrĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [extrico] *that cannot be disengaged*, or *disentangled, inextricable:* error (of the Labyrinth), Virg.

in-fābrē, *adv. in an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely:* vasa non infabre facta, Liv.: sculptum, Hor.

in-fābrĭcātus, a, um, *adj. unwrought, unfashioned:* robora, Virg.

in-făcētē (inficete), *adv. coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly:* Vell. *Sup.:* Plin.

in-făcētĭae, arum, *f. plur. rude jests, coarse jokes* or *puns:* Cat.

in-făcētus (infic.), a, um, *adj. clumsy, coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid, insipid:* Pl.: Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, Cic. Of things: mendacium, id.

in-făcundus, a, um, *adj. ineloquent:* Liv. *Comp.:* id.

infāmĭa, ae, *f.* [infamis] *ill fame, ill report; bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy:* rei, Caes.: illa judicia senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic.: sarcire, *to repair*, Caes.: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, *to bring into disrepute*, Tac. *Plur.:* si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. 2. Meton.: *that which brings into bad repute:* Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov.: saecli, *reproach of*, id.

in-fāmis, e, *adj.* [fama] *of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous:* homines vitiis, Cic.: vita, id.: annus, Liv.: scopuli, *bearing a name of ill omen*, Hor.

in-fāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [infamis] *to bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disgrace, dishonour, defame:* ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, *puts to shame*, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to blame, accuse, charge:* infamandae rei causa, Liv.

in-fandus, a, um, *adj unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable:* res crudelis, infanda, Cic.: epulae, *of human flesh*, Liv.: dolor, Virg. *Neutr.*, as *interj.:* navibus (infandum!) amissis, *oh, woe unutterable!* id.

in-fans, ntis, *adj.* [*fa* in fari] *that cannot speak, speechless, mute:* pueri, Cic.: statua, Hor. (or perh. *new-made, of unseasoned wood*): pectora infantia, *of babes*, Ov.: ossa, id.: scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset, locutum, *dumb*, Cic. Of young animals: pulli, Plin.: catuli, id. Of things, *young:* boletus, id. Hence, Subst. *a little child, an infant:* infantem in utero matris clamasse, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *childish, silly:* illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. 2. *without eloquence* or *rhetorical talent:* homo, id. Of things: pudor, *faltering, tongue-tied*, Hor. (Hence It. *fante*, Sp. *infante*, Fr. *enfant*; also through *infantulus*, It. *fanciullo.*)

infantĭa, ae, *f.* [infans] *inability to speak:* linguae, Lucr. Fig.: *want of eloquence:* Cic. ‖ Meton. *infancy, early childhood:* Quint.: ab infantia, *from infancy*, Tac.

infantĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of infants* or *little children:* blandimenta, Just.

in-farcĭo (infercio), si, sum, *and* tum, 4. *v. a. to stuff into.* Col. Fig.: inferciens verba, Cic.

infarsus and **infersus**, a, um, *Part.* [infarcio].

in-fātŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fatuus] *to make a fool of, to infatuate:* Cic.

in-faustus, a, um, *adj. unlucky, unfortunate:* puppes, Virg.: dies, Tac.

infector, ōris, *m.* [inficio] *a dyer:* Cic.

(1) **in-fectus**, a, um, *adj.* [factus] *not made* or *done, unwrought, unmade, unperformed, unfinished:* ea, quae sunt facta, infecta refert, Pl.: omnia pro infecto sint, *let all be regarded as undone*, Liv.: infecta pace, *without having concluded a peace*, Ter.: re infecta abire, *without accomplishing the matter*, Liv.: victoria, *incomplete*, id.: facta atque infecta, i. e. *true and false*, Virg.: argentum, *uncoined*, Liv.: infecta dona facere, *to revoke*, Pl. 2. *not feasible, impossible:* rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

(2) **infectus**, a, um, *Part.* [inficio].

in-fēcunditas, ātis, *f. unfruitfulness:* terrarum, Tac.

in-fēcundus, a, um, *adj. unfruitful* (rare): ager arbore, Sall.

in-fēlīcĭtas, ātis, *f. ill luck, misfortune* (rare): Ter.: Liv. ‖ *poverty:* Quint.

in-fēlĭcĭter, *adv. unhappily, unfortunately:* fit mihi obviam, Ter.: tentata res, Liv.

infēlīco, 1. *v. a.* [infelix] *to render unhappy:* dii me et te infelicent, Pl.

in-fēlix, icis, *adj. unfruitful, not fertile:* tellus frugibus, Virg.: arbori infelici suspendito, i. e. *on the gallows*, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *unfortunate, unhappy, miserable:* crux infelici et arrumnoso comparabatur, *forlorn and wretched sufferer*, id. With *Gen.:* infelix animi, Virg. ‖‖ Act.: *causing misfortune* or *calamity, unlucky, calamitous:* reipublicae, Cic.: vates, *prophetess of evil*, Virg

in-fensē, *adv. hostilely, bitterly:* Cic.: Tac.

infenso, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [infensus]. Act. *to treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy:* bello Armeniam, Tac. ‖ Neutr. *to act like an enemy, to be hostilely disposed:* quasi infensantibus Diis, id.

infensus, a, um, *adj.* [most prob. from *fend* in de-fendo, of-fendo, etc., v. infestus] *hostile, inimical, enraged:* Tarquinius infenso cessit hosti, *his enraged foe*, Liv.: infenso atque inimico animo venire, Cic. With *Dat.:* Drances Turno, Virg.: opes principibus, *hurtful, dangerous*, Tac. With *in* and *Acc.:* infensioribus in se judicibus, Liv.

infercio, v. infarcio.

inferi, orum, v. inferus.

inferiae, arum, *f. plu. sacrifices in honour of the dead:* alicui inferias afferre, Cic.: referre, Hor.: inferias alicui facere, Tac. [By some connected with *inferi*, v. inferus; but more prob. from *infero:* cf. offerumenta.]

inferior, v. inferus, II.

inferius, *adv.* v. infra.

infernē, *adv. below, beneath:* opp. to superne, Lucr.

infernus, a, um, *adj.* [inferus] *lower, that which lies beneath:* stagna, Liv.: mare, *the Tuscan sea*, Lucan. ‖ Esp. *underground, belonging to the lower regions, infernal:* Dii, Liv.: rex, *Pluto*, Virg.: Juno, *Proserpine*, id.: palus, *the Styx*, Ov.: ratis, *Charon's boat*, Prop.: rota, *Ixion's wheel*, id.: vim deûm infernam, "*the infernal powers divine*," Virg.: aspectus, *fiendish*, Tac.: infernas umbras carminibus elicere, *to raise the dead by magical incantations*, id. 2. Subst.:

(i) inferni, orum, *m. plu. the shades below:* Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. (ii) inferna, orum, *n. plu. the infernal regions:* Tac. (Hence Fr. *enfer.*)

in-fĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, *v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, put,* or *throw into, to, in, upon* or *against:* constr. with *in* or *ad* and *Acc.* or with *Dat.:* templis ignes, *to set fire to,* Cic.: aliquid in ignem, Caes.: semina arvis, Tac.: scalas ad moenia, *to set against the walls,* Liv. 2. Esp. *to bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter:* ne quis sepulcra deleat, neve alienum inferat, Cic. 3. *to furnish, pay* (a tribute or tax): vicesimam, Plin. 4. *to give in an account;* also, *to enter* or *charge in an account:* sumptum civibus, Cic. 5. In milit. lang.: conversa signa in hostes inferre, *to face about and charge,* Caes.: pedem, *to advance, attack,* Liv. (Inferre pedem means also simply, *to enter, set foot in:* pedem cum intulero, atque in possessionem vestigium fecero, Cic.: qua juvenis gressus inferret, *approach,* Virg.) 6. With *pron. refl.* or reflect. *to betake oneself to, repair to, rush* or *throw oneself into:* lucus, quo se Numa inferebat, Liv.: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, *obtruded himself, came unbidden,* Cic.: se inferre, *to advance, move,* Virg.: Pl.: in urbem inferri, *to rush into,* Liv. II. Fig.: *to bring upon, to introduce; to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict:* populo R. bellum, *to make war upon, to wage war against,* Caes.: bellum Italiae, Cic.: bellum contra patriam, id.: cum bellum civitas aut illatum defendit aut infert, *is either engaged in defensive or offensive war,* Caes.: arma, *to begin a war, commence hostilities,* Liv.: alicui injuriam, Caes.: vim vitae suae, *to lay violent hands upon oneself,* Vell. 2. Esp. *to conclude, infer, draw an inference:* Cic.

infersus, a, um, *Part.* [infercio].

infertus, a, um, *Part.* [infercio].

infĕrus, a, um, *adj. below, underneath, lower;* opp. to superus. *Posit.:* limen superum inferumque salve, Pl.: loca, *the lower parts,* Cic.: mare inferum, *the Lower,* i. e. *the Tuscan Sea* (opp. to mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea): Plin.: Cic. 2. Esp. *underground, belonging to the lower world:* Di Deaeque, Pl. Subst.: inferi, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead:* triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic.: si ab inferis exsistat rex Hiero, *were to rise from the dead,* Liv.: ab inferis testes excitare, *to call to witness them of old time, to quote dead men,* Cic. II. *Comp.* **inferior -ius,** *lower* in situation or place: spatium, Caes.: ex inferiore loco dicere, *from below* (opp. to ex superiore loco, *from the tribunal*), Cic. 2. Of time: *subsequent, later, latter:* erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, *lived later, were younger,* id. 3. *inferior* in quality, rank, or number. With *Abl.:* inferior fortunâ, id.: voluptatibus inferiores, id.: dignitate, auctoritate non inferior, id.: inferior copiis, Nep.: inferior numero navium Brutus, Caes. With *in* and *Abl.:* in jure civili, Cic. *Absol.:* inferiores extollere, id.: non inferiora secutus, i. e. *no inferior chief,* Virg.: ex inferioribus ordinibus, of *military promotion,* Caes. III. *Sup.* **infĭmus** (and imus, q. v.), *lowest:* ab infimis radicibus montis, id.: quum scripsissem haec infima, Cic.: sub infimo colle, *at the foot,* Caes. *Neutr. absol.:* collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, *from the bottom,* id. 2. Fig.: *lowest, meanest, basest* in quality or rank: faex populi, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

in-fervesco, ferbŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow hot, be heated, to boil:* hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor.

infestē, *adv. hostilely, violently, outrageously:* Liv. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* Cic.

infesto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [infestus] *to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest:* Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. II. In gen. *to attack, destroy, injure, impair:* vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin.

infestus, a, um, *adj.* (of weapons) *carried against, presented at:* infestis signis impetum facere, *with standards advanced,* Caes.: Tarquinium infesto spiculo petit, *with levelled lance,* Liv. Hence, 2. *hostile, troublesome, dangerous:* Gallia, Cic.: nautis Orion, Hor.: reipublicae pestis, Cic.: virtutibus tempora, *unfavourable to,* Tac.: gens infestissima nomini Romano, *bitterly hostile to,* Sall.: infestis oculis conspici, Cic. *Absol.,* sperare infestis (*sc.* rebus), *to be hopeful in adversity,* Hor. II. Meton. *made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, unsafe:* via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.: serpentibus, Sall.: infestum agrum reddere, *to make unsafe,* Liv.: mare infestum habere, *to disturb, render insecure,* Cic. *Comp.:* infestior senectus, *more troubled,* Liv. *Sup.:* infestissima pars Ciliciae, Cic. [App. for *in-fend-tus* from *fend* in fendo, offendo, etc.; cf. mani-festus. Infensus is differently formed from the same stem.]

infĭcēte and **infĭcētus,** v. infac.

inficiae, v. infitiae.

in-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, *3. v. a.* [facio] *to mix with:* pocula veneno, Just.: hoc amnem inficit, *with this he tinges,* Virg. 2. *to put* or *dip into; to stain, dye, tinge:* omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, *stain themselves,* or perh. *tattoo,* Caes.: diem, *to discolour, darken,* Ov.: pallor, *blanches,* Hor.: of a blush, *suffuses,* Tib. 3. *to taint, infect:* pabula tabo, Virg.: mel infectum fronde, *tasting of leaves,* Plin. II. Fig.: *to instruct in, imbue with:* artibus, Cic.: sapientia animum infecit, *has but tinged,* Sen. 2. *to corrupt, deprave:* cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet tota civitas, Cic.

inficior, v. infitior.

in-fĭdēlis, e, *adj. unfaithful, faithless:* Cic.: Bellovaci, *wavering,* Caes.

in-fĭdēlĭtas, ātis, *f. unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity:* Cic.: Caes.

infĭdēlĭter, *adv. faithlessly, perfidiously:* Cic.

in-fīdus, a, um, *adj. not to be trusted, faithless, treacherous, false* (rare): amici, Cic.: societas regni, Liv.: pax, id.: scurra, Hor.: mare, Lucr.

in-fīgo, xi, xum, *3. v. a. to fix, thrust, drive* or *fasten in:* gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.: ferreis hamis infixis, *let in,* Caes.: infigitur sagitta arbore, *plants itself, sticks fast,* Virg.: saxo infixit acuto, *impaled him on,* id. II. Fig.: *to infix, impress, imprint* (esp. in *Part. perf.*): in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura infixum, *ingrained, rooted,* Cic.: Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, *was thoroughly resolved on,* Tac.

infĭmātis, is, *adj.* [infimus] *one of the lowest* (in rank, *etc.*), opp. to summas: ego infimatis infimus, "*servant of servants,*" Pl.

infĭmus, a, um, v. inferus, III.

in-findo, fĭdi, fissum, *3. v. a. to cut into, to cleave* (poet.): sulcos telluri, Virg.: sulcos (mari), *to plough the waves,* id.

infīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [finis] *boundlessness, endlessness, infinity:* locorum, Cic.

infīnītē, *adv. without bounds, without end, infinitely:* Cic.

infīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infinitus] *boundlessness, infinity:* Cic.

in-fīnītus, a, um, *adj. not enclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited:* tempus, Lucr.: imperium, Cic. II. Transf.: *without end, endless, countless, infinite:* altitudo, id.: spes, id.: hominum multitudo, Caes. Subst.: infinitum, i, *n. an infinitude, an endless quantity* or *number:* ex infinito coorta, *from the infinite,* i. e. *boundless space,* Lucr. Adverbially: ad *or* in infinitum, *to infinity, without end:* haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin.: s ctio in infinitum, Quint. 2. *undefined, indefinite:* infinitior distributio, *where no person* or *time is mentioned* or *implied,* Cic. 3. In Gram.: *indefinite, infinitive:* Quint.

infirmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infirmo] *a weakening, invalidating:* rerum judicatarum, jurid. *t. t., setting aside of precedents,* Cic. II. Transf. *a refuting, disproving:* id.

in-firmē, *adv. not strongly, weakly, faintly:* animatus, Cic. 2. *weak-mindedly, superstitiously:* Suet.

in-firmĭtas, ātis, *f. want of strength, weakness, feebleness:* puerorum, Cic. 2. Meton.: *infirmity, indisposition, sickness:* suspicionem infirmitatis dare, *to let oneself be thought ill,* Suet. (ii) *the weaker sex,*

women: Liv. ‖ Fig.: animi, *want of spirit*, Cic. 2. *fickleness, inconstancy:* Gallorum, Cæs.

infirmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [infirmus] *to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble:* l giones, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *to impair, diminish:* fidem testis, *to shake his credit*, Cic. 2. *to invalidate, disprove, refute:* id. 3. *to annul, make void:* legem, Liv.

in-firmus, a, um, *adj. not strong, weak, feeble:* prop. of health or physical strength: viribus infirmus, Cic.: valetudo, id.: pecus, i. e. *sheep*, Ov. 2. *not powerful, possessed of little ability* or *strength:* civitas, Cæs. Of things: classis, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *weak* in mind or character, *superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded:* tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, *weak and unstable*, Cæs.: sum paulo infirmior, *not quite so strong-minded*, Hor. 2. Of things: *of no weight* or *consequence, weak, trivial; inconclusive as evidence:* Cic.

in-fit, *v. defect.* [fio] *he* (or *she*) *begins:* infit ibi postulare, Pl.: ita farier, Virg. More freq. *absol.: he* (or *she*) *begins to speak:* ibi infit, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv.

infĭtĭae (also inficiae), arum, *f. plu.* [*fa* in fateor] *denial:* only in *Acc.* with ire: infitias ire, *to deny* (lit. *to go to denial*): ille infitias ibit, Ter.: quorum alterum neque nego, neque infitias eo, *the one of which charges I neither gainsay nor disavow*, Liv.

infĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* (infic.) [infitiae] *negative, consisting in denial:* Cic.

infĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (infic.) [infitior] *a denying:* Cic. ‖ Esp. *a denying* or *disowning of a debt:* Sen.

infĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* (infic.) [id.] *a denier;* esp. *one who denies a debt* or *refuses to restore a deposit:* Cic.: lentus, *a bad debtor*, id.

infĭtĭor (infic.), atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [infitiae] *to deny, disown:* quum id posset infitiari, repente confessus est, Cic. *Gerundive* in pass. sign.: progenies haud infitianda parenti, *by no means to be disavowed*, Ov. ‖ *to deny anything promised* or *received, to refuse to fulfil an engagement*, etc.: quid si infitiatur? quid si omnino non debetur? *suppose he denies the debt*, Cic.: vitia, *to decline to be responsible for defects in an article sold, not to warrant*, id.

infixus, a, um, *Part.* [infigo].

inflammātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflammo] *a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration:* Flor. 2. Transf. of the body, *an inflammation:* Cels. ‖ Fig.: *a kindling, inflaming:* animorum (poëtarum), Cic.

in-flammo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to set on fire, light up, kindle:* taedas ignibus, Cic.: tecta, Liv. 2. Transf. of the body: *to inflame:* laser tauros inflammat naribus illitis, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to inflame, kindle, rouse, excite:* contionibus et legibus invidiam senatus, Cic.: aliquem amore, Virg. In *Part. perf.: inflamed, kindled, excited:* a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic.

inflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflo] *a blowing* or *swelling up;* e. g. of boiling water: Vitr. Of the body, *a swelling up, inflation, flatulence:* habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), *produces flatulence*, Cic. ‖ *an inflammation*, i. q. inflammatio: praecordiorum, Suet.

inflātĭus, *comp. adv.* [id.] *too pompously:* aliquid perscribere, Cæs. 2. *with exaggeration:* inflatius multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat, *far beyond the facts*, id.

inflātus, a, um, *Part.* [inflo]. ‖ Adj. lit. (as *part.*), *blown into* (*i. e.* like a flute or a football), hence, *swollen, puffed up, inflated:* bucca, Suet.: serpens inflato collo, Cic.: amnes, *swollen*, Liv. 2. *puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud:* animus, Cic. *Comp.:* juvenis inflatior, Liv. 3. Of style: *inflated, turgid:* Quint.

inflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blowing into, a blast:* eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *a breathing into, inspiration:* divinus, id.

in-flecto, exi, exum, 3. *v. a. to bend, bow, curve:* quum ferrum se inflexisset, *had bent itself*, Cæs.: bacillum, Cic. *Reflect.:* of a coast line, *curves round*, id. 2. Esp. *to change, alter by bending* or *turning:* vestigium sui cursus, id. 3. vocem, *to modulate:* voces cantu, Prop. ‖ Fig.: *to change, alter, lessen:* jus civile gratiâ, Cic. 2. *to touch, move:* solus hic inflexit sensus, Virg.

in-flētus, a, um, *adj. unwept, unlamented* (poet.): Virg.

in-flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be bent, inflexible:* dolor (cervicum), *tetanus, lock-jaw*, Plin. Fig.: judicium, *unchangeable*, Sen.

in-flexĭo, ōnis, *f. a bending, swaying:* laterum, *action*, Cic.

inflexus, a, um, *Part.* [inflecto].

inflexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bending, curving, inflecting:* vicorum, *turning*, Juv.

inflictus, a, um, *Part.* [infligo].

in-fligo, lxi, lctum, 3. *v. a. to strike on* or *against:* alicui securim, Cic.: puppis inflicta vadis, *dashed against*, Virg. Fig.: quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infligitur, *is turned against himself*, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to inflict a wound*, etc.: plagam, id. 2. In gen. *to inflict, impose upon:* alicui turpitudinem, id.

in-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow into* or *upon, blow out, inflate:* inflatur carbasus Austro, *is filled*, Virg.: quin illis Juppiter ambas iratus buccas inflet, *should puff out both his cheeks in anger*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to play upon a wind instrument:* calamos leves, Virg.: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. *Absol.: to blow:* simul inflavit tibicen, id.: with *cognate Acc.:* sonum, id. Also of speech and writing: Antipater paulo inflavit vehementius, *filled his cheeks a little too much* (i. e. *was overvehement*), id. ‖ Fig.: *to puff up, inflate:* regis spem, Liv.: animos ad superbiam, id. (Hence Fr. *enfler.*)

in-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n. to flow* or *run into:* Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic.: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Cæs. With *adv.* of place: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, id. ‖ Transf. of things not fluid, *to flow, stream, rush*, or *press into:* influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Fig.: in universorum animos, *steal into, insinuate oneself into*, id.

in-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig in, to bury in the earth, inter:* squalentes conchas, Virg.: taleas in terram, Cæs.: infossus puer, *buried* (*alive*), Hor.

in-foecundus, v. infecundus.

informātĭo, ōnis, *f. a representation, an outline, sketch, first draft:* aedium sacrarum, Vitr. ‖ Fig.: *an idea, conception:* dei, Cic.

informis, e, *adj.* [forma] *that has no form* or *not a proper form, unformed, shapeless:* alveus, Liv.: caro, Plin. ‖ Transf.: *unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid:* cadaver, *unsightly*, Virg.: hiemes, Hor.: exitus, *hideous*, Tac.

in-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give form to, to shape, fashion:* clipeum, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to mould* or *train the mind:* artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic. 2. *to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate:* dii ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possimus, *to picture*, id.: in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, *will describe*, id.

infōro, 1, *v. a.* [forum] *to accuse in a court of justice:* Pl.

in-fortūnātus, a, um, *adj. unfortunate:* o infortunatum senem, Ter. *Comp.:* Cic.

infortūnĭum, ii, *n.* [fortuna] *misfortune, punishment:* ferres infortunium, *thou wouldst come badly off*, Ter.: ni pareat patri, habiturum infortunium esse, *he would suffer for it*, Liv.

infossus, a, um, *Part.* [infodio].

infrā [infera, *sc.* parte], *adv.* and *prep.* Adv.: *on the under side, below, underneath:* infra nihil est nisi mortale, Cic.: infra scripsi, *have written below*, id.: mare, quod alluit infra (i. e. *on the southern coasts of Italy*), Virg.: onerariae paulo infra delatae sunt, *somewhat lower down the coast*, Cæs.: non seges est infra, *in the underworld*, Tib. *Comp.* inferius: *lower, farther down:* altius egressus caelestia tecta cremabis, inferius terras, Ov. 2. Fig.: *below, beneath*, in value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac. ‖ Prep. with *Acc.: below, under:* infra oppidum, Cic. Of time: *later than:* Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit,

id. Of size: *smaller than:* uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. 2. Fig.: *below, beneath,* in rank or esteem: res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, *not worth taking into account,* Cic.

in-fractĭo, ōnis, *f. a breaking to pieces:* hence, Fig.: *a weakening:* animi, *despondency,* Cic.

infractus, a, um, *Part.* [infringo]. ||. Adj.: *broken, bent:* Plin. 2. Fig.: *broken, exhausted, weakened:* infractos animos gerere, Liv.: ad proelium vires, Virg.: veritas, *falsified,* Tac.: fama, *impaired,* Virg. 3. Esp. of speech: *broken off:* infracta et amputata loqui, *broken, unconnected,* Cic.: infracta loquela, *broken prattle* (of a nurse talking to a baby), Lucr. 4. *effeminate:* vox, Gell.

infraeno, v. infreno.

in-frăgĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be broken:* adamas, Plin. ||. Fig.: *that cannot be weakened, strong:* vox, Ov.

in-frĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to make* or *utter a noise* (poet.); *to growl, bellow:* infremuitque ferox (aper), Virg.

(1) **in-frēnātus** (infraen.), a, um, *adj. without a bridle:* equites, *on unbridled horses,* Liv.

(2) **infrēnātus,** a, um, *Part.* [infreno].

in-frendĕo, 2. and **infrendo,** 3. *v. n. to gnash* the teeth: dentibus infrendens gemitu, Virg.

in-frendo, v. infrendeo.

infrēnis, e, and **infrēnus,** a, um (infraen.), *adj.* [frenum] *without a bridle, unbridled:* infrenis equus, Virg.: who has form infrenus in *pl.:* Numidae infreni (Aen. 4, 41).

in-frēno (infraen.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to furnish with a bridle, to bridle:* equos, Liv.: currus, *to harness the horses to a chariot,* Virg. ||. Fig.: *to curb, restrain:* infrenatus conscientia scelerum, Cic.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrenis.

in-frequens, tis, *adj.* Of persons: *that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, rare, infrequent, not numerous:* deorum cultor, *infrequent,* Hor.: senatus, *not sufficiently numerous to vote a decree,* Cic.: exercitus, *thinned by furloughs,* Liv.: sum et Romae et in [illegible] infrequens, *having few servants,* [illegible]. ||. Of things: *that is seldom used, rarely resorted to; rare, unusual:* [illegible]us, Gell.: infrequentissimo [illegible], *the parts least inhabited,* Liv.: [illegible]ausa, *which is attended by few hearers,* Cic. 2. *not filled with, not well provided with.* With *Abl.:* pa[illegible] infrequens aedificiis, Liv.: infrequentia armatis signa, *with but few soldiers in the ranks,* id. Also *absol.:* infrequentia signa, id.

in-frequentĭa, ae, *f. a small number, thinness, scantiness:* senatus, Liv.: prodita infrequentia (*sc.* legionum), *the fewness of his troops,* Tac. ||. *solitariness, loneliness:* locorum, id.

in-frĭco, cŭi, ctum *and* catum, 1. *v. a. to rub in:* aliquid alicui rei, Col.

infrictus, *Part.* [infrico].

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break off, to break, bruise:* infractis hastis, Liv.: papavera in horto liliaque, Ov.: (liminibus) infregi latus, *broke my ribs against the threshold* (viz. *by lying there so long*), Hor.: infractus remus, *appearing broken,* from refraction of the rays of light, Cic. 2. Transf.: *to strike one thing against another:* alicui colaphum, *to give one a box on the ear,* Ter. ||. Fig.: *to break, impair, diminish:* ut primus incursus et vis militum infringeretur, Caes.: florem dignitatis, Cic.: animos hostium, Liv.: infringitur ille quasi verborum ambitus, *is impaired,* Cic. 2. *to assuage, appease:* deos precibus, Stat.

in-frĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rub* or *crumble in:* Cato: Cels.

in-frons, ondis, *adj. without foliage, treeless:* Ov.

in-fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj. unfruitful:* vites, Col. ||. Fig.: *fruitless, useless:* militia, Tac.

in-fūcātus, a, um, *adj. painted.* Fig.: vitia (orationis), *showy, meretricious,* Cic.

infŭla, ae, *f. a band, bandage:* Cic. 2. Esp.: *a white woollen fillet used for religious purposes,* consisting of *a long lock of wool, knotted round at intervals with a riband; a priest's fillet:* sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis, id. Also, *the fillet of the victim:* lanea nivea circumdatur infula vitta, *the woollen fillet is surrounded with a snow-white riband,* Virg. Of *the fillet worn by a suppliant:* Caes. 3. Transf. *an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour:* his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis (of the lands belonging to the state), Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

in-fulcĭo, si, tum, 4. *v. a. to cram in:* alicui cibum, Suet. ||. Transf.: *to put in, foist in:* verbum, Sen.

infŭlātus, a, um [infula] *adorned with the* infula (q. v.): Suet.

infŭmus, a, um, i. q. infimus.

infundĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [infundo] *a funnel:* Cato: Col.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour in, into,* or *upon:* constr. with *in* and *Acc.;* or (poet.) with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* in vas, Cic.: animas formatae terrae, Ov. 2. *to pour out* (*into a cup*) *for, to administer to:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* alicui venenum, Cic.: poculum, Hor. 3. *to pour upon, spread, diffuse,* etc.: margaritas mare littoribus infundit, Curt.: humeris infusa capillos, Ov.: sole infuso (terris), Virg.: infusus populus, *that had poured in in crowds,* id.: colło infusa mariti, *clinging to,* Ov. 4. *to mix* or *mingle with:* homines in alienum infundere genus, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart:* orationem in aures alicujus, id.: infusa per artus mens, *diffused through, pervading,* Virg.

in-fusco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make dark* or *dusky, to darken, obscure:* vellera, Virg. 2. Transf. *to dilute, lower,* etc.: vinum, Pl. ||. Fig.: *to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish:* eos barbaries infuscaverat, Cic.: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, id.

infūsus, a, um, *Part.* [infundo].

in-gĕmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to redouble, repeat, reiterate:* Act.: dextrâ ictus, Virg.: ne miserum! ingeminat, *repeats the cry,* Ov. ||. Neutr.: *to increase:* ingeminant austri, Virg.: curae, *returned with doubled force,* id.: ingeminant plausu, *applaud repeatedly,* id.

in-gĕmisco, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to groan* or *sigh over* a thing. Act.: with *Acc.* and *Inf.* hostem judicatum Dolabellam, Cic. ||. Neutr.: quantum ingemiscant patres nostri, *sigh, groan in spirit,* Liv. With *Dat.:* ulli malo id.: ad aliquid, Suet.

in-gĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to groan* or *sigh over; to mourn over, lament, bewail.* Act.: alicujus interitum, Virg. ||. Neutr.: with *Dat.:* exsiliis alicujus, Ov.: laboribus, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: ingemuere cavernae, *gave forth a groan,* Virg.: Ov.

in-gĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to implant, ingenerate:* natura ingenerat amorem in eos, Cic.: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, *are not innate,* id. ||. Transf.: *to generate, create:* animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, id.

ingĕnĭātus (ingenuatus), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium] *naturally constituted, disposed* or *apt by nature:* lepide ingeniatus, Pl.

ingĕnĭōsē, *adv. cleverly, ingeniously:* Cic. *Comp.:* Plin. *Sup.:* homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell.

ingĕnĭōsus (ingenuos.), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium]. Of persons and mental qualities: *of good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents* or *abilities, clever, ingenious:* Cic.: homo ingeniosissimus, id.: ad aliquid, Ov.: res est ingeniosa dare, *giving requires good sense,* id. ||. Transf.: of things: *possessed of natural qualities* or *dispositions for some purpose, adapted to, fit for:* vox mutandis sonis, id.: ad segetes ager, id.

ingĕnĭtus, *Part.* [ingigno] *inborn, inbred:* vitia, Suet.

in-gĕnĭum, i, *n.* [*gen* in gigno] *innate* or *natural quality, nature.* Usu. of persons: *natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination:* ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lubidinem, *the natural temper,* Ter.: inverecundum animi ingenium, Cic.: redire ad ingenium, *to return to one's natural bent,* Ter.: ingenium ingeni, *peculiarity of disposition,* Pl. Of what shows character: Neronianae aulae ingenium, *the crew that gave its*

tone to the court, Tac. 2. Of the intellect: *natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius:* docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.: ingenii vis, id.: ingeni vena, Hor.: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, *with cleverness*, Cic.: extremi ingenii esse, *to be of a very mean intellect*, Liv. 3. Meton.: *a genius*, i. e. *a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person:* (only in *pl.*): ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. (ii) Of things: *an invention, contrivance:* exquisita ingenia cenarum, Plin.: Tac. ||. Less freq. with ref. to inanim. things: arvorum, *natural peculiarity*, Virg.: campi, Tac. (Hence It. *ingegno*; Fr. *engin*, lit. "power of invention," hence "a machine.")

ingens, tis, *adj.* [in "*not*" and *gen* in gigno, genus; "unnatural," hence] *monstrous, of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious:* magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? *Gn.* Ingentis, Ter.: satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit, "*much*" *obliged would have served:* "*immensely*," *he says*, Cic.: aequor, Hor.: clamor, Liv. ||. Fig.: *great, remarkable, distinguished:* absol.: virtus atque animus, Hor.: ingentis spiritus vir, *of boundless ambition*, Liv. With *Abl.:* vir fama ingens, ingentior armis, Virg. With *Gen.:* femina ingens animi, *great of* (*in*) *soul*, Tac.

ingeniātus, v. ingeniatus.

ingeniē, *adv. in a manner befitting a person of free* or *noble birth, liberally; openly, frankly, ingenuously:* educatus, Cic.: confiteri, id.

ingenĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ingenuus] *the condition of a free-born man* or *gentleman, good birth:* ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. ||. Fig.: *a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, nobleмindedness, frankness, ingenuousness:* prae se probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic.

ingenĭus, a, um, *adj.* [*gen* in gigno] *inborn, innate, natural:* indoles, Pl.: color, Prop. 2. *native, indigenous, not foreign:* fontes, Lucr. ||. Transf. *free-born, born of free parents:* 'ingenuus homo' meant originally *one born of a certain father, who could name* or *cite his father:* Liv. (disting. from liber, which includes also freedmen; but the son of a freedman was ingenuus: v. Smith's Ant. 212): ingenuamne an libertinam, Pl.: omnis ingenuorum ad est multitudo, Cic. 2. Esp.: *worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous:* dolor, id.: vita, id.: amor, *honourable*, i. e. *of a freeborn woman*, Hor. 3. *weakly, delicate, tender* (as of one not used to roughness): vires, Ov.

in-gĕro, gessi, gestum, *3. v. a. to carry, throw,* or *put into, to,* or *upon:* constr. with *Acc.* alone, *Acc.* and *Dat.*, or *in* and *Acc.:* aquam ingere, Pl.: ligna foco, *cast, heap upon*, Tib. Of weapons, etc., *to hurl, plant, thrust into:* hastas in tergum fugientibus, Virg.: saxa in subeuntes, Liv.: pugnos in ventrem, *to hit one in the belly*, Ter. 2. With *pron. reflect. to betake oneself* or *rush to:* ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. ||. Fig.: *to throw out against, to inflict, to utter, say:* convicia alicui, Hor.: contumelias, Tac.: probra, Liv. 2. *to obtrude, press,* or *force upon:* recusanti amicitiam suam, Suet.: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic.: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, *pressed upon him*, Tac.

ingestus, a, um, *Part.* [ingero].

in-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, *3. v. a.* (used only in the *perf.*) *to instil by birth* or *nature, to implant, engender:* Lucan. ||. Fig.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic.

inglōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria] *without glory* or *fame, inglorious:* Cic.: imperium, Tac. With *Gen.:* militiae, *inglorious in war*, id.

inglŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [v. glutio and gula] *the maw, crop,* of animals: piscibus ingluviem explet, Virg. ||. Meton.: *voraciousness, gluttony:* stringere ingluvie rem, *to waste away a fortune by gluttony*, Hor.

ingrātē, *adv. unpleasantly, disagreeably, unwillingly:* Ov. ||. *unthankfully, ungratefully:* ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic.

in-grātĭa, ae, *f. thanklessness, ingratitude:* Tert. Hence, in *Abl. plur.* ingratiis (contr. ingratis), *without one's thanks, against one's will:* tuis ingratiis, Pl. With *Gen.:* vobis invitis atque amborum ingratiis, id. 2. *Absol.* as *adv.: unwillingly, against one's will:* Cic.: ingratiis ad depugnandum cogi, Nep.: argentum ingratiis ei datum erit, *in spite of them*, Ter.

ingrātĭis and **ingrātis**, v. ingratia.

in-grātus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable:* Cic.: oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes.: otium, *unwelcome*, Hor. ||. *unthankful, ungrateful:* nihil cognovi ingratius, Cic.: esse in aliquem, Liv.: Ter. With *Gen.:* salutis, *not thankful for his preservation*, Virg. 2. Transf. of things: ingluvies, *that makes no return, sterile, insatiable*, Hor. ||. In obj. sense: *receiving no thanks, thankless, unacknowledged:* id erit tibi ingratum, *you will get no thanks for it*, Ter.

in-grăvesco, *3. v. n. incep. to grow heavy, become heavier:* Plin. Poet. *to become pregnant:* Lucr. ||. Fig.: *to grow worse, more burdensome and oppressive:* ingravescentem aetatem ferre, *the increasing burden of years*, Cic.: in dies malum, id.: corpora exercitatione ingravescunt, *are wearied, exhausted*, id.

in-grăvo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to weigh down:* puppem, Stat. *Absol. to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress:* annis ingravantibus, Phaedr. ||. *to render worse, to aggravate:* ingravat haec saevus Drances, Virg.

in-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, *3. v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gradior] *to step* or *go into, to enter:* with *Acc.:* domum, Cic.: curiam, Liv. With *in* and *Acc.:* in templum, Cic.: in urbem, Liv. With *intra:* intra munitiones, Caes. With *ad:* ad quos (deos penates) ingressus, Just. With *Dat.:* castris Etruscis, Virg. 2. For the simple verb, *to go along, walk, proceed:* tardius ingredi, *to walk rather slowly*, Cic.: quacumque ingreditur, Ov. ||. Fig.: *to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to:* in vitam paulo serius tanquam in viam ingressus, Cic.: in causam, id.: ingredere, *enter on thy functions*, Virg. 2. *to begin, commence:* with *Inf.:* dicere, Cic.: sic contra est ingressa Venus, *began to speak*, Virg. With *Acc.:* res antiquae laudis et artis ingredior, *enter on a subject*, id. 3. *to tread in, imitate, follow:* vestigiis patris, Cic.: vestigia patris, Liv.

ingressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingredior] *a going into, entering:* fori, *entrance*, Cic. ||. Fig.: *gait, pace:* moderata, id. 2. *a beginning:* id.

ingressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going into, entering:* prohiberi ingressu, Caes. 2. Esp. *a marching in, inroad:* ingressus hostiles, Tac. 3. *a going, walking, gait:* ingressus, cursus, accubitio, Cic.: instabilem ingressum praebere, *footing*, Liv. ||. Fig. *a beginning, commencement:* in ingressu, Quint.: ingressus capere, Virg.

in-grŭo, ŭi, *3. v. n.* [v. congruo] *to rush* or *break into, to fall violently upon, assail, attack:* hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt vicinius, Pl.: simul ingruunt, saxa jaciunt, Tac. ||. Fig.: ingruere morbi in remiges coeperunt, *to break out amongst, attack*, Liv.: ferreus ingruit imber, *thickens*, Virg.

inguen, inis, *n. the groin:* often *plur.:* inguina, Cels. 2. *the organs of generation:* Ov.: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

ingurgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [ingurgito].

ingurgĭto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [gurges] Act.: *to pour in like a flood:* ingurgitat merum in se, *swills*, Pl. 2. *to glut* or *gorge oneself with meat and drink, to gormandize, guzzle:* crudique postridie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. 3. Fig.: *to engage deeply in, to addict* or *devote oneself to* (with ref. to what is sensual): se in flagitia, *to plunge into*, id. ||. Neutr. *to overflow:* Plin.

in-gustātus, a, um. *adj. untasted, not tasted before:* Hor.

ĭn-hābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy:* navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv.: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, *unhandy*, id. ||. Meton.: *unfit, unapt, incapable, un-*

able: alicui rei, Cic. With *ad:* multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv.

In-hābĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. uninhabitable:* regiones, Cic.

In-hābĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dwell in, inhabit:* Plin.

In-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2. *v. n. to stick in, to stick, hang,* or *cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in.* Constr. with *Abl., Dat.,* or *prep.:* sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic.: animi corporibus non inhaerent, id.: conjux humeris abeuntis inhaerens, *clinging to,* Ov. With *ad* and *Acc.:* ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. With *in* and *Abl.:* in visceribus, id. *Absol.:* dextram amplexus inhaesit, *clung fast to him,* Virg. ‖ Fig.: inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, *is inherent in our minds,* Cic.: vultibus illa tuis inhaeret, *hangs upon, dwells in memory upon,* Ov.

In-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3. *v. n. incep. to stick fast,* or *adhere to:* ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, *get a hold,* Caes. ‖ Fig.: penitus in mentibus, Cic.

In-hālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to breathe upon:* alicui popinam, *to breathe in anyone's face the smell of food that has been eaten,* Cic.

In-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold* or *keep in, restrain, curb, check:* tela inhibete, Virg.: frenos, *to draw rein, pull up horses,* Liv.: equos, Ov.: inhibere, *or* inhibere remis, *or* inhibere remis puppim, *or* inhibere retro navem, *to back water:* Tyrii inhibentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt.: retro navem inhibere, Liv.: cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes inhiberent Rhodii, id. 2. Transf. *to restrain, hinder, prevent:* impetum victoris, id. With *ab:* a turpi mentem probro, Cat. ‖ *to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ:* eadem supplicia nobis, Cic.: imperium in deditos, *to exercise,* Liv.

Inhĭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [inhibeo] *a restraining:* remigum, *backing water:* Cic. (v. inhibeo).

Inhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [inhibeo].

In-hĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to stand open, to gape:* ora inhiasse luporum, Stat. 2. Esp. fig.: *to gape, gaze, stand open-mouthed with desire, eagerness, wonder,* etc.: tenuit inhians Cerberus ora, Virg.: postes, *gaze* (*open-mouthed*) *on,* id.: attonitis inhians animis, *agape with amazement,* id.: Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.: pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians, spirantia consulit exta, *poring over,* Virg. ‖ Act.: *to long for:* homo tuam hereditatem inhiat, quasi esuriens lupus, Pl.

In-hŏnestē, *adv. dishonourably, disgracefully:* Cic.

Inhŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [inhonestus] *to dishonour, disgrace:* Ov.

In-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj. dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful, inglorious:* homo, Cic.: ignota matre inhonestus, *abased by, the low-born son of,* Hor.: vulnus, *foul, unseemly,* Virg.: cupiditas, Cic.

In-hŏnōrātus, a, um, *adj. unhonoured, disregarded:* vita, Cic.: dea, *to whom no offerings are brought,* Ov. 2. *unrewarded:* aliquem dimittere, Liv.

In-hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj. without honour, not respected* or *esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable:* civitates, Plin. ‖ signa, *neglected, shorn of their ornaments,* Tac.

In-horrĕo, 2. *v. n. to stand on end, stand erect, bristle:* haud secus quam vallo septa inhorreret acies, Liv. (*i. e.* like chevaux de frise).

In-horresco, horrŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up:* spicea jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Virg.: aper inhorruit armos, (cf. '*on his bow-back he hath a battle set of bristly pikes*'), id. 2. *to have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake:* pennis agitatus inhorruit aër, *vibrated,* Ov.: unda tenebris inhorruit, *was ruffled,* Virg.: veris inhorruit adventus foliis, *has shivered through* (of spring breezes), Hor. ‖ Transf. *to tremble, shake, shiver, shudder, with cold, fear, disease, etc.:* inhorrui frigore, Petr.: domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

In-hospĭtālis, e, *adj. inhospitable:* Caucasus, Hor.

In-hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f. inhospitality:* Cic.

In-hospĭtus, a, um, *adj. inhospitable:* tecta, Ov.: Syrtis, Virg.

In-hūmānē, *adv. inhumanly, savagely, cruelly:* facere, Cic.: aliquem cruciare, Ter. *Comp.* dicere, Cic.

In-hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f. inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity:* Cic. ‖ *want of good breeding, incivility, impoliteness:* quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, *discourtesy,* id. 2. *churlishness:* importunitas et inhumanitas, id.: non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.

In-hūmānĭter, *adv. uncivilly, discourteously:* Cic.

In-hūmānus, a, um, *adj. not befitting a human being, inhuman, rude, savage, barbarous:* quis tam fuit inhumanus, qui, etc., *devoid of human sympathy,* Cic.: via, *covered with corpses,* Tac.: crudelitas, *brutal, ruthless,* Liv.: adeone me putas inhumanum, *so unnatural,* Ter. ‖ *unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, churlish, discourteous:* Cic.: at hoc idem si in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur, *ill-bred,* id.

In-hūmātus, a, um, *unburied:* Cic.: corpora, Virg.

In-ĭbi, *adv. therein, there, in that place, in that matter:* superbia nata inibi (*sc.* Capuae) esse videtur, Cic. ‖ Transf. of time: inibi est = in eo est, *it is near at hand, will soon take place:* quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse, aut jam confectum, id.

In-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive into* or *to:* Varr. ‖ Fig.: *to incite, urge;* feras ad nocendum, Sen.

Inīmīcē, *adv. in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically:* Cic. *Comp.:* Liv. *Sup.:* Cic.

Inīmīcĭtia, ae, *f.* [inimicus] *unfriendliness, hostility, enmity:* inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Usu. *plur.: unfriendly feelings, enmities:* capere inimicitias in aliquem, *take a dislike to,* Ter.: suscipere, Cic.: nobiles, *a notorious feud,* Liv.

Inīmīco, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make enemies, to set at variance:* Hor.

In-īmīcus, a, um, *adj.* [amicus] *unfriendly, hostile:* animus, Cic.: Clodius est nobis, id.: Hannibal nomini R., Nep. 2. Of things: *hurtful, injurious:* naves accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Virg.: odor nervis, Hor.: consilia quum patriae, tum sibi, *destructive,* Nep. *Comp.:* nec quidquam inimicius orationi versibus, Cic. 3. For hostilis, of belligerents (cf. *infr.*): nomina, Virg.: castra, id.: ignes, *lit by the enemy,* id.: insigne, *spoils of a foe,* id. ‖ Subst.: inimicus, i, *m. an enemy, foe* (a personal enemy; disting. from hostis, which denotes a public and declared enemy): aliquem insectari tanquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. Inimica, ae, *f. a female enemy:* cujusquam inimica, Cic. *Sup.:* inimicissimus suus, *his bitterest enemy,* id.

Inīquē, *adv. unequally:* iniquius certatio comparata, i. e. *where the parties were more unequally matched,* Ter.: quam inique comparatum est, *unfairly arranged,* id. ‖ Fig.: *unjustly:* expulsi, Cic.: causari aliquem, Hor. 2. *unfitly, unsuitably:* etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo, Cic. 3. *not patiently, indignantly:* aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet.

Inīquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [iniquus]. Of place: *unevenness, inequality:* loci, Caes.: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *unfavourableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness:* rerum, Caes.: temporum, Cic. 2. *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness:* id.: iniquitates, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes,* Tac.

In-īquus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus] *unequal, uneven; not level* (rare): of a *hidden reef,* dorsum, Virg.: via, Ov. 2. *not of the right measure, too great* or *too small:* iniquae heminae, *false, unjust,* Pers.: iniquo pondere rastri, *extremely heavy,* Virg.: sol, *immoderate,* i. e. *too hot,* id. ‖ Fig.: *unfair, unjust:* judices, Ter.: condicio, Cic.: Parcae, Hor.: lex, id.: pax, Virg.: pugna, id. 2. *inimical, hostile, adverse, unfavourable, disadvantageous:* iniquum esse in aliquem, *to be estranged from,* Ter.: homines

natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic.: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look*, Ov. Subst.: only in *pl.*: iniquos meos, Cic. **3.** *unwilling, impatient, discontented, repining:* iniquo animo pati, Ter.: iniquissimo animo mori, *with the least resignation*, Cic.: iniquae mentis asellus, *sulky*, Hor.: nostris vitiis iniquus, *a foe to, intolerant of*, id. **4.** *unsuitable:* hoc paene iniquum est comico choragio, *at variance with comedy*, Pl.

Initiātio, ōnis, *f.* [initio] *an initiation; a taking part* in sacred rites: Eleusiniorum sacrorum, Suet.

Initio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [initium] *to initiate, consecrate*, or *admit* to secret religious rites, esp. those of Ceres: Cic. Of other mysteries: initiari Bacchicis, Liv. **2.** In gen. *to initiate into, consecrate to:* studiis, Quint. (From *cum-initiare* comes Fr. *commencer.*)

In-itium, ii, *n.* [*i* root of eo: cf. ex-i-tium] *a going in, entrance;* hence, *a beginning, commencement:* bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, Cic.: initium capere, Caes.: transeundi, id.: dicendi, Cic. The *Abl. sing.* is used adverb., *in the beginning, at first:* quemadmodum senatus initio censuit, id. **2.** Esp. in *plu. elements:* indagatio initiorum, id. Hence, *first principles, the axioms* of a science: mathematicorum, id. **3.** *origin, parentage* (also in *pl.*): natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. **4.** *auspices*, because with them every thing was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign* (also in *pl.*): novis initiis et ominibus opus est, *i. e. of a new king*, Curt.: Tac. **II.** In *pl.; sacred rites* or *mysteries*, to which only the initiated were admitted: Cic.: initia Samothracum, Curt. **2.** *things used in celebrating these mysteries:* tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat.

Initus, a, um, *Part.* [ineo].

Initus, ûs, *m.* [id.] *a coming in, entrance, an approach, arrival:* Lucr. **2.** *a beginning, commencement:* movendi, id.

injectio, ōnis, *f.* [injicio] *a laying on:* manus, *a laying on of the hand*, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint.

in-jectus, a, um, *Part.* [injicio].

injectus, ûs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing* or *casting on* or *over:* opprimi senem injectu multae vestis jubet, Tac. **II.** Transf. *a putting in:* animi in corpora, Lucr.

in-jicio, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] (injexit for injecerit, Pl.) *to throw, cast*, or *put in* or *into:* with *Acc.*, and *Dat.* or *in* and *Acc.:* Cic.: ignem castris, Liv.: dextram foculo, id. Hence with *pron. reflect. to throw* or *fling oneself:* se in medios hostes, Cic.: se in ignem, Ter. **2.** *to throw* or *put on, upon, at*, or *over:* eo super tigna injiciunt, Caes.: pallium injice in me huc, Pl.: eique laneum pallium injecit, Cic.: frena licentiae, *to curb*, Hor.: injecti humeris capilli, *falling over*, Ov. Esp. legal *t. t.* manum alicui injicere, *to seize, take possession of*, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave: v. injectio): Liv. (cf. Liv. 3. 44). So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam injexit manum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause:* tumultum civitati, Cic.: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes.: certamen, *to give occasion for*, Liv. **2.** Of the mind, with *pron. reflect.: to dwell upon, reflect on:* in quam se injiciens animus, Cic. **3.** With manum, *to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over:* quieti ejus injeci manum, *I have torn him away from his repose*, Plin.: injecere manum Parcae, *claimed*, Virg. **4.** *to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest:* Cic.

injūcundē, *adv. unpleasantly:* Cic.

in-jūcunditas, ātis, *f. unpleasantness:* Cic.

in-jūcundus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant:* labor, Cic. **II.** *harsh, severe:* adversus malos, Tac.

injunctus, a, um, *Part.* [injungo].

in-jungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to join* or *fasten into:* tignos in asseres, Liv. **2.** *to join with, to join, unite*, or *attach to:* vineas moenibus, id. **II.** Fig.: *to inflict, occasion, bring upon:* civitatibus servitutem, Caes.: alicui laborem, Liv. **2.** *to lay* or *impose upon* as a burthen; *to charge, enjoin:* injuncta militia, id.: quid a te mihi jucundius potuit injungi? Plin.

in-jūrātus, a, um, *adj. that has not sworn, unsworn:* cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic.

injūria, ae, *f.* [injurius] *an unjust* or *illegal act, a wrong, an injury:* tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter.: injuriam alicui facere, Cic.: injuriam defendere, Caes. The *Abl.* is used adverb.: *unjustly, undeservedly, without cause:* si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, Cic.: quo jure quaque injuria praecipitem in pistrinum dabit, *rightly or wrongly*, Ter. **2.** *an injury, affront:* spretae injuria formae, *slight, indignity*, Virg.: injuria formae, *slight, indignity*, Virg.: actio injuriarum multam dicere, Pl.: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury* or *affront*, Cic. **3.** *unjust injury* or *affront*, Cic. **3.** *unjust severity, harshness, rigour:* (filius) carens patria ob meas injurias, Ter. **4.** *revenge* or *punishment for injury inflicted:* caedis nostrae, Virg. **5.** *an unjust acquisition:* injuriam obtinere, Liv. **6.** *damage, harm, injury*, even if proceeding from inanimate things: incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet.: oblivionis, *grievance*, Plin. Ep.

injūrĭōsē, *adv. unjustly, unlawfully:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

injūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [injuria] *acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal:* in proximos, Cic.: injurioso pede, *contumelious*, Hor. **2.** *hurtful, noxious:* ventus, id.

injūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust:* injurium est, Cic.: sibi esse injurius videri, *to feel oneself in the wrong*, Ter.

injūrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious:* Pl.

in-jussus, a, um, *adj. unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord:* Hor. **2.** Transf. of things: virescunt gramina, *self-sown, spontaneously*, Virg.

in-jussus, ûs, *m.* only in the *Abl.: without command:* injussu suo et civitatis, *without his or the state's orders*, Caes.

in-justē, *adv. unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully:* Cic. *Sup.:* Sall.

in-justĭtĭa, ae, *f. injustice, an unjust proceeding:* Cic. **II.** *severity, a harsh proceeding:* Ter.

in-justus, a, um, *adj. unjust, wrongful:* vir, Cic.: noverca, *harsh, severe*, Virg.: injusto carpere dente, *the fang of spite, malice, etc.*, Ov. Subst.: injustum, i, *n. injustice:* jura inventa metu injusti, Hor. **2.** *unreasonable, excessive:* onus, Cic.: injusto sub fasce, *under an oppressive pack*, Virg.

in-nābĭlis, e, *adj.* [no] *that cannot be swum in:* unda, Ov.

in-nascor, natus sum, 3. *v. dep. to be born in, to grow* or *spring up in:* neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.: innata rupibus robora, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to be produced, have its origin:* in hac elatione animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic.

in-nāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to swim* or *float in* or *upon:* with *Dat.:* and less freq. *Acc.:* homines flumini innatant, Plin.: lactuca acri innatat stomacho, *does not settle on*, Hor.: innatat unda freto dulcis (i. e. as being lighter), Ov. With *Acc.:* undam innatat alnus, *swims the stream*, Virg. **2.** *to swim* or *float into:* cum piscicuil parvi in concham hiantem innataverint, Cic. **3.** *to flow* or *float upon:* Nilus innatat terrae, Plin. **II.** Fig.: innatans illa verborum facilitas, *floating on the surface, superficial*, Quint.

innātus, a, um, *Part.* [innascor]. **II.** Adj.: *innate, natural:* cupiditas scientiae, Cic.

in-nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj. unnavigable:* Tiberis, Liv.

in-necto, nexŭi, nexum, 3. *v. a. to tie, join*, or *fasten to, together*, or

about: palmas armis, *bind, lace* (i.e. *with the caestus*), Virg.: tempora sertis, Ov.: causas innecte, *suggest motives*, Virg. With limiting *Acc.:* innexa pedem, *tied by the foot*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to be entangled, implicated:* innexus conscientiae alicujus, Tac. **2.** *to join, connect:* per affinitatem innexus, *allied*, id.

innexus, a, um, *Part.* [innecto].

innīsus, a, um, *Part.* [innītor].

in-nītor, nixus (innisus, Tac.), 3. *v. dep. to lean* or *rest upon, to support oneself by.* With *Dat.* or *Abl.:* innititur hastae, Ov.: scutis innixi, Caes.: hasta innixus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: haec innixa in omnium nostris humeris, *which weighed upon*, Cic.: praecipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, *were reposed*, Tac.

innixus, *Part.* [innītor].

in-no, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to swim* or *float in* or *upon.* With *Dat.:* aquae, Liv. With *Acc.:* fluvium, Virg. With *Abl.:* marinā aquā, Suet. **2.** *to flow upon, to wash:* innantem Maricae littoribus Lirim, Hor. **II.** Transf.: *to sail upon, navigate:* quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. Poet. with *Acc.:* Stygios lacus, Virg.

in-nŏcens, entis, *adj. harmless, inoffensive, innocuous:* epistola, Cic.: innocentis pocula Lesbii, *harmless, not getting into the head*, Hor.: contentiones, *waged without bitterness*, Vell. **II.** Transf.: *blameless, guiltless, innocent:* innocens is dicitur qui nihil nocet, Cic. **2.** *disinterested, upright:* praetores, id.

innŏcenter, *adv. harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently:* opes paratae, Tac. *Comp.:* agere, id.

in-nŏcentĭa, ae, *f. harmlessness:* ferorum animalium, Plin. **II.** Transf.: *uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness:* quanta innocentia debent esse imperatores, Cic.: rigidae innocentiae Cato erat, Liv. **2.** In concrete sense: innocentiam poenā liberare, i.e. *the innocent*, Cic.

innŏcŭē, *adv. harmlessly:* Suet. **II.** *innocently:* vivere, Ov.

in-nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* Act.: *harmless, innocuous:* iter, Ov.: litus, *safe*, Virg. **II.** Pass. (poet.): *unharmed, uninjured:* carinae, id. **III.** Transf.: *inoffensive, innocent:* vixi-mus innocuae, Ov.

in-nōtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become known* or *noted.* With *Abl.* of cause: turpi fraude, Phaedr. *Absol.:* carmina quae vulgo innotuerunt, Suet.

in-nŏvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to renew, alter:* Pomp. Dig. **II.** Transf.: with *pron. reflect.: to return to, recommence:* se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic.

in-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* Act.: *harmless, innocuous:* animalia, Plin.: anguis, Virg.: iter, *safe*, Tac. **2.** Transf.: *not guilty, blameless, innocent:* servus, Pl.: paupertas, *undeserved poverty*, Tac. **II.** Pass.: *unharmed, unhurt, uninjured:* (magistratus) innoxii, florentes, sine metu aetatem agere, Sall.

in-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. unclouded, cloudless:* aether, Lucr.

innūba, ae, *fem. adj.* [nubo] *unmarried:* Sibylla, Ov.: Pallas, Val. Fl. Poet.: of the laurel, because the virgin Daphne was changed into it: Ov.

in-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to marry into:* Liv.: nostris thalamis, Ov.

in-nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. countless, innumerable:* Cic.: Hor.

innŭmĕrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [innumerabilis] *countless number, innumerableness:* mundorum, Cic.

innŭmĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. innumerably:* Lucr.: Cic.

in-nŭmĕrālis, e, *adj. numberless, innumerable:* numerus, Lucr.

in-nŭmĕrus, a, um, *adj. countless, past numbering, numberless:* numerus, Lucr.: gentes populique, Virg.

in-nŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. n. to give a nod, to nod to:* ubi ego innuero vobis, Pl. **2.** Without *Dat.: to give a sign, to intimate, hint:* Liv.: ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin, etc., Ter.

in-nupta, ae, *fem. adj. unmarried:* puellae, Virg. **2.** Transf.: innuptae nuptiae, *a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage*, Poet. ap. Cic. **II.** As subst. *an unmarried woman, a virgin:* sunt aliae innuptae, Virg.: Cat.

in-nūtrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to nourish* or *bring up in:* amplis opibus, Suet. Fig.: bellicis laudibus, Plin.

innūtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [innutrio].

in-oblītus, a, um, *adj. not forgetful, mindful:* Ov.

in-obrŭtus, a, um, *adj. not overwhelmed:* Ov.

in-observābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be observed, unnoticed:* error, Cat.

in-observantĭa, ae, *f. inattention, negligence:* Quint.: Suet.

in-observātus, a, um, *adj. unobserved, unperceived:* sidera, Ov.

inŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inoculo] *an inoculating, ingrafting:* Cato: Col.

in-ŏcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [oculus] *to inoculate, to ingraft an eye* or *bud of one tree into another:* Col.

in-ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj. without smell, inodorous:* Pers.

in-offensus, a, um, *adj. not struck against; not obstructed; not stumbling against* or *striking:* cogit inoffensae currus accedere metae, *not grazed*, Lucan.: mare, *not dashing upon reefs*, i. e. *free from breakers*, Virg.: inoffensum pedem referre, Tib. **II.** Transf.: *free from hindrance, uninterrupted:* cursus honorum, Tac.: vita, *quiet, free from jars*, Ov.

in-offĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj. not observant of his duty, undutiful, inofficious:* humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert. **2.** *contrary to one's duty:* testamentum, *a will in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *not obliging, disobliging:* in aliquem, id.

in-ŏlens, entis, *adj. without smell, inodorous:* olivum, Lucr.

in-ŏlesco, ēvi, ŏlĭtum, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow in, on,* or *to:* of a graft, or scion, Virg. Fig. of sins, evil habits, *to grow upon, become rooted:* id.

in-ōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj. ill-omened, inauspicious:* cubilia, Hor.

inŏpĭa, ae, *f.* [inops] *want, lack, scarcity:* argenti, Pl.: rerum omnium, Caes.: frumenti, Sall.: veri, *no means of getting at*, Tac.: frumentaria, Caes. **II.** *Absol.: a state of want, need, indigence:* inopiae opem ferre, Pl.: si propter inopiam in egestate estis, *poverty*, Cic. **2.** Meton.: locorum inopia, *the want of necessaries in these regions*, Vell. **3.** Fig.: of a speaker: inopia et jejunitas, *poverty of ideas*, Cic.

in-ŏpīnans, ntis, *adj. not expecting, unaware:* Menapios oppresserunt, Caes.

inŏpīnanter, *adv. unexpectedly:* Suet.

inŏpīnāto, *adv. unexpectedly:* Liv.

in-ŏpīnātus, a, um, *adj. not expected, unexpected:* Cic.: finis vitae, Suet.: malum, Caes. Hence, ex inopinato, adv., *unexpectedly:* Cic. **II.** Act.: *off one's guard, not expecting:* quum inopinatos invasissent, Liv.

in-ŏpīnus, a, um, *adj. unexpected:* quies, Virg.: visus, Ov.

inŏpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [inopia] *in want of:* consilii, *perplexed*, Pl.

in-opportūnus, a, um, *adj. unsuitable, inconvenient:* Cic.

in-ops, ŏpis, *adj. destitute, needy, indigent:* res pauperes inopesque, Pl.: aerarium, Cic.: inops inhumataque turba, *helpless, friendless* (perh. as unprovided with Charon's fare), Virg. With *Gen.:* mentis, *out of one's senses, frenzied*, Ov.: senatus auxilii humani, Liv.: provinciae virorum, Tac. **II.** Absol.: of persons, *helpless:* Liv.: solare inopem et succurre relictae, *forlorn*, Virg. With *ab:* inopes ab amicis, *badly off for friends*, Cic. With *Abl.* alone: non inops verbis, *at no loss for words, a ready speaker*, id. **III.** Fig.: inopis et pusilli animi esse, *poor-spirited*, Hor.: amor, *hopeless*, Lucr. Of speech: *poor* in words or ideas, *meagre:* Cic.

in-ōrātus, a, um, *adj. not pleaded:* legati Ameriam re inorata reverterunt, i. e. *without getting a formal hearing*, Cic.

in-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj. not arranged, disordered, irregular:* milites, Liv. *Neut. absol.:* idque ex inordinato in ordinem duxit, *out of disorder*, Cic.

in-ŏrĭor, 4. *v. dep. to rise up in, appear:* Tac. (dub.)

in-ornātus, a, um, *adj. unadorned:* mulieres, Cic.: comae, Ov. **II.** Fig.:

of an author's style; *plain:* Cic. **III.** Transf. *uncelebrated:* non ego te meis chartis inornatum silebo, Hor.

in-, v. imp-.

inquam, in late writers **inquĭo,** 3. v. *def.* (the follg. forms are in use: inquam, inquis, inquit, inquimus, inquiunt, inquibat or inquiebat, inquisti, inquies, inquiet, inque, inquito), *I say,* placed parenthetically, like *quoth* in English, after one or more words of a quotation, like our *said I, said he,* etc. In citing the words of a person: Romulus, Juppiter, tuis, inquit, jussus avibus, Liv. With *Dat.* (rare): tum Quintus en, inquit mihi, haec ego patior quotidie, Cic. **2.** In emphatically repeating one's own words: per mihi, per, inquam, mihi gratum feceris, *exceedingly, I say,* id. **3.** In stating objections to one's own arguments: *but, says such an one,* or *such a law,* id. Inquit is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: turpemque aperto pignore errorem probabis, en, hic declarat quales sitis judices, *look here, says he,* Phaedr.: and inserted where it seems more than the sense wants: hoc adjunxit: pater, inquit, meus, Nep. [Etym. uncertain.]

in-quĭes, ētis, *adj. restless, unquiet:* vir, Vell.: inquies Germanus spe, cupidine, Tac.

in-quiētō, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [inquietus] *to disquiet, disturb:* victoriam, *to make less assured,* Tac.: aliquem litibus, Suet.

in-quiētus, a, um, *adj. restless, unquiet:* animus, Liv.: Adria, Hor.

inquilina, ae, *f.* v. inquilinus.

inquilinus, a, um, *adj.* [incola] *merely residing in a city; alien:* inquilinus civis, Sall. Also *absol.:* Just. Fig.: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquilinos voco, i. e. *who hear, but do not learn,* Sen.

inquĭnātē, *adv. filthily, impurely:* loqui, Cic.

inquĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [inquino]. **II.** Adj.: *foul, corrupt, filthy, impure, contaminated, base,* etc.: hominem ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum, Cic.: dextra inquinatior, Cat.: sermo inquinatissimus, *most filthy,* Cic.

inquĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bedaub:* parietem luto, Vitr. **2.** *to befoul, stain, pollute, defile:* vestem, Pl.: ruris opes niteant: inquinet arma situs, Ov.: aqua cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. **3.** *to stain, dye:* murice vellus, Mart. **II.** Fig.: *to defile, pollute, corrupt,* etc.: amicitiam nomine criminoso, Cic.: senatum, Liv. **2.** *to adulterate, deteriorate:* Juppiter inquinavit aere tempus aureum, *alloyed,* Hor. [Cf. cunio and v. coenum.]

in-quĭo, see inquam.

in-quīro, quisīvi, quisītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to seek after, search for, enquire into:* Flaminii corpus magna cum cura inquisitum non invenit, *though searched diligently for,* Liv. Fig.: vera honestas, quam natura maxime inquirit, Cic.: omnia ordine, Liv.: vitia alicujus, *to scan, scrutinize,* Hor. **II.** Transf.: *to institute an inquiry, to examine, enquire into, pry into:* inquire in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, Cic.: patrios inquirit in annos, *tries to find out how long his father has to live,* Ov. **2.** Legal *t. t. to search for grounds* or *proofs of a charge:* diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam, i. e. (*an adjournment*) *to get up one's case,* Cic.

in-quīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inquiro] *a seeking* or *searching for:* tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, *don't let me have to look for you,* Pl. **II.** *a searching* or *enquiring into, an examination:* veri, Cic. **2.** Esp. legal *t. t. a seeking for proofs of a charge, a legal inquisition:* id.: annua, *for which a year is allowed,* Tac.

in-quīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a searcher, examiner, investigator:* rerum naturae, Sen. **2.** Esp. in law, *one who searches for proofs to support an accusation:* Cic. **II.** Under the emperors: *a secret spy, police agent:* se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet.: algae, *tide-waiters who search the very sea-weed,* Juv.

(1) **inquīsītus,** a, um, *Part.* [inquiro].

(2) **in-quīsītus,** a, um, *adj.:* [quaero] *not searched* or *inquired into:* res, Pl.

inr-, see irr-.

in-sălūbris, e, *adj. unhealthy, unwholesome:* fundus, Plin. **II.** Transf.: *unserviceable, unprofitable, useless,* id.

in-sălūtātus, a, um, *adj. ungreeted, unsaluted:* in *tmesis:* inque salutatam linquo, *without taking leave,* Virg.

in-sānābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be cured* or *healed, incurable:* morbus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: ingenium, *incorrigible,* Liv.

insānē, *adv. madly, insanely, crazily.* amare, Pl. *Comp.:* in silvam non ligna feras insanius, Hor. **II.** Transf.: *outrageously, excessively:* insane bene, Pl. (dub.)

insānĭa, ae, *f.* [insanus] *madness, frenzy, folly, senselessness:* Cic.: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *to run mad after,* id. *Plur.:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *madness* as displayed in *excess, extravagance,* etc.: villarum, Cic. **2.** *poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration:* auditis? an me ludit amabilis insania? *pleasing illusion,* Hor.

insānĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum (*Imperf.* insanibat, Ter.), 4. *v. n.* [id.] as medic. *t. t. to be mad, insane:* of men, Cels.: of animals, Plin. **2.** *to be senseless, without reason, mad, insane:* Cic.: certa ratione modoque, *to be mad by rule,* Hor. Transf. of things: insaniens Bosporus, *raging,* id. **II.** *to act like a madman, to rage, rave:* insanivisti hercle, Pl.: insanire libet quoniam tibi, Virg. With cogn. *Acc.* similem (errorem), *to suffer from the like kind of madness,* Hor.: serus amores, *to dote upon any one,* Prop.: quam me stultitiam insanire putas, *what is my particular craze,* Hor. With *in* and *Acc.:* in libertinas, id.

in-sānĭtas, ātis, *f. unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease:* Cic.

in-sānus, a, um, *adj. unsound in mind, mad, insane:* Cic. **II.** *acting like a madman, raving, frantic; outrageous:* ex stultis insanos facere, Ter.: homo insanissimus, Cic.: substructionum moles, *absurd, monstrous* (like our '*follies*'), id. **2.** Of things: *violent, vehement, extravagant, excessive,* etc.: cupiditas, id.: caedis cupido, i. e. *blind fury,* Virg.: montes, *the mad mountains* (so called from their furious storms: a range in Sardinia), Liv.: insano verba tonare foro (cf. '*the madding crowd's ignoble strife*'), Prop. Neut. adverb. *outrageously, vehemently, excessively:* insanum bona, Pl. **3.** *enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired:* vates, Virg. **III.** Act. *maddening:* fames, Lucan.

in-sătĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [satio]. Pass.: *that cannot be satisfied, insatiable:* cupiditas, Cic.: humanus animus, Liv. With *Gen.:* sanguinis, Just. **II.** Act.: *that cannot cloy* or *sate, that never produces satiety:* varietas, Cic.

insătĭābĭlĭter, *adv. insatiably:* deflere, Lucr.: parare memoriam sui, Tac.

in-sătĭētas, ātis, *f. insatiateness, insatiety:* plur., Pl.

in-sătŭrābĭlis, e, *adj. insatiable:* abdomen, Cic.

insătŭrābĭlĭter, *adv. insatiably:* Cic.

in-scendo, endi, ensum, 3. *v. a.* [scando] *to climb into* or *upon, to climb up, mount, ascend:* quadrigas Jovis, Pl.: in arborem, id.: equum, Suet. *Absol.:* inscendo, *I go on board ship, embark,* Pl.

inscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inscendo] *a mounting, ascending:* Pl.

inscensus, a, um, *Part.* [inscendo].

in-sciens, entis, *adj. not knowing, without knowledge, unaware:* si peccavi, insciens feci, Ter.: nihil me insciente esse factum, *without my knowledge,* Cic. **II.** *ignorant, stupid, silly:* abi, sis, insciens, Ter.

insciĕnter, *adv. unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly:* Cic.

in-sciĕntĭa, ae, *f. want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience:* tenebrae erroris et inscientiae, Cic. With *Gen. subj.:* vulgi, Caes. With *Gen. obj.:* dicendi, Cic.: locorum, Caes.

inscītē, *adv. unskilfully, clumsily, awkwardly:* comparari, Cic.: facta navis, Liv.

inscītĭa, ae, *f.* [inscitus] *ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness, awkwardness.* Usu. with *Gen.* (i) *Subj.:* per inscitiam ceterorum, *without the knowledge of their comrades,* Tac. (ii) *Obj.:* rerum, Cic.: veri, Hor. With erga: inscitia erga domum suam, *ignorance about household affairs,* Tac.

2. *Absol.: ignorance, stupidity*: male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Pl.

in-scītus, a, um, *adj. ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid*: mulier, Pl. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: Pl.

in-scĭus, a, um, *adj. not knowing, ignorant of*: constr. *absol.* or with *Gen.*: rarely with *de*. *Absol.*: distinguere artificem ab inscio, *dunce, bungler*, Cic. With *Gen.*: omnium rerum inscius, id.: of a colt, inscius aevi, i.e. *unconscious of his growing strength*, Virg. With *de*: de verbis inscius, Pl. With *depend. clause*: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, *I am quite aware*, Cic.: inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, Caes.

in-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write in* or *upon, to inscribe*. With *Acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*) of what is written; that which is written upon, in *Dat.*, or with *in* and *Abl.*: aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic.: nomen suum monumentis, id.: ut si quae essent incisae aut inscriptae litterae, tollerentur, id. Fig. orationes in animo, *to engrave on the mind*, i.e. *impress deeply*, id. In *pass. refl.* with *Acc.*: inscripti nomina regum flores, *inscribed with*, Virg. 2. Meton. *to assign a name* or *pretext to*: vitiis suis sapientiam inscribit, *gives to his vices the name of wisdom*, Sen. ||. With *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*) of that which is written upon; and *Abl.* of what is written: *to furnish with an inscription, title*, etc.: aedes mercede, *put up a bill 'to let,'* Ter.: aedes venales hasce inscribit litteris, *writes on it 'for sale,'* Pl.: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, *is entitled*, Cic. With *Abl.* of *instr.*: pulvis inscribitur hasta, *is scored*, Virg. 2. Meton.: mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, *thy death is to be ascribed to my hand*, Ov.

in-scriptĭo, ōnis, *f. a writing upon, inscribing: an inscription, title*: nominis, Cic.: monumenti, Plin.

(1) **inscriptus**, a, um, *Part.* [inscribo].

(2) **in-scriptus**, a, um, *adj. unwritten*: Quint.

in-sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to cut* or *carve in* or *upon, to engrave*: sortes in robore, Cic.: summam patrimonii saxo, Hor. ||. *to imprint, impress upon*: res in animo, Cic.

insculptus, a, um, *Part.* [insculpo].

in-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut into, cut up*: corpora mortuorum, *to dissect*, Plin.

in-sectātĭo, ōnis, *f. a pursuing, pursuit*: hostis, Liv. ||. Fig.: *a pursuing with words, an attack on, inveighing against*: Brut. in Cic.: studiorum et morum alicujus, Suet.

in-sectātor, ōris, *m. a persecutor, censurer* (rare): plebis, Liv.

insecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare for insector) *to pursue*: Pl.: Just.

insector, atus sum, 1. *v. a. dep. freq.* [insequor] *to pursue, attack furiously*: impios agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic.: verberibus, *to assail with blows*, Tac. Transf.: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, i.e. *wage incessant war upon*, Virg. ||. Fig. *to pursue with words, to inveigh against*: audaciam improborum, Cic.: damnum amissi corporis, *to upbraid with*, Phaedr.

insectum, i, *n.* [inseco] *an insect*: Plin.

insectus, a, um, *Part.* [inseco].

in-sēdābĭlĭter, *adv. unquenchably, incessantly*: Lucr.

in-sēnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow old in* or *at*: with *Dat.* libris et curis, Hor.

in-sensĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be felt, imperceptible*: principia, Lucr.

in-sēpultus, a, um, *adj. unburied*: insepultos projecit, Liv.: sepultura, *a burial without the customary rites, and therefore undeserving the name*, Cic.

in-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus) sum, 3. *v. a. dep. to follow after* or *upon, to follow*, Virg.: fugientem lumine pinum, *follows the flying ship with her eyes*, Ov. Fig.: improborum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic. 2. *to come next in order* or *time*: insequens annus, Liv. 3. *to proceed*: with *Inf.* alterius convellere vimen insequor, Virg. 4. Esp. *to pursue closely; with intent to slay*: aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.: agmen, Caes.: Virg. 5. *to overtake*: mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to pursue with words, to inveigh against, reproach*: turpitudinem vitae, id. With *Abl.* of the mode: irridendo, id. 2. *to strive after, endeavour*: pergam atque insequar longius, id.

(1) **in-sĕro**, sēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. a. to sow* or *plant in*: frumentum, Col. 2. *to graft, ingraft*: mala, Virg. ||. Fig. *to implant*: num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, Hor.: animos corporibus, Cic.

(2) **in-sĕro**, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3. *v. a. to put, bring*, or *introduce into, to insert*: constr. with *in* and *Acc.*, or with *Dat.*: collum in laqueum, Cic.: caput in tentoria, Liv.: insertus familiae, Suet. *Absol.*: insertas fenestras, *let into the wall*, Virg. 2. With *pron. reflect. to mingle with, join*: se turbae, Ov. ||. Fig.: *to bring into, introduce, to mix* or *mingle with*: Cic.: adeo minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit Deos, Liv.

insertīvus, a, um, *adj.* [insero] *inserted, ingrafted* (only fig. and rare): liberi, *spurious*, Phaedr. (prob. *f. l.* for insitivi).

inserto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to put into*: with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: clipeo sinistram, Virg.

insertus, a, um, *Part.* [insero].

in-servĭo, ivi or ii, itum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to be a slave* or *vassal*: Antiochus inservientium regum ditissimus, Tac. With *Acc.*: si illum inservibis solum, Pl. ||. Transf. *to be serviceable, devoted* or *attached to, to be submissive to, to serve*: with *Dat.*: alicui, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, *who had been treated with the utmost deference*, Liv. Of things, *to attend to, take care of*: honoribus, Cic.: inserviens famae, *with a view to*, Tac.: temporibus, *to mark the signs of the times, wait upon occasion*, Nep.

insessus, a, um, *Part.* [insideo].

in-sibĭlo, 1. *v. n. to hiss, whistle*, or *rustle in* (poet.): Eurus, Ov.

in-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo] *to sit in* or *upon*. With *Dat.* rarely with *Acc.*: equo, Liv.: toro, Ov.: insidens capulo manus, *with a firm grip on the hilt*, Tac. 2. With *Acc.*: of troops, *to hold, occupy*: locum quem insideatis, *the spot to keep yourselves (in ambush)*, Liv.: *Pass.* viae omnes hostium praesidiis insidentur, id. In gen. *to inhabit, dwell in*: ea loca, id.: cineres patriae, *to have remained settled* or *fixed among them*, Virg. 3. of towns, etc., *to be situated on*: Joppe insidet collem, Plin. ||. Fig.: with *in* and *Abl.*: *to be firmly seated, fixed, etc.*: voluptas, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, *abides, dwells*, Cic.: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, *there was firmly fixed*, or *established a standard*, or *ideal*, etc., id.: in memoria alicujus, *to be permanently impressed*, id.

insĭdiae, arum, *f. plu.* [insideo] *an ambush, ambuscade*. Of troops: insidias collocare, *to set an ambush*, Caes.: instruere, Liv.: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coorirentur, Tac. Of the place: signa in insidiis ponere, Cic.: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. ||. Fig.: *any plot, device, snare*, or *artifice*: insidias dare alicui, Pl.: facere vitae alicujus, *to lie in wait for*, Cic.: avibus moliri, *to set snares for birds*, Virg.: noctis serenae, *deceitful appearance*, id.: so, insidiis, per insidias, ex insidiis, *by artifice* or *stratagem, craftily*: Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic.: per insidias quempiam interficere, id.: ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall.

insĭdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [insidior] *a soldier lying in ambush*: Hirt. ||. Transf. *one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer* (rare): viae, Cic.: imperii, i.e. *a secret enemy, one likely to plot against*, Nep.

insĭdior, atus sum, 1. *v. n. dep.* [insidiae] *to lie in ambush, lie in wait for*. With *Dat.*: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. *Absol.*: neque precibus, nec insidiando, nec speculando, id. Fig of things: tempori, *to watch for the favourable moment*, Liv.: temporibus, *to wait for what time may bring forth, to watch the course of events*, i.e. *for one's own ends*, Vell.

insĭdĭōsē, *adv. by underhand means, deceitfully, insidiously*: Cic.

insĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insidiae]

cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious: Cic.: Ov.

in-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. n. and a. *to sit down in* or *on, to settle on* (denoting the act of *settling* or *sinking upon*, whereas insideo denotes *a state* or *position*): constr. with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* credit tactis digitos insidere membris, *sink into, make an impression on*, Ov.: apes floribus insidunt, Virg.: inscia Dido, insidat quantus miserae Deus, *is settling on her bosom*, Id.: insessum diris avibus Capitolium, *perched upon*, Tac. 2. Esp. of colonists, *to settle in a place in order to dwell there:* Lydia gens Jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg. 3. Of troops, *to occupy, take and keep possession of a place:* tumulos tres insedit, *took up his position on three hills*, Liv.: montani viam insedere, *established themselves upon*, Id.: montes insessi, Tac.: with *in* and *Abl.:* cum in locis semen insedit, *has rooted itself*, Cic. II. Fig.: *to be rooted in, make an impression on, adhere to:* insedit in animo oratio, Id.: macula insedit in nomine, Id.

insignĕ, is, n. [insignis] *a mark* or *token:* quod erat insigne, eum, etc., *a sign that*, Cic.: navalis corona, trajecti oceani insigne, Suet. 2. Esp. *a badge of honour* or *distinction, a decoration:* bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunae, Cic. More freq. in *plur.* sacerdotum, Liv.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *arms and decorations*, Caes. 3. *an ensign, flag:* navem Bruti, quae ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, *i. e. the flag* of the admiral's ship, Id. 4. *a signal:* vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurri oport ret, Id. II. Fig.: insignia virtutis, *marks:* Cic. (Hence It. *insegna*; Fr. *enseigne*; and from the latter, Eng. *ensign.*)

insignĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. [Id.] *to put a mark upon, to mark:* pueri insigniti, *marked with some bodily defect*, Pl. fragm. 2. *to make conspicuous, distinguish, adorn*, etc.: levem clipeum sublatis cornibus Io auro insignibat, Virg.: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, *was distinguished by, remarkable for*, Tac.

insignis, e, *adj.* [signum] *that on which there is a mark, distinguished by a mark, striking:* (bos) maculis insignis et albo, Virg.: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv.: jamque canent insignes, *still wearing the mark*, Tac. II. Fig.: *remarkable, noted, distinguished, extraordinary, eminent:* virtus, Cic.: odium in aliquem, Id.: calamitas, Caes.: jamdiu causam quaerebat senex, quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret his, *i. e. of punishing them severely*, (cf. '*signal vengeance*'), Ter.

insignītē, *adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably:* Cic. *Comp.:* Liv.

insignĭter, *adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably:* amicos diligere, Cic.: pullus cristatus, Suet. *Comp.:* insignius ornare, Nep.

insignītus, *Part.* [insignio]. II. Adj.: *clear, well-marked:* utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. 2. *distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable:* flagitium, Tac.

insĭlia, ium, n. *plu.* [insilio] *the treadle* of a weaver's loom: Lucr.

in-sĭlio, ŭi, v. n. [salio] *to leap into* or *upon, to spring at:* constr. with *in* and *Acc.*, *Acc.* alone, or *Dat.* (the two latter *poet.*). With *in* and *Acc.:* in equum, Liv.: in phalangas, Caes. With *Acc.:* undas, Ov. With *Dat.:* ramis, Id. II. Fig.: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, *I fear we shall be crucified*, Pl.

insĭmŭlo, v. insimulo.

in-sĭmul, *adv. at the same time:* Flor.: Stat. (Hence It. *insembre*; Fr. *ensemble.*)

in-sĭmŭlātĭo (insimil.), ōnis, *f. a charge, an accusation:* Cic.

insĭmŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [insimulo].

in-sĭmŭlo (insimil.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to allege* anything *against* a person; esp. *to accuse falsely:* also in gen. *to charge, blame, accuse:* constr. with *Gen.* of the thing, rarely with *Acc.* (of neut. pron.). With *Gen.:* uxorem probri, Pl.: peccati se, Cic. With *Acc.:* id quod ego insimulo, Id. *Pass.:* neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv.

in-sincērus, a, um, *adj. not genuine, not pure, adulterated:* cruor, Virg.

in-sĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f. an entrance through a narrow* or *crooked way:* Ponti, Avien. II. Fig. as rhetor. *t. t. an ingratiating* or *insinuating oneself into favour:* Cic.

insĭnŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [insinuo].

in-sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. Act.: *to put gently in:* manum in sinum, Tert. 2. *to introduce by windings* or *turnings, to insinuate;* and, in gen. *to cause to arrive at* or *get to:* aestum per septa domorum, *force, cause to stream*, Lucr.: Romani quacumque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, *pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy*, Liv. 3. With *pron. reflect.: to push,* or *work one's way into:* se inter equitum turmas, Caes.: se inter valles flumen insinuat, *winds along*, Liv. II. Fig.: se in antiquam philosophiam, *to make oneself acquainted with*, Cic. 2. *to ingratiate* or *insinuate oneself:* se ad aliquam, Pl.: se in familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. B. Neutr.: *to wind* or *steal into, to reach, arrive at:* constr. with *in, Acc.*, or *Dat.:* caecasque latebras insinuare omnes, *find one's way into*, Lucr.: per pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, *runs through*, Virg.: penitus insinuare in causam, *to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of*, Cic.

in-sĭpiens, entis, *adj.* [sapiens] *unwise, senseless, foolish:* Cic. *Comp.:* Id.

insĭpienter, *adv. unwisely, foolishly:* sperare, Cic.

insĭpientĭa, ae, *f.* [insipiens] *want of wisdom, senselessness, folly:* Cic.

in-sisto, stĭti, 3. v. n. and a. *to stand* or *tread upon; to be seated* or *placed on; to stand at* or *by; to halt, stop:* constr. usu. with *Dat.*, also with *in* and *Abl.* or *Acc.*, *Acc.* alone, or *Inf.* With *Dat.:* ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, *stepped upon them*, Caes.: rotis insistere victor, *to stand over*, Virg. With *in* and *Abl.:* insistebat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.:* in sinistrum pedem, Quint. With *Acc.:* limen, *to tread*, Virg. 2. With iter, viam, *etc.* (commonly *fig.*): *to enter upon a route, path, journey* or *course of action:* quam insistam viam? Ter.: vestigia certa viai, of hounds, *to get on the scent*, Lucr.: viam domandi, *begin breaking in*, Virg.: rationem pugnae, *to adopt*, Caes.: iter, quod insistis, Liv. *Absol.:* prave insistere, *to enter on a bad course*, Ter. 3. With *Dat.: to pursue, press upon:* hostibus, Nep. II. Fig.: *to stop, pause*, etc.: stellarum motus insistunt, Cic.: quae cum dixisset paulumque institisset, id. 2. *to dwell upon:* singulis (peccatorum) gradibus insistere, Id. 3. *to persevere, persist in:* with *Infin.:* credere, Pl.: flagitare, Cic. With *Dat.:* caedibus, *to continue the work of*, Tac. 4. *to pursue, to follow diligently, to attend, apply oneself to*, etc.: vestigiis laudum, *tread in the steps of*, Liv.: totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirorum insistit, *devotes his whole attention and energy to*, Caes.: munus, Cic. 5. *to withhold one's assent, to doubt:* ille in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere, Id.

insĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insero] *an ingrafting, grafting:* Cic. Meton.: *the time of grafting:* Ov.

insĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [Id.] *ingrafted, grafted:* pira, Hor. II. Fig.: *substituted, spurious:* liberi, Phaedr. (al. insertivi).

insĭtor, ōris, m. [Id.] *one who ingrafts:* Prop.

insĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [insero]. II. Adj. *implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural:* sapientia, Cic.: feritas, Liv. 2. In gen. *taken in, admitted, adopted:* Cic.

in-sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible:* gens, Liv.

in-sōlābĭlĭter, *adv. inconsolably:* dolere, Hor.

in-sŏlens, tis, *adj. contrary to custom:* quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. 2. *unaccustomed to:* with *Gen.:* infamiae, Cic.: belli, Caes. With *in* and *Abl.:* in dicendo, *unpractised*, Cic. *Absol.:* emirabitur insolens, *new to the sight*, Hor. 3. Of things: *unusual, not in use:* verbum, Cic. 4. Hence, *immoderate, excessive:* ostentatio, Id.: laetitia, Hor. 5. Of persons or

things: *haughty, arrogant, insolent, overbearing:* nec erat ei verendum, ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic. *Comp.:* secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. *Sup.:* insolentissimi homines, Cael. in Cic. **6.** *extravagant, prodigal:* insolens in aliena re, Cic.

insŏlenter, *adv. unusually, contrary to custom; too greatly, immoderately; haughtily, proudly, insolently:* evenire, Cic.: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes. *Comp.:* of troops, premere, *to press more audaciously on the enemy,* id.

insŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [insolens] *a want of custom* or *use, a being unaccustomed:* with *Gen.:* fori judiciorumque, Cic. *Absol.:* ex insolentia impotentes laetitiae insanire, Liv. **II.** In rhetor. *unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness:* Cic. **III.** *excess, want of moderation:* hujus saeculi, *extravagance,* id. **IV.** *pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence:* id.

insŏlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [soleo] *to grow haughty* or *insolent, to become elated:* per licentiam animus humanus insolescit, Sall.: rebus secundis, Tac.

in-sōlĭdus, a, um, *adj. not solid, soft, tender:* herba, Ov.

in-sŏlĭtus, a, um, *adj.* Act. *unaccustomed to:* constr. *absol.,* with *ad,* or *Gen.:* Cic.: insolitae fugiunt in flumina phocae, *not wont to do so,* Virg.: ad laborem, Caes.: rerum bellicarum, Sall. **II.** Pass. *unusual, uncommon:* mihi loquacitas, Cic. *Absol.:* insolitum audere, *something unusual,* Tac.

in-sōlūbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be loosed, indissoluble:* vinculum, Macr. **II.** Fig.: *that cannot be paid;* of a loan or debt: Sen. **2.** *that cannot be refuted, incontestable:* signum, Quint.

insomnĭa, ae, *f.* [insomnis] *sleeplessness, want of sleep:* incitabatur insomnia, Suet. In *plur.:* vigilare, neque insomniis neque labore fatigari, Sall.: caret vinolentia et cruditate et insomniis, Cic. (acc. to some, *bad dreams, nightmares:* v. insomnium).

insomnis, e, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepless:* insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac.: Tisiphone, Virg. Of things: nox, id.

in-somnĭum, ii, *n. a dream* (poet. form = somnium: formed after anal. of Gk. *ἐν-ύπνιον*). In *plur.:* falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg.: quae me insomnia terrent, *what troubled dreams affright,* id. **II.** *sleeplessness, vigils* (late): longo mulcent insomnia penso, Val. Fl.

in-sŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to make a noise in* or *on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.): Boreae spiritus alto insonat Aegaeo, *roars on the Aegean Sea,* Virg.: calamis, *to play upon,* Ov. With *Acc.:* verbera insonuit, Virg. With *Abl.:* insonuit flagello, *cracked* (*with*) *his whip,* id.

in-sons, tis, *adj. guiltless, innocent:* with *Gen.:* fraterni sanguinis, Ov.: publici consilii, Liv. With *Abl.:* crimine, *clear from,* id. *Absol.:* insontes, sicuti sontes, circumvenire, Sall. **II.** *harmless* (poet.): Cerberus, Hor.

in-sōpītus, a, um, *adj. not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): Ov.

in-sortītus, a, um, *adj. not allotted:* Pl.

in-spectĭo, ōnis, *f. a looking into, inspection:* Col. **2.** *a looking through, examination:* tabularum, Quint. **II.** Fig.: *consideration, investigation, contemplation:* hence *theory,* in opposition to practice, id.

in-specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to look at, observe, view:* aliquid, Pl.: adstante et inspectante ipso, *in his presence and before his eyes,* Caes.

inspectus, a, um, *Part.* [inspicio].

in-spērans, tis, *adj.* (rare in *Nom.*) *not hoping, not expecting:* insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, *contrary to my expectations,* Cic.: Ter.

inspērāto, *adv. unexpectedly:* Pl.

in-spērātus, a, um, *adj. unhoped for, unexpected.* Of persons: o salve insperate frater, Pl. **2.** Of things: praesidium, Cic. Of unpleasant things: *unlooked for, unforeseen:* malum, id. *Adverb.:* ex insperato, *unexpectedly,* Liv.

in-spergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to sprinkle* or *scatter into* or *upon:* molam et vinum, Cic. Fig.: egregio inspersos corpore naevos, *sprinkled over, speckling,* Hor.

inspersus, a, um, *Part.* [spergo].

in-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [specio] *to look into; to look at, inspect; to consider, contemplate, examine:* intro inspice, Pl.: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.: leges, Cic.: morbum, Pl.: arma militis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to consider, examine, become acquainted with, perceive:* res sociorum, *to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct,* Liv.: aliquem a puero, Cic.

in-spīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make pointed, to sharpen:* faces, Virg.

inspīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [inspiro].

in-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow into* or *upon; to breathe into, inspire:* inspirantes ramis arborum aurae, Quint. **II.** Fig.: *to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame:* occultum ignem, Virg.: fortitudinem, Curt.

in-spŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj. not plundered:* Quint.: Virg.

in-spŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to spit upon:* Pl.

in-stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* Act. *that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering:* gradus, Curt.: ingressus, Liv. **2.** Meton. *unsteady, that does not keep its ground:* hostis, id. **3.** Fig.: *unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle:* maritimae res celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes.: animus, Virg. **II.** Pass. *which cannot be trodden* or *stood upon:* tellus, Ov.

instans, *Part.* [insto]. **II.** Adj.: *present:* bellum, Cic. **2.** *pressing, earnest, urgent, importunate:* species terribilior jam et instantior, *more peremptory,* Tac.: tyrannus, *threatening,* Hor.

instanter, *adv. vehemently, earnestly, pressingly:* Plin. *Comp.:* instantius concurrere, *to fight more vehemently,* Tac.

instantĭa, ae, *f.* [insto] *a standing upon* or *near;* hence, *a being present:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *constancy, perseverance:* Plin.

instăr, *n. indecl. magnitude, quantity, measure, amount, scale:* quasi puncti instar obtinere, *to have about the magnitude of a point* (*be no larger than a point*), Cic.: cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, *in all about the numbers of a single legion,* Caes. Rarely with *adj.:* parvum instar eorum quae spe concepisset, *a small measure of his* (*great*) *schemes,* Liv.: quantum instar in ipso, *what greatness, majesty,* Virg. **2.** Very freq. as *adv. Acc.,* foll. by *Gen.; of the size of, equivalent to, like:* navis maxima, triremis instar, *as large as a trireme,* Cic.: instar montis equum, *huge as a mountain,* Virg.: ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praebeant, *equal to a wall,* Caes.: unus ille dies mihi instar immortalitatis fuit, *equivalent to immortality,* Cic.: mearum epistolarum nulla est *συναγωγή,* sed habet Tiro instar septuaginta, *to the number of, about,* id. Later, ad instar: castrorum, *in the form of a camp,* Just. [Etym. unknown.]

instaurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instauro] *a renewing, repetition:* ludorum, Cic.

instaurātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *renewed, repeated:* ludi, Cic.

instauro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root *sta-* v. sto; cf. Gr. *σταυρός*] *to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair, restore:* Latinas, Cic.: diem donis, *celebrate,* Virg.: instaurare et renovare scelus pristinum, Cic.: novum de integro bellum, Liv.: instaurati animi, *revived, refreshed, rekindled,* Virg. **2.** *to repay, requite:* dii, talia Graiis instaurate, id.

in-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to spread* or *strew upon; to cover, cover over:* instrata cubilia fronde, *strewn,* Lucr.: instrati ostro alipedes (equi), Virg.: *absol.* equus instratus, *caparisoned,* Liv.: modicis instravit pulpita tignis, *floored the stage with,* Hor.

instīgātor, ōris, *m.* [instigo] *a stimulator, instigator:* Tac.

instīgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that instigates:* Tac.

instīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to prick* or *goad on;* hence, *to urge on, stimulate, incite, instigate, set on:* canem in aliquem, *to set on,* Petr.: intellexit Senones conscientia facinoris instigari, Caes.: instigante te, *at your instigation,* Cic. [From I. E. root *stig,* whence Gr. *στίζω, στίγ-μα;* Lat. *distinguo, in-stinguo, stimulus* (for *stigmulu-s*); Goth. *stik-s* = *στιγ-μή.*]

in-stillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pour*

in by drops, to instil: with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* oleum lumini, Cic.: oleum cauliBus, Hor. Fig.: praeceptum auriculis, *to instil,* id. II. *to drop (fall) into* or *upon* (with *Acc.:* poet.): guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Poet. in Cic.

in-stĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m. one who incites, an instigator:* seditionis, Cic.

in-stĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to urge on, stimulate:* aliquem, Ov.

instinctor, ōris, *m.* [instinguo] *an instigator:* sceleris, Tac.

instinctus, a, um, *Part.* [instinguo].

instinctus, ūs, *m.* (mostly in *Abl. sing.*) [id.] *instigation, impulse:* instinctu divino, *inspiration,* Cic.

in-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to instigate, incite, impel:* Gell. Esp. in *Part. perf.:* furore et audacia, Cic.: his vocibus, *animated,* Liv.: divino spiritu, *inspired,* Quint. [For etym. v. instigo.]

in-stĭpŭlor, 1. *v. dep. to bargain, stipulate for:* Pl.

instĭta, ae, *f.* ["set on," "attached," insisto] *the plaited border* or *flounce of a Roman lady's tunic:* quarum subsuta talos tegit instita veste, Hor.: longa, Ov.

instĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing still* (rare): errantium stellarum, Cic.

instĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a factor, broker* (*i. e.* one who sells on commission), *agent; a huckster, hawker, peddler:* mercis, Liv. *Absol.:* Hor.

instĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [institor] *the trade of a huckster,* etc.: Suet.

in-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to set up, to erect, found, make, construct:* jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic.: muralium pilorum numerus instituitur, Caes.: naves, *to build,* id.: dapes, *to prepare,* Virg.: arborem, *to plant,* Suet. So fig.: argumenta in pectus multa institui, Pl. 2. *to set on foot, establish, originate, begin, contrive:* mercatum, Cic.: portorium vini, *to lay on, impose,* id.: sermonem, Caes.: sacros ludos, Ov. 3. *to settle, arrange, draw up, determine upon:* rationem pontis, Caes.: certamen, Cic.: codicem, id. Esp. milit. *t. t. to draw up in battle-array* (rare): duplici acie instituta, Caes. 4. *to resolve, determine:* with *Inf.:* bellum gerere, id.: Topica conscribere, Cic. 5. *to institute, appoint;* esp. an heir: secundum heredem, id.: or *to appoint* any one *to an office:* magistratum, id.: tutorem, id. 6. *to instruct, train up, educate:* adolescentes, id.: animum ad cogitandum, Ter. 7. *to procure, gain:* remiges, Caes.: sibi amicos, Cic.

institūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instituo] *disposition, arrangement; custom, manner:* rerum, Cic. II. *instruction, education:* puerilis, id.

institūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *an arrangement, plan; mode of life; a regulation, ordinance, institution:* Cic.: hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, *customs, usages,* Caes.: patriae, *laws of,* Nep. II. *a purpose, intention, design, resolution:* ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, Cic. III. *an agreement, stipulation:* militem ex instituto dare, Liv. IV. *instruction, inculcated principles* (usu. *pl.*): philosophiae, Cic.

institūtus, a, um, *Part.* [instituo].

in-sto, stĭti, 1. *v. n. to stand in* or *upon:* constr. with *Dat., in* with *Abl.,* or *Acc.* With *Dat.:* jugis, Virg. With *in* and *Abl.:* instans in medio triclinio, Suet. With *Acc.* (fig.): rectam instas viam, *you are in the right path,* Pl. II. Lit. and fig.: *to draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten,* etc.: instant ludi, Cic.: quum longinqua ab domo instet militia, *awaits you,* Liv. Of persons: cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes. *Absol. to be at hand, be present:* quare illud quod instet, agi oportere, *the matter that is urgent,* Cic. 2. *to urge, press on, harass, attack,* etc. (with *Dat.* or *absol.*): hostes acrius instabant, Caes.: cedenti, Liv.: quamobrem urge, insta, perfice, Cic. 3. *to follow up, pursue:* instare vestigiis Caesar, *went in hot pursuit, kept close on his heels,* Flor.: famae, *to keep up his reputation,* Tac.: solis instabis aristis, *make grain-crops your only object,* Virg.: with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* ille instat factum (*sc.* esse), *insists that it was so,* Ter. 4. With *Acc.: to urge forwards, ply, transact with zeal* or *diligence:* parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres instabant, *were hastening forwards to completion, working hard at,* Virg. 5. *to demand earnestly, insist upon:* satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic.: te instante, *at your instance, your solicitation,* id.

(1) **instrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [insterno].

(2) **in-strātus,** a, um, *adj. unlaid, not strewn, bare:* inter dura instrato saxa cubili, Virg. (Here, however, instrato may perh. be *part.* of insterno, *in bed made amid the rocks;* i. e. *in rocky bed.*)

instrēnŭē, *adv. without spirit:* Just.

in-strēnŭus, a, um, *adj. not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless:* homo, Pl.: animus, Ter.: dux, Suet.

in-strĕpo, ŭi, itum, 3. *v. n. to make a noise in* or *upon; to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak:* sub pondere fagineus axis instrepat, Virg.

instrictus, a, um, *Part.* [instringo].

in-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to bind, fasten:* Quint.

in-structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instruo] *a constructing, erecting, building:* Trajan. ad Plin. 2. *an arranging, planting, setting in array:* signorum, Cic.

instructĭus, *comp. adv.* [instructus] *with greater preparation; in better style:* Liv.

instructor, ōris, *m.* [instruo] *a preparer* (rare): Cic.

instructus, a, um, *Part.* [instruo]. II. Adj.: *well furnished and prepared, instructed, versed in,* etc.: ad dicendum instructissimus, Cic.: vitiis instructior, Hor.

instructus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *arrangement, preparation* (rare): Cic.

instrūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *collectively, implements, utensils, tools; stock in trade, furniture,* etc.: in instrumento ac supellectile Verris, *his entire household utensils and furniture* (comprehensive expr. including all moveables), Cic.: Suet.: villae, *the tools and apparatus of a farmhouse,* Varr.: militare, *material of war,* Caes. 2. *outfit, dress;* in *pl.* (poet.): felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos, *adornments,* Ov.: anilia, *dress,* id. 3. *an instrument* (later; and prob. only in *pl.*): necis, id. II. Fig.: *means and resources for doing anything:* oratoris instrumentum, *repertory* (as it were, 'stock in trade'), Cic.: in this sense freq. *pl.:* instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, id. 2. In legal sense: *a document possessing authority:* collectively, imperii, *a body of law* (cf. corpus juris civilis), Quint.: instrumenti publici auctoritas, Suet.

in-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to pile upon, put in order upon; to build, erect, construct:* contabulationem in parietes, Caes.: aggerem, Tac. 2. Milit. *t. t. to set in due order* or *array, to draw up,* etc. (very freq. in Caesar): aciem, Caes.: Cic.: exercitum, Liv. Fig.: instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia, *my plans are arranged,* Ter. 3. *to prepare, provide, procure, furnish:* domum, Cic.: agrum, Liv. naves, *to equip,* Caes.: navibus instructis, *manned* (or as 2.), *marshalled,* Virg.: instructi ferro, *fully armed, mail-clad,* id. II. Fig.: fraudem, Liv.: accusationem, Cic.: ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, *had prepared himself,* id. 2. Esp. *to teach, instruct:* disciplinae et artes, quibus instruimur, id.: dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, *schooled,* Virg.

insuāsum, i, *n. a kind of dark colour:* Pl.

in-suāvis, e, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable:* herba cibo non insuavis, Plin.: vita, Cic. Of persons: *crabbed, sour, harsh:* Hor.

in-sūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sweat in, on,* or *at:* queis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, i. e. "*thumb,*" Hor.

insuēfactus, a, um, *adj. accustomed, trained* (rare): Caes.

in-suesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* Neutr.: *to accustom* or *habituate oneself, to become accustomed to:* constr. with *Dat., ad,* or *Inf.:* corpori, Tac.: ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem, Liv.: mentiri, Ter. II. Act.: *to accustom* or *habituate any one:* constr. with double *Acc.* (the impers. object being *neut. pron.*), or with *Acc.* of pers. and *Abl.* of thing: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, *trained me to this,* Hor.: aquâ pecus, Col. *Pass.:* ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv.

(1) **insuētus,** a, um, *Part.* [insuesco].

(2) **in-suētus**, a, um, *adj.* Act.: *not accustomed to, unused to:* constr. with *Gen., Dat., ad,* or *Inf.:* laboris, Caes.: moribus Romanis, Liv.: corpora ad onera portanda, Caes.: vera audire, Liv. **II.** Pass.: *to which one is not accustomed, unusual:* limen Olympi, Virg.: solitudo, Liv. *Neut. plu. adverb.:* insueta rudentem, *uttering unwonted roars,* Virg.

insŭla, ae, *f. an island, isle:* insula Britannia, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *a detached house* (an insula was usu. let out in separate lodgings or shops to several poor families; hence opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family): ut insulam venderet, id. Sometimes the term insula was applied to several such houses, if adjoining and owned by one person: intelligo P. Clodii insulam esse venalem, *block of houses,* id. [Perh.="what is in the water;" cf. Skr. *salila-m,* water.] (Hence It. *isola;* Fr. *île.*)

insŭlānus, i, *m.* [insula] *an islander:* Astypalaeenses insulani, Cic.

insŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an island, insular:* Amm.

insulsē, *adv. tastelessly, insipidly; foolishly, absurdly:* aliquid facere, Cic.: non insulse interpretari, *not amiss, not badly,* id.

insulsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insulsus] *tastelessness, insipidity; silliness, absurdity:* villae, Cic.: orationis, id.

in-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [salsus] *unsalted, insipid:* amurca, Col. Transf.: gula, *that longs for tasteless things,* Cic. **II.** Transf.: *tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd:* multa (in sermone) nec illitterata, nec insulsa, id.: insulsissimus homo, Cat. **2.** *clumsy, bungling:* bipennis, Juv.

insulto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [insilio] *to spring* or *leap at* or *upon:* with *Acc.* or *Dat.* fores calcibus, *to kick at,* Ter.: busto, Hor. With *Acc.:* nemora matres insultant, *are bounding over,* Virg. *Absol.:* juvenum coetus Bacchico insultans modo, Enn.: fremit aequore toto insultans sonipes, *bounding, prancing,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to behave insolently, to taunt, exult over:* alicui in calamitate, Cic. With *Acc.:* multos bonos, Sall. With *in* and *Acc.:* in rempublicam, Cic. With *Abl.:* morte mea, *at my death,* Prop. *Absol.:* victor incendia miscet insultans, *in insolent triumph,* Virg.: Liv.

insultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a springing* or *leaping at* or *upon:* Pl.

in-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n. irreg. to be in* or *upon.* With *Dat.* or *in* and *Abl.:* numi in marsupio infuerunt, Pl.: nec digitis anulus ullus inest, Ov. **II.** *to be contained in, dwell in, to belong* or *appertain to:* superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, *is implied,* Cic.: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. With *Dat.:* cui virile ingenium inest, *in whom dwells the spirit of a man,* Sall. *Absol.:* praecipue pedum pernicitas inerat, *was a gift of his,* Liv.

in-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take for* any purpose; hence, *to apply to, expend* or *bestow upon,* etc.; constr. with *Acc.* of direct object; with *in* and *Acc., Dat.,* or *ad* and *Acc.,* of that which denotes the purpose: sumptum in aliquam rem, *to devote to,* Cic.: paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac.: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. **II.** *to take to oneself, to take, assume:* interficiendi domini animum, Tac.

in-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew in* or *into, to sew up in:* aliquem in culeum, Cic. With *Dat.:* patrio femori insui (of Dionysus), Ov.: vestibus aurum, *to embroider,* id. (In Liv. 40, 51, insuerat is *f. l.* for imposuerat.)

in-sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* **A.** Adv.: *on the top, above, overhead:* cumulatis in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbebant, Liv.: eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall.: jugum insuper imminens, *overhanging,* Liv. **II.** Fig.: *over and above, moreover, besides:* si id parum est, insuper etiam poenas expetite, id.: insuper quam, *besides that,* id. **B.** Prep. with *Acc.* and *Abl.: over, above.* With *Acc.:* insuper arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato. **2.** With *Abl.:* insuper his, *over and above these,* Virg.

in-sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be passed over, insurmountable:* Alpium transitus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *unconquerable:* genus bello, Virg. **2.** *unavoidable, inevitable:* fatum, Ov.

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise upon, to rise up* or *to:* insurgite remis, *rise on your oars,* i. e. *ply your oars vigorously,* Virg. **2.** *to raise oneself, to rise, mount:* insurgat Aquilo, Hor.: altior insurgens heros, *rising to the throw,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: of persons, *etc.: to rise, grow in power:* Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. **2.** *to rise against* (with *Dat.*): insurgere regnis alicujus, *to aim at seizing any one's kingdom,* Ov. **3.** *to rouse* or *bestir oneself:* Plin. **4.** Of style: *to rise above mediocrity, to become sublime:* Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint.

in-sŭsurro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to whisper in, into,* or *to; to insinuate, suggest.* Neutr.: (alicui) ad aurem, Cic. **II.** Act.: mihi cantilenam, id. Fig.: Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, *gently whispers, reminds us,* id.

insūtus, a, um, *Part.* [insuo].

in-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. to waste away by degrees, to pine away:* diuturno morbo, Cic.: quum intabuissent pupulae, *had shrunk, withered away,* Hor. **2.** *to melt away, dissolve:* intabescere matutinae pruinae sole tepente solent, Ov.

in-tactĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be touched, intangible:* Lucr.

in-tactus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured, intact:* thesaurus, *unrifled,* Hor.: nix, *unmelted, unbroken (coating of),* Liv.: intactus profugit, Sall.: boves, *never yoked,* Hor. **II.** *untried, unattempted:* silvas saltusque intactos, *unexplored,* Virg.: carmen, Hor.: bellum, *in which nothing is done,* i. e. *not even begun,* Sall. **III.** Fig. of moral qualities: *unstained, uninfected:* intactus superstitione, *free from superstition,* Curt.: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. Esp.: *undefiled, chaste:* Pallas, Hor.

in-tactus, ūs, *m. intangibility:* Lucr. (dub.)

intāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [tamino] *unsullied, undefiled:* honores, Hor.

(1) **intectus**, a, um, *Part.* [intego].

(2) **in-tectus**, a, um, *adj. uncovered, unclad:* dux prope intectus, Tac.: pedes, *having sandals only,* id. **II.** Fig.: *open, frank:* aliquem sibi efficere, id.

intĕgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [integer] *not seriously injured* (humorously), Cic.

in-tĕger, gra, grum, *adj.* [*tag* in tango] *untouched, undiminished, whole, entire:* thesaurus, Pl.: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. **2.** *unhurt, unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous:* munimenta, *still standing and undamaged,* id.: integris viribus repugnare, id.: integram famem ad ovum affero, *a keen* or *unimpaired appetite,* Cic.: florentes atque integri, id.: of troops, opp. to defessus; cum integri defessis succederent, *fresh reliefs,* or *supports,* Caes.: integris turmis, *in unbroken order,* Tac.: gens a cladibus belli, Liv.: victor, *with unbroken powers,* Hor.: mulier aetate integra, *in the flower of her age,* Ter.: in integrum restituere, *to reinstate, restore to one's former condition,* Caes. With *Gen.:* integer aevi, *unimpaired in youthful vigour,* Virg. De integro, ab integro, ex integro, *anew, afresh:* de integro scribere, Cic.: columnam efficere ab integro novam, id.: recipere ex integro vires, Quint. **3.** *untainted, fresh, sweet:* fontes, Hor. **II.** Fig.: of moral and intellectual qualities: *blameless, irreproachable, unblemished:* Cic.: testes, *unimpeachable,* id.: with *Gen.* (Gr. constr.), vitae, *spotless in life,* Hor. Of female chastity, Ter.: Diana, *the virgin,* Hor. **2.** *free from passion* or *prejudice, unbiased:* se servare, *to keep oneself neutral,* Cic.: with ref. to love: *untouched, heart-whole:* Hor. **3.** *raw, ignorant, inexperienced:* discipulus, Cic. **III.** Of things: *in which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined:* rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, *to remain undecided,* id.: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, *open, unembarrassed,* Caes.: offensiones, *not yet cancelled,* Tac.: integrum est mihi, *it is still in my power, I am at liberty,* Cic. (Hence It. *intero;* Sp. *entero;*

Fr. *entier*, and, from the last, Eng. *entire*.)

in-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to cover:* turres coriis, Caes.

intĕgrasco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [integro] *to begin afresh:* Ter

intĕgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a renewing, restoring:* amoris, Ter.

intĕgrē, *adv. wholly, entirely:* mutare, Tac. ||. Fig.: *irreproachably, honestly;* esp. with ref. to *being inaccessible to bribes:* judicare, Cic. *Sup.:* Asiam integerrime administravit, Suet. 2. Of style: *purely, correctly:* dicere, Cic.

intĕgrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [integer] *an undiminished* or *unimpaired condition, soundness:* corporis, Cic. ||. Fig.: mentis, *soundness of mind,* Labeo. 2. *blamelessness, incorruptibility, integrity:* integritas atque innocentia, Cic.: vitae, Nep. 3. Esp. *chastity:* Cic. 4. Of style: *purity, correctness:* Latini sermonis, id.

intĕgro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] I lit. *to make whole* or *sound:* amnes integrant mare, *replenish,* Lucr. 2. *to restore, heal, repair:* elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. 3. *to renew, begin again:* pugnam, Liv.: carmen, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to recreate, refresh:* animum, Cic.

in-tĕgŭmentum, i, *n. a covering, a protection:* corporis, Pl.: Liv. Fig.: dissimulationis, *a cloak, mask,* Cic.

intellectus, a, um, *Part.* [intelligo].

intellectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a perceiving, discerning* by the senses: saporum, Plin. ||. Fig.: *a perceiving* or *discerning* by the mind; *an understanding, comprehension:* queis neque boni intellectus neque mali cura, *neither sense of honour, nor scruple about baseness,* Tac.: hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, *have a meaning and a name,* i. e. *are understood,* id. III. Meton.: *the meaning* or *signification* of a word: Quint. 2. *the faculty of understanding, intellect:* Sen.

intellĭgens, entis, *Part.* [intelligo]. ||. Adj.: *sensible, intelligent, acquainted with:* dicendi existimator Cic.: vir, id. With *Gen.:* cujusvis generis ejus (voluptatis), *keenly appreciative of,* id. 2. *well skilled in matters of taste:* as subst. *a connoisseur:* id.

intellĭgenter, *adv. intelligently:* Cic.

intellĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [intelligo] *perception, discernment* by the senses: in gustu et odoratu, Cic. ||. *perception* or *discernment by the mind, an understanding, knowing:* id.: somniorum, *the art of interpreting dreams,* Just. 2. Esp., *skill, taste, judgment:* in rusticis rebus, Cic. III. *the faculty of understanding, discernment, intelligence:* Deus intelligentiam in animo inclusit, id.

intel-lĭgo (intellego), lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. [inter lego] (intellexti for intellexisti, Cic., Ter.: intellexes for intellexisses, Pl.): I lit. *to choose between,* i. e. *to exercise knowledge* or *judgment in distinguishing; to perceive, discern* by the senses: nullos intelligit ignes, *is aware of no flame of passion,* Ov.: vestigia hominum intelligi a feris, i. e. *are tracked,* Plin. II. *to perceive* or *discern* by the mind, *to become aware:* quam sis audax, hinc omnes intelligere potuerunt, Cic.: neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Caes. III. *to perceive* or *discern* by an effort of the intellect, *to understand, comprehend:* haec, quae ipsi voluerunt a vulgo intelligi, Cic. In answers, intelligo corresponds to our *I understand; very well:* Pl.: Ter. 2. Esp. *to have an accurate knowledge of* or *skill in something, to be a connoisseur:* tametsi non multum in istis rebus intelligo, *I am not much of a judge,* Cic. 3. Of persons: *to understand, comprehend rightly:* Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint.

in-tĕmĕrātus, a, um, *adj. undefiled, unpolluted:* (Camilla) virginitatis amorem intemerata colit, *unstained, spotless,* Virg.: quid per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis, *not profaned,* Tac.: munera, *libations of undiluted wine,* Virg.

in-tempĕrans, antis, *adj. without self-restraint, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate:* intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic.: in cupiditate, id.: in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, *exaggerates more wildly,* Liv. 2. Esp.: *incontinent, profligate, debauched:* Cic.

intempĕranter, *adv. immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately:* Cic. *Comp.:* insequi, *to pursue too hotly,* Liv.

in-tempĕrantĭa, ae, *f. want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency:* caeli, Sen. ||. Fig.: *want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance:* Cic.: vini, Liv.: intemperantiâ perire, *debauchery,* Suet. 2. Esp. of conduct: *want of moderation, haughtiness, insolence, arrogance:* Pausaniae, Nep.

intempĕrātē, *adv. intemperately,* Cic.

in-tempĕrātus, a, um, *adj. untempered, inclement:* quid ad caeli naturam intemperatius, Sen. ||. Fig. *immoderate, intemperate:* benevolentia, Cic.

intempĕrĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [duplicate form of intemperies] *intemperateness, inclemency* of weather: Cato. ||. Fig.: *intemperate behaviour:* quae te intemperiae tenent? *what are you raving about?* Pl.: nescio, pol, quae illunc hominem intemperiae tenent, *what frenzy possesses the man,* id.

in-tempĕrĭes, ei, *f. inclemency* (of weather): caeli, Liv.: aquarum, *an excessive rainfall,* id. In gen. *a tempest, storm.* Fig.: intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Pl. ||. Fig.: *intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness:* amici, Cic.: cohortium, *violence,* Tac. 2. In gen. *intemperance:* ebrietatis, Just.

intempestīvē, *adv. out of season, unseasonably:* accedere, Cic.: juvare, *to offer ill-timed help,* Tac.

in-tempestīvus, a, um, *adj. untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient:* postes intempestivos excisos credo, *at the wrong season,* Pl.: imbres, *excessive,* Lucr.: amicitia, Cic. 2. *misplaced:* gula, *coming on at all hours,* Suet.: honor, *ill-timed,* Tac. ||. Transf.: *acting unseasonably:* anseres clamore, Plin.

in-tempestus, a, um. *adj.* [tempus] *unseasonable:* nox, *the dead of night,* Cic.: *profound night,* Virg.: personified: perh. *dismal Night,* id. ||. Transf.: *unwholesome, unhealthy:* Graviscae, id.

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, 3. v. a. *to stretch towards* or *against, to draw out, extend:* dextram ad statuam, Cic.: alicui manus, Sen.: arcum, *to bend,* Virg. Hence, 2. *to aim* or *direct* a weapon: tela in patriam, Cic.: sagittas, Virg. 3. *to stretch* or *put upon, to spread out,* etc.: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, *o'erhung with,* Cic.: stuppea vincula collo, *to tie, bind on,* Virg.: vela Zephyri, *swell, fill,* id. With *pron. refl., to spread, extend:* primis se intendentibus tenebris, *spreading, coming on,* Liv. ||. Fig.: *to strain* or *stretch towards:* aciem acrem in omnes partes, *to turn keen looks on every side,* Cic.: aures ad verba, Ov.: digna res ubi nervos intendas, *strain every nerve,* Ter. 2. Of motion to a place: *to direct one's course, to turn,* etc. (esp. with iter): ut eo, quo intendit, perveniat, Cic.: ad explorandum quonam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. *Absol.:* quo nunc primum intendam? *whither shall I turn?* Ter. Hence, 3. of the mind: *to direct one's thoughts* or *attention to:* animos intendunt in ea, Cic.: in ea re intentis animis, *intent upon,* Caes.: consilium, *to form a plan,* Ter. 4. *to urge on, incite:* intenderant eum tot auditae proditiones, Liv. 5. *to purpose, endeavour, intend:* quod intenderat efficere potest, Sall. So with animo: si quod animo intenderat perficere potuisset, Cic. With *Inf.:* quo ire intenderant, Sall. 6. With *pron. reflect.: to exert oneself, prepare for:* se ad firmitatem, Cic. Hence, intendi animo, *to be intent upon,* Liv. 7. *to maintain, assert:* pergin', sceleste, intendere atque hanc arguere? Pl. 8. *to direct against* (cf. 1, 2), *to seek to bring upon:* alicui actionem perduellionis, Cic.: probra et minas alicui, Tac. 9. *to heighten, augment:* alimentorum pretium, id.

10. In rhetor. *to state the premises of a syllogism:* Quint.

intensus, a, um, *Part.* [intendo].

(1) **intentātus**, a, um, *Part.* [intento].

(2) **in-tentātus**, a, um, *adj. untried, unattempted:* miseri quibus intentata nites, Hor.: iter, Tac.

intentē, *adv. with earnestness, attentively, intently:* pro untiare, Plin. *Comp.:* delectum habere, *with greater strictness than usual*, Liv.

intentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] *a stretching out, straining, tension:* corporis, Cic.: vultus, *earnest expression*, Tac. 2. *increase, augmentation:* doloris, Sen. II. Fig.: of the mind: *exertion, effort:* opp. to remissio, Cic. 2. *attention, application, care:* Sen. With *Gen.* of object: lusus, *to the game*, Liv.

in-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to stretch out, extend* or *direct towards*, esp. in a threatening manner: sicam, *to menace with*, Cic.: manus, Liv. And of abstract objects: Romanum imperium, id.: terror omnibus intentabatur, *terror hung over*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to threaten* or *bring an action at law:* crimen, Quint. *Absol.:* quasi intentantis loco, Cic.

intentus, a, um, *Part.* [intendo]. II. Adj.: *attentive to, intent upon, waiting for:* aliquo negotio, Sall. 2. *eager, intent:* Cic.: intenti ora tenebant, Virg.: oculi, id. 3. *strict, rigid:* intentior custodia, *specially strict*, Liv.: disciplina, Tac. 4. *earnest, energetic, vigorous:* sermo, Cic.

intentus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a stretching out, extending:* palmarum, Cic.

in-tĕpĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be lukewarm, to be warm:* lacus aestivis intepet Umber aquis, Prop.: Lernaea palus intepet, Stat.

in-tĕpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. incept. n. to grow warm, be warmed:* mucro, Virg.: variae radiis comae, Ov.

inter, *prep.* with *Acc. between, betwixt, among, amid.* A. Of space, (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes.: inter hostium tela, Cic.: medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac. Placed after the noun: Faesulas Inter Arretiumque, Liv. Separated from the noun: utinam inter errem nuda leones, Hor. 2. Of where people live: inter falcarios in Leccae domum, *in the scythe-makers' street*, Cic. Phr.: ante oculos interque manus, i. e. *within the evidence of the senses*, Virg.: inter manus auferri, *in* or *with the hands* (*grasped between them*), Cic. B. Of time: denoting two points between which an action takes place: *between:* inter horam tertiam et quartam, Liv. Hence, proverb.: inter caesa et porrecta, like our "*'twixt cup and lip*," Cic. 2. Denoting a period; *during, in the course of, within:* inter continuum triennium, Pl.: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. And with a subst., to denote the time during which an action is performed: haec inter cenam Tironi dictavi, *while at supper*, Cic.: inter vias, *on the road*, Ter. With gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, Virg. Esp. in phr., inter haec, *meanwhile*, Liv. (freq.): also inter quae, Tac. C. Of other relations: difference: *between:* discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, Cic.: hi omnes inter se differunt, *from one another*, Caes. 2. Discrimination, choice: *between, among:* judicium inter deas tres, Cic. 3. With pers. pron. used *refl.*, or *refl. pron.* itself: *between* or *among, with, mutually*, etc.: quod colloquimur inter nos, *together, with each other*, id.: pueri amant inter se, *love one another*, id. Phr.: inter nos, *among ourselves, confidentially*, like the Fr. *entre nous:* quod inter nos lic at, ne tu quidem intelligis, id. 4. To denote attendant circumstances: *among, amidst, during:* inter has turbas, id.: inter ancipitia, *in time of danger*, Tac. 5. To denote an order, class or number: *among:* quantum inter omnes (*sc.* oratores) unus excellat, Cic.: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. Hence, phr., inter cuncta, *amid all* (almost = *before all*), Hor.: inter cetera, *especially*, Liv. Hence legal *t. t.* inter sicarios, *on a charge of assassination*, Cic. 6. Distribution: *among:* inter participes praedam dividam, Pl. 7. Denoting something between two qualities or conditions: *between:* colorem inter aquilum candidumque, Suet. 8. Of friendly or hostile relations: inter Hectora atque inter Achillem ira fuit capitalis, Hor. D. In composition: (i) *between:* intercedere, interponere, intervallum, interlunium. (ii) *at intervals, from time to time:* interaestuare, intervisere. (iii) *asunder, down into:* interfodere. (iv) *destruction:* interire, interficere. [From *in*; cf. *subter* from *sub:* v. intereo.]

intĕrāmenta, orum, *n. plu. the inner timbers and fittings of a ship:* Volaterrani interamenta navium polliciti sunt (*al.* inceramenta, *resin and pitch for calking*), Liv.

intĕr-āresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become dry, to dry up:* Vitr. II. Fig.: *to dry up, decay:* Cic.

inter-bĭbo, 3. *v. n. to drink in, drink up:* Pl.

inter-bĭto, 3. *v. n.* [bito] i. q. intereo, *to perish, come to nought:* Pl.

intercălāris, e, *adj.* [intercalo] *that is inserted, intercalary:* dies, *an intercalary day*, Plin.: Kalendae, *the first day of an intercalary month*, Liv.: Kalendae priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month* (of the two months that Caesar intercalated), Cic.

intercălārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [intercalaris] *intercalary* (=preced.): mensis, *an intercalary month:* Cic.

intercălātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercalo] *an insertion, intercalation* of a month, day, *etc.:* Plin.

inter-călo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to proclaim something intercalated, to insert, intercalate* a day or month: usu. *pass.:* ut pugnes ne intercaletur, i. e. *to prevent time being extended by intercalation*, Cic. (Respecting the intercalation of the Romans, v. Smith's Ant. 66 *sqq.*) II. Fig.: *to put off, defer:* poena intercalata, Liv.

inter-cāpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [caplo] *an interruption, interval, pause:* scribendi, Cic.: molestiae, id.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go* or *come between, to intervene:* etsi nemo intercedebat, Cic. 2. *to be, stand,* or *lie between:* palus intercedebat, Caes. 3. Of time: *to intervene, pass:* vix annus intercesserat, Cic.: intercessere pauci dies, Liv. II. Fig.: *to occur, happen, come to pass:* saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes.: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. 2. *to be* or *exist between* persons: ira inter eas intercessit, Ter.: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. 3. *to interpose one's credit, become surety:* pro aliquo, id.: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, *to procure for a person by becoming surety for him*, id. 4. Esp. in political affairs: *to interfere to prevent, protest against:* said of the tribunes of the people who interposed their veto against a proceeding: with *Dat.:* cum intercedere vellent rogationi, id.: se praetori non intercessurum, quominus, etc., Liv. 5. In gen.: *to interpose, interfere; to obstruct, hinder:* Suet.: imaginibus, *to object to, forbid*, Tac.: gaudio, *to intervene to mar*, Ter.

interceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercipio] *a taking away from between, snatching away* (v. intercipio): poculi, Cic.

interceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who intercepts, an usurper, embezzler:* praedae, Liv.: donativi, Tac.

interceptus, a, um, *Part.* [intercipio].

inter-cessĭo, ōnis, *f. a coming between, intervention:* esp. in legal sense; *an intervention, mediation:* Cic. 2. *an interposition, a becoming surety:* pecuniarum, id. 3. Polit. *t. t. an intervention* or *veto* on the part of a tribune of the people against a decree of the Senate: Caes.: intercessionem remittere, *to remove their veto*, Liv.

intercessor, ōris, *m.* [intercedo] *one who intervenes, a mediator:* Cic. II. *one who interposes, enters a protest:* said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, *would put his veto upon it*, id.: legis, Liv. 2. In gen.: *a hinderer, preventer:* rei malae, Cic.

inter-cīdo, cīdi, cisum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces:* commentarios, *to cut out leaves* in order to falsify, Plin.: pontem, *to break down*, Liv.: sententias, *to cut up*,

mangle, Gell. : dies intercisi, *half-holidays, on which no legal business was transacted either in the morning or evening*, Varr. (cf Ov. F 1, 49).

inter-cīdo, cīdi, 3. v. n. [cado] *to fall between*, esp. of missiles, *to alight between, without striking or wounding any one:* ita in arcto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret, Liv. II. Fig.: *to happen in the meantime*: si qua intercid̆erunt, Cic. 2. *to fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish:* augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov.: si interciderit tibi aliquid, *should have escaped your memory*, Hor.

inter-cĭno, 3. v. a. [cano] *to sing between:* Hor.

inter-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] I lit. *to take between, i. e.* while what is taken is moving from one place to another; hence, *to intercept:* si me hostes interceperint, Pl.: litteras, Cic.: commeatus, Liv.: aliquem ab suis interceptum, *cut off*, id.: hostes discretos, *to cut off in detail*, Tac.: venenum, *to take the poison intended for another*, Cic.: hastam, *come in the way of the spear aimed at another*, Virg. II. *to deprive of, purloin, rob, steal:* honorem, Cic.: interceptae e publico pecuniae, *embezzled*, Tac. III. *to snatch away, carry off;* esp. of the cause of death: (aper) Cererem in spicis intercipit (poet.), *purloins the grain (takes it before the farmer can gather it in)*, Ov.: interceptus veneno, *taken off before his time*, Tac. IV. *to interrupt, hinder:* iter, Liv.

intercīsē, *adv. piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly:* Cic.

intercīsus, a, um, *Part.* [intercido].

inter-clūdo, ūsi, usum, 3. v. a. [claudo] *to shut off*, or *block up, to cut off, hinder:* inimicis commeatum, Pl.: fugam, Cic.: animam, *to choke, suffocate*, Liv. 2. Of persons: *to cut off, separate from:* nostros commeatibus, Caes. With *ab:* adversarios ab oppido, id. Fig.: intercludor dolore, quominus, *etc., I am prevented*, Cic. II. *to shut or hem in, blockade:* angustiis intercludi, Caes.: aliquem in insidiis, *to entrap*, Cic. (*al.* includere).

interclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercludo] *a stopping or shutting up:* animae, Cic.

interclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [intercludo].

inter-cŏlumnĭum, ii, *n.* [columna] *the space between two columns:* Cic.

inter-curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3. v. n. *to run between:* latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin. 2. *to hasten in the mean time to:* indicto delectu in diem certam, ipse interim Velos intercurrit, Liv. 3. *to run through, be between:* intercurrit quaedam distantia formis (= intercedit), Lucr. II. Fig.: *to step between, to intercede:* qui intercurrerent misimus tres principes civitatis, Cic. 2. *to come between, be intermingled with:* ergo his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, id.

inter-curso, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *freq. to run between frequently:* intercursantibus barbaris, *charging across the line*, Liv. Fig.: *to lie or be between, to intersect:* intercursant cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiae, Plin.

intercursus, *Part.* [intercurro].

inter-cursus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) *a running between, intervention, interposition:* Liv.

inter-cus, ūtis, *adj.* [cutis] *under the skin, intercutaneous:* aqua, *the dropsy*, Pl.: Cic.

interdătus, a, um, *Part.* [interdo].

inter-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to speak between;* i. e. *to say what comes between* any one's right, wish, or intention, and its exercise or fulfilment; hence, *to forbid, prohibit, interdict:* constr. with (i) *Dat.* of pers. and *Abl.* of thing; male rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdici solet, *a sentence of forfeiture of property is passed upon*, Cic.: omni Gallia Romanis, *to require them to evacuate all Gaul*, Caes. Esp. in legal phr., interdicere aqua et igni, *to forbid one the use of fire and water*, i. e. *to banish:* tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, Cic. (ii) *Dat.* of pers. and *Acc.* of thing; alicui patriam, Just.: histrionibus scenam, Suet. (iii) with *Subj.* praecipit atque interdicit unum omnes peterent Indutiomarum, neu quis quem vulneret (where the first verb refers to peterent, the second to vulneret), *strictly forbids them to wound*, Caes.: interdico ne velis, *etc.*, Ter. (iv) with *Acc.* and *Inf. pass.;* interdixit commeatus peti, Suet. 2. Of the praetor, legal *t. t. to forbid, interdict;* esp. *to make a provisional* (i. e. *not final*) *decree:* praetor interdixit de vi, Cic.: interdicto huic omne adimat jus praetor, *grant an injunction against him*, Hor.

interdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interdico] *a prohibiting, interdicting:* tecti et aquae et ignis, *banishment*, Cic.: finium, Liv.

interdictum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prohibition:* deorum, Cic. II. Legal *t. t. a provisional decree of the praetor*, esp. in suits respecting possession of disputed property: id.

interdictus, a, um, *Part.* [interdico].

inter-dĭu, *adv. during the day, by day:* nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes.: nec nocte nec interdiu, Liv.

interdĭus, *adv.* = interdiu: Pl.

inter-do, dătum, 1. v. a. *to give between* (i.e. *with a break of continuity*): nec mora nec requies interdatur ulla fluendi, *intervenes*, Lucr. II. *to distribute:* cibus interdatus, *diffused (through the body)*, id.

interdŭātim, *adv.* = interdum: *now and then:* Pl. (dub.)

inter-ductus, ūs, *m. interpunctuation*, Cic.

inter-dum, *adv. sometimes, occasionally, now and then:* interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic.: modo . . . interdum, Suet.: laeti interdum nuntii vulgabantur, donec, *etc., from time to time*, Tac.

inter-dŭo, 3. v. a. [for interdo] *to give between:* nihil interduo, *I care no more for the one than for the other*, Pl.

intĕr-ĕā, *adv. meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim:* haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintius interea de agro detruditur, Cic.: interea . . . dum, Caes.: interea . . . quum, Cic.: nec nulla interea est inaratae gratia terrae, *and the land, though in the meantime unploughed, is not ungrateful*, Virg. With loci (only in the comic poets): plus annis triginta natus sum, cum interea loci nunquam quicquam feci pejus quam hodie, *and all the while*, Pl.

intĕremptor (-emt-), ōris, *m.* [interimo] *one who destroys* or *kills, a slayer, murderer:* fratris, Vell.

intĕremptus (-emt-), a, um, *Part.* [interimo].

intĕr-eo, ii, itum, 4. v. n. *to be lost, to perish, to go to ruin, die:* ut interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, *becomes lost in it*, Cic.: omnia fato interitura gravi, Ov.: segetes, Virg.: pecunia, *is wasted, squandered*, Nep.: interit ira morā, *melts, dies away*, Ov. 2. Of persons: fame aut ferro, Caes.: pecudes, Virg. Hence, as an exclamation: interii! *I am ruined, undone:* interii, perii, Pl. So also, inteream, *may I perish!* Hor. [In this word, as also in interficio and interimo, *inter* has the sense of *under*, which last is indeed radically the same; cf. for sense, Germ. *untergehen*.]

intĕr-ĕquĭto, 1. v. n. *to ride between:* Liv.

interfātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interfor] *a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking* (rare): Cic.

interfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interficio] *a killing, slaying* (rare): Brut. ad Cic.

interfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slayer, murderer:* alicujus, Cic.: Nep., Tac.

interfectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a murderess:* nepotis, Tac.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.* [interficio].

inter-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. [facio; v. intereo] *to finish, end; to destroy, bring to nought; consume:* messes, Virg.: herbas, Cic. 2. Esp. *to kill, slay* (simply, *to put to death*, whether rightfully or wrongfully: whereas neco = *to kill cruelly* or *wickedly, to murder*), very freq. in Caesar: latrones, Caes.: anum siti fameque atque algu, Pl.: aliquem per insidias, Cic.: exercitum, *to cut to pieces, annihilate*, Nep. With *Abl.* of separation; aliquem et vita et lumine, *to deprive of, cut off from*, Pl.

inter-fĭo, ĕri, v. n. pass. irreg. *to be destroyed, to perish, pass away* (poet.): Pl.: flammis, Lucr.

inter-flŭo, xi, 3. v. n. *to flow be-*

tween (rare): angusto freto interfluente, Plin. With *Acc.:* fretum, quod Naupactum et Patras interfluit, Liv. With *Dat.:* interfluens urbi Tiberinus, Flor. (In Cic. Sen. 6, 16, read interfuissent.)

inter-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. *to dig through* or *to pieces, to pierce, perforate, bore into:* pupillas, Lucr.

inter-for, fatus sum, 1. v. dep. *to speak between, to interrupt in speaking:* priusquam ille postulatum perageret, interfatur Appius, Liv.

interfossus, a, um, *Part.* [interfodio].

inter-fŭgĭo, 3. v. a. *to flee between* or *into* (poet.): Lucr.

inter-fulgĕo, 2. v. n. *to shine* or *glitter between:* Liv.

inter-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour between;* and pass. *to flow between:* interfusum mare, Plin. II. Meton.: maculis interfusa genas, *stained with blood-red (fever-like) spots*, Virg.

interfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [interfundo].

interfūtūrus, v. intersum.

intĕr-ĭbĭ, *adv. in the meantime*, for interea, interim: Pl.

intĕrim, *adv.* [inter, and im, old *Acc. sing.* of is] = interea, *meanwhile, in the meantime* (the usu. sign.): Cic.: interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. 2. *for the present, just at this moment:* hortante Phaonte, ut interim in specum egestae harenae concederet, Suet.: mox, inquit, de ceteris: interim a sole mihi velim non obstes, Val. Max. II. *sometimes:* Quint.: Sen.

intĕr-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum or emtum, 3. v. a. [emo: v. intereo] *do away with, abolish, destroy:* vitam, Pl.: interimendorum sacrorum causa, Cic. 2. Esp. of persons: *to slay, kill:* Phrygia de gente Dolona interimo, Ov.: se, *to commit suicide*, Pl.: Lucretia se ipsa interemit, Cic. Fig.: me interimunt hae voces Milonis, (*all but*) *kill me, break my heart*, id.

intĕrĭor, ius, ōris: *comp.* of *interus*, which, however, is not found; cf. exterus and v. intra (*Sup.* intimus, a, um, q. v.) *inner, interior:* in interiore aedium parte, Cic.: in interiore parte, *in the women's apartments*, Ter.: domus, Virg.: secessit in partem interiorem, i. e. *of the palace*, Liv.: nationes, *living further in the interior*, Cic.: so, subst. *n. plu.* interiora regni, *the interior of the kingdom*, Liv.: rota, *the left-hand* or *near wheel*, i. e. *the nearer to the goal*, Ov.: radit iter laevum interior, i. e. *gets inside at the turn*, Virg.: epistola, *the middle* or *body of a letter*, Cic.: interior periculo vulneris, i. e. *too close to be hit, in under his guard*, Liv.: nota Falerni, i. e. *from the back of the cellar, old, choice*, Hor. II. *more hidden, secret,* or *unknown to people in general:* Cic.: consilia, *deeper*, Nep.: animi nota, *inner, secret character*, Suet.: vita, *private*, id.: aulici, *confidential*, id. III. *deeper, more intimate:* timor, *which penetrates more deeply*, Cic.: amicitia, Liv.: potentia, *more influential position*, Tac.

intĕrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intereo] for interitus, *destruction, ruin* (rare): Cic.

intĕrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *destruction, ruin, annihilation, death:* omnium rerum, Cic.: Gracchi, id.

intĕrĭus, *adj.*, v. interior. II. Adv.: v. intra.

inter-jăcĕo, 2. v. n. *to lie between;* constr. with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.: regio duas Syrtes interjacet, Plin. With *inter* repeated: id.

interjacio, v. interjicio.

interjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interjicio] *a throwing* or *placing between, insertion:* verborum, Auct. Her. 2. In gramm. *an interjection:* Quint. 3. In rhetor. *a parenthesis:* id.

interjectus, a, um, *Part.* [interjicio].

interjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing* or *placing between, interposition:* App. II. *a coming between, intervention:* terrae, Cic. Fig.: temporis, *lapse, interval*, Tac.: paucorum dierum, *respite*, id.

inter-jĭcĭo (interjacio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw* or *cast between; to set, place,* or *put between; to join* or *add to, to intermix:* constr. with *Dat., inter,* or *absol.:* nasus oculis interjectus, Cic.: aer interjectus inter mare et caelum, id.: pleraque sermone Latino interjaciebat, *kept bringing in a great many Latin expressions*, Tac.: paucis interjectis diebus, *after an interval of a few days*, Liv.

interjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [interjungo].

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. and n. *to join mutually, join, unite:* dextrae interjunctae, Liv. II. *to unyoke:* equos, Mart. Hence, fig. (*absol.*), *to rest:* Sen.

inter-lābor, psus sum, 3. v. n. dep. *to fall, slip, glide,* or *flow between* (poet.): by *tmesis*, inter enim labentur aquae, Virg.

inter-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to cull* or *pluck off here and there:* frondes, Virg.

inter-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. v. a. *to smear between, besmear, bedaub:* caementa interlita luto, *having the interstices filled in*, Liv. II. *to falsify by smearing out* or *erasing parts:* testamentum, Cic.

interlīsus, a, um, *Part.* [interlido].

interlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [interlino].

inter-lŏquor, quūtus or cūtus sum, 3. v. dep. *to speak between, interrupt in speaking:* with *Dat.:* siccine mihi interloquere? Ter.

inter-lūcĕo, xi, 2. v. n. *to shine* or *glitter between* or *during:* duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv.: of flies in amber, *to be seen shining through*, Tac. II. Fig.: *to appear, be visible between:* quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, *a difference is perceptible*, Liv. 2. *to be capable of being seen through:* interlucet corona (militum), i. e. *shews gaps*, Virg.

inter-lŭo, 3. v. a. and n. *to wash between.* Act. *to wash while doing anything:* manus, i. e. *in the course of the performance of a sacrifice*, Cato. II. Neutr. *to flow between:* quantum interluit fretum (*al.* interfluit), Liv. With *Acc.:* pontus arvaque et urbes interluit aestu, Virg.: Tac.

inter-menstrŭus, a, um, *adj. between two months; interlunar:* i. e. *at the time of new moon:* Plin. Subst.: intermenstruum, i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus), *the time of new moon:* Cic.

(1) **in-terminātus**, a, um, *adj. unbounded, endless:* Cic.

(2) **interminātus**, a, um, *Part.* [interminor].

inter-mĭnor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. *to threaten, menace* (poet.): mihi tibique interminatus est, Pl. II. *to forbid,* or *charge with threats* (cf. interdico): minor interminorque, ne quis mi obstiterit, id.: istucine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi, *straitly charged you not to . . .*, Ter. *Part. perf.* in pass. sense: interminatus cibus, *forbidden*, Hor.

inter-miscĕo, scŭi, xtum or stum, 2. v. a. *to mix among, intermix:* turbam indignorum dignis, Liv.: sic tibi Doris non intermisceat undam, Virg. *Absol.:* turbabant equos pedites intermixti, Liv.

inter-missĭo, ōnis, *f. a breaking off, intermission, interruption, a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance:* forensis operae, Cic.: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv.: verborum, *construction by short clauses*, Cic.

intermissus, a, um, *Part.* [intermitto].

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. and n. lit. *to let go between;* hence, Act. *to leave off for a time, intermit; neglect:* constr. with *Acc.* or *Inf.:* studia, Cic.: litteras mittere, id. 2. *to let (time elapse) without doing* something: tempus a labore, Caes.: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, id.: brevi tempore intermisso, *after a short interval*, id. 3. *to interrupt, discontinue, break off*, etc.: esp. in *Part. perf.:* planities intermissa collibus, id.: custodiis loca, *left without*, Liv.: trabes intermissae spatiis, *separated*, Caes. II. Neutr. *to leave off, leave a space* or *interval, cease, pause:* Cic.: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, i. e. *ceases to be a protection*, Caes.: vidit hostes neque a fronte subeuntes intermittere, id.

intermixtus or **intermistus**, a, um, *Part.* [intermisceo].

inter-mŏrĭor, tūus sum, 3. v. dep

to die partially; die off, fall to decay: ignis, Curt.: civitas, Liv. 2. *to faint away, to swoon:* in ipsa contione intermortuus, paulo post exspiravit, id. ||. Fig., esp. in *Part. perf.* intermortuus: Catilinae reliquiae, *half-extinct*, Cic.: contiones, id.

intermortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [intermorior].

inter-mundĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [mundus] *spaces between the worlds*, in which Epicurus supposed the gods to reside: Cic.

inter-mūrālis, e, *adj. between two walls:* amnis, Liv.

inter-nascor, nātus sum, 3. *v. dep. to grow between* or *among:* virgulta internata, Liv.

internātus, a, um, *Part.* [internascor].

internĕcātus, a, um, *Part.* [interneco].

internĕcīnus, a, um, v. internecivus.

internĕcĭo (-nĭcĭo), ōnis, *f.* [interneco] *a massacre, general slaughter, utter destruction, extermination:* improborum, Cic.: Lucerini ad internecionem caesi, *exterminated to a man*, Liv.: prope ad internecionem redigi, Caes.

internĕcīvus (-īnus), a, um, *adj.* [interneco] *deadly, murderous, destructive:* bellum, Cic.

inter-nĕco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to kill, destroy* (rare): internecatis hostibus, Pl.

inter-necto, 3. *v. a. to intertwine, bind* (poet.): Virg.

internicio, v. internecio.

inter-nĭteo, 2. *v. n. to shine among, shine forth:* sidera internitebant, Curt.

inter-nōdĭum, ii, *n.* [nodus] *the space between two knots* or *joints.* Of plants: arundinum, Plin. 2. Of the leg: Ov.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. a. to distinguish from one another:* geminos, Cic.: blandum amicum a vero, id.

inter-nuntĭa (-cĭa), ae, *f. adj. serving as a messenger between:* aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.: Pl.

inter-nuntĭus (-cĭus), i, *m. a mediator, messenger, go-between:* Pl.: Caes.: Jovis interpretes internuntiique, i. e. *the augurs*, Cic.

internus, a, um, *adj. inward, internal:* discordiae, Tac. ||. Subst. *n. plu.* interna, orum, *interior parts:* mundi, Plin. 2. Fig.: *internal* or *domestic affairs:* si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac.

in-tĕro, trivi, tritum, 3. *v. a. to rub into, to rub, bruise,* or *crumble into, to pound:* aliquid potioni, Plin. Esp. in *Part. perf.:* glans intrita, id. ||. Fig.: tuto hoc intristi (=intrivisti): tibi omne exedendum est, *you have made the mess and must eat it up*, i. e. *you have begun the affair, and must carry it through* (cf. '*you have made your bed and must lie upon it*'), Ter. (Hence It. *intridere.*)

interpellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpello] *a speaking between, an interruption in speaking:* Cic. 2. In gen.: *an interruption, hindrance:* id.: Suet.

interpellātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter:* Auct. Her. ||. *a disturber:* ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic.

interpellatus, a, um, *Part.* [interpello].

inter-pello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. appello] *to interrupt in speaking:* nihil te interpellabo, Cic. 2. *to beset* or *disturb with demands*, etc.: ne ream quidem interpellare desiit, ecquid paeniteret? Suet. ||. In gen.: *to interrupt, disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest:* constr. with *Acc.*, *ne* (and after neg., *quin*, *quominus*), or *Inf.* (both of persons and things): aliquem in jure suo, Caes.: tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, Liv.: pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani ventre diem durare, *just enough to prevent*, Hor.

inter-pŏlis, e, and **inter-pŏlus**, a, um, *adj.* [polio] *that has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, vamped up, repaired;* esp. *falsified, painted, not genuine:* Plin. ||. Fig.: istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, *painted old hags*, Pl.

interpŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [interpolus] *to give a new form* or *appearance to: to polish, furbish,* or *dress up:* togam praetextam, *to dye anew*, Cic. Fig.: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, i. e. *will bang me into another shape*, Pl. ||. *to alter by insertions, corrupt, falsify documents:* Cic.

inter-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put, place, lay* or *set between; to intermix, intermingle; to interpose:* equitatui auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt.: ne *inquam* et *inquit* saepius interponeretur, *should be introduced* (so as to break the thread of discourse), Cic.: judicium suum, id.: spatio interposito, i. e. *some time after*, id.: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, *that an interval should be allowed*, Caes.: aliquem familiaribus epulis, *to admit*, Suet.: quod neque colloquium interposita causa tolli volebat, *by any difficulties being raised*, Caes.: interposita pactione, Just. 2. With *pron. reflect.* and *Dat.*, *in* and *Acc.*, or *absol.: to interfere* or *intermeddle with* (either to hinder or forward), *to mediate, mix oneself up with*, etc.: quid me interponerem audaciae tuae? *oppose*, Cic.: semper se interposuit, *came forward to help*, Nep.: se in pacificationem, Cic. 3. interponere fidem, jusjurandum, *etc., to pledge one's word*, etc.: jusjurandum, Liv.: in eam rem fidem suam, Caes. 4. In law: *to issue an order:* decreta, Cic. 5. *to interpolate, falsify:* rationes, id.

inter-pŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f. a putting between, insertion:* personarum, Cic.: of words in a MS., etc.: id. 2. In rhetor. *a parenthesis:* Quint.

interpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [interpono].

inter-pŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) *a putting between, interposition* (rare): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic.

interpres, ĕtis, *c. an agent between two parties, a broker, negotiator, explainer, expounder, interpreter, go-between:* quod egi, te interprete, *through your agency*, Pl.: interpretes corrumpendi judicii, *middle-men, agents*, Cic.: pacis, Liv.: Divum, i. e. *Mercury, as the messenger of the gods*, Virg.: juris, Cic.: caeli, *an astronomer*, id.: interpres mentis est oratio, id.: interpretes comitiorum, *competent to say if they are duly held*, i. e. *the haruspices*, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

interprĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpretor] *an explanation, exposition, interpretation:* Cic.: Liv. 2. Meton.: *signification, meaning:* foederis, Cic. ||. In rhet.: *an explanation of one expression by another:* Quint.

interprĕtātus, a, um, *Part.* [interpretor].

interprĕtor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [interpres] *to explain, expound, interpret, translate:* nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic.: ex Graeco carmine interpretata, Liv. Fig.: with *Dat.:* memoriae alicujus, *to act as spokesman for*, i. e. *to assist any one's memory*, Pl. 2. *to put a construction upon, to conceive* or *understand in a certain manner, infer, conclude:* aliquid mitiorem in partem, *to take the more favourable view of*, Cic.: victoriam ut suam, *to claim*, or *regard as his own*, Vell.: plerique, viso adspectoque Agricola, quaererent famam, pauci interpretarentur, *few understood him*, Tac. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* liberatum se esse jurejurando interpretabatur, *was for having it understood*, Cic.: qui interpretarentur significari rerum mutationem, *deemed, took it to mean that*, Suet. ||. *to decide, determine:* recte an perperam interpretor, Liv.: nonnulli ita interpretantur, amitti civitatem Romanam alia ascita, *lay it down, are of opinion*, Nep.

inter-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press, squeeze, to crush:* alicui fauces, *throttle*, Pl.

inter-punctĭo, ōnis, *f. a placing of points between words, punctuation:* verborum, Cic.

inter-punctum, i, *n.* i. q. interpunctio, *punctuation:* Cic.

interpunctus, a, um, *Part.* [interpungo].

inter-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to place points between words, to punctuate:* cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen.: narratio in-

terpuncta sermonibus, *diversified*, Cic.

inter-quĕror, questus sum, 3. v. dep. *to interrupt anyone with complaints* (dub.): Liv.

inter-quīesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. incep. *to rest between whiles, pause:* Cic.

inter-regnum, i, n. *the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum.* In the republic, *the time between the death, retirement,* or *absence of the consuls and the choice of new ones:* id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv.: res ad interregnum venit, Cic.

inter-rex, rēgis, m. *one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex:* Liv. Also of the consuls (v. interregnum): nominare, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 213).

in-terrĭtus, a, um, *adj. undaunted, undismayed:* spectatque interrita pugnas, Virg. With *Gen.* (after the anal. of transitive *adjs.*): mens leti, *unterrified at*, Ov.

inter-rŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f. a questioning, inquiry, examination:* testium, Tac. II. In rhetor.: *an interrogation:* Quint. III. *an argument, syllogism:* Cic.

interrŏgātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [interrogatio] *a short argument* or *syllogism:* minuta, Cic.

interrŏgātum, i, n. *that which is asked, a question:* Cic.

inter-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to ask, question, inquire, interrogate:* hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Pl.: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. II. In law: *to examine:* testes in reos, Plin.: testem, *to cross-examine*, Cic. 2. *indict, accuse:* legibus interrogari, Liv.: quis me unquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. *to break asunder, break to pieces, break up:* pontem, Caes.: itinera, *to obstruct*, Tac. 2. *to separate, divide:* hos interruptos esse, *separated*, Cic.: ignes, *scattered about*, Virg. II. Fig.: *to interrupt, break off:* orationem, Caes.: iter amoris et officii, Cic.: voces, id.

interruptē, *adv. interruptedly:* narrare, Cic.

interruptus, a, um, *Part.* [interrumpo].

inter-scindo, ĭdi, issum, 3. v. a. *to cut* or *tear asunder, break down:* pontem, Cic.: aggerem, Caes.: venas, *to open*, Tac. 2. *to cut off, separate:* Chalcis arto interscinditur freto, Liv.

inter-sēpĭo (saep.), psi, ptum, 4. v. a. *to fence between, hedge in, stop up, enclose, secure:* foramina, Cic.: quaedam operibus, Liv. II. *to shut off, separate, hinder, prevent:* interseptum iter, Cic.: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv.

interseptus, a, um, *Part.* [intersepio].

(1) **inter-sĕro**, sēvi, sĭtum, 3. v. a. *to sow, plant,* or *set between:* Lucr.

(2) **inter-sĕro**, sĕrŭi, 3. v. a. *to put* or *place between, to interpose:* constr. with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* mediis oscula verbis, Ov. With *Acc.* only: causam, *to allege, assign*, Nep.

intersĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [intersero].

inter-spīrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a fetching of breath between:* Cic.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. *to strew* or *lay between* or *among:* bitumine interstrato, Just.

interstinctus, a, um, *Part.* [v. distinguo] *variegated, chequered:* facies medicaminibus, *spotted in places with plasters*, Tac.: candor coloribus, Plin.

inter-stinguo, 3. v. a. [v. exstinguo] *to put out, quench, extinguish:* ignes, Lucr.

interstĭtĭum, ii, n. *a space between, interstice:* Macr.

interstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [intersterno].

inter-strĕpo, 3. v. n. *to make a noise among* (poet.): anser olores, *cackle like a goose among*, Virg.

inter-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. v. a. *to squeeze tight* (poet.): Pl.

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. irreg. *to be* or *lie between.* Of space: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Of time: cujus inter primum et sextum consulatum, xlvi anni interfuerunt, *there was an interval of*, id. II. *to be apart:* clathros interesse oportet pede, *a foot apart*, Cato. 2. Fig.: *to be different, to differ:* ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, *there is not the slightest difference*, Cic.: hoc pater ac dominus interest, *are unlike in just that*, Ter. With *ab:* qui illa visa . . . negant quidquam a falsis interesse, *are anywise distinct from*, Cic. III. *to be present at, take part in, attend:* with *Dat.* or *in* and *Abl.:* rebus divinis, Caes.: illis temporibus, Vell.: bello, Liv.: parentes supplicio filiorum, Suet.: Tragoedia intererit Satyris, *will mix with*, Hor.: laetus intersis populo Quirini, *mayst thou dwell auspiciously among*, id. With *in* and *Abl.:* in convivio, Cic. *Absol.:* si ipse interfuerit ac praesens viderit, *had been on the spot as an eyewitness*, id. IV. interest, *impers.*, prob. contr. of inter rem est, *i. e.* lit. *it is connected with the affair:* hence constr. with *Gen.* of pers. or thing concerned, dep. on (the contained) *rem;* and with what was prob. once the *Acc.* of the poss. pron. agreeing with it (the prons. have lost the final *m*, and hence are usu. regarded as *Abl.:* cf. rĕfert): *it concerns, imports; is of importance:* often with a qualifying *neut. adj.* (multum, plurimum, *etc.*), *adv.*, or *Gen.* of value: also with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *depend. clause* with *Subj.* as its subject: quid illius interest, ubi sis? Cic.: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id.: tua et mea maxime interest, te valere, id.: magni interest Ciceronis, vel meâ potius, . . . me, *etc.*, id.: docet quantopere reipublicae communisque salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, *how important it is*, Caes.: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus aditus sit, *it matters much*, Cic. With *ad* and *Acc.:* interest ad laudem civitatis, *it is of importance to*, id.

inter-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. v. a. *to interwine:* flores hederis, Ov. 2. *to interweave:* chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

intertextus, a, um, *Part.* [intertexo].

inter-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to withdraw from, take away:* Pl.

inter-trīmentum, i, n. [tero] *loss by rubbing* or *wearing away, waste* of gold or silver in melting or working: in auro, Liv.: argenti, id. II. Fig.: *loss, damage:* sine ullo intertrimento, Cic.: (non) sine magno intertrimento, *not without ruinous expense*, Ter.

inter-turbātĭo, ōnis, *f. disquietude, confusion:* Liv.

inter-turbo, 1. v. a. *to cause a disturbance* or *confusion* (poet.): Ter.

inter-vallum, i, n. lit. *the space between two palisades:* hence, in gen. *space between, interval, distance:* trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Caes.: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, *a long way from each other*, Liv.: unius signi, Cic. Of time: *intermission, pause:* annuum intervallum regni, *an interregnum of a year*, Liv.: sine intervallo loquacitas, *incessant*, Cic.: per intervalla, *from time to time*, Plin.: per intervallum adventantes, *at intervals, in detachments*, Tac. II. Fig.: *difference, contrast:* inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementiam, Cic.

inter-vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3. v. a. *to pluck out here and there, to thin, prune:* Plin.

inter-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come between, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt:* constr. with *Dat.*, rar. with *Acc.*, or *absol.:* verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, *might intrude*, Cic.: neminemne curiosum intervenire nunc mihi, *fall in with, come across*, Ter.: equites interveniunt, *come up*, Caes.: orationi, Liv.: proelio, *put a stop to*, id. With *Acc.:* ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant, *had intervened before the trial*, Tac. With *pro:* pro sociis P. R. intervenit, *interfered on behalf of*, Flor. II. *to happen, occur, befall:* nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, Ter.: casus mirificus quidam intervenit, *has taken place*, Cic. III. *to stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, disturb:* more ignis, qui interveniente flumine abrumpitur, Flor.: vilicum intervenientem flagellasset, Suet.: foedus intervenisse, *was an obstacle*, Sall.

With *Dat.:* bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. With *Subj.:* ne quid fieret, Suet.: de caelo quod comitia turbaret intervenit, *there was a sign from the heavens*, Liv. **IV.** *to be at hand, to be present:* nisi ut interveniret Macro, Suet. **V.** Like intercedo (q. v.), *to interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority* (esp. of magistrates): neque senatu interveniente, id.

interventor, ōris, *m.* [intervenio] *one who comes in, a visitor:* vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic.

interventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming between, intervention:* alicujus, Cic. Of things: noctis, Caes.: malorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *interposition, mediation, assistance:* sponsorum, Suet.

interversus, a, um, *Part.* [interverto].

inter-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a. to turn aside, turn in another direction:* Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *to alter, change:* ingenia, Sen. **2.** *to purloin, pilfer, embezzle:* donum regale, Cic.: vectigalia, Suet. **3.** With *Acc.* of pers. and *Abl.* of thing: *to cheat, defraud:* ut me muliere intervorteret, Pl. **4.** *to intercept, deprive of:* promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. **5.** *to waste, squander:* Tac.

inter-vīso, si, sum, *3. v. a. to come or go to look after, inspect secretly:* Cic.: interviso jamne a portu advenerit, *I'll just quietly see*, Pl. **II.** *to visit from time to time:* nos minus intervisis, Cic.: uxorem, Suet.: manipulos, Tac.

inter-vŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly about between or among* (rare): Liv.

inter-vŏmo, ŭi, itum, *3. v. n. to throw up among* (poet.): Lucr.

in-testābĭlis, e, *adj. disqualified from being a witness to or making a will*, in consequence of misconduct: XII. Tab. ap. Gell. Hence, **II.** Meton.: *infamous, dishonourable:* Pl. (à double entente). **2.** *execrable, detestable, abominable:* improbus intestabilisque, Sall.: intestabilis et sacer, Hor.: with *Abl.:* saevitiâ Tac.

(1) **in-testātus,** a, um, *adj. that has made no will, intestate:* Cic. **II.** *unconvicted by witnesses:* Pl.

(2) **in-testātus,** a, um [testis, *testicle*] *castrated*, Pl.

intestīna, orum, v. intestinus.

intestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [intus] *inward, internal:* mare, i. e. *the Mediterranean*, Flor.: opus, *inlaid work, fine joiner's work:* villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Varr. **II.** Meton. *intestine, domestic, civil:* intestinum ac domesticum malum, Cic.: bellum, id.: Suet.: Just. **III.** Subst.: intestinum, i, *n.*, and intestina, orum: *a gut: the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower portions of the alimentary canal:* laborare ex intestinis, *to be disordered in the bowels*, Cic.

in-texo, xŭi, xtum, *3. v. a. to weave into, to inweave, embroider, interlace,* etc. (with *Acc.* and *Dat.*): purpureas notas filis, Ov.: vitibus ulmos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to interweave, intermingle, form by joining:* venae corpore intextae, Cic.: tribus intextum tauris opus, *wrought with threefold hides*, Virg.: facta chartis, *to interweave on paper*, i. e. *to describe*, Tib.

intextus, a, um, *Part.* [intexo].

intĭmē, *adv. in the inmost part, inwardly, internally:* uri, App. **II.** Fig.: *most intimately:* uti aliquo, *to be on terms of close intimacy with*, Nep. **2.** *heartily, cordially:* commendari, Cic.

intĭmus, a, um, *sup. adj.* [formed directly from *in*; cf. extimus. The corresp. compar. is interior, q. v.] *inmost, innermost:* traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, *from the depths of*, Pl.: in eo sacrario intimo, Cic.: Tartara, *nethermost*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *most secret, most profound, most intimate*, etc.: ex intima philosophia, Cic.: consilia, id.: amicitia, Nep. **III.** Subst. intimus, i, *m. a most intimate friend:* Catilinae, Cic. **2.** intima, orum, *n. plu. the inward parts, intestines*, Pers. Fig.: finium, *the heart of*, Liv.

intinctus, a, um, *Part.* [intingo].

in-tingo or **in-tinguo,** nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to dip in:* faces sanguine, Ov.

in-tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. unbearable, insupportable, intolerable:* odoris foeditas, Cic.: frigus, id.: sumptus, Pl.: regium nomen, Liv.

in-tŏlĕrandus, a, um, *adj. insupportable, intolerable:* tyrannus, Cic.: res, id.: frigora, Liv. **2.** Of troops: *irresistible*, Just.

in-tŏlĕrans, antis, *adj.* Act. *that cannot bear:* with *Gen.:* secundarum rerum, Liv.: omnium, *impatient*, Tac. **II.** Pass. *insufferable, intolerable* (late): vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subjectis intolerantior, id.

intŏlĕranter, *adv. intolerably, immoderately, excessively:* dolere, Cic.: intolerantius insequi, *too hotly*, Caes.: intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

in-tŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f. insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence:* Cic.

in-tŏno, ŭi (avi), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to thunder:* intonuere poli, Virg. *Impers.:* intonuit laevum, id. Fig. of an orator: intonuit vox tribuni, Cic. **2.** In gen. *to make a noise, resound:* silvae intonuere profundae, *re-echoed*, Virg. **II.** Act. *to thunder forth something:* cum haec intonuisset plenus irae, Liv. **2.** *to thunder at or upon:* Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, Hor. (where intonata is by some regarded as *dep.*)

in-tonsus, a, um, *adj. unshorn* (mostly poet.): capilli, Hor.: caput, Ov. **II.** Meton. esp. of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: avi, *bearded*, Ov.: Cato, Hor. **2.** Fig: *unpolished, rude:* homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. **3.** *not cleared by cutting; leafy, covered with wood:* montes, Virg.

in-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain:* mentum in dicendo, *to distort, screw*, Cic.: oculos, *to roll*, Virg.: paludamentum circum bracchium, *to wrap round*, Liv.: angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, *entwined with*, Hor. **2.** *to make by twisting:* funes, Ov. **II.** *to brandish, hurl:* hastam tergo, Virg.: telum in hostem, Sen. **III.** Fig.: *to hurl* abuse, insults: Cic.

intortus, a, um, *Part.* [intorqueo]. **II.** Adj.: oratio, *perplexed, involved*, Pl.: mores, *depraved*, Pers.

intrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [for intera, abl. fem. of interus, v. interior; cf. extra, supra, infra]. Adv. *on the inside, within:* intra, opp. to extra, Cels.: intraque lectus eburneus, Suet. *Comp.* intĕrius: Ov. Fig.: interius si attendas, *more carefully*, Juv.: ne insistat interius (oratio), *stop short abruptly, fall short of clearness*, Cic. *Sup.* intime, *q. v.* **II.** Prep. with *Acc.* Of space: without motion: *within:* intra navim, Pl.: intra parietes, Cic.: intra Apenninum sese tenuere, i. e. *on their own side of*, Liv. **2.** With motion: *into, within:* intra portas compelluntur, id.: qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, Caes. **B.** Of time: (i) *within:* intra viginti dies, Pl. With *quam:* intra decimum diem, quam Pheras venerat, i. e. *in less than ten days after his arrival*, Liv. (ii) *during:* qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subiissent, Caes. **C.** Of number: *under, fewer than:* intra centum, Liv. **D.** Fig.: of other relations: epulari intra legem, i. e. *less expensively than the law allows*, Cic.: intra famam sunt scripta, *beneath his reputation*, Quint.: intra fortunam, *within the limits of one's means*, Prop.

E. Placed after its case (rare): dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, *was confined to daylight*, Tac. (Hence It. *tra.*)

intrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [intro] *that can be entered:* os amnis, Liv.

in-tractābĭlis, e, *adj. not to be handled or meddled with, unmanageable, intractable; rough, rude, wild, fierce.* Of persons: genus bello, Virg. Of things: frigore loca, *uninhabitable*, Just.: bruma, *inclement*, i. e. *not available for husbandry*, Virg.

in-tractātus, a, um, *adj. not handled or managed, untamed:* equus, *unbroken*, Cic. Fig.: ne quid intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, *unattempted*, Virg.

intrātus, a, um, *Part.* [intro].

in-trĕmo, ŭi, *3. v. n. to tremble, shake, quake:* omnem murmure Trinacriam, Virg.

intrēpĭdē, *adv. undauntedly, intrepidly:* Liv.

in-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. unshaken, undaunted, intrepid:* intrepidus minantibus, *undismayed, not quailing*

before, Tac. Of things: vultus, Ov.: hiems, *spent without alarms*, Tac.

intrīcātus, a, um, *Part.* [intrico].

in-trīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tricae] *to entangle, perplex, puzzle:* Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, Cic.: lenonem intricatum dabo, *will embarrass him*, Pl.

intrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [v. altrinsecus] *on the inside:* vasa picare, Col.: Lucr.: of the soil of Sicily; stratum sulphure et bitumine dicitur, *formed inwardly of layers*, etc., Just. ||. *towards the inside, inwards:* Suet.

(1) **intrītus**, a, um, *Part.* [intero].

(2) **in-trītus**, a, um, *adj. not rubbed or worn away, whole, entire, sound:* oliva, Col. ||. Fig. *unexhausted, not worn out:* cohortes, Caes.

intrō, *adv.* [in] *into the inside, within:* sequere intro me, *into the house*, Pl.: cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic.

intro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to go into, to enter;* constr. with *Acc.*, sometimes with *in, intra:* curiam, Suet.: limen, Cic.: maria, Virg.: in hortos, Ov.: intra praesidia, Caes. With *Nom.* in *pass.:* silvae intratae, Liv.: si mare intretur, *be embarked on*, Tac. *Pass. impers.:* quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspici quidem possit, Caes. ||. Fig. *to penetrate* or *pierce into:* in rerum naturam, Cic.: penitus in alicujus familiaritatem, *to become one's intimate friend*, id.: animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac. *Absol.:* si intrarit dolor, *have entered into the heart*, Hor.

intrō-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead or bring within or in:* noctu milites, i. e. *into the house*, Sall.: copias in fines hostium, Caes. ||. Fig.: *to introduce, bring into vogue or practice:* philosophiam in domos, *bring indoors, make familiar*, Cic.: novum in republica exemplum, Caes. 2. *to bring forwards, maintain* (an argument, *etc.*): introducebat summum bonum esse frui, Cic.

intrō-ductĭo, ōnis, *f. a leading in, introduction:* mulierum, Cic.

intrōductus, a, um, *Part.* [introduco].

intrŏ-ĕo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. *v. n. to go into, to enter;* constr. with *in* or *ad* and *Acc.*, with simple *Acc.*, and with *Inf.:* in urbem, Cic.: ad aliquem, Ter.: domum, Cic.: filius introiit videre, quid agat, *went in to see*, Ter. *Absol.:* portā introire, *through the gate*, Cic.: introire neminem video, Ter.: introisse victoria fuit, *the mere fact of entrance*, Flor. ||. Fig.: *to be born*, opp. to exire de vita, Cic.

intrō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a. irreg. to carry or bring in:* Cic.: Liv.

intrō-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *to step or go into, to enter* (poet.): Virg.

intrŏĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going into, an entering, entrance:* introitus Smyrnam, Cic.: primo statim introitu, *immediately on his entry*, Tac. 2. Meton. *a place of entrance, passage:* omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. ||. Fig.: *an entering upon an office, into a society*, etc.: sacerdotii, Suet. 2. *a beginning, introduction, overture:* fabulae Clodianae, Cic.

intrōlātus, a, um, *Part.* [introfero].

intromissus, a, um, *Part.* [intromitto].

intrō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let or send in:* legiones (*i. e.* in oppidum), Caes.

introrsum and **introrsus**, *adv.* (contr. from intro versum) *towards the inside, inwards, into:* hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, Liv.: ut non facile introrsus perspici posset, *one could not easily see what was on the other side*, Caes. ||. *inwardly, within:* turpis, Hor.: clamantibus tribunis nihil introrsus roboris esse, *that it* (*i. e.* the formation) *had no strength in it*, Liv.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. n. to break or burst into, to break in, enter by force:* in aedes, Pl.

intrō-specto, 1. *v. a. to look into:* Pl.

intrō-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [specio] *to look into:* domum, Auc. Har. Resp. 2. *to look at, behold:* aliorum felicitatem acribus oculis, *scrutinize*, Tac. ||. Fig.: *to inspect, examine, observe attentively:* with *in* and *Acc.* or simple *Acc.:* penitus in omnes reipubl. partes, Cic.: fortunam suam, *to see through, understand:* Tac.

intrō-vŏco, 1. *v. a. to call in:* tribus ad suffragium, Liv.

in-trūdo, ūsi, 3. *v. a. to thrust in:* intrudebat se, *obtruded himself*, Cic.

intŭbus (intybus), i, *m.* or *f.*, or **intŭbum** (intybum), i, *n.* [ἔντυβον] *chicory or succory:* Virg. (Hence It. *indivia*; Sp. *endibia*; Fr. *endive.*)

in-tŭĕor, ĭtus sum, 2. *v. dep. to look at, upon, or towards; to gaze upon:* with *Acc.*, or *in* and *Acc.:* solem, Cic.: in speciem rerum, id. ||. Fig.: *to regard, observe, contemplate, consider, look into:* causas belli, Tac.: with *adv.* of direction: quo intuens, *keeping which in view*, Cic. 2. *to look up to, to regard with admiration* or *astonishment:* Liv.

intŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [intueor].

in-tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to swell up, to rise:* fluctus flatu intumescens, Plin.: Ov. ||. Fig.: *to increase, grow fuller:* vox intumescit, Tac. 2. *to be puffed up, elated, inflated, swollen:* jure potestatis, Quint.: superbia ferociaque, Tac. 3. *to become angry* (poet.): Juppiter intumuit, Ov.

in-tŭmŭlātus, a, um, *adj. unburied* (poet.): Ov.

in-tŭor, 3. *v. a. dep.* (old form for intueor), *to look at or upon; to behold:* Ter.

in-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj. undisturbed, quiet, calm:* annus, *free from commotions*, Tac.: vir, *peaceful, unambitious:* id.

intus, *adv.* [in] *on the inside, within:* intus est hostis, Cic.: domus intus opaca, ingens, Virg.: estne frater intus? *at home*, Ter.: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. With *in:* in corpore, Cic. Poet. with *Abl.:* templo intus tali, Virg. 2. Of motion: *to the inside, into:* refractis foribus ruere intus, Tac.: agere equos, *to the inside* of the course (fig. of *keeping to the point*), Ov. (ii) *from within:* tu intus pateram proferto foras, Pl. ||. Fig.: *of character:* te intus et in cute novi, *inside and out*, i. e. *thoroughly*, Pers. Prov.: omnia intus canere, *to keep one's own counsel, care for one's self*, Cic.

in-tūtus, a, um, *adj. unguarded, defenceless:* castra, Liv. *Plur. neutr.* subst.: intuta moenium, *the insecure parts*, Tac. ||. *unsafe:* latebrae, id.: *dangerous:* amicitia, id.

intўbus, intўbum, v. intubus.

Ĭnŭla, ae, *f.* [ἑλένιον] *elecampane*, a plant: Hor. (Hence It. *enula, ella*; Sp. *enula*; Fr. *aunée.*)

Ĭnultē, *adv. without revenge:* Curt.

Ĭn-ultus, a, um, *adj. for whom or which no vengeance is taken, unrevenged:* ille (Marius) ne esset, Cic.: imperatores, Liv.: mors, Cic.: dolores, Ov.: preces, *for vengeance that are unheard*, Hor. ||. *upon whom no vengeance is taken, unpunished:* cur hunc esse inultum tamdiu sinis? Cic.: hostis, Ov.: neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, *with impunity*, Hor. Of things: for which no punishment is inflicted, *unpunished:* scelus, Sall.: quicquid multis peccatur, inultum est, i. e. *numbers secure impunity*, Lucan.

Ĭn-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cast a shadow upon, to shade:* toros obtentu frondis, Virg. ||. Meton.: *to cause darkness:* inumbrante vespera, Tac. 2. *to cover:* ora coronis, Lucr.

Ĭnunctus, a, um, *Part.* [inungo].

Ĭnundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inundo] *a flowing upon or over, an inundation:* coërcere, Suet.

Ĭn-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to overflow, deluge, inundate:* Cic.: Tiberis agros inundavit, Liv. With *Dat.:* imbres campis inundantes, id. 2. Fig.: sanguine Enna inundabitur, id.: Ciliciam cruore Persarum, Curt.: Cimbros inundásse Italiam, Just. ||. Neutr.: of a river; *to overflow:* qua Arnus inundaverat, Liv. 2. *to be full, deluged:* sanguine fossae, Virg. 3. Fig.: densi inundant Troes, *come like a flood over the plain*, id.

Ĭn-ungo (inunguo) nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to anoint:* oculos, Hor.

Ĭnurbānē, *adv. rudely, inelegantly, without wit or humour:* Cic.

Ĭn-urbānus, a, um, *adj. rustic, coarse, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly:* habitus orationis, Cic.: inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

Ĭn-urgĕo, si, 2. *v. a. to push, press, or thrust at; to obtrude:* Lucr.

In-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn in:* notas et nomina gentis, *to brand* (cattle), Virg. 2. *to remove by burning:* mammam (of the Amazons), Just. 3. *to parch, dry up:* ros inustus sole acri, Plin. II. Fig.: *to brand, fix upon, imprint,* or *attach indelibly:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* nomini notam turpitudinis, Cic.: maculam genti, Liv. 2. *to inflict:* mala reipublicae, Cic.: alicui dolorem, id. 3. Of style, *to bedizen,* or *trick out with affectations:* aliquid calamistris (lit. *to curl,* met. from hairdressing), id.

Inūsĭtātē, *adv. in an unwonted manner unusually, strangely:* scriptae epistolae, Cic. *Comp.:* id.

In-ūsĭtātus, a, um, *adj. unusual, uncommon, extraordinary:* belli ratio, Caes.: magnitudo, Cic. *Comp.:* species navium inusitatior, *somewhat strange* or *unfamiliar,* Caes.

Inustus, a, um, *Part.* [inuro].

In-ūtĭlis, e, *adj. useless, unserviceable, unprofitable: absol.,* with *ad,* or *Dat.:* inutilis annos demoror, Virg.: homo, Cic.: per aetatem ad pugnam, Caes.: aetate bello, id. Of things: rami, i. e. *sterile, superfluous,* Hor. II. *hurtful, injurious:* civis, Cic.: oratio, *damaging,* Liv.

In-ūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. uselessness, unprofitableness:* Lucr. II. *hurtfulness, injuriousness:* Cic.

Inūtĭlĭter, *adv. uselessly, unprofitably:* Liv. II. *hurtfully, injuriously:* Varr.

in-vādo, si, sum, 3. *v. n. to go, come,* or *get into, enter upon, penetrate into:* constr. with *in* and *Acc.* or simple *Acc.:* ignis quocumque invasit, Cic.: portus, Virg.: tria millia stadiorum, *accomplish a distance,* Tac.: viam, *advance boldly on,* Virg. 2. *to fall* or *rush upon, assail, assault, attack, invade:* in eas (urbes) vi cum exercitu, Cic.: in collum (mulieris), *fall upon her neck,* id.: castra, Liv.: Jubae barbam, *lay hold of,* Suet. *Pass.:* sperans mox effusos hostes invadi posse, Sall. *Pass. impers.:* undique ex insidiis invaditur, id. II. Fig.: *to fall upon, seize, lay hold of, attack, take possession of, usurp,* etc.: in multas pecunias, Cic.: eum morbus invasit, Pl. Esp. of the emotions of *joy, grief, desire, fear,* etc.; with or without *Acc.* expressed: repente omnes tristitia invasit, Sall.: tantus repente terror invasit, Caes. Rarely with *Dat.:* furor invaserat improbis, Cic. 2. *to address sternly* (poet.): continuo invadit, Virg.: consules invasit, *inveighed against,* Tac. (Hence Fr. *envahir.*)

in-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become strong, grow stronger, more powerful* (only fig.): opibus, Cic. II. *to increase, prevail, predominate:* libido atque luxuria invaluerat, *had grown to a head,* Suet.

in-vălētūdo, inis, *f. infirmity, illness, indisposition:* Cic.

in-vălĭdus, a um, *adj. not strong, infirm, weak, feeble, inefficient:* Liv.: moenia adversus irrumpentes, *inadequate to resist,* Tac.

invāsus, a, um, *Part.* [invado].

invectĭo, onis, *f.* [inveho] *a bringing in, importing* of goods, *importation* (opp. to exportatio): Cic. II. *an inveighing against, invective:* id.

invectus, a, um, *Part.* [inveho].

in-veho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to carry, bear,* or *bring into* or *to, to import:* tantum in aerarium pecuniae, Cic.: frumenta, *into the barns,* Plin. With *Dat.:* legiones Oceano, Tac.: gazam urbi, Suet. II. Reflect. or with *pron. reflect.: to ride, drive, sail, fly into* or *to:* dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv.: celeri hostis equo, Ov.: curru, Virg.: natantibus invehens beluis, *riding upon,* Cic. 2. Esp. *to enter, penetrate:* quum utrinque invehi hostem nuntiaretur, *were forcing their way in,* Liv.: invehebant se hostes, *were advancing to the attack,* id. III. Fig.: quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, *brings with it,* Cic. 2. *to attack with words, inveigh against* (often *reflect.*): aperte in te invehens, *tazing* or *charging you openly,* id.: inclementius in te, Liv.

in-vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unsaleable:* Pl.

in-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a.* lit. *to come* or *light upon;* hence, *to find, meet with:* neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Pl.: naves paratas ad navigandum, Caes.: filiae virum, Ter. II. *to find out, discover, learn:* with simple *Acc.* or *Acc.* and *Inf.:* aliquid ex captivis, Caes.: scis, Pamphilam meam inventam civem? *is found to be a citizen's daughter,* Ter.: conjurationem, Cic. 2. Esp. *to find by reading:* apud auctores, Liv. III. *to find out, invent, devise, contrive:* quandam fallaciam, *hit upon,* Ter.: multa divinitus, Cic. IV. *to procure, effect, obtain, get:* perniciem aliis, ac postremo sibi invenire, *bring ruin on,* Tac. V. non invenire se, *to be at a loss, lose one's self:* Sen. VI. With *pron. refl., to show itself:* dolor se invenit, *found its way,* Ov.

inventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invenio] *an inventing, invention:* Cic. II. *the faculty of invention:* id.

inventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a discoverer, contriver, author, inventor:* Ter.: Aristaeus, olivae, Cic.: artium, Caes.: scelerum, *deviser,* Virg.

inventrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that finds out* or *invents:* omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, i. e. *mother of,* Cic.

inventum, i, *n.* [id.] *a device, contrivance, invention, discovery:* Ter.: Ov.

inventus, a, um, *Part.* [invenio].

in-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj. not elegant* or *graceful, ungraceful:* actor, Cic. II. *unfavoured by Venus,* i. e. *unfortunate in love:* Ter.

in-vĕrēcundus, a, um, *adj. without shame, shameless, immodest:* impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, *most unblushing,* Pl.: deus, *Bacchus, who destroys bashfulness,* Hor.: animi ingenium, Cic.

in-vergo, 3. *v. a. to incline* or *turn to, to pour upon* (poet.): fronti vina, Virg.

inversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inverto] *a turning about, inversion of words.* II. *irony:* Cic. III. *an allegory:* Quint.

inversus, a, um, *Part.* [inverto]. II. Adj.: *perverted:* mores, Hor.: verba, *perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous, involved,* Lucr.: Ter.

in-verto, verti, versum, 3. *v. a. to turn in, turn about, to upset, invert:* pingue solum fortes invertant tauri, *turn up,* Virg.: vinaria, *to turn bottom up,* i. e. *quaff, drain,* Hor.: inversus annus, *brought round* (of the changes of the seasons), id. II. Fig.: *to invert, transpose, alter, pervert:* quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertere supersedeo, *to alter, give in another form, paraphrase,* Tac.: virtutes, *reverse, misrepresent,* Hor.

in-vesperāscit, 3. *v. impers. it becomes evening, it gets late in the day:* jam invesperascebat, Liv.

investīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [investigo] *a searching* or *inquiring into, investigation:* rerum occultissimarum, Cic.

investīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that searches* or *inquires into, an investigator:* rerum, Cic.

in-vestīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to track* or *trace out,* as a dog: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. II. Fig.: *to search into, investigate, find out, discover:* nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere, Pl.: ubi Lentulus sit, investigare non possum, Cic. 2. *to find the key to, decipher* a writing in cipher: Suet.

in-vĕtĕrasco, avi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow old, to become fixed* or *inveterate:* ut hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint, *that this practice should grow into an established custom,* Caes.: P. R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia, *become settled,* id.: inveteraverant hi omnes, *had become seasoned troops,* id.: of a debt: *to become permanent,* i. e. "*a bad debt,*" Nep. *Impers.:* inveteravit, *it has become a custom, grown into use:* intelligo, in nostra civitate inveterasse, Cic. II. *to grow obsolete:* si (res) inveterarit, id.

invĕtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invetero] *inveterateness* (of a disease): Cic.

invĕtĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [invetero]. II. Adj.: *of long standing, inveterate:* amicitia, Cic.: licentia, *long established,* Nep.

in-vĕtĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to keep a thing till it is old:* aquam, Col. In *pass.: to become old, to acquire age* or *durability* (rare except in *p. part.*): Cic. (dub.): Plin.

in-vĭcem, *adv.* [vicis] *in turn, by*

turns, one after another, alternately: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes.: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. **II.** *among one another, mutually, reciprocally:* cuncta invicem hostilia, (cf. "*a house divided against itself*"), Tac.

in-victus, a, um, *adj. unconquered;* hence, *unconquerable, invincible:* constr. with *ab, ad, in, adversum,* and simple *Abl.:* se a labore praestare, Cic.: a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv.: ad vulnera corpus, Ov.: in mortem animus, *undaunted at, fearless of,* Just.: adversum gratiam animus, *proof against,* Tac.: animus, *indomitable,* Just.: armis, *invincible in arms,* Cic.: bello, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *not to be gainsaid, unanswerable:* defensio, Cic.

invĭdens, *Part.* [invideo]. **II.** Subst.: *an envious person:* Cic.

invĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *envy* (rare; and used only as ethical *t. t.*): Cic.

in-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* Lit. *to look askance at, to look maliciously* or *spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon:* ("verbum ductum est a nimis intuendo fortunam alterius, Cic.): with *Acc.* (rare): florem liberum, *to look with jealous eye on my blooming children,* Att. in Cic. *Absol.:* ne quis malus invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye,* Cat. **II.** Meton. *to envy, grudge:* constr. usu. with *Dat.* of *person* envied, either *absol.* or with *Acc.,* in and *Abl.,* or *Abl.* alone, etc., of *cause* of envy: invident homines maxime paribus, Cic.: Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces, Virg.: ut nobis optimam naturam invidisse videantur, *seem to have grudged us it,* Cic.: in hoc Crasso invideo, *in this particular,* id.: ne hostes quidem sepulturā invident, *grudge burial,* Tac. Rarely with *Gen.* (poet.: Gr. constr.): neque ille sepositi ciceris invidit, Hor. In *pass.:* invidenda aula, id. *Pass. impers.:* invidetur commodis hominum, *there is a feeling of envy at them,* i. e. *they are envied,* Cic. **2.** *to be loth, unwilling, reluctant; to scorn, disdain:* with *Inf.* (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, *refusing to be led in triumph,* Hor. **3.** *to prevent* (poet.): plurima, quae invideant pure apparere tibi rem, id.

in vĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [invidus]. Act. *envy, jealousy, ill-will:* virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. Phrases: sine invidia, *willingly, with pleasure,* Mart.: absit verbo invidia, *boasting apart* (a phr. by which the writer asks pardon for apparently boastful language), Liv.: quae invidia, *what jealousy forbids?* Virg. **II.** Pass. *odium, unpopularity:* in invidia esse, Cic.: lenire, Sall.: pati, Ov. In *plur.:* procellae invidiarum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *envie.*)

invĭdĭōsē, *adv. enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously:* dicare, Cic. *Comp.:* Vell.

invĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [invidia]. Act.: *full of envy, envious:* formosis invidiosa Dea est, Prop.: vetustas, Ov.: jocus, *spiteful,* Suet. **II.** Pass.: *envied, hateful, odious:* possessiones, Cic.: ad bonos, id. In a good sense: Maecenas nostrae spes invidiosa juventae, *envied,* Prop.

invĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [invideo] *envious, grudging, jealous:* imperator, Cic.: Lycus, Hor.: invidi, malevoli et livĭdi, Cic. With *Dat.* of person: aegris, Hor. With *Gen.* of thing envied: laudis, Cic. As subst.: invidi mei, *my enviers,* id. **3.** Of things: nox coeptis invida nostris, *unfavourable to,* Ov.: cura, Hor.: aetas, id.: dens, *the fang of envy,* id.

in-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to watch* or *be awake in, at, over,* or *on account of:* with *Dat.* (poet.): nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. **2.** *to be intent upon, pay attention to:* aliae victu (for victui) invigilant, *are careful for,* Virg. With *pro:* invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, *be on the watch,* or *on the alert,* Ov. With *Inf.* prohibere minas, Val. Fl.

in-vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj. imperishable, indestructible:* Lucr. **2.** *invulnerable:* Tac. **3.** *inviolable:* perfugium, id.: pacis pignus, Virg.

invĭŏlātē, *adv. inviolately:* servare memoriam alicujus, Cic.

in-vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj. unhurt, inviolate:* Cic.: amicitia, id. **II.** *inviolable:* tribunus plebis, Liv.: jus vel fas, Just.: fides, Sall.: fama, *unimpeachable, unsullied,* id.

in-vīsĭtātus, a, um, *adj. that has not been seen, unseen:* Vitr. **II.** *unvisited, unfrequented:* Galli antea alienigenis, Liv. **III.** *not seen, unknown:* nova acies, id. **IV.** *unusual, strange, unfamiliar:* avis invisitata specie, Tac.

in-vīso, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to look after, look into:* domum nostram, *look after the building of,* Cic.: urbes, *to superintend,* Virg. **2.** *to go to see, to visit:* ut jam invisas nos, Cic.: Delum maternam, Virg. With *ad:* ad meam filiam domum, Pl. **3.** *to look upon, descry:* colles, Cat.

(1) **invīsus,** a, um, *Part.* [invideo]. **II.** Adj.: *hateful, detested, loathed, odious:* genus, Virg.: persona, Cic. *Comp.:* invisior et suspectior, id. Of things: compressus, (because of its association with funerals), Hor.

(2) **in-vīsus,** a, um, *adj. unseen:* maribus sacra, Cic.: invisus atque inaccessus saltus, Flor.

invītāmentum, i, *n.* [invito] *an invitation:* App. **II.** *an allurement, attraction, incitement, inducement:* Cic.: Liv.: Vell.

invītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an invitation, kindly summons:* in Epirum, Cic. **2.** *entertainment:* benigna, *kind hospitality,* Liv. **II.** *a call to do something:* quaedam ad dolendum, *courting of sorrow,* Cic.

invītātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inviting, invitation* (rare): Cic.

invītē, *adv. against one's will, unwillingly* (rare): invite cepi Capuam, Cic.

invīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (invitassitis for invitaveritis, Pl.), *to invite as a guest, to treat, entertain:* constr. with *ad* or *in* and *Acc.,* *Acc.* (of domus, etc.), *Abl.,* or *Subj.:* aliquem ad cenam, Cic.: in hospitium, Liv.: domum suam, Cic.: tecto ac domo, id.: ut apud me deversetur, id. **2.** *to entertain hospitably; to regale, treat:* invitandi causa, Caes. With *pron. reflect.: to treat* or *regale oneself, to carouse:* sese in cena plusculum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: as *polit.* and *milit. t. t., to invite, summon, challenge, request:* aliquem in legationem, Cic.: in deditionem, Hirt. **2.** *to incite, allure, attract, invite, induce:* somnos, Hor.: hiems invitat, Virg.: ad agrum fruendum invitat senectus, Cic. [Prob. = invicto, for *invicito,* from root of voc-o; v. convicium.]

invītus, a, um, *adj. against one's will, unwilling, reluctant:* uti viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant, *whether they like it or not,* Caes.: eum ego a me invitissimus dimisi, *most reluctantly,* Cic. Esp. freq. in *All. absol.* with *pers. pron.:* si se invito transire conarentur, *in spite of him, without his consent,* Caes. Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, *with repugnance,* Cic.: verba non invita, i. e. *coming freely,* Hor. Proverb.: invita Minerva, *contrary to the bent of one's genius,* id. [*Invi-tus* is prob. for *invic-i-tus,* cf. Gr. ἀ-ϝέκ-ητι; the I. E. root being *vak,* to be willing, whence Gr. ϝεκ in ἐκ-ών, etc.]

in-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *without a road, impassable, pathless, trackless* (not to be confounded with avius, which signifies *away from the regular road; out of the way*): lustra, Virg.: saltus, Liv.: with *Dat.* of pers.: maria Teucris, *not to be traversed by,* Virg.: invia virtuti nulla est via, i. e. "*where there's a will, there's a way,*" Ov. As subst.: invia, orum, *n. plu. places where there is no regular* or *beaten track:* Liv.

in-vŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f. a calling upon, invocation:* dearum, Quint.

(1) **invŏcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [invoco].

(2) **in-vŏcātus,** a, um, *adj. unbidden, unsummoned:* imagines rerum, Cic. **II.** *uninvited, unbidden as a guest:* Nep.: Ter.

in-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call upon, invoke,* esp. as a witness or for aid: Lares, Pl.: Lucinam, Cic. *Absol.:* preces invocantium, *begging for help,* Tac. (II) *to appeal to:* leges, id.: fidem militum, Suet. **II.** *to call, name, style:* aliquem mitissimum dominum, Curt.

in-vŏlātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl.*

sing.) *a flying, flight* of a bird: Cic. (dub.)

involgo, v. invulgo.

in-vŏlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly frequently in* or *to*: with *Dat.*: Prud. ‖ Meton. of inanim. things: *to flow* or *float upon*: (comae) humeris, Hor.

in-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly into* or *at, to rush upon; to attack.* With *in* and *Acc.*: vix me contineam, quin involem in capillum, *from flying at his hair*, Ter.: in possessionem, *to pounce on, take forcibly*, Cic. With *Acc.*: castra, *fall upon*, Tac. Of abstract things: animos involat cupido eundi, *seizes*, id. ‖ *to carry off, steal*: pallium, Cat.

involūcre, is, *n.* [involvo] *a cloth* or *napkin to wrap round one*, as in shaving: Pl. (dub.)

involūcrum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wrapper, covering, case, envelope*: clipei, Cic. ‖ Fig.: simulationum, *cloak, disguise, mask*, id.

involūtus, a, um, *Part.* [involvo]. Adj.: *involved, intricate, obscure, entangled, complicated*: res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.: res omnium involutissima, Sen.

in-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll to* or *upon* (poet.): Ossae Olympum, Virg.: montes, Ov.: silvas secum, *sweep away*, Virg. 2. *to roll round, wrap up, envelope, involve, shroud*: sinistras sagis, Caes.: involvi fumo, Ov. ‖ Fig.: obscuris vera, *to wrap up truth in riddles*, Virg.: se litteris, *to devote oneself wholly to*, Cic.: se sua virtute, *wrap oneself up in one's conscious worth*, Hor.

involvŭlus (involvolus), i, *m.* [involvo] *a worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves*: Pl.

in-vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to publish, make generally known*: Gell. ‖ *Absol.*: *to give evidence, make a deposition*: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, Cic.

in-vulnĕrātus, a um, *adj. unwounded*: Cic.

Īō, *interj.*=ἰώ, expressing joy, *ho! huzza! hurrah!* Io hymen, hymenaee, Io hymen, Pl.: miles, Io magna voce, triumphe, canet, Tib. 2. Expressing pain, *oh! ah!* uror! Io, remove saeva puella faces! id.

iōhĭa, *interj.* an exclamation of denial, Pl. (dub.)

Iōta, *n. ind. the name of the Greek* ι, *iota*=ἰῶτα (in Gr. trisyl., in Lat. dissyl.): Cic.

ipse, a, um (*nom. m.* ipsus, Pl.: Ter. *Gen.* ipsius, Virg. *Sup.* ipsissimus, like αὐτότατος, *the very same*, Pl.) *pron.* (of all three persons: it is not reflexive, but is used with other *pron.* and with *subst.* to distinguish emphatically that to which it is applied, from all others: when used alone it is generally of the third person and always stands opp. to some other word expressed or understood) *self, very, in person, etc.*: ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim, *I for my own part* (whatever others might do), Cic.: agam per me ipse, *I will myself take what steps I can*, id.: me ipse consolor, *I am my own comforter* (i. e. *no one else comforts me*), id.: tute ipse praescripsti, *you your very own self*, Ter.: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, *are finely caught themselves*, Pl.: eaque ipsa belli causa fuit, *the very* or *actual cause*, Liv. (When ipse is in the *Nom.* it emphasizes the subject; when it is in the *Acc.*, it emphasizes the object: e. g.: Priscus se ipse interfecit, *killed himself*; i. e. *no one else did*, Tac.: fratrem suum, dein se ipsum interfecit, *killed his brother, and then himself*, id.) With *et*: is, et ipse Alpinus amnis, *this, itself too an Alpine river*, Liv.: qui et ipse crus effregerat, *had likewise*, Suet.: exurere classem Argivûm, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto, *the men*, as disting. from the ships, Virg. With subst.: adest optime ipse frater, Ter.: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, *till very morn*, Hor.: valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, *of themselves*, Cic.: ipsae domum referent capellae ubera, *of their own accord*, Virg.: ipso aevo, *by mere lapse of time*, id. ‖ To define precisely number, time, or place: *just, exactly*: triginta dies ipsi, *just thirty days* (i. e. *neither more nor less*), Cic.: in tempore ipso advenis, *in the very nick of time*, Ter.: Praeneste sub ipsa, *under the very walls of*, Virg. With *adv.*: nunc ipsum, *at this very time*, Cic. ‖ Of the master or mistress of the house: ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, *my mistress*, Pl. So, ipse dixit, *he*, i. e. *the master, teacher, has said*, Cic. [Is and the suffix -pse: in the old writers the *is* is declined and the -pse remains undeclined: ea-pse, Pl.: eam-pse, id.: the -pse is prob. the same as -pte occurring in *suo-pte, meo-pte, eo-pte*, etc.: and hence the orig. form of ipse was perh. is-pte.]

ipsus, *v.* ipse.

īra, ae, *f. anger, wrath* (cf. iracundia): Cic.: ira furor brevis est, Hor.: irae esse alicui, *to be the object of one's anger*, Virg. Plur.: veteres in Pop. R. irae, *ancient enmity with*, Liv.: tristes irae, *bursts of passion*, Hor. With *Inf.*: ira ulcisci patriam, *a wrathful impulse to avenge*, Virg. With obj. *Gen.* (*on account of*): ereptae virginis irâ, *in wrath at the maid's rescue*, id.: ira interfecti domini, *for the execution of his chief*, Liv. Fig.: of things (poet.): maris, i. e. *the raging sea*, Val. Fl. ‖ *an object* or *cause of wrath* (cf. use of *Dat.*): quae te mutaverit ira, Ov. *supr.* 1): quae te mutaverit ira, Ov. ‖ Personified: in *plur.*: *the spirit of fury*: Virg. [Etym. uncertain: *ir* seems to be the same as *ri* in in-ri-to, pro-ri-to. Possibly this *ri* is cogn. with Gr. ἐρ-ι-ς.]

īrācundē, *adv. angrily, passionately*: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

īrācundĭa, ae, *f.* [iracundus] *proneness to anger, irascibility, hastiness of temper* (strictly, *a propensity to anger*; whereas ira is *anger in action*): Cic.: irae atque iracundiae conscius sibi, *that he had acted in wrath and in violence of temper*, Suet. ‖ *violence of anger itself; rage, passion*: prae iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter.: suam reipublicae dimittere, *to set aside his resentment for the good of the state*, Caes.

īrācundus, a, um, *adj.* [ira] *irascible, passionate, choleric, angry* (denoting a disposition; whereas iratus denotes a temporary state of mind): senes, Cic.: fulmina, Hor. *Comp.*: iracundior est paulo, *a trifle hasty*, id.

īrascor, 3. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be angry, to be in a rage*: constr. usu. with *Dat.*: amicis irasci, Cic.: taurus irasci in cornua tentat, *to throw his rage into his horns*, Virg.: ne nostram vicem irascaris, *on our account*, Liv.

īrātē, *adv. angrily*: Phaedr.

īrātus, a, um, *Part.* [irascor]. ‖ Adj.: *enraged, angry*: numquid iratus es mihi? Pl.: habere aliquem iratum, *as one's enemy*, Cic. *Comp.*: Archytas cum vilico factus esset iratior, id. *Sup.*: Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, id. 2. Of things: *angry, furious, raging, vehement, violent*: mare, Hor.: venter, id.: preces, *i. e. imprecations*, id.: sitis, Prop.

īris, idis, *f.* (*Acc.* irim, Virg.)=ἶρις, *the rainbow*: Plin.

īrōnīa, ae, *f.*=εἰρωνεία, *irony*: Cic.

ir-rādo (inr.), rāsi, rāsum, 3. *v. a. to scrape into*: Cato. ‖ *to scrape, shave, make smooth*: caput irrasum, *shaved, bald*, Pl.

irrāsus (inr.), a, um, *Part.* [irrado].

ir-rātiōnālis (inr.), e, *adj. without reason, irrational*: Sen. ‖ *without exercising the reason*: usus, *mechanical exercises*, Quint.

ir-raucesco, (inr.), rausi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [raucus] *to become hoarse*: Cic.

ir-rĕdĭvīvus (inr.), a, um, *adj. irreparable, that cannot be restored*: Cat.

ir-rĕdux (inr.), ūcis, *adj., that does not bring back*: via, *by which one cannot return*, Lucan.

ir-rĕlĭgātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not tied, unbound* (poet.): Ov.

irrĕlĭgĭōsē (inr.), *adv. impiously, irreverently, disrespectfully*: Tac.

ir-rĕlĭgĭōsus (inr.), a, um, *adj. irreligious, impious*: Liv.

ir-rĕmĕābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. irretraceable, which one cannot find one's way out of* (poet.): error, Virg.: unda, i. e. *the Styx*, 'from whose bourn no traveller returns,' id.

ir-rĕmĕdĭābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. incurable, irremediable*: Plin.

ir-rĕpărābĭlis (inr.), *adj. irrecoverable, irretrievable*: tempus, Virg.

ir-rĕpertus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not found, undiscovered*: aurum, Hor.

ir-rēpo (inr.), psi, 3. *v. n. to creep in, into, upon,* or *to:* draconem repente irrepsisse ad eam, Suet. ‖ Fig.: *to creep* or *steal in unperceived, insinuate oneself:* eloquentia irrepit in sensus, Cic.: in testamenta locupletium, id. 2. Esp. *absol., to creep into favour:* Tac.

ir-rĕprĕhensus (inr.), a, um, *adj. blameless, without blame* (poet.): Ov.

ir-rĕquĭētus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unquiet, restless:* sors, Ov.: Charybdis, id.

ir-rĕsectus (inr.), a, um, *adj. uncut, unpared:* pollex, Hor.

ir-rĕsŏlūtus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not loosened, not slackened:* vincula, Ov.

ir-rētĭo (inr.), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [rete] *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle:* Cic. ‖ Fig.: aliquem illecebris, id.

irrētītus, *Part.* [irretio].

ir-rĕtortus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not turned back:* oculo irretorto spectat acervos, *with unreverted gaze,* Hor.

ir-rĕvĕrens (inr.), entis, *adj. disrespectful, irreverent:* Plin.

ir-rĕvĕrenter, *adv. disrespectfully, irreverently:* Plin.

ir-rĕvĕrentĭa (inr.), ae, *f. want of due respect* or *reverence, disrespect:* Tac.

ir-rĕvŏcābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. that cannot be recalled, irrevocable:* aetas praeterita, Lucr.: in casum irrevocabilem se dare, *rush into irretrievable disaster,* Liv. ‖ Fig.: Domitiani natura, *implacable,* Tac.

ir-rĕvŏcātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not called back; not encored:* cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. ‖ *that cannot be called* or *kept back:* ab acri caede lupus, Ov. (dub.).

ir-rīdĕo (inr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to laugh at, to joke, jeer;* with *Dat.* of person; also with *in* and *Abl.* of cause: Caesar mihi irridere visus est, Cic.: irrides in re tanta? Ter. ‖ Act. *to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn:* venis ultro irrisum dominum, Pl.: per jocum deos irridens, Cic.

ir-rīdĭcŭlē (inr.), *adv. without humour* or *wit:* non irridicule, *smartly,* Caes.

ir-rīdĭcŭlum, i, *n. a laughing-stock:* irridiculo habere, *to make a laughing-stock of,* Pl.

ir-rīgātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. a watering, irrigating:* agrorum, Cic.

ir-rīgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lead* or *conduct* water or other fluids: imbres plantis, Virg. ‖ Meton. *to water, irrigate:* Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.: *to supply with nourishment,* artus, Flor. 2. *to overflow, inundate:* Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 3. *to wet, moisten, bedew, diffuse,* etc. (poet.): irrigat terram cruor, Sen.: sol irrigat caelum candore, *floods,* Lucr.: sopor irrigat artus, *bathes, steeps* (cf. "*enjoy the golden dew of sleep*"), Virg.: vino aetatem, *to refresh, cheer,* Pl.: aliquem plagis, *to cudgel soundly,* id.

ir-rĭgŭus (inr.), a, um, *adj. well watered, wet:* herba, Pl.: hortus, Hor. Poet. in an act. sense: *that waters* or *moistens:* fons, Virg.: aqua, Ov. ‖ Meton. poet. *moistening, soaking;* or, pass. *moistened, soaked:* somnus, *nourishing, strengthening,* Pers.: corpus mero, *soaked,* Hor.

ir-rīsĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. a deriding, mocking, mockery:* Cic.

ir-rīsor (inr.), ōris, *m. a mocker, scoffer:* Cic.

irrīsus, a, um, *Part.* [irrideo].

ir-rīsus (inr.), ūs, *m. a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision:* irrisum pueri sperans, *a laugh at the boy's expense,* Tac.: irrisui esse, *to be a laughing-stock,* Caes.: ab irrisu, *by way of mockery,* Liv.

irrītābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [irrito] *easily excited* or *enraged: irritable:* genus vatum, *touchy,* Hor.

irrītāmen (inr.), ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative:* opes animi irritamen avari, Ov.

irrītāmentum (inr.), i, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative* (mostly in *plur.*): irritamentis iras militum acuere, *rousing words,* Liv.: gulae, Sall.: belli, non pacis, Just.

irrītātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative:* animorum, Liv.: conviviorum, *stimulant,* Tac.

irrītātus, a, um, *Part.* [irrito].

irrīto (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. ira] (*perf. Subj.* irritassis for irritaveris, Pl.) *to provoke, enrage, stimulate, incite, excite:* irritari proprie canes dicuntur, Donat. ad Ter.: canem irritatam, Pl.: virum, Cic.: animos ad bellum, Liv.: bello gentes, *exasperate, infuriate,* Just. ‖ Fig.: *to arouse, excite, inflame:* suspiciones, Tac.: amores, Ov.: exitium, *to provoke, hurry on,* Tac.: delatores, *encourage, embolden,* Suet.: flammas, *feed,* Ov.: quietos amnes, *rouse to fury,* Hor.

ir-rĭtus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [ratus] *invalid, of no effect:* quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, *unsettled,* Ter.: testamentum, Cic. 2. *vain, useless, ineffectual:* esse omnia intelligo, Pl.: inceptum, i. e. *a failure,* Liv.: dona, Virg. Neut. *absol.,* after prep.: spes ad irritum redacta, *to nought,* Liv. ‖ Meton. of persons: *that undertakes in vain* or *without effect:* with *Gen.:* legationis, *having failed in,* Tac.: spei, *baffled, disappointed,* Curt. *Absol.:* variis assultibus urget, *fruitlessly* ('*as one that beateth the air*'), Virg.: (legati) remittuntur, *without an answer,* Tac.

ir-rŏgātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. an imposing, adjudicating* (of a penalty, *etc.*): multae, Cic.

ir-rŏgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic.), *to propose anything against any one:* multam alicui, Cic. 2. In gen. *to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict:* poenam, Tac.: *to bestow,* Quint.

ir-rōro (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wet* or *moisten with dew, to bedew:* Col. 2. In gen. *to moisten, besprinkle, wet:* crinem aquis, Ov. With *Dat.:* lacrimae irrorant foliis, id. ‖ Transf.: of things not fluid: with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* irrorare patinae piper, *to sprinkle on,* Pers.: (ii) oculis quietem, *shed the dew of slumber on,* Sil.

ir-ructo (inr.), 1. *v. a. to belch into:* alicui in os, Pl.

ir-rumpo (inr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to break, burst,* or *rush in, into,* or *in upon;* with *adv.* or *prep.:* huc intro, Ter.: in castra, Cic.: cum telis ad aliquem, Sall. With *Acc.:* domum, Caes. With *Dat.:* thalamo, Virg. 2. Meton. *to interrupt, disturb, break off* or *down:* pontem inchoatum, Tac. ‖ Fig. *to break* or *rush in; to intrude:* Cic.: irrumpet adulatio, *assail,* Tac.

ir-rŭo (inr.), ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to rush against, to charge; to force one's way into:* quam mox irruimus? Ter.: irruimus ferro, Virg.: in mediam aciem Cic. With *se:* vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, *rush straight in,* Ter. ‖ Fig.: *to rush upon, seize:* in alienas possessiones, Cic. 2. *to make a false step* or *hasty blunder in speaking:* id.

ir-ruptĭo, ōnis, *f. a breaking* or *bursting in, an irrupt on, invasion, inroad:* irruptionem facere in popinam, *make a rush for,* Pl.: si irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic.

(1) **irruptus** (inr.), a, um, *Part.* [irrumpo].

(2) **ir-ruptus** (inr.), a, um, *adj. unbroken, unsevered:* copula, Hor.

is, ĕa, id (*Dat.* eii, Pl.: ei, monosyllable, Cat. *Plur.* ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in MSS. and inscrr.: hi and his are also common: Caes.: *Dat.* and *Abl.* iibus and ibus, Pl. It is rendered emphatic by the suffix *pse:* id.) *pron.* (prop. used only with reference to something in the context, *the said, the same, the aforesaid;* not like the demonstr., to direct attention to a *thing actually in view:* hence it is sometimes called a *logical* pron.). In connection with subst.: *this* or *that:* is locus, Caes.: ea res, id.: id flumen, id. ‖ As pron. it is usu. of 3 pers.: *he, she, it:* venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, Cic.: Myris ab ea (*i. e.* Glycerio) egreditur, Ter.: flumen est Arar: id Helvetii transibant, Caes. When rendered emphatic by *et,* the enclitic *que,* or by position, it strengthens or lays stress on a preceding statement: *and that too, and those too:* a te vero bis terve summum, et eas perbreves litteras, accepi, Cic.: cum una legione eaque vacillante, id.: certa flagitiis merces, nec ea parva, *and that too not small,* id. (ii) Of *first* pers.: haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, *I who did all this was one who,* etc., id. (iii) Of *second* pers.: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi videretur, is per

municipia cucurristi, *so being, you nevertheless . . .*, id. 2. Its reference is freq. defined by a rel. clause: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, Caes. 3. When *is* would be in the same case as the rel. it is usu. omitted: partem tertiam incolunt qui . . . Celtae appellantur, i. e. ii qui, *those who*, id. But when the rel. clause comes first, *is* is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, *when what ought to be effected by virtue, the same is*, etc., Cic. 4. Oft. used in *neut.* with quod, in appos. to an entire sentence or clause; id quod, *a thing which; what:* sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, id. II. In the *neut.* freq. used subst.; and hence sometimes with *Gen.:* ad id locorum, *hitherto, till now*, Liv.: id aetatis, *at that age*, Cic.: hence, id, *therefore, on that account:* id ego gaudeo, id. (in this way the *neut.* is oft. us d with verbs which would not admit of *Acc.* in the case of a noun). In eo est, *it is gone so far, is at that pass:* cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, *just on the point of*, etc., Liv. In eo est, also means, *it consists in that, depends upon that*: totum in eo est, tectorium ut sit concinnum, *everything lies in that*, Cic. Ex eo, *from that time*, Virg.: also, *from that, hence:* id. Cum eo, *with the condition:* Liv. IV. Sometimes *is* refers to the follg. subst., instead of to that which precedes: quae pars major erit, eo (= ejus) stabitur consilio, *by the decision of the majority*, id. V. *such, of such a sort, character*, or *quality:* in eum res rediit jam locum, ut . . ., *matters are at last come to such a pass that*, etc., Ter.: neque tu is es qui, quid sis, nescias, *not one to, not the man to*, Cic.

istāc, *adv. by that way:* abi istac, Ter.

istac-tĕnus, *adv. thus far:* Pl.

istaec, v. istic.

iste, a, ud (*Gen.* istius; in the poets sometimes short, istius, Virg. An old form of the *Gen.* isti, Pl. [dub.]: *Dat. fem.* istae, id.), *pron. demonstr. that; connected with you:* quae est ista praetura, *what sort of praetorship is that of yours?* Cic.: de istis rebus exspecto tuas litteras, *about affairs where you are*, id.: adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, *the seats next you*, id. 2. *Iste*, in a forensic speech, often means '*your client*' as opp. to *hic*, '*my client*': also, though contempt is not contained in the actual meaning of *iste*, it is often implied by the context: animi est ista mollitia, non virtus, *that impulse of yours is mere faint-heartedness, not real courage*, Caes.: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, *that will not be real friendship*, Cic.: iste vir optimus (ironically), id. With other pron.: scio ista haec facta, Pl.: istius ipsius in dicendo facultatis, *of that particular power*, or *particularly of that power*, Cic. 3. *such, of such a kind:* homines ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, id.

istic (isthic), aec, oc and uc, *pron. demonstr.* [iste with the suffix ce] *that same, that:* isne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? Pl.: quae istaec fabula est, *what tale is this you tell?* id.: malum istoc, id.: istuc est sapere, *that is true wisdom you show*, Ter. With the suffix *ce* repeated, and in interrogations with *cine:* istuccine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? *was it this I strictly charged you?* id.

istīc (isthic), *adv.* [isti, locative of iste, with demonstr. suffix *ce*] *there, in the place where you are:* ibi malis esse quam istic, i. e. ibi=*other folks' place;* istic=*that place of yours*, Cic. II. Meton.: *therein, in that affair, on that occasion:* neque istic, neque alibi, Ter.: istic sum, *I am with you, am attending*, id.: Cic.

istim, *adv. from the place where you are:* Cic.

istīmŏdi, v. istiusmodi.

istinc (isthinc), *adv.* [istim with the suffix *ce*]: of place: *from the place where you are, thence:* qui istinc veniunt, Cic.: effugere istinc, Hor. II. Meton. *thereof, of that thing:* memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare, Pl.

istĭus-mŏdi (also separately istius modi, istimŏdi, or istimodo, Pl.): *of that kind, such:* istiusmodi amicos, Pl.: istiusmodi ratio, Cic.

istō, *adv. to the place where you are:* isto venire, Cic. II. Meton. *thereinto, into that thing:* Trebatium meum quod isto admisceas, nihil est, id. III. *therefore:* isto tu pauper es, *that's why you are poor*, Pl.

istōc, *adv. thither:* accede illuc: nimium istoc abisti, *you are too far off that way*, Ter. [v. istuc.]

istorsum, *adv.* [isto versum] *thitherwards:* concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Ter.

istūc (isthuc), *adv.* isto [with the suffix *ce*]: *to the place where you are:* dabo operam ut istuc veniam, Cic. 2. In gen. *thither:* concedite istuc, Pl. II. Meton. *thither*, i. e. *to that matter:* post istuc veniam, *I shall come to that afterwards*, Ter.

istuccine, v. istic.

ĭtă, *adv.* [i, stem of is] *in this* or *that manner, so, thus:* (it differs from *sic* as the logical *is* differs from the demonstr. *hic;* but the difference is not always observed): est, judices, ita ut dicitur, *the fact is as stated*, Cic.: faciam ita, ut vis, Pl.: quae quum ita sint, *this being the case*, Cic.: ut ita dicam, *so to say*, Suet. 2. ita ut, *even so as, just as:* ita ut occepi, si animum advortas, dicam, Pl. (ii) ut—ita, *as—so; just as—so also; alike—and, even as—so likewise:* ut (Hercules) Eurysthei filios, ita suos configebat sagittis, Cic.: ut quisque optime Graece sciret, ita esse nequissimum, (*that*) *the better a man knew Greek, the greater rogue he was*, id. (iii) ut—ita, *although—yet:* ut a proeliis quietem habuerant, ita non nocte, non die unquam cessaverant ab opere, *though they had had rest from fighting, yet they had never*, etc., Liv. 3. Frequently before an *Acc.* and *Inf.:* ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, *I made up my mind to this, that I must act with firmness*, Cic. 4. Leading to ut *that*, with *consecutive* clause; *in such a way, so that:* ita se de Pop. Rom. meritos esse, ut, etc., Caes.: inclusum in Curia Senatum habuerunt ita multos dies ut interierint nonnulli fame, *so long that some died of hunger*, Cic. 5. Leading to ut *that*, with *consecutive* clause, in sense of *thus far and no farther; so, only so far:* sed ita triumpharunt, ut ille pulsus superatusque regnaret, *they triumphed, it is true, but so that he, though beaten and overpowered, was still a king*, id. 6. In questions; (*is it*) *so really, truly?* itane censes, *do you actually think?* id.: itan' credis? *do you really believe so?* Ter. 7. In answers; *yes, just so, assuredly:* Menaechmum, opinor, te vocari dixeras? *Men.* Ita vero. *Your name is Menaechmus, you said, I think? Yes, you are quite right*, Pl.: ehem! volaticorum hominum? ita dico quidem, *certainly, that is what I said*, id. 8. In oaths, etc.; *so:* ita me Di ament, Ter.: ita vivam, Cic. 9. Of degree, ellipt. esp. after negatives; non ita, *not particularly, not so very:* id.: haud ita multum frumenti, *no very large quantity*, Liv. 10. Of degree, referring to what has been said; *so, thus, to such a degree:* (vereor) ne non habeas jam quod cures, ita sunt omnia debilitata, *to such an extent is everything exhausted*, Cic. 11. Referring to what is to come: *as follows:* is ita cum Caesare agit, Caes. 12. Stating a natural sequel, or inference; *thus; consequently:* Cic. 13. Stating terms or conditions; *on this one condition, on this understanding:* cujus (pacis) ita aliqua spes est, si eam vos ut victi audiatis, *of* (*the granting of*) *which, there is some hope only on this condition, if you*, etc., Liv.: non ita creditum, *not on such terms*, Hor.

Ĭtă-quĕ, *conj. and so, and thus; accordingly:* ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, Cic.: itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Caes. 2. In logical sense; *accordingly, therefore:* Cic. With ergo, *hence therefore, and so for that reason:* itaque ergo perpaucis effugium patuit, Liv.

ĭtem, *adv.* [i, stem of is] *just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also:* Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Sometimes it is necessary to supply the predicate of a preceding clause: spectaculum uni

Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, *but not equally pleasant to the rest*, id. **2.** In comparisons, with *ut, quemadmodum, quasi*, etc.: fecisti item uti praedones solent, id.: item . . . quasi, Liv. **3.** Like iterum, *likewise, again:* parentes paene bis prodidit; semel . . . item, Suet.

ĭter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n.* (anomalous forms: *nom.* ĭtĭner, Pl.: *Abl.* itere, Lucr.) [*i*, root of eo] *a going, a walk, way:* dicam in itinere, *on the way*, Ter. **2.** Esp. *a going to a distant place, a journey;* and of an army, *a march:* cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic.: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, *during the march*, Caes.: ex itinere litteras mittit, i. e. *without delaying his march* ('en route'), Sall.: contendere iter, *to hasten*, Cic.: maturare, Caes.: flectere, *to change one's course*, Virg.: continuare die ac nocte, *to march day and night*, Caes. **3.** As a measure: *the distance travelled, a journey, a march:* justum iter diei, *a day's march of the proper* or *usual length:* confecto justo itinere ejus diei, id. **4.** Meton. *a way, passage, path, road, route:* itineribus deviis proficisci in provinciam, Cic.: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. **5.** *a right of way:* aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre sumitur, Cic. **6.** Of any *passage:* vocis, Virg.: aquae, Col. **II.** Fig.: *a way, course, custom, method, path:* amoris et officii, Cic.: salutis, Virg.

ĭtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [itero] *a repeating, repetition:* verborum iterationes, Cic.

ĭtĕrāto, *adv. again, once more:* Just.

ĭtĕratus, a, um, *Part.* [itero].

ĭtĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [iterum] *to do anything a second time, to repeat:* quae audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Pl.: iteradum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligo, Cic.: pugnam, *to renew*, Liv.: ortus, of the sun, *to rise a second time*, Ov.: aequor, *take to the sea again*, Hor.: tumulum, *rebuild*, Tac. **II.** *to repeat, rehearse, relate:* haec ubi ordine iterarunt, Pl.

ĭtĕrum, *adv. again, a second time, anew:* Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic.: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes.: iterum atque iterum spectare, *again and again, repeatedly*, Hor. [*i*, stem of *is*, with the compar. suffix.]

ĭtĭdem, *adv.* [ita and suffix; v. idem] *in the same way, just as, likewise, also:* Cic.: itidem, uti catapultae solent, Pl.

ĭtĭner, v. iter, *ad init.*

ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [*i*, root of eo] *a going, walking, travelling:* Ter.: Cic.

Ito, 1. *v. n. freq.* [Id.] *to go:* Cic.

Itus, ūs, *m.* [Id.] *a going, gait, tread:* nec repentis itum cujusviscumque animantis sentimus, Lucr. **II.** Esp. *a going away, departure* (usu. with reditus): noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic.

J, *j*, a consonant representing a sound which corresponds in Latin to the orig. Indo-European and Sanskrit spirant *y*, as well as to the German *j*, and the English *y* (before a vowel). It must not be supposed similar to the English *j*, whose phonetic power is quite different, nor to the French *j*, though the latter regularly represents it in derivatives from the Latin. There is no corresponding consonant in Greek, though many traces of its former existence are visible in that language; but Lat. *j*, the sound of which is very closely related to that of the vowel *i*, sometimes corresponds to a Greek ι; v. jacio. In several Latin words *j* corresponds to a Greek ζ, which arose from *y* preceded by a parasitic δ; thus, Lat. *jugum*, Gr. ζυγόν; Lat. *jus* (sauce), Gr. ζύ-μη, ζω-μός. In at least one instance the I. E. *y* retained in Lat. *j*, is represented by the rough breathing in Greek; Lat. *jecur*, Gr. ἧπαρ. **II.** In Latin MSS. *i* and *j* are represented by the same character. The ancient grammarians state that the *j*-sound between two vowels was pronounced double; and hence, in such cases, some authors (as Cicero) repeated the *i* in writing, *e. g.* aiio (ajo), Maiia (Maia), peiius (pejus), *etc.* Sometimes in like cases a tall I was written. In the formation and inflection of words, it was very often changed into *i: e. g.* Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; ajo, aibam; and conversely, ma-jor arose from *mag-ior*, the *g* being dropped, and *a* lengthened by compensation for its loss. *I* was often changed by the poets into *j* for metrical purposes, *e. g.* abjete, arjete, for abiete, ariete. **2.** In the compounds of jacio *j* is sometimes omitted, especially in the poets: *e. g.* abicit, adicit, obicit, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit. **3.** *Di* or *dy* is sometimes changed into *j*, as in Jovis for Djovis. **III.** Changes of J in the Romance languages. **1.** into *g, gi*, or *gg: e. g.* Lat. *Januarius, jam, majus, pejus;* It. *gennajo, già, maggio, peggio.* Lat. *juniperus, junix*, Fr. *genièvre, génisse.* **2.** into *i: e. g.* Lat. *major, bajulare, adjutare;* Fr. *maire, bailler, aider.* **3.** into *y: e. g.* Lat. *jam, major;* Sp. *ya, mayor.* **4.** irregularly into *l: e. g.* Lat. *Julius;* It. *luglio.* **5.** Omission of *j: e. g.* Lat. *jejunare:* Fr. *jeûner.* **IV.** As an abbreviation J. O. M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

jăcĕo, cŭi, citum, 2. *v. n. to lie:* humi, Cic.: in limine, id.: lecto, Ov. *Absol.:* ad quartam jaceo, *I lie a-bed*, Hor. **2.** Esp. *to lie ill, to be sick:* cum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. **3.** *to lie low, lie dead, to have fallen:* Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, Virg.: so, *to lie in ruins, be fallen:* Troja jacet certe, Ov. **4.** *to be* or *stay long* at a place: Brundusii, Cic. **5.** Of geogr. position: *to lie, be situate:* quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. **6.** *to be low, flat, level:* esp. in *pres. part.:* jacentia et plana urbis loca, *low-lying*, Tac. And of the sea when calm: jacuit planum mare, Juv. **7.** *to hang loose:* vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. **8.** *to be broad* or *spread out:* despexit terras penitus penitusque jacentes, id. **9.** Of the countenance: *to be cast down:* vultus jacentes, id. **II.** Fig.: *to be indolent* or *inactive, not to come forward:* in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit, Cic. **2.** *to be cast down, dejected:* animum amici jacentem excitare, *desponding*, id.: militum jacere animos, *were depressed, dispirited*, Liv. **3.** *to lie prostrate:* victa jacet pietas, Ov. **4.** *to lie dormant, be disused* or *neglected, to be of no avail* or *effect:* cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant, *were powerless*, Cic.: maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est, voluptate dominante, *be in abeyance, go to the wall*, id. **5.** *to fall to the ground, be refuted:* jacet tota conclusio, id. **6.** *to be low in price:* praemia praediorum, id. **7.** *to be despised, in no esteem:* pauper ubique jacet, Ov. **8.** Of money or capital; *to lie idle* or *unemployed:* Cic. **9.** *to be sunk in any state:* in oblivione, id. **10.** *to lie open, be obvious, be at hand:* id. [*Jaceo* is an intrans., related to *jacio* as candeo to ac-cendo, pendeo to pendo, etc.] (Hence, Fr. *gésir.*)

jăcĭo, jēci, jactum, 3. *v. a. to throw, fling, cast, hurl:* lapides, Cic.: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes. **2.** *to lay, set, construct, erect:* urbi fundamenta, Liv.: aggere jacto, Caes. **3.** *to send forth, emit; to bring forth, produce:* igniculos, Cic.: jacturas poma myricas, *that they will bear*, Ov. **4.** *to throw away:* scuta, Pl. **5.** *to throw with dice:* id.: Cic. **6.** *to sow, scatter:* semina, Ov.: Virg. **7.** Of stags; *to cast* or *shed* the antlers: cornua, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to throw, cast; to throw out* (in speaking), *mention, intimate:* oscula, to "*kiss one's hand to*," Tac.: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.: adulteria, *to charge with*, id.: vera an vana jaceret, *was uttering*, Liv. With *Acc.* and *Infin.:* inter alias res jacit oportere, *throws in* or *drops the observation that*, Sall. **2.** *to lay, set:* fundamenta pacis, Cic.: *to found, ground, rest:* in hac arte salutem, Virg.: odia in longum, *sow the seeds of*, Tac. [Cogn. with Gr. ἰάπτω, in which π arose out of orig. *k*; cf. ἵπτω beside ic-o.]

jactans, antis, *Part.* [jacto]. **II.** Adj.: *bragging, boastful:* Cic.

jactanter, *adv. boastfully, ostentatiously:* Amm. *Comp.:* jactantius maerere, Tac.

jactantĭa, ae, *f.* [jacto] *a boasting, bragging, ostentation:* Tac.

jactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a throwing* or *tossing to and fro, agitation:* vulneris (of a wounded man), *jolting, shaking,* Liv.: Curt.: of a ship in a storm: ex magna jactatione terram videre, *after much tossing of storms* (fig.), Cic. **2.** Esp. *the motion of the body in speaking, gesticulation:* corporis, id. **II.** Fig.: *a boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity:* id.: popularis, *a striving after popular applause,* id. **2.** *vacillation, inconstancy,* animi, Liv.

jactātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a boaster, braggart:* rerum a se gestarum, Quint.

jactātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing to and fro, a tossing:* pennarum, *flapping,* Ov.

jactĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to bring forward in public, to utter:* inter se ridicula intexta versibus, *to bandy,* Liv.

jacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [jacio] *to throw, cast, hurl, scatter:* hastas, Cic.: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes.: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Pl. **2.** *to throw* or *toss about, to swing, flourish, drive about,* etc.: aequore toto Troas, Virg.: crura, Lucr.: bidentes, Virg.: cerviculam, Cic.: corpus in suo sanguine, *to writhe,* Ov. Esp. *to make gestures,* as an orator, *etc.:* bracchia in numerum, Lucr.: a facie manus, *to kiss the hand to,* Juv.: basia, id. **3.** *to throw away, cast off, resign, renounce:* merces, Pl.: arma, Liv. **4.** *to throw out, emit, spread:* de corpore lucem, Lucr.: voces per umbram, *to send forth,* Virg. **5.** With *pron. reflect. to move, stir:* te jactare non audebis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to harass, disquiet, disturb:* jactor, crucior, agitor, Pl.: clamore et convicio, Cic.: morbis, Lucr. **2.** With *pron. reflect.* or *pass.* in *refl.* sense; of opinions: *to totter, waver, fluctuate:* Cic. Of money; *to vary* or *fluctuate in value:* id. **3.** *to discuss, mention, intimate, throw out, utter, say, propose:* pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes.: rem sermonibus, Liv.: jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, *talk of,* Hor. **4.** *to throw* or *fling out* threats, *etc.:* terrorem, Cic. **5.** *to extol, boast of, vaunt:* urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes.: genus et nomen, Hor. And with *pron. reflect. to talk boastfully of oneself; to boast* or *vaunt oneself, make an ostentatious display:* intolerantius se jactare, Cic.: Iliae se ultorem, Hor.: illa se jactet in aula, Virg. With *in* or simple *Abl.:* quum in eo se in contione jactavisset, Cic.: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, *may pride himself more,* Virg. **6.** As *reflect.*, or with *pron. reflect.; to be active in, to give oneself up to, to be actively engaged in* (with *Abl.*): foreusi labore jactari, Cic.: se actionibus tribuniciis, Liv. **7.** se in pecuniis, *to be prodigal of one's money,* Cic. **8.** *to make light of, disparage,* Cic. (Hence It. *gettare, gittare;* Fr. *jeter.*)

jăctūra, ae, *f.* [jacio] *a throwing, a throwing away;* esp. *a throwing overboard of part of a cargo to lighten the ship:* si in mari jactura facienda sit, *if it be needful to lighten the ship,* Cic. **II.** Fig. *loss, sacrifice, detriment, diminution:* rei familiaris, id.: honoris et dignitatis, Caes.: temporis, Liv.: sepulcri, Virg.

jactus, a, um, *Part.* [jacio].

jactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing, casting, hurling; a throw, cast:* fulminum, Cic.: intra teli jactum, *within range of,* Virg.: tesserarum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: an *utterance:* fortuitus jactus vocis, *a remark casually thrown out,* Val. Max.

jăcŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [jaculor] *that may be thrown* or *hurled:* telum, Ov.

jăcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a thrower, caster, hurler:* Enceladus jaculator audax, with *Abl.* of instrument, evolsis truncis, *bold hurler with uptorn trunks,* Hor. **2.** Esp. *a soldier armed only with darts* or *javelins:* Liv.

jăcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that hurls:* Diana, Ov.

jăcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [jaculum] *to throw the javelin:* Cic. **2.** Act.: *to throw* or *hurl at, to strike:* cervos, Hor.: arces, id. **3.** In gen.: *to throw, cast, hurl, fling:* puppibus ignes, Virg.: se in hostium tela, Flor. **II.** Fig.: *to aim at, strive after:* quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo multa? Hor. **2.** *to attack with words, gibe at, revile:* probris procacibus jaculari (*al.* joculari) in aliquem, Liv. (Hence, Fr. *jaillir.*)

jăcŭlum, i, *n.* [jaculus] *a dart, javelin:* Cic.: Caes. **2.** Perh. *a harpoon:* Ov.

jăcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [jacio] *what is thrown* (rare as *adj.*): rete jaculum and simply jaculum, *a casting-net, fishing-net,* Pl.

jam, *adv.: by this time, now, already:* jamque ab eo non longius bidui via aberant, Caes.: inter labores aut jam exhaustos aut mox exhauriendos, *already gone through,* Liv. **II.** Denoting lateness: *now at last, at length, only now:* Cic.: ubi jam se paratos esse arbitrati sunt, Caes.: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg.: jam melior, jam, Diva, precor, *now at last more propitious,* id. **III.** Of future time: *presently, immediately, soon, directly, straightway:* ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest, Pl.: jam te premet nox, Hor. So with anticipation of the future: hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos, *thenceforth,* Virg. **IV.** In enumerations and transitions: *then again, besides:* jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognostis, Cic.: ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem acciderint, *and finally, even supposing that,* Caes. **V.** To introduce a consequence or conclusion: *now, now really:* jam illud cujus est, non dico audaciae, sed stultitiae? Cic. **VI.** In commands or exhortations: *come now:* jam age, carpe viam, Virg. **VII.** With comparatives: *still, yet:* hic jam plura non dicam, Cic. **VIII.** jam repeated: jam jam, *or* jamque, *instantly, now at this very moment:* jam jam linquo acies, Virg.: jam jam futurus rusticus, Hor. (ii) jam . . . jam, like modo . . . modo, *now—now, at one time—at another:* gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Virg. **IX.** With other particles: jam non, *not yet,* Nep.: jam tum, *just then, already,* Cic.: regnum Dea jam tum tenditque fovetque, *already at that early time,* Virg.: jam nunc, *even now, at this moment:* Cic. (Hence It. *già,* O. Fr. *jà,* It. *di già,* Fr. *déjà:* jam magis, It. *giammai;* Fr. *jamais.*)

jamdūdum (and separ. jam dudum), *adv. now and for some time previously* (often used with ref. to quite a short period): usu. with *pres.* and *imperf.* tenses, which may be transl. by the *perf.* and *past perf.* of the Eng. verb: jamdudum est intus, *he has been indoors for a long time* (and is so now), Pl.: jam dudum flebam, *I had been weeping for a long time* (and was still doing so), Ov. **II.** With perf. tenses: *long ago:* anne abiit jam a milite? jamdudum: aetatem, *has she already left the soldier? already? long ago, an age,* Ter. **2.** *for a long time past:* nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov. **III.** With *Imper.; at once, forthwith* (implying that the thing might have been done *long ago*): jamdudum sumite poenas, Virg.

jamprīdem (and separ. jam pridem), *now and for a long time previously; this long time, for a long time past* (usu. implying a longer period of time than *jamdudum:* q. v.): with imperf. tenses: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio, *have long desired,* Cic.: jam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg.: jampridem resides animi, *long tranquil* or *stagnant feelings,* id. **II.** With perfect tenses: *long ago:* jampridem equidem audivi cepisse odium tui Philumenam, Ter.

jānĭtor, ōris, *m.* [janua] *a doorkeeper, porter:* heus ecquis hic est janitor? aperite, Pl.: carceris, Cic.: inferorum, *Cerberus,* Virg.: caelestis aulae, *Janus,* Ov.

jānĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female doorkeeper, portress:* Pl.

jānŭa, ae, *f. a door, house-door:* reserare, Ov.: frangere, *to force a door,* Hor. **2.** Meton. *any entrance:* inferni regis, Virg. Esp. as *milit. t. t., the key* of a position or territory: urbs Asiae janua, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *an entrance, approach:* qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, id.: mortis, Sil.: leti, Val. Fl.: animi, *index,* Cic. [Prob. from root *ya=i,* to go.]

jānŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Janus] *pertaining to Janus:* Januarius mensis,

or subst. Januarius, i, *m. January:* auctio constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic.: a. d. VII. Idus Januarii, Caes. (Hence It. *gennaio*; Fr. *janvier*.)

Jānus, i, *m.* acc. to some, another form of Dianus, lit. *the god of light* or *the sun*, whence the feminine Diana: but the word was connected by the ancients with janua, because the statue of Janus stood in a covered passage with two entrances (v. Smith's Biogr. 225), hence, **2.** *a covered passage, arcade:* janos tres faciendos locavit, Liv. In partic.: *an arched passage (of which there were three) in the Roman Forum, where the merchants and money-changers had their stand:* haec Janus summus ab imo perdocet, Hor.: medius, Cic.

jēcur, jecŏris, also jĕcĭnŏris and jŏcĭnŏris, *n. the liver:* Cic.: caput jecoris, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *the seat of the passions:* difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἧπαρ, in which π has replaced orig. *k*, as in *ico*, q. v.]

jēcuscŭlum, i. *n. dim.* [jecur] *a little liver:* Cic.

jējūnē, *adv. meagrely, dryly, with poverty of language* or *ideas,* disputare, Cic. *Comp.:* dicere jejunius, id.

jējūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jejunus] *fasting, hungry:* Pl.

jējūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a fasting, emptiness of stomach:* jejunitatis plenus, Pl. **II.** Fig. of style: *dryness, poverty, meagreness:* Cic. **2.** *ignorance:* bonarum artium, id.

jējūnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a fasting, fast:* jejunium Cereri instituere, Liv.: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. **II.** Meton. *hunger:* in vacuis spargit jejunia venis, id. **2.** *leanness, poorness:* Virg. (Hence Fr. *jeûne*.)

jējūnus, a, um, *adj. that has not eaten* or *drunk, fasting, hungry:* ita jejunus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, *having fasted so completely,* Cic.: jejuna fessaque corpora, *weakened by fasting and fatigue,* Liv.: lupus jejunis dentibus acer, *sharp-set,* Hor. **II.** Meton.: *dry, barren, unproductive:* ager, Cic.: glarea, Virg. **2.** *scanty:* summaque jejuna sanie infuscatur arena, *thin gore,* id. **III.** Fig.: *hungering for, desiring:* with *Gen.* (after anal. of *trans. adjs.*): aures jejunae hujus orationis, Cic. **2.** *poor, barren, powerless, contemptible, mean,* etc.: animus, id.: calumnia, id. **3.** Of style: *meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless:* opp. to plenus (*copious, exuberant*), id. [Etym. unknown.]

jentācŭlum, i, *n.* [jento] *an early meal, breakfast:* Suet.: Pl.

jento, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to breakfast:* Suet. [Etym. unknown.]

jŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jocor] *a joking, joke:* Cic.

jŏcĭnor, v. jecur.

jŏco, for jocor: Pl.

jŏcor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [jocus] *to jest, joke.* Neutr.: tu hanc jocari credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter.: duplex jocandi genus, Cic. **II.** Act.: *to say in jest:* in faciem permulta jocatus, *having passed many a gibe on,* Hor.

jŏcōsē, *adv. jestingly, jocosely:* Cic. *Comp.:* dicere aliquid jocosius, id.

jŏcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jocus] *full of jest, jocose, humorous, facetious, droll:* Maecenas, Hor. Of things: res, Cic.: lis, Ov.: furtum, *sportive, waggish,* Hor.: imago, *sportive, frolicsome echo,* id.

jŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [joculus] *facetious, jocular, laughable, droll:* audacia, Ter.: joculare istuc quidem, Cic. Subst.: jocularia, ium, *n. plu. jests, jokes:* ne sic, ut qui jocularia, ridens percurram, *as one making jest,* Hor.

jŏcŭlārĭter, *adv. jocosely, in a jocular* or *comical manner:* Suet.

jŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [joculus] *ludicrous, droll* (poet.): malum, Ter. (Hence It. *giocolaro*.)

jŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [joculor] *a jester, joker:* Cic. (Hence It. *giocolatore:* Fr. *jongleur;* Germ. *gaukler;* Eng. *juggler*.)

jŏcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jocularor] *jesting, jocular*=jocularis: Cic.

jŏcŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep.* [joculus] *to jest, joke:* Liv.

jŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [jocus] *a little joke:* joculo dicere aliquid, *to say in jest,* Pl.

jŏcundus, v. jucundus.

jŏcus, i, *m.* (in the *plur.* also joca, orum, *n.*) *a jest, joke:* joci causa magistrum adhibes, *for the sake of the joke,* Cic.: agitare jocos cum aliquo, *to bandy jokes with,* Ov.: movere alicui jocum, *to divert,* Hor.: extra jocum, remoto joco, *joking aside, without joking, jesting apart,* Cic.: per jocum, *by way of joke, in jest,* Pl. **II.** Meton.: *game, pastime, sport:* ludus et jocus, *mere sport, a trifle, child's play:* Liv.: Ter. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *giuoco;* Fr. *jeu*.)

johia, v. iohia.

jŭba, ae, *f. the mane of a horse,* etc.: equi, Cic. **II.** *the crest,* or *plume of a helmet:* Virg. Hence of the *crest of a serpent:* id. [Etym. uncertain.]

jŭbăr, ăris, *n. the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour, brightness, sunshine:* jubar aureus extulerat Sol, Ov. Hence, for *the sun itself:* it portis jubare exorto, *at dawn,* Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

jubātus, a, um, *adj.* [juba] *having a mane* or *crest:* angues, Pl.: Liv.

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, 2. *v. a.* (jusso for jussero, Virg.: justi for jussisti, Ter.) *to order, bid, tell, command* (the most general term for *an order of any kind*): jubesne? jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Constr. usu. with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* eos suum adventum exspectare jussit, Caes.: Ter. Also with *Inf.* alone: lex recte facere jubet, Cic. With *Subj.:* jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. Less freq. with *Dat.* of person: hae mihi litterae Dolabellae jubent reverti, Cic. With *Acc.* of thing ordered: caedem fratris, Tac. With *Acc.* of thing and *Dat.* of pers. (like impero: q. v.): tributum iis Drusus jusserat modicum, *had imposed on,* id. *Pass.:* quod jussi sunt faciunt, Caes.: Germanos non juberi, *did not obey orders,* Tac. **II.** *to urge, recommend, entreat:* sperare nos amici jubent, Cic. **2.** In sending greetings; salvere jubere, *to bid one be safe and sound:* Dionysium jube salvere, *greet him for me,* Cic.: and with salvere understood: jubeo Chremetem, Ter. **III.** Polit. *t. t.:* *to order, decree, ratify, approve:* legem populus R. jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic.: ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, Sall. *Absol.:* with *de:* populus jussit de bello, Liv. Freq. with velle: also with scisco, decerno, *etc.:* plebs, incredibile memoratu est, quanta vi rogationem jusserit, decreverit, voluerit, Sall. [Perh., notwithstanding the form of the perf., from *jus habeo*.]

jūcundē, *adv. agreeably, pleasantly:* vivere, Cic. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* id.

jūcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jucundus] *agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment:* vitae, Cic.: in homine, *cheerfulness, gaiety, liveliness,* id.: dare se jucunditati, *to give oneself up to enjoyment,* id. *Plur.: good offices, favours,* id.

jūcundus (jocundus), a, um, *adj.* [juvo] *pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing:* voluntas, Cic.: comes, id. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* id.

jūdex, ĭcis, *c.* [jus and *dic* in dico, q. v.] *one who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge* (but scarcely equiv. to our word, the Roman judex partaking sometimes of the character of an *arbitrator,* and sometimes of a *juryman:* v. Smith's Ant. 215 *seqq.*): verissimus judex, *a thoroughly honest judge,* Cic.: judicem ferre alicui, *to propose a judge,* which was done by the plaintiff: cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probris objectis, P. Mucium judicem tulisset, i. e. *had accused him,* id.: judicem dicere, *to name a judge,* which was done by the defendant, Liv.: dare judicem, *to grant a judge* (and so, *institute a trial*), which was done by the praetor, Cic. **II.** In gen.: *a judge* in any matter whatever, *an umpire:* adhuc sub judice lis est, *has yet to be settled,* Hor. (Hence It. *giudice;* Fr. *juge*.)

jūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [judico] *a judging, a judicial investigation:* Cic. **II.** In gen.: *a judgment, opinion:* id.

jūdĭcātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thing decided:* Cic.

jūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [judico].

jūdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of a judge* (rare): Cic.

jūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [judicium] *pertaining to the courts of justice, judicial:* jus, Cic.: annus, *the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials,* id.

jūdĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *per-*

taining to the courts, judiciary: lex, Cic.: quaestus, id.

jūdĭcium, ii, *n.* [Judex] *a judicial investigation, trial,* esp. respecting *facts,* as distinguished from *law* (v. Smith's Ant. 215 *seqq.*): judicium facere, Cic.: vocare aliquem in judicium, *to summon before the court,* id.: dare, *to grant a trial,* said of the praetor who appointed the judges: in aliquem judicium ex edicto dare, id. **II.** Meton.: *a court of justice:* ille in judicium venit, Nep.: ad judicium omnem suam familiam coegit, *unto the place of trial* or *assize,* Caes. **2.** *the body of judges, the court:* judicium sortiri, Cic. **3.** *the sentence* or *decision of a court:* judicium senatus, Caes. **III.** In gen. *any judgment, decision, opinion:* meum semper judicium fuit, Cic.: meo judicio, *in my judgment* or *opinion,* id.: suum quemque judicium habere, Suet. **IV.** *the faculty of judging, judgment, discernment:* studio optimo, judicio minus firmo praeditus, i. e. *blessed with more zeal than discrimination,* Cic.: subtile, Hor. Esp. *discretion, good judgment:* judicio aliquid facere, Cic. **V.** *the right* or *power of exercising authority, jurisdiction:* sub jus judiciumque regis venisse, Liv.

jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (judicassit for judicaverit, Cic.) [Judex] *to examine judicially, to judge, decide, be a judge:* si recte et ordine judicaris, Cic. **2.** With *Gen.* of thing: *to convict, condemn:* anquireret, quoad vel capitis vel pecuniae judicasset privato, *he had obtained judgment, sentence, or conviction,* Liv. Hence in *Part. perf.:* judicatus, of persons: *condemned, sentenced:* remisit hosti judicato amicos, Suet.: and of things, *decided:* judicatum duci, Cic. **3.** *to adjudge, make over* (for adjudicare): Pl.: pecuniam, Val. Max. **II.** In gen. *to judge, judge of:* aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic.: de itinere, *to form an opinion about,* Caes. **2.** *to deem, be of opinion:* sic statuo et judico, id. **3.** *formally to declare; to pronounce:* aliquem hostem, Cic. (Hence It. *giudicare;* Fr. *juger.*)

jŭgālis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *pertaining to a yoke, yoked together:* equi jumentaque, *for draught,* Curt. Subst. jugales, *chariot horses:* gemini, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *matrimonial, nuptial:* vinclum, id.: dona, Ov.

jŭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugo] *a binding* (e. g. of a vine) *to rails:* Cic.

jŭgĕrum, i, *n.* (also esp. in *plur.* acc. to 3d. decl. from old *Nom.* juger *or* jugus) *an acre,* or rather *juger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (or about ⅝ of an English acre): Cic.: cui pauca relicti jugera ruris erant, Virg. [From *jug,* with vowel extension, v. jungo: cf. Gr. ζεῦγος.]

(1) **jŭgis,** e, *adj.* [*jug* in jungo] *joined together:* auspicium, *marred auspices,* occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic.

(2) **jūgis,** e, *adj. continual, perpetual, perennial,* esp. of water, *always flowing:* aquae fons, Hor.: thesaurus jugis, Pl.: puteus, Cic. [From *jug* (v. jungo), to bind together; whence the idea of continuity, uninterruptedness. In jūgis, as in jūgerum, there is vowel-extension.]

jūglans, dis, *f.* [Jovis glans] *a walnut:* Cic. **II.** *a walnut-tree:* juglandium umbra, Plin.

jŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [jugum] *to bind to laths* or *rails:* Col. **II.** Meton. *to marry* (poet.): cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat ominibus, Virg. **2.** In gen. *to join, connect:* virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic.

jŭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mountainous* (poet.): silvae, Ov.

jŭgŭla, ae, and **jŭgŭlae,** arum, *f.* [*jug,* v. jungo] *the three stars which form Orion's belt;* and meton. *the entire constellation:* Pl.

jŭgŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [jugulum] *to cut the throat of, to kill, slay, murder:* suem, Cic.: olves, id.: se fame, Pl. **II.** Fig.: aliquem factis decretisque, Cic. **2.** *to refute, silence, convict:* jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, *to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices,* Ter.: illum gladio plumbeo jugulatum iri, *a leaden sword would suffice to despatch him* (fig.), Cic.

jŭgŭlum, i, *n.* and **jŭgŭlus,** i, *m.* [*jug,* v. jungo] *the collar-bone;* as joining the shoulders and breast; also, *the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone;* and lastly, *the throat itself:* jugula concava, Cic.: jugulos aperire susurro, *to whisper away men's lives,* Juv.: perfosso jugulo repertus est, *with his throat cut,* Tac.: jugulum haurire, id.: dare alicui, *to present* or *offer the throat,* i. e. *to submit to death,* Cic.: offerre, Tac.: porrigere, Hor.

jŭgum, i, *n. a yoke* for oxen, *a collar,* etc.: bestiis juga imponimus, Cic.: demere juga tauris, Hor. Meton. *a yoke* or *pair,* esp. of draught cattle: ut minus multis jugis ararent, Cic.: *a pair of horses,* Virg.: *a chariot drawn by them,* id. **2.** *the beam of a pair of scales;* and hence *the constellation Libra:* in jugo cum esset luna, *when the moon was in Libra,* Cic. **3.** *the beam of a weaver's loom:* tela jugo vincta est, Ov. **4.** *a rower's bench:* Virg. **5.** *a ridge* or *summit of a mountain; a chain of mountains:* nono die in jugum Alpium perventum est, i. e. *to the summit of the pass,* Liv.: Caes.: Apennini, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *the yoke* as the bond or badge of slavery: servile, Cic. Of a conquered army: sub jugum *or* jugo mittere, *to make men pass under the yoke* (consisting of two upright spears, and one transverse), as a mark of subjection: sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv. **2.** Of the yoke of love or affection: ferre jugum, *the yoke of marriage,* Hor. **3.** Of the yoke of misfortune: ferre jugum pariter dolosi, id. [From *jug* (v. jungo), to bind together. Cf. Gr. ζύγον, ζεῦγος; Goth. *jok,* Eng. *yoke,* Mod. Germ. *joch.*] (Hence It. *giogo;* Fr. *joug.*)

jūlĭus, a, um, *adj.* mensis, *the seventh month, July:* also subst.: Julius, ii, *m.:* Mart.

jūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from Jugmentum (*jug* in jungo); cf. *ar-mentum*] *a beast used for drawing* or *carrying, a beast of burthen:* esp. in *pl.* of *mules,* and *asses* (but not oxen, to which it is freq. opp.: as, jumenta bovesque, Col.): cum illam curru vehi jus esset, morarenturque jumenta, Cic.: sarcinaria, *beasts for carrying soldiers' baggage,* Caes.

juncĕus, a, um, *adj.* [juncus] *made of rushes, rush-:* vincula, Ov. **II.** *like a rush* or *reed:* puella, *slender,* Ter.

juncōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of rushes:* litora, Ov.

junctim, *adv. together:* Gell. **II.** *successively:* gerere duos consulatus, Suet.

junctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jungo] *a joining, union:* Cic.

junctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a joining, uniting; a juncture, joint:* boum, Col.: genuum, Ov.: laterum juncturae, *the two ends of the girdle which meet,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *relationship, consanguinity:* generis, Ov. **2.** In rhet. *combination, putting together:* verborum, Hor.

junctus, a, um, *Part.* [jungo]. **II.** Adj.: *united, connected;* of places, *adjoining, contiguous:* causa fuit propior, et cum exitu junctior, Cic. *Sup.:* junctissimus illi comes, Ov.

juncus, i, *m. a rush:* murteta juncis circumvincire, Pl.: palustres, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *giunco;* Sp. *junco;* Fr. *jonc.*)

jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to yoke, harness:* equos, Virg.: juncta vehicula, *with the teams attached,* Liv. **2.** In gen. *to bind together, join, unite:* Cic.: tigna inter se, Caes.: ostia, *to shut the doors,* Juv.: fenestras, Hor. With *ad:* Cic. With *cum:* id.: oscula, *to exchange kisses,* Ov.: dextras, *to clasp,* Virg.: pontem, *to put together, build, construct,* Tac. With *Abl.:* ponte Ticinum, *to connect the banks of, to span, bridge,* Liv. **3.** Esp. *to join, unite* in matrimony: cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg.: connubio, id. **II.** Fig.: amicos, Hor.: Libyam Gadibus, id.: amicitias, Cic.: affinitatem, Liv.: foedera, id. **2.** *to connect* (in point of time), *to continue:* laborem, *to continue without interruption,* Plin. [Cf. Gr. ζεύγ-νυ-μι. The Lat. root is *jug;* the *n,* properly characteristic of the present-stem, has

been carried through the whole verb.] (Hence It. *giugnere*; Fr. *joindre*.)

jūnĭor, v. juvenis.

jūnĭpĕrus, i, *f.* *the juniper*: Plin.: Virg. (Hence It. *ginepro*; Sp. *enebro*; Fr. *genièvre*.)

jūnĭus, a, um, *adj.* mensis, *the sixth month, June*: Cic.: also Subst.: Junius, ii, *m.*: Ov. (Hence Fr. *Juin*.)

jūnix, icis, *f.* [contr. from juvenix, cf. juven-ca] *a young cow* or *heifer*: Pers. (Hence Fr. *génisse*.)

jūrandum, i, *n.* [juro] *an oath* (for jusjurandum): Pl.

jūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes an oath*: Macr. ||. *a sworn judge*: Pl.

jūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [juro].

jūrĕconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūrĕ-jūro, 1. *v. a.* [jus juro] *to swear*: Liv. (dub.)

jūrĕ-pĕrītus, v. jurisperitus.

jurgium, i, *n.* [jurgo] *a quarrel, dispute, altercation*: jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab janua, Pl.: ex inimicitiis jurgia, maledicta gignuntur, Cic.: jurgia jactare, *to engage in altercation*, Virg.: nectere, *to pick a quarrel*, Ov.: per jurgia dicere, *in anger*, id.

jurgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to quarrel, brawl, scold*: cedo, quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. **2.** *to take legal proceedings against, sue at the law*: Just. ||. Act. *to utter reproaches, blame*: haec jurgans, Liv. [For *jurigo*; v. purgo, and cf. litigo.]

jūrĭdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [juridicus] *relating to right* or *justice*: Cic.

jūris-consultus or **jurĕ-consultus** (also juris consultus and consultus juris) [jus consulo] *one learned in the law, a lawyer*: Cic.

jūris-dictĭo, ōnis (*in tmesi*: juris que dictio, Liv.; and separately: juris dictio), *f.* *administration of justice, jurisdiction*: Cic. ||. Meton.: *legal authority* or *power*: id.: libera, Suet.

jūris-pĕrītus or **jūrĕ-pĕrītus**, (freq. also written separately), i, *m.* *adj.* *versed* or *learned in the law*: Cic. *Comp.*: quis jure peritior? id. *Sup.*: eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus, id.

jūro, avi (also sometimes juratus sum: v. juror), atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [jus] Neutr. *to swear, take an oath*: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic.: in verba, *to take a prescribed form of oath*: Petreius in haec verba jurat, Caes.: in verba magistri, *to echo his sentiments*, Hor.: in nomen alicujus, *to swear allegiance to*, Suet.: apud aliquem, *to take the oath in the hearing of* (*an official*), Tac. **2.** *to conspire against*: in me jurarunt somnus, ventusque, fidesque, Ov. ||. Act.: with *cogn. Acc.*: verissimum jusjurandum, *to swear a most true oath*, Cic. **2.** *to declare something on oath*: jurat se eum non deserturum, Caes.: aliquid in se, *to call down imprecations on oneself*, Liv. **3.** *to swear by somebody*: with *Acc.* (Gr. constr.): quaevis numina, Ov.: sidera, Virg.: jurata numina, *called to witness, sworn by*, Ov. **4.** *to renounce on oath, abjure*: jurare calumniam (more fully, jurare de calumnia, Dig.), *to swear that one is not guilty of malicious accusation*, Liv.

jūror, 1. *v. dep.* for juro (found only in Perf. tenses): Judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat, Cic.: cf. juro.

jūs, jūris, *n.* *broth, soup*: cum una multa jura confundit cocus, Pl.: nigrum, '*black broth*' (of the Spartans), Cic. [Cf. ζύ-μη, ζω-μό-ς.]

jūs, jūris, *n.* *law* or *equity, as established by public authority* or *custom* (differs from *lex*, which signifies *an express* enactment; and from fas, *divine law*: the *leges* of a state went to make up its complete body of *jus*): urbem jure legibusque ac moribus condere parat, *on the foundations of right, laws, and morality*, Liv.: dicere, *to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*, as did the praetor and other magistrates: a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, Cic.: dare jura, *to administer justice to*, Virg.: Hor.: fas jusque, *divine and human law*, Liv.: divina ac humana jura, Cic.: gentium, *the law of nations*, id.: civile, *the civil law*, id.: jus publicum, *political* or *constitutional law*, Liv.: jus privatum, *the laws regulating the relations of private persons to one another*, id.: summum, *the strict letter of the law*, Cic. **2.** *special legal right, power, authority*: cum plebe agendi, id.: patrium, *the father's power of life and death over his children*, Liv.: (homo) sui juris, *his own master, independent*, Cic. **3.** *proceedings at law*; esp. *before the praetor*: in jus ambula, *come before a magistrate*, Ter.: in jus rapi, *to be hurried before the praetor*, Hor. ||. In gen. and without ref. to positive law: *the law of nature, natural right* or *justice, justness*: jura communia, *rights enjoyed equally by all*, Cic.: absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis quam jure causae, *the justness*, Liv. Hence *Abl.*: jure, adverbially, *with justice, justly*: jure in eum animadverteretur, Cic.: jure optimo, *with perfect justice*, Pl. With *Gen. obj.*: alipedum, *the control of*, Ov. [The I. E. root is *yu*, to join, bind.]

jus-jūrandum, i, *an oath*: est jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic.: jurejurando, ne quis . . ., inter se sanxerunt, *bound themselves by a mutual oath not to . . .*, Caes.: jurejurando civitatem obstringere, *to bind by oath*, id.: idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, *made him take the same oath*, id. (v. adigo): jurejurando teneri, *to be bound by an oath*, Cic.: Caes.

jussum, i, *n.* [jubeo] *an order, command* (mostly *plur.*): deorum, Cic.: efficere, *to execute*, Sall. ||. Esp. *a decree of the people*: Cic.

jussus, a, um, *Part.* [jubeo].

jussus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) [id.] *an order, command*: vestro jussu, Cic.

justē, *adv.* *rightly, justly, equitably, duly*: imperare, Cic. *Comp.*: reprehendi, Hor.

justĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [justus facio] *that acts justly* (poet.): Cat.

justĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [justus] *justice*: Cic. ||. As a moral quality: *love of justice, equity*; also, *moderation, clemency*: pro ejus justitia, Caes. |||. Meton.: *the whole body of laws*: Flor.

justĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [jus sisto] *a cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation*: justitium edicere *or* indicere, *to order the courts to be closed*, as on solemn or critical occasions, Liv. ||. In gen. *a cessation of public business, a public mourning*: Tac.

justum, i, *n.* [justus] *that which is right* or *just, justice*: justum ac jus colere, Cic.: plus justo, *more than is right, too much*, Hor. ||. In *plur.* *rights, privileges*: servis justa praebere, Cic. **2.** *due ceremonies* or *formalities*: omnia justa perficere, Liv. Esp. of *funeral rites, obsequies*: more regio justa facere, Sall.

justus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *just, equitable, fair*: vir, Cic.: foll. by *in* and *Acc.*: in socios, *just towards*, id.: servitus, *equitable, mild*, Ter. Fig.: justis locis (opp. to iniquis), *on fair ground*, Tac.: tellus, i. e. *that fully repays the farmer's toil*, Virg. **2.** *lawful, rightful*: uxor, id.: causa, *rightful cause*, id.: Caes. **3.** *well-founded*: fiducia, Ov. ||. In legal sense: *having proper form or order; attended with proper formalities*: bellum, Cic.: Liv.: proelium, *a regular pitched battle*, id.: exercitus, *a full consular army* (in early times consisting of two legions), id.: acies, id. **2.** In gen. sense: *proper, regular; up to the mark*: iter, *a full day's march*, Caes.: statura, *of full average*, Suet.: ad justi cursum amnis, *ordinary*, Liv.

jūtus, a, um, *Part.* [juvo].

jŭvĕnālis, e, *adj.* [juvenis] *youthful, juvenile; suitable for young people*: corpus, Virg.: ludi, or *Subst.* juvenalia, ium, *n.* *games introduced by Nero*, Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 219.)

jŭvenca, ae, *f.* [juvencus] (*sc.* bos) *a young cow, heifer*: Virg. **2.** (*sc.* femina) *a girl*: Graia, *i.e. Helen*, Ov.

jŭvencus, a, um, *adj.* [juvenis] *young* (mostly poet.): equus, Lucr. ||. Subst. juvencus, i, *m.* (*sc.* bos) *a young bullock* (cf. preced. art.): aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci, Virg. **2.** (*sc.* homo) *a young man, youngster*: te suis matres metuunt juvencis, Hor.

jŭvĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n.* *incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of youth, to grow up*: Hor. ||. *to grow young again*: Ov.

jŭvĕnīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *youthful,*

young: impunitas et licentia, Cic.: error, Suet.

jŭvēnĭliter, *adv. youthfully, after the manner of youth:* Cic.: Ov.

jŭvēnis, is, *adj. young, youthful:* more freq. as subst.: *a young man or woman:* infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, Cic. As *adj.:* maritus, Tib.: anni, *youthful years,* Ov. **2.** In special sense: junior (opp. to senior), with ref. to a limit of age: juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv.: juniores patrum, id. [Cf. Skr. *yuvan;* Goth. *jugg-s;* Eng. *young.*] (Hence It. *giovine* or *giovane;* Fr. *jeune.*)

jŭvēnor, 1. *v. dep.* [juvenis] *to act like a youth, to wanton:* Hor.

jŭventa, ae, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth, youth* (less freq. than juventus; and not in Cic.): non ita se a juventa cum gessisse, Liv.: nitidus juventa (of the snake), *in the gloss of youth,* Virg.

jŭventas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth, youth* (poet.): Lucr.: Virg.: Hor.

jŭventus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth* (from the 20th to the 40th year), *youth; the prime of life:* quae geruntur juventute et viribus, Cic. **II.** As collect. subst.: *the youth, young persons,* esp. *the men of military age:* omnis juventus convenerat, Caes. Hence, princeps juventutis, in the time of the Republic, *the first among the knights,* Cic.: under the Emperors, *a title of the imperial princes:* Tac.

jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum (Juvaturus, Sall.), 1. *v. a.* and *n.: to help, aid, assist, support, benefit:* ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos, Cic.: hostes frumento, Caes. Of medical assistance: qui salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor.: diis juvantibus *or* deo juvante, *with God's help:* meque, diis juvantibus, ante brumam exspecta, Cic. In *pass.:* lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, id. *Impers.:* juvat, *it is of use:* with a subject-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Virg. **II.** Esp. *to delight, gratify, please* (rare as *verb. pers.;* and only with impersonal subject): nec me vita juvaret, invisa civibus et militibus meis, Liv.: multos castra juvant, Hor. **2.** Esp. *impers.,* with *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Inf.* as subject: *it delights, pleases; I (thou, he,* etc.) *am delighted, take pleasure in:* juvit me, tibi tuas litteras profuisse, Cic.: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

juxtā, *adv.* and *prep.* **A.** Adv.: Of place, *in close proximity, hard by, by one's side:* legio, quae juxta constiterat, Caes. With motion: accedere juxta, Ov. **II.** Transf. *in like manner, equally, alike:* eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.: juxta insontes, *equally innocent,* Liv. With *Dat.* (rare): rem parvam ac juxta magnis difficilem censebat, *just as difficult as great things,* id. With *ac, atque, et, quam, cum:* juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, *as well as I do,* Sall.: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum, *as well as, just the same as,* Liv. **B.** Prep. with *Acc.:* of place: *close to, hard by:* juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. Placed after the subst.: vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg. **II.** Transf.: of succession: *next to, immediately after:* juxta deos in tua manu positum est, *next to the gods, it rests with yourself,* Tac. **2.** *along with, together with:* periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, *among a free people,* id. **3.** Denoting likeness: *near, approaching to, bordering upon:* celeritas juxta formidinem est, *speed is akin to fear,* id. With the notion of *tendency to,* or *direction to;* juxta seditionem ventum est, *things came near to insurrection,* id. **4.** *according to:* juxta praeceptum, Just. [*Juxta* is a superl. form for *jug-ist-a,* from *jug-is,* bound together, connected; root *jug,* v. jungo.]

juxtim, *adv.* [cf. juxta] *next, close by:* assidebat juxtim, Suet. **2.** *near, in the neighbourhood:* Lucr. **II.** *alike, equally:* miscentes vulta parentum, of children, *blending equally,* id.

K, k, a guttural corresponding to I. E. *k,* Gr. κ, which was employed in the earliest period of the Latin language, when C represented the sound of G. When subsequently a distinct symbol was introduced for the latter, C was made the representative of the sound of K, which character thus became superfluous, and fell into disuse, being retained only in certain abbreviations, as K. for Caeso, K. or Kal. for Calendae. In inscriptions KA. stands for capitalis, KK. for castrorum, K.S. for carus suis.

kălendae (Cal-), ārum, *f. plur.* [călo, are = καλέω, because the beginning of the month was proclaimed by the pontifices; hence, lit. proclamation day] *the first day of the Roman month, the Kalends:* usu. written Kal. (Cal.): *e.g.* Kal. Januar., *on the first of January,* Cic. (For the Roman way of reckoning time, v. Smith's Ant. 66 *seq.*) On the Kalends interest fell due: hence, from a debtor's point of view, tristes Kalendae, Hor.: celeres, *that come round too quickly,* Ov. This way of reckoning time was peculiar to the Romans; hence, Proverb.: ad Kalendas Graecas solvere = *never to pay at all,* Suet. On the Kalends of March, married people celebrated the Matronalia, a festival in honour of Juno Lucina; hence, Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis, Hor.: sextae Kalendae, *the first of June,* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *a month:* nec totidem veteres quot nunc habuere Kalendas; ille minor geminis mensibus annus erat, Ov.

kalo, v. calo.

koppa, *n. indecl.* = κόππα, *the obsolete Greek letter:* Quint.

L, l, *indecl. n.* or (*subaud.* littera) *f.* the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, the form of which is identical with the Greek Λ, but changed in position. **II.** Latin *l* represents orig. *l;* also not unfrequently *r;* some, indeed, deny that the *l*-sound existed at all in the primitive I. E. tongue; *r* is often retained by Skr. and Zend, when in the European languages it has passed into *l;* thus *ruk'* in Skr. corresponds to *luk* (*lux, luceo,* λευκός) in Graeco-Italian. **2.** Orig. *d* in a certain number of words becomes *l* in Latin; thus *levir* is cogn. with Skr. (stem) *dévar,* Gr. δαήρ; *lingua* was orig. *dingua* (cf. Goth. *tuggô,* Eng. *tongue*); and *lacrima* was *dacrima* (cf. Gr. δάκρυ; Goth. *tagr*). This happened gen. when the *d* was initial; but is found also when it stood between two vowels; thus Gr. ὀδ-ωδ-α; Lat. *odor,* but also *olere,* and perh. the same occurs in *calamitas,* which may be for *cadamitas.* **3.** In many adjectives the termination is *-aris* or *-alis,* acc. as *l* is found, or *r,* in the preceding syllable; thus *volg-aris, popul-aris,* but *mort-alis, later-alis;* this is an effect of Dissimilation. **4.** In the composition and derivation of words, *l* exercises an assimilating power over other consonants brought into contact or proximity with it: *e.g. alligo* for *adligo; colligo* for *conligo:* similarly by contraction and assimilation are formed *libellus* from *liber; ullus* from *unus; labellum* from *labrum.* **III.** Changes of L in the Romance languages. In Ital. into *i: e.g.* Lat. *plus, flos, glacies;* It. *più, fiore, ghiaccio.* **2.** In French into *r; e. g.* Lat. *apostolus, capitulum, epistola;* Fr. *apôtre, chapitre, épître.* Also in the several derivatives of Lat. *lusciniolus;* It. *rossignuolo;* Sp. *ruiseñor;* Fr. *rossignol.* **3.** In a few words, irregularly, into *n: e.g.* Lat. *lutra,* Sp. *nutria:* Lat. *libella,* Fr. *niveau.* **4.** By corruption, in a single case, into *d: e.g.* Lat. *amylum;* It. *amido;* Fr. *amidon.* **5.** Into *ll,* or *gl, ch,* or *lh: e. g.* Lat. *pilare,* Fr. *piller,* It. *pigliare.* **6.** *ll* undergoes the same changes as those of the single consonant explained in *no.* 5: in French, however, *ll* is seldom changed. **7.** When *ll* of the Latin word terminates the derived word, one *l* is, in French, usually omitted: *e.g.* Lat. *caballus,* Fr. *cheval;* Lat. *vallis, capillus, aucella, collum;* old Fr. *val, chevel, oisel, col;* mod. Fr. *cheveu, oiseau, cou.* **8.** The change

of *l* into *u*, seen in the examples last given, often occurs in other combinations: *e.g.* Lat. *talpa, albus, delphinus, altus, alter, dulcis:* Fr. *taupe, aube, dauphin, haut, autre, doux.* 9. Fr. *lierre*, ivy, is a corruption of *l'ierre*, where *ierre* is for *hierre*, from Lat. *hedera.* IV. As an abbreviation L. usu. denotes the praenomen Lucius, though it also stands for libens and locus. 2. As a numeral L. stands for 50.

lăbasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [labo] *to totter, be ready to fall:* Lucr. II. Fig.: *to stagger, waver, give way, yield, be confounded:* labascit victus uno verbo, Ter.

lăbĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [labes] *a slight stain* or *disgrace:* Cic.

lăbĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* (*pass.* labefĭo, factus, fieri) [labo] *to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall:* dentes alicui, Ter.: partem muri, Caes.: chartam a vinclis, *to unfasten* or *open a letter*, Ov.: labefacta jugera, *loosened*, i. e. by breaking up the clods, Virg. II. Fig.: of the mind: *to agitate, disquiet, cause to waver, to shake:* quem nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.: primores classiariorum, *to shake the loyalty of*, Tac. 2. *to weaken, overthrow, destroy, impair:* Liv.: fidem, *to destroy one's credit:* Suet.

lăbĕfacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [labefacio] *to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow:* signum vectibus, Cic.: horrea bellicis machinis, Suet. 2. Meton. in gen. *to injure, weaken:* sensus, Lucr. II. Fig.: *to shake, overthrow, destroy, weaken:* aliquem, Cic.: Carthaginem, id.: fidem, Liv.

lăbĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [labefacio].

lăbĕfĭo, *pass.* of labefacio.

(1) **lăbellum,** i, *n. dim.* [labrum, 1] *a little lip:* Cic.

(2) **lăbellum,** i, *n. dim.* [labrum, 2] *a small water-vessel, bathing-tub:* Cic.

(1) **lābes,** is (*Abl.* labi for labe, Lucr.), *f.* [lăbor] *a sinking, falling, sinking in:* Cic.: terrae, Liv. II. Fig.: *a fall, ruin, destruction:* innocentiae, Cic.: hinc mihi prima mali labes, *my downfall hence began*, Virg. 2. Meton. of persons: (Verres) labes atque pernicies Siciliae, *the ruin*, Cic.

(2) **lăbes,** is, *f., a spot, blot, stain, blemish:* tractata notam labemque relinquunt atramenta, Hor.: labem eximere, Virg. Fig.: animi, Cic. Meton. of persons: *a disgraceful, shameful fellow:* coenum illud ac labes, id. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. λώβ-η.]

lăbĭa, ae, *f.* and **lăbĭum,** ii, *n. a lip:* age tibicen: refer ad labias tibias, Pl. Proverb.: labiis ductare aliquem, *to make game of one* (like our, '*to lead anyone by the nose*'), id. [Cf. Gr. λάπ-τω, and, with φ for π, λαφ-ύσσω (in Lat. *p* is weakened to *b*); O. H. G. *lef-sa*, mod. Germ. *lef-ze, lippe.* The Lat. *lambo* contains the same root.]

lăbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [labium] *having large lips:* Lucr.

lăbĭum, ii, v. labia.

lăbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink,* or *give way:* signum labat, Cic.: labat ariete crebro janua, Virg.: labant curvae naves, *roll from side to side*, Ov. (ii) of troops, *to waver, be unsteady:* sustinuit labantem aciem, Tac.: of handwriting, *to be shaky:* littera labat, Ov. II. Fig.: of the mind: *to waver, be undecided, hesitate:* scito, labare meum consilium, Cic.: socii labant, *waver in fidelity*, Liv. 2. *to sink, fail:* Cic.: labantem fortunam populi Romani, *tottering*, Liv.: memoria labat, *begins to fail, to be uncertain*, id.: labante jam Agrippina, *when the power of A. began to totter*, Tac. [This word and lăbor are cogn. with each other and with Skr. *lamb* (=labi).]

lăbor, psus, 3. *v. n. dep.* [v. labo] *to slide, slip,* or *glide down, to fall down:* naufragum illum in rivo esse lapsum, Cic.: humor in genas furtim labitur, *steals down*, Hor. 2. *to glide along, move with an easy gliding motion:* sidera labuntur, Cic.: labitur uncta vadis abies, Virg. 3. *to slip away, escape:* lapsus custodia, Tac. II. Fig. in gen.: *to glide, proceed gently* or *insensibly, pass, pass away, die away:* illico res foras labitur, Pl.: labitur occulte aetas, Ov. 2. *to fall, fall from, sink, sink down, go to ruin, perish:* eo citius lapsa res est, *fell* (i. e. *ceased to be*), Liv.: (Camilla) labitur exsanguis, labuntur frigida leto lumina, Virg.: fides lapsa, Ov.: hac spe lapsus, *disappointed in this hope*, Caes.: mente labi, *to be insane*, Suet. 3. *to turn gradually* or *insensibly to, incline oneself to:* labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic.: in vitium, Hor. 4. *to fall into error, to err, mistake, commit a fault:* labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic.

lăbor, ōris (old *nom.* labos, like arbos, honos, *etc.:* Pl.: Ter.), *m. labour, toil, exertion* of body or mind: Cic.: res est magni laboris, id.: ex labore se reficere, Caes. 2. Meton. *work, workmanship, result of toil* (poet.): operum, Virg.: boum, i. e. *tillage*, id. II. *hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble:* in labore meo, Cic.: Iliacos audire labores, *woes*, Virg.: Trojae supremum laborem, *the death-struggle*, id. Poet.: labores solis, *eclipses*, id. [The I. E. root is *arbh*, whence Gr. ἀλφ-άνω, and Germ. *arb-eit.*] (Hence It. *lavoro;* Fr. *labeur.*)

lăbōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [laboro]. II. Adj. *laborious, wretched, full of hardship:* aevum, Val. Fl.: vita, Stat.

lăbōrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [labor fero] *toil-enduring* (poet.): Hercules, Ov.

lăbōrĭōsē, *adv. wearisomely, with difficulty, laboriously:* Cat. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

lăbōrĭ-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lăbor] *toilsome, wearisome, difficult, laborious:* deambulatio, Ter.: opus, Liv.: Cic. II. *inclined to work, industrious:* homines, id. III. *that undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed:* quid nobis laboriosius? id.

lăbōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. Neutr. *to labour, take pains, exert oneself:* ne labora, Ter.: sibi, Cic. With *Inf.:* brevis esse laboro, Hor. 2. *to care* or *trouble oneself about, to be solicitous, anxious:* animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes. So, non laboro, nihil laboro, *I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not:* cujus manu sit percussus non laboro, Cic. 3. Esp. *to suffer, to labour under, to be oppressed, afflicted,* or *troubled with; to be in difficulty* or *danger. Absol.:* quos laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia submittebat, *hard pressed*, Caes.: Cic.: ne qua populus laboret, *suffer harm*, Hor. *Impers. pass.:* maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, Caes. With *ex:* ex intestinis, *to be suffering from a bowel complaint*, Cic.: ex aere alieno, *to be burdened with*, Caes.: Suet. With *ab:* a re frumentaria, *to be in difficulties about provisions*, Caes.: ab avaritia, Hor. With *Abl.:* domestica crudelitate, Cic.: quanta laborabas Charybdi, *vast struggling*, Hor.: obsidione, Suet. Of inanim. and abstract subjects: luna laborat, *is eclipsed*, Cic.: Aquilonibus laborant querceta, Hor. (ii) Fig. veritatem laborare nimis saepe, aiunt, *is often sorely cast down*, Liv. II. Act. *to work out, elaborate: to form, make, prepare:* quale non perfectius meae laborarint manus, *compounded*, Hor.: vestes, Virg. 2. *to labour at, to cultivate:* frumenta ceterosque fructus, Tac.

lābos, v. lăbor, *ad init.*

(1) **lăbrum,** i, *n.* [v. labia] *a lip:* Cic.: superius, *the upper lip*, Caes. Proverb.: primis *or* primoribus labris gustare, *or* attingere aliquid, *to get a slight taste of, a superficial knowledge of*, Cic. II. Meton. *an edge, margin* (of a vessel, a ditch, *etc.*): fossae, Caes. (Hence It. *labbro;* Fr. *lèvre.*)

(2) **lābrum,** i, *n.* [for *lavabrum*, from lavo] *a basin, a tub, a vat:* labrum si in balineo non est, Cic.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, Virg. II. Meton. (poet.): *a bath, bathing place:* Dianae, Ov.

lābrusca (ae) **vītis** or **ūva,** also *absol.* **lābrusca,** ae, *f. the wild vine:* silvestris, Virg. (Hence Fr. *lambrusche.*)

lābruscum, i, *n.* [labrusca] *the fruit of the* labrusca, *the wild grape:* Virg.

lābўrinthēus, a, um, *adj.* [Labyrinthus] *of a labyrinth, labyrinthine:* flexus, Cat.

lābўrinthus, i, *m.* = Λαβύρινθος,

a labyrinth; esp. that built by Daedalus in Crete: Virg.: Ov.

lac, lactis (*nom.* lacte: Pl.), *n.* [initial *g* has been lost; cf. γαλακτ, stem of γάλα] *milk:* dulci repletur lacte, Lucr.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, as we say, "*with one's mother's milk*," Cic.: lacte vivere, Caes. Proverb.: tam similem quam lacte lacti est, "*as like as eggs*," Pl. ||. Meton. *the milky juice of plants:* herbarum, Ov. 2. *a milk-white colour* (poet.): id. (Hence Sp. *leche*, Fr. *lait.*)

lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. mangled, lacerated, mutilated, torn to pieces:* Lucr.: corpus, Liv.: vestis, *rent*, Tac.: tectorum vestigia, *shattered*, id. ||. Act.: *rending, lacerating:* morsus, Ov. [Cf. lacinia, and Gr. λακίς, "a rent."]

lăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lacero] *a rending, mangling, tearing* (rare): Cic. In *plur.:* id.

lăcerna, ae, *f. a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys or in bad weather:* Cic.: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 219.)

lăcernātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacerna] *wearing a* lacerna: Vell.: Juv.

lăcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lacer] *to tear* (in all its senses), *to tear to pieces, to mangle, lacerate:* corpus, Lucr.: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov.: ferro, Hor.: virgis, Liv. 2. *to break to pieces, shatter, wreck:* pontes, id.: naves, id.: lecticam, Suet. ||. Fig. *to pull to pieces* (of character), *calumniate, slander, defame, rail at:* obtrectatio invidiaque, quae solet lacerare plerosque, Cic.: probris, Liv.: famam sepulti, id. 2. *to rend, tear, torture; to dissipate, squander:* meus me maeror lacerat, Cic.: patriam, id.: bona patria, Sall.: diem, *to waste*, Pl.: of pestilence, *to consume, ravage:* exercitum, Vell.

lăcerta, ae, *f. a lizard:* Hor. Proverb.: unius lacertae se dominum facere, *to get a place of one's own, however small*, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

lăcertōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lacertus] *muscular, brawny, powerful:* Cic.

(1) **lăcertus,** i, *m. the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow:* Ov. ||. Meton. in gen. *the arm:* Cic. Of bees: Virg. |||. Fig.; in *pl.: muscle, strength, vigour, force, might, power:* Cic.: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

(2) **lăcertus,** i, *m. a lizard:* Virg. ||. *an unknown sea-fish:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *lézard.*)

lăcessītus, a, um, *Part.* [lacesso].

lăcesso, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* [lacio; cf. facesso] *to assail, attack, excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate:* aliquem ferro, Cic.: proelio hostes, Caes.: Aeduos injuria, id.: aliquem probris, Suet.: jocis, id.: aera sole lacessita, *smitten*, Virg.: Saguntini nec lacessentes nec lacessiti, Liv. ||. *to urge, excite, shake, move, stimulate:* Cic.: manibusque (aurigae) lacessunt pectora plausa cavis, *clap the horses on their breasts* (to inspirit them), Virg.: pelagus carinâ, *to tempt* (as if the sea were a wild beast, which it was dangerous to go near), Hor.: deos (precibus), *to assail, importune*, id.: aliquem voce, *to challenge to sing*, Virg. 2. *to call forth, arouse, produce, invite:* sermones, Cic.: ferrum, i. e. *to challenge combat*, Virg.

lăchānisso or **-nīzo,** 1. *v. n.* [λάχανον, olus]=λαχανίζω, *to be weak, languid:* Suet.

lăcĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [v. lacer] *the lappet* or *flap* of a garment: Pl.: togae, Suet. Prov.: aliquid obtinere laciniis, *by the lappet*, i. e. *barely, without a firm hold*, Cic.

lăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to draw gently.* [The verb itself is obsolete, but it has several compounds: e. g. *allicio, elicio*, etc.]

Lăcōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Lacones] *Laconian, Spartan:* clavis, *a Laconian key* (*to fasten a lock from without*), Pl. As subst. Laconicum, i, *n.* [*sc.* balneum] *a sweating-room*, Cic.

lăcrĭma, ae, *f.* (archaic lacruma, not lacryma nor lachryma: old form dacrima: v. D, *no.* 1. 4) *a tear:* lacrimas effundere, *to shed*, Cic.: Virg.: dare, Ov.: Virg.: fundere, demittere, Virg.: effundi in lacrimas, *to burst into tears*, Tac.: lacrimas ciere, *to move another to tears*, Virg.: commovere, Curt.: pellere, *to cease one's tears*, Virg.: mittere, Ter.: tenere, *to restrain*, Cic.: Ov.: lacrimae confictae dolis, *feigned*, "*crocodile*" *tears*, Ter.: in same sense, coactae, Virg. (dub.). ||. Meton. *a tear*, or *gum-drop* of a plant: Plin.: Narcissi, Virg. [With *dacrima* cf. Gr. δάκρυ; Goth. *tag-r*, Eng. *tear*, mod. Germ. *zähre.*] (Hence It. *lagrima;* Fr. *larme.*)

lăcrĭmābĭlis (lacrum.), e, *adj.* [lacrima] *worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful:* Ov.: gemitus, *piteous*, Virg.: bellum, *woeful*, id.

lăcrĭmābundus (lacrum.), a, um, *adj.* [lacrimo] *tearful, bursting into tears:* Liv.

lăcrĭmo (lacrumo, not lacrymo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* and lacrimor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [lacrima] *to shed tears, to weep.* Neutr.: te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic.: lacrimo gaudio, Ter. 2. Act. with *Acc.* of *neut. pron.: to bewail, lament* something (rare): num id lacrumat virgo? id. ||. Meton. of plants: *to weep, drop, distil:* lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, *dropped, distilled*, Ov.

lăcrĭmōsus (lacrum.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of tears, tearful, weeping:* lumina, Ov.: voces, *doleful*, Virg. 2. Meton. of plants: *dropping, distilling:* vites, Plin. ||. Act. *exciting* or *causing tears:* fumus, *bringing water to the eyes*, Ov.: Hor. 2. *lamentable:* Trojae funera, id.: carmen, *plaintive*, Ov.

lăcrĭmŭla (-mola), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little tear;* esp. *a sham tear* (rare): Ter.: Cic.

lăcrŭma and **lăcrўma,** with their derivv. v. lacrim. *etc.*

lacte, v. lac, *ad init.*

lactens, *Part.* [lacteo]. ||. Subst.: *a sucking animal, suckling:* lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv.

lactĕo, 2. *v. a.* (used almost exclusively in *imperf. part.*) [lac] *to suck milk, to be a suckling:* Romulus, parvus atque lactens, Cic.: hostia, id. Poet.: viscera lactentia, i. e. *sucking children*, Ov. Of the spring: tener et lactens (annus), id. ||. *to contain milk* or *sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy:* frumenta, Virg.: sata, Ov.

lactĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lacteus] *white as milk, milk-white* (only of small, pretty objects: poet.): puellae, Cat.

lactes, ium, *f. the guts;* esp. *the small intestines:* laxae lactes, i. e. *an empty stomach*, Pl.: Pers. Proverb. of an useless attempt, adligare fugitivam canem agninis lactibus, *tie him fast with sausages*, Pl.

lactesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lacteo] *to turn to milk:* omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lactĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lac] *milky, full of milk* (mostly poet.): humor, Ov.: ubera, Virg. ||. Meton. *milk-coloured, milk-white:* colla, id.: orbis, *the Milky Way*, Cic.: also, via, Ov.

(1) **lacto,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (used almost exclusively in *imperf. part.*) [lac] *to contain milk, to suckle:* ubera lactantia, Ov.

(2) **lacto,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lacio] *to allure, wheedle; to dupe, cajole:* me amor lactat, Pl.: animos, Ter.

lactūca, ae, *f. a lettuce:* Hor.

lactūcŭla, ae, *f. dim. a young lettuce:* Suet.

lăcūna, ae, *f.* [lacus] *a ditch, pit, hole; a pool, pond:* vastae, Lucr.: sudant humore lacunae, Virg. Poet.: salsae, *briny pools*, i. e. *the sea*, Lucr. 2. In gen.: *any cavity, opening, chasm, cleft:* id.: *a dimple*, Ov. ||. Fig.: *a gap, void, defect, loss* (rare): rei familiaris, *deficiency*, Cic.: in auro, id. (Hence It. *laguna;* Fr. *lagune, lacune.*)

lăcūnar, āris, *n.* [lacuna] *a panel-ceiling* (so called from its sunken spaces): Hor.: Cic.: spectare lacunar, i. e. *to pretend not to notice what is going on*, Juv.

lăcūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to hollow out, to fret:* Plin. ||. *to panel like a* fretted ceiling; as a grotto with shells: Ov.

lăcūnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of holes, ponds,* or *sloughs:* convallis, App. ||. In gen. *full of hollows* or *gaps:* Cic.

lacus, ūs, *m.* orig. *any hollow;* hence, *a basin, tank, tub;* esp. *a wine-vat:* Cato. Hence, fig.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, *still ferment-*

ing, new, Cic. **II.** *a lake:* lacus, stagna, id.: Lemannus, Caes.: Albanus, Cic. Poet. of a *deep pool* in a river, Virg.: of the Styx, id. **III.** *a basin, tank, cistern, reservoir:* Liv.: Ter.: a furno redeuntes lacuque, Hor. Proverb.: sicco vilior lacu, *more worthless than a dry tank,* Prop. **2.** *a smith's cooling trough:* Virg.: Ov. [Cf. Gr. λάκκος; O. Ir. *loch.*] (Hence It. *lago;* Fr. *lac.*)

laedo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to injure, damage, hurt:* aliquem vulnere, Ov.: lora laedunt bracchia, Pl.: frondes, *to sear, wither,* Ov.: signum lagenae, *to break, tamper with,* Hor. Poet.: collum, *to hang oneself,* id.: laesus nube dies, *obscured,* Lucan. **II.** Fig.: *to trouble, vex, offend, injure, wound, aggrieve:* with *Abl.* of means or manner how: dicto, facto, Pl.: aliquem tristi versu, Hor.: injuste neminem, Cic.: Pisonem, *to rail at,* id.: nullos, *to insult no one,* Ter. **2.** *to afflict, cause* (*anyone*) *distress:* tunc tua me infortunia laedent, Hor. **3.** *to break, violate* one's word, etc.: fidem, Cic.: foedus, Virg. **4.** *to mar, injure:* famam alicujus, Suet. **5.** laesae res, *broken fortunes, disaster,* Sil. [Etym. unknown.]

laena, ae, *f.* [borrowed from Gr. χλαῖνα] *a lined upper garment, cloak, mantle,* worn by the flamens and by persons of distinction: Cic.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 220).

laesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laedo], *an injuring.* Rhetor. *t. t. an oratorical attack:* Cic.

laesus, a, um, *Part.* [laedo].

laetābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laetor] *joyful, glad:* Cic.: factum, Ov.

laetans, antis, *Part.* [laetor]. **II.** Adj.: *joyful, glad:* Cic.: aliquos laetantes facere, Pl. Poet. of inanimate things: loca, *joyous, cheerful, agreeable,* Lucr.

laetātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *rejoicing, joy:* Caes.

laetē, *adv. joyfully, gladly, cheerfully:* Cic. *Comp.:* Vell.

laetĭfĭcans, antis, *Part.* [laetifico]. **II.** Adj.: *joyous:* Pl.

laetĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [laetificus] *to cheer, gladden, delight:* with *Abl.* (rare): sol laetificat terram, Cic. **2.** Reflect. *to rejoice, be glad:* nunc eo alii laetificantur meo malo et damno, Pl. **II.** In agriculture, *to fertilize, manure:* agros, Cic.

laetĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [laetus facio] *making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful* (poet.): fetus, Lucr.: vites, Enn. in Cic.

laetĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [laetus] *joy;* esp. *unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight:* Cic.: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *to spend in jollity,* Ter.: totus in laetitiam effusus, *wholly abandoned to pleasure,* Just.: maxima omnes laetitia afficere, Caes. **II.** Meton. *comeliness, beauty, grace:* membrorum, Stat.: orationis, *grace,* Tac. **2.** *luxuriance, fertility,* of plants, *etc.:* pabuli, *richness, abundance,* Just.

laetor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to rejoice, be joyful* or *glad:* constr. with *Abl., de, in* and *Abl., quod, neutr. Acc.,* or *Acc.* and *Inf.:* bonis rebus, Cic.: de salute, id.: in hoc, id.: illud mihi laetandum video, id.: incolumis laetor quod vivit in urbe, Hor.: utrumque laetor, Cic.: filiola tua te delectari laetor, id. With (perh. *causal*) *Gen.,* in connection with memini: nec veterum memini laetorve malorum, *nor joy nor memory have I of,* Virg.

laetus, a, um, *adj. joyful, cheerful, glad:* constr. *absol.,* with *quod, Abl., ob, de, Gen., Inf., Acc.* and *Inf.:* laeti atque erecti, Cic.: laetus animi (locative), quod, etc., Tac.: de amica, *in high spirits about,* Ter.: laetus sum, fratri obtigisse quod vult, id. **II.** Meton. *doing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing:* senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. **2.** *satisfied* or *pleased with, rejoicing in, delighting* or *taking pleasure in:* classis laeta praedâ, Liv.: laeta Deum partu, Virg.: laeta laborum, id.: servatam ob navem, id.: gens laeta domare labores, Sil. **3.** *pleasing, pleasant, grateful, agreeable:* omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic.: militibus nomen, Tac. **4.** *fortunate, auspicious:* augurium, *happy,* id. **5.** *propitious, favourable:* venti, Val. Fl.: exta, Suet.: finis proelii, *satisfactory,* Tac. **6.** *bright, sprightly, joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful:* Cic.: segetes, *glad,* i. e. *luxuriant,* Virg.: laetos oculis affiarat honores, *sparkling,* id. **7.** *fertile, rich,* of soil: ager, Varr.: tellus, *rank,* Virg. Of cattle, *fat:* glande sues laeti redeunt, id. **8.** *copious, abundant:* laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, id. And of style: *rich, copious,* Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *lieto;* and Fr. *lie,* in the expression *faire chère lie.*)

laeva, ae, *f.* [laevus] *sc.* manus, *the left hand:* Ilionea petit dextra, laevaque Serestum, Virg.: ad laevam et ad dexteram, Cic. Esp. freq. *Abl. adv.* laeva, *on the left side, on the left:* dextra montibus, laeva Tiberi amne septus, Liv.

laevātus, v. levatus.

laevē, *adv. wrongly, awkwardly:* Hor.

laevĭgātĭo, v. levig.

laevis, laevitas, v. levis.

laevus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Gr. λαιός], *left, on the left side:* opp. to dexter: manus, Cic.: latus, Ov.: iter, Virg. Adv. laevum, *on the left,* id.: in laevum, *to the left:* flectere cursus, Ov. Subst. laeva, orum, *n. plur. places lying on the left:* laeva Propontidos, id. **2.** Fig.: *awkward, stupid, foolish, silly* (like Fr. *gauche*): o ego laevus, *what a fool am I,* Hor.: mens, *dull, perverted,* Virg. **II.** In augury; corresponding to the Eastern quarter of the heaven (the augur facing S.): hence, *lucky, propitious:* numina, *favourable, propitious,* id.: tonitru dedit omina laevo Juppiter, Ov. **2.** Acc. to the Greek usage, though denoting the same celestial quarter; *ill-omened:* picus, Hor.: Mart. (cf. supr. 1, 2).

lăgănum, i, *n.*=λάγανον, *a kind of cake made of flour and oil:* Hor.

lăgēna (lăgoena and lăgŏna), ae, *f.*=λάγηνος, *a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon:* Cic.: Hor.

lăgēos, i, *f.* = λάγειος, *a Greek species of vine:* Virg.

lăgoena, v. lagena.

lăgōis, idis, *f.*=λαγωΐς, *a bird,* species unknown; perh. a kind of *grouse:* Hor.

lăgŏna, v. lagena.

lallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sing lullaby, as a nurse to a child:* Pers.

lāma, ae, *f. a slough, bog, fen:* Hor. [For *lac-ma,* from root of lac-us; so lumen for *luc-men.*]

lambĕro, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces:* Proverb.: lepide, Charine, me meo ludo lamberas, *you beat me at my own game,* Pl.

lambo, bi, 3. *v. a. to lick, lap:* hi canes quos tribunal meum vides lambere, Cic.: serpentem tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua, Ov. **II.** Fig.: of a river: *to flow by, to wash:* quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Of ivy: *to cling to, encircle:* Pers. Of fire: *to lick, reach up to, play* or *flicker about:* (Aetna) sidera lambit, Virg.: lambere flamma comas, id. [Cf. λάπ-τω (v. labia); O. H. G. *laffan,* to lick. For the nasal before *b,* cf. cumbo, root *cub.*]

lāmella, ae, *f. dim.* [lamina] *a small* or *thin plate:* paucae lamellae argenti, *a few paltry coins,* Sen.

lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lamentor] *fit to be mourned over, lamentable, pitiable:* regnum, Virg.: *doleful, lamenting:* vox, Cic. **II.** *mournful, attended with signs of woe:* funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, id.

lāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lamentum] *mournful, causing tears:* Pl.

lāmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lamentor] *a wailing, weeping, lamenting, lamentation:* Pl.: Cic.: flebilis, Just.

lāmentor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* Neutr. *to wail, moan, weep, lament:* Pl.: flere ac lamentari, Cic. **II.** Act.: *to weep over, to bewail:* vitam, id.: matrem mortuam, Ter. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* lamentamur non apparere labores nostros, Hor.

lāmentum, i, *n. a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation* (usu. *plur.*): Cic.: lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac. [Prob. for *cla-mentum,* v. clamo; initial c lost as in *laus.*]

lămĭa, ae, *f.*=λαμία, *a witch, a sorceress, enchantress:* Hor.

lāmĭna (lammina), and syncop. **lamna** (Hor.), ae, *f. a thin piece of metal, wood, marble,* etc.; *a plate, leaf*

veneer, etc.: Cic.: tigna laminis clavisque religant, perh. *clamps, saddle-plates*, Caes.: lamina serrae, *the blade of a saw*, Virg.: *of a sword*, Ov. ‖ Meton.: laminae ardentes, *red-hot plates*, as instruments of torture, Cic. 2. *silver plate of any kind*: levis argenti lamina, Ov.: Hor. [Perh. from *la* in ἐλαύνω (for ἐ-λα-νύ-ω, ε being prothetic).] (Hence It. *lama*; Fr. *lame*.)

lamna, v. lamina.

lampas, ădis, *f.* = λαμπάς, *a torch, flambeau*: Cic.: lampadas igniferas, Lucr.: *a wedding-torch*: Ter. From the Grecian torch-race, which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still burning, to the next runner (v. Smith's Ant. 220), are borrowed the following expressions: quasi cursores vitai lampada tradunt, *they pass on the lamp of life*, Lucr.: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? i. e. *wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive*, Pers. ‖ Meton. in gen. *brightness*: Phoebea, *the light of the sun*, Virg.: Phoebes, *of the moon*, Val. Fl. Hence poet. like lumen, for *day*: nona lampade, *on the ninth day*, Lucr. 2. *a meteor resembling a torch*: Sen.

lāna, ae, *f. wool*: cum colu et lana, Cic.: lanam carere, *to card wool*, Pl.: lanam ducere, *to spin it*, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *a working in wool*: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, *to be thinking about her work*, i. e. *to be unconcerned*, Ov. 2. Of things like wool: *soft hair* or *feathers, down*: Plin.: nemora canentia lanâ, *cotton*, Virg. Of *fleecy clouds*, "*cirri*:" vellera tenuia lanae, id. Proverb.: rixari de lana caprina, *to dispute about trifles*, Hor. [Cf. Gr. λάχνη and λῆνος.] (Hence Fr. *laine*.)

lānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lana] *of* or *belonging to wool*: herba, *fuller's weed*, Plin. ‖ Subst.: lanarius, ii, *m. a worker in wool*: Pl.

lānātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with wool, woolly*: oves, *unshorn*, Col. *Absol.* lanatae, arum, *f. plu. sheep*, Juv. 2. *covered with down; downy*: vitis, Col.: Plin.

lancĕa, ae, *f. a light spear, with a leathern thong fastened to it, a lance*: Tac. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. λόγχη.]

lancĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate*: Sen. ‖ Fig.: *to destroy, consume*: bona, *squander*, Cat.

lānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lana] *woollen, of wool*: pallium, Cic.: infula, Virg. 2. *downy, soft*: Mart.: Cat. (Hence Fr. *lange*.)

langu-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make faint, weary, languid*: Cic.

languens, *Part.* [langueo]. ‖ Adj.: *faint, weak, inactive, languid*: hyacinthus, *drooping*, Virg.: incitare languentes, Cic. Of troops: languentes atque animo remissi, *slack, losing heart*, Caes.

languĕo, 2. *v. n. to be faint, weary, languid*: de via, Cic. Of plants, etc.: *to droop, languish, wither*: Suet.: Virg.: Prop. Of the sea or surf: *to be wearied, to be exhausted in force, to sink*: servare recursus languentis pelagi, *watch for the retreating of the spent waves*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to be weak, faint, languid* from disease: languebunt corpora morbo, id. ‖ Fig.: *to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless*: languet juventus, Cic.: otio, id.: languet aequor, *is dead calm*, Mart. Of a faulty tone in speaking: vox, nec languens, nec canora, *sinking so as to be scarcely heard*, Cic. [In *langueo* the *n* nasalizes the root *lag*: cf. Gr. λαγ-αρός, "slack, loose," and Lat. *laxus*.]

languesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [langueo] *to become faint, weak, languid*: corpore, Cic. Of things: Bacchus languescit in amphora, *becomes mild* or *mellow*, Hor.: luna languescit, *becomes obscured*, Tac.: ut solet a magno fluctus languescere flatu, *to go down after a heavy gale*, Ov. 2. Esp. *to be enfeebled by disease, to be ill, to languish*: id.: ter omnino per XIV annos languit, Suet. ‖ Fig.: *to grow languid, listless*, or *inactive, to decline, decrease*: Cic.

languĭdē, *adv. faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly*: nutare, Plin. *Comp.*: dicere, *with less spirit*, Cic.: in opere versari, *more remissly than was their wont*, Caes.

languĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [languidus] *somewhat languid*: Cat. ‖ *withered, half-faded*: coronae, Cic.

languĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo] *faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid*: homines vino languidi, Cic. Meton.: of things: boves, collo trahentes languido, Hor.: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, *dull*, Quint.: flumen, *sluggish*, Hor.: aqua, Liv. *Comp.*: languidiora vina, *more mellow*, Hor. ‖ Of character: *feeble, powerless, inactive, listless*: philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, Cic.: si qui antea aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, *more sluggish*, id. ‖‖ Act.: *enervating*: voluptates, id.

languor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *faintness, feebleness, weariness, languor, lassitude*: corporis, Cic. 2. Esp. *weakness, languor, faintness*, proceeding from disease: aquosus, *weakness caused by water*, i. e. *dropsy*, Hor.: languor faucium, i. e. *relaxed throat*, Suet. ‖ Of the mind: *dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness*: languori se desidiaeque dedere, Cic.: militum, Caes.

lănĭātus, ûs, *m.* [lanio] *a mangling, lacerating* (rare): ferarum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *anguish of mind*: Tac.

lănĭēna, ae, *f.* [lanius] *a butcher's stall*: Liv.

lānĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [lanificus] *the working of wool*, i. e. *spinning, weaving*, etc.: usum lanificii docere, Just.

lānĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lana facio] *that works in wool*, i. e. *by spinning, weaving*, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib.: sorores, i. e. *the Fates*, Mart.

lānĭger, a, um, *adj.* [lana gero] *wool-bearing, fleecy*: greges, Virg. ‖ Subst.: laniger, i, *m. a ram*, Ov.: *a lamb*: timens, Phaedr.: lanigera, ae, *f. a sheep*, Lucr.

lānĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lanius] *to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate, rend*: Cic.: dentibus artus, Virg.: digitis ora, Ov.: vestem, id. ‖ Fig.: et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae, *have pulled to pieces*, id.

lānĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lanius] *of a butcher*: Suet.

lānista, ae, *m. a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master*: Cic.: Juv. ‖ Meton.: *a trainer in evil; a setter at variance, inciter to violence*: Cic.: lanistis Aetolis, dimicare, *instigators of the quarrel*, Liv.

lānĭtĭum (cium), ii, *n.* [lana] *wool*: Virg.

lānĭus, ii, *m.* [prob. for *lac-nius*; cf. lacer, lacero] *a butcher*: Ter.: Liv.: Cic. 2. Meton.: *an executioner*: Pl.

lanterna (lat.), ae, *f.* [λαμπτήρ] *a lantern, lamp*: Cic.

lanternārĭus (lat.), ii, *m.* [lanterna] *a lantern-bearer*. Fig.: *a guide, attendant*: Catilinae, *link-boy*, Cic.

lānūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [lana] *woolliness, down*, of plants, of the cheeks, *etc.*: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov.: Suet.

lanx, lancis, *f. a plate, platter, dish*: Cic.: Ov.: Virg. Of freq. use in sacrifices: lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta, *in huge rounded dishes*, id. ‖ Esp. *the scale of a balance*: in lancem aliquid imponere, *to place it in one of the scales*, Cic.: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

lăpăthum, i, *n.* and **lăpăthus**, i, *f.* (*m.* Lucil. in Cic.) = λάπαθον or λάπαθος, *sorrel*: lapathi brevis herba, Hor.

lăpĭcīda, ae, *m.* [lapis caedo] *a stonecutter, quarryman*: Liv.

lăpĭcīdīnae, arum, *f.* [id.] *stone quarries*: Cic.

lăpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] *of* or *belonging to stone, stone-*: latomiae, *stone quarries*, Pl.

lăpĭdat, v. lapido.

lăpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lapido] *a throwing of stones*: fit magna lapidatio, Cic.

lăpĭdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a stone-thrower*: Cic.

lăpĭdĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] *of stone, consisting of stone*: imber, *a shower of stones*, Cic.: murus, Liv. Fig.: lapideus sum, *I am petrified*, Pl.

lăpĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to pelt with stones*: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. ‖ *Impers.*: lapidat, *it rains stones*: quia

Veiis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv. *Pass. Impers.:* quod de caelo lapidatum esset, id.

lăpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of stones, stony:* montes, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *hard as stone, stony;* or, *full of grit:* panis, Hor. Of the gout: *stony,* i.e. *producing chalk-stones in the joints:* Pers.

lăpillus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little stone, a pebble:* invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. Lucky days were marked with white, unlucky ones with black stones: hence, diem signare melioribus lapillis, Mart. **II.** Esp.: *a precious stone, gem, jewel:* inter niveos viridesque lapillos, i. e. *pearls and emeralds,* Hor. **2.** In *pl.: small pieces of any valuable stone,* esp. *of marble; mosaic:* Libyci (African marbles being much prized): id.

lăpis, ĭdis, *m. a stone, stone:* undique lapides in murum jaci coepti sunt, Caes.: lapis redivivus, *old stone used for new buildings,* Cic.: lapide candidiore diem notare, *to mark with a white stone as a luckier one than usual,* Cat. Fig.: for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: quid stas, lapis? i.e. *like a stock,* Ter. Proverb.: (i) lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i.e. *to flatter openly and injure secretly,* Pl. (ii) verberare lapidem, *to do oneself more harm than good,* id. (cf. λακτίζειν πρὸς κέντρα, to kick against the goads). (iii) lapides loqui, *to speak hard words,* id. **II.** Specially: Jupiter lapis, *Jupiter the stone,* or *a Jupiter stone;* prob. *a meteoric stone* regarded as a symbol of Jupiter, and used to swear by: Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic. **2.** *a milestone,* set up on the roads at every 1000 paces: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. Elliptically: ad duodecimum a Cremona, Tac. **3.** *the stone on which the praeco stood at slave-sales:* in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Pl. Fig.: praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, *bought like slaves, servile,* Cic. **4.** *a landmark, boundary-stone:* Liv. **5.** *a tombstone:* Prop. **6.** *a precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl:* Hor. **7.** albus, *a slab* or *table of white marble,* id. [Etym. unknown; the word is not cogn. with Gr. λᾶFας.]

lappa, ae, *f. a bur:* Virg.

lapsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lābor] *a sliding.* Fig.: *a falling, failing:* Cic.

lapso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to slip, slide, stumble, stagger, slip down* on the ground: (Priamum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, *weltering,* Virg.: Tac.

lapsus, a, um, *Part.* [lābor]. **II.** Adj.: *ruined, unfortunate:* regia res est succurrere lapsis, Ov.

lapsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a slipping, falling, a fall:* equi, Virg.: terrae, *a landslip,* Liv. **2.** *a gliding, sliding, running, flowing, flying,* etc.: of water let loose: Cic.: of the stars: id.: Virg.: of the Harpies, *swoop,* id. Abstr. for concr., rotarum, *rolling wheels,* id. **II.** Fig.: *a falling from, a failing, error, fault:* Cic.

lăquĕar, āris, *n.* (laqueare, Virg.) [akin to lacunar] *a paneled ceiling* (usu. *plur.*): dependent lychni laquearibus altis, Virg.

lăquĕātus, a, um [laquear] *furnished with a paneled ceiling:* tecta, Hor.: tectum, Cic.: cenatio, Suet.

lăquĕus, i, *m. a noose, snare; a hangman's halter:* laqueis falces avertebant, Caes.: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic.: laqueo gulam frangere, *to strangle,* Sall. **II.** Fig.: *a snare, gin, trap:* judicii laqueos declinans, Cic.: laquei Stoicorum, *subtleties,* id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *laccio;* Sp. *lazo;* Fr. *lacs.*)

lār, lăris, *m.* [Lar, lares, O. Lat. lases, *household deities:* v. Smith's Biogr. and Myth. 234] *a hearth, dwelling, home:* relinquent larem familiarem suum? Cic.: paternus, Hor.: deserere larem, *to leave one's home,* Ov. *Plur.:* jussa pars mutare lares, Hor. Poet.: of *a bird's nest:* nunc avis in ramo tecta laremque parat, Ov.

lardum, v. laridum.

largē, *adv. abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally:* dare, Cic. *Comp.:* potus largius aequo, *too freely,* Hor. *Sup.:* Cic.

largĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [largus facio] *bountiful:* Lucr.

largĭ-flŭus, a, um, *adj. flowing copiously:* fons, Lucr.

largĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj. talking copiously, talkative:* Pl.

largĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* (*past imperf.* largibar, Prop.: *fut.* largibere, Pl.) [largus] *to give bountifully, to bestow* or *impart freely; to lavish:* amico homini mea ex crumena largiar, Pl.: qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, i.e. '*rob Peter to pay Paul,*' Cic. Of inanimate subjects: Gallis provinciae propinquitas multa ad copiam atque usus largitur, *affords an abundant supply of,* Caes. **2.** In gen. sense, *to bestow, confer, concede:* nimium parcus in largienda civitate, Cic.: Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, id. **3.** Like condono, *to give up, condone* (rare): rei publicae injurias, *to forgive,* Tac. **II.** In bad sense: *to give corruptly; to bribe:* largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv.: exercitum largiendo corrumpere, Quint.

largĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *abundance, bounty, liberality* (rare): tui muneris, Cic.: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id.

largĭter, *adv. abundantly, largely, very much:* peccare, Pl.: posse, *to be very powerful,* Caes. Substantively, with *part. Gen.:* auri et argenti, *plenty of,* Pl.

largītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [largior] *a giving freely, a bestowing, granting, dispensing:* civitatis, Cic. **2.** Esp. *a liberal giving* or *distribution of money:* largitione redemit militum voluntates, Caes. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, *giving has no bottom,* Cic. **3.** *bribery, corruption,* esp. to obtain a public office: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id.: profusissima, Suet.

largītor, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [id.] *to give or bestow liberally:* Pl. (dub.)

largītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, distributer:* multarum rerum, Sall.: pecuniae, id.: Liv. **2.** *a squanderer, spendthrift:* largitor et prodigus, Cic. **II.** Esp. *a briber:* largitores et factiosi, id.

largītus, a, um, *Part.* [largior].

largus, a, um, *adj. abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much:* pabula, Lucr.: (sol) quum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. *Comp.:* largior aether, *ampler,* Virg.: ignis, Hor.: largiore vino usus, Liv. *Sup.:* munus largissimum edere, Suet. With *Gen.: abounding in:* opum, Virg. **II.** Of persons: *giving abundantly, bountiful, profuse, liberal:* Cic.: largus animo, *of a generous disposition,* Tac.: promissis, *liberal in promises,* id. With *Inf.:* spes donare novas, Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

lārĭdum, and syncop. **lardum,** i, *n.* [akin to λαρός, λαριός, "fattened," "fat"] *the fat of bacon, lard:* Pl.: Hor. In *plur.:* larda, Ov. (Hence It. *lardo;* Fr. *lard.*)

larva (trisyl. larŭa), ae, *f. a ghost, spectre:* Pl. As a term of contempt, *bogy,* id. **II.** *a mask:* larva et tragici cothurni, Hor.

larvo, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [larva] *to bewitch, enchant:* usu. in *Part. perf.:* Pl.

lăsănum, i, *n.* = λάσανον, *a chamber utensil, close-stool:* Petr. **2.** perh. *a cooking pan:* Hor.

lasar īcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (and laserpicifer), *adj.* [lasarpicium, fero] *producing the plant* lasarpicium, the juice of which (lasar or laser) is the gum *asa foetida;* hence, *producing asa foetida:* Cyrene, Cat.

lascīvĭa, ae, *f.* [lascivus] *sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, jollity:* Cic. Comically: o virgarum lascivia, *thou scourge's game!* Pl. **II.** *wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, lewdness, lasciviousness:* Sall.: theatralis populi, *impudence,* Tac.

lascīv bundus, a, um, *adj.* [lascivio] *wanton, petulant:* Pl. (dub.)

lascīvĭo, īi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [lascivus] *to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport, frisk, frolic:* licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, Cic.: lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, *were wanton rather than cruel,* Liv.: agnus lascivit fuga, *frisks,* Ov. **II.** Fig. of style: *to indulge in license:* Quint.

lascīvus, a, um, *adj. allowed to run wild, unrestrained, wanton, petulant, playful, frolicsome, frisky:* nova proles (pecudum), Lucr.: hederae, *wan-*

tonly clinging, Hor.: capella, Virg.: pueri, *saucy*, Hor.: verba, *sportive, playful*, id. ||, *licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious:* puellae, Ov. Of things: *tending to lewdness, lascivious:* picturae et figurae, *obscene*, Suet. [Cf. Gr. λάω (for λασ-ω); Goth. *lustus*, Eng. *lus-t.*]

lassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lassus] *faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude:* Pl.: Cic.: Caes.

lasso, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render faint* or *languid, to tire, weary, fatigue:* Ov.: Prop.

lassŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat wearied:* Cat.

lassus, a, um, *adj. faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted:* lassus de via, Pl.: itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique, *worn out and exhausted*, Sall. With *Gen.:* lassus maris et viarum, Hor. With *Inf.:* nomen lassa vocare meum, Prop. ||, Meton. of things: fructibus assiduis humus, *exhausted*, Ov.: undae, *calmed down*, Lucan.: stomachus, *jaded*, Hor.: collum, *drooping*, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

lastaurus, i, *m.* = λάσταυρος, *a lewd person:* Suet.

lātē, *adv. broadly, widely, extensively*, often with longe, *far and wide:* late longeque diffusus, Cic.: Caes. *Comp.:* possidere agros, Ov. *Sup.:* ager latissime continuatus, Cic. ||, Fig.: ars late patet, *widely*, id. *Comp.:* latius perscribere, *more fully*, Caes.: loqui, *more diffusely*, Cic.: opibus uti, *more profusely*, Hor.: aerarium implere, *more largely*, i. e. *richly*, Flor. *Sup.:* fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, *has a very wide range*, Cic.

lătĕbra, ae, *f.* [lateo] *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat:* Caes.: latebras animae, pectus, *the hidden seat of life*, Virg.: telli, i. e. *where the arrow-head is buried in the flesh*, id.: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, *the obscurations* (*eclipses*) *of sun and moon*, Lucr. ||, Fig.: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. 2. Esp. *a subterfuge, pretence, feigned excuse* (only in *sing.*): videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, '*a loophole*,' id.: latebram dare vitiis, *concealment*, Ov.

lătĕbrĭ-cŏla, ae, *c.* [latebra] *that dwells in lurking-places* or *brothels:* Pl.

lătĕbrōsē, *adv. in a hiding place:* Pl.

lătĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [latebra] *full of lurking-holes* or *coverts, hidden, secret:* via, Cic.: locus, Liv. Poet.: pumex, i. e. *full of holes, porous*, Virg.

lătens, entis, *Part.* [lateo]. ||, Adj.: *hidden, secret, unknown:* saxa, Virg.

lătenter, *adv. in secret, privately:* Cic.: amare, Ov.

lătĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie hid* or *concealed, lurk:* ubi sunt, ubi latent, Pl.: abdite latere, Cic.: naves latent portu, Hor. Proverb.: latet anguis in herba, Virg. 2. Esp. *to skulk, keep out of sight*, in order not to appear in court: quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? Cic. 3. *to live retired:* crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. ||, Fig.: *to be sheltered, safe:* latere sub umbra Romanae amicitiae, Liv. 2. *to lurk, to be cloaked:* sub nomine pacis bellum latere, Cic. 3. With non-personal subj.; with *Acc.* (rarely with *Dat.*): *to be concealed from, unknown to:* nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. With *Dat.:* Sen. poet. *Absol.: to escape notice, be unknown:* id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep. [Cf. Gr. λα-θ-εῖν, in which the I. E. root *la* is augmented by *θ*, as in La'in by *t.*]

lăter, ĕris, *m. a brick, tile:* Cic. Proverb.: laterem lavare, *to labour in vain*, Ter. [Etym. uncertain.]

lătĕrārĭus, v. latericius.

lătĕrcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small brick* or *tile:* Caes. ||, Meton. *a sort of cake* or *biscuit:* Pl.

lătĕrĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of bricks:* urbs, Suet.: turris, Caes.: opus, or *absol.* latericium, *brickwork*, id.

lătĕrĭtĭus, v. latericius.

lāterna v. lanterna.

lāternārĭus, v. lanternarius.

lătesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lateo] *to lie hid:* Cic.

lătex, ĭcis, *m. any liquid*, esp. *water* (poet.): fontis Averni, Virg.: desilit in latices, Ov. Of *wine:* Lyaeus, Virg. Of other liquids: absinthi, *juice of wormwood*, Lucr.: Palladii latices, *oil*, Ov. [Etym. unknown; Gr. λάταξ seems quite different.]

lātĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [lateo] *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den:* ferae, Cic. Fig.: doloris, id.

lātĭclāvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [latus clavus] *having a broad purple stripe* (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families: v. clavus, *no.* II. 2): tribunus, Suet.: tunica, Val. Max. ||, Subst.: laticlavius, ii, *m. one entitled to wear* the latus clavus; *a senator, patrician:* a quodam laticlavio prope ad necem caesus, Suet.

lātīnē, *adv. in Latin:* loqui, Liv.: scire, *to understand Latin*, Cic.: reddere, *to translate into Latin*, id.: formare, *to write* or *compose in Latin*, Suet.: componere, id. Phr.: Latine loqui, *to speak with purity:* ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, Cic. Also, *to speak straightforwardly, to speak out* (as we say, '*in plain English*'): (gladiatorem) ut appellant li, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, id.

lātīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Latinus] *pure Latin style, Latinity:* Cic. ||, *the Latin rights and privileges*, also called Jus Latii (v. Smith's Ant. 92, and 220): id.

Lātīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Latium] *Latin:* feriae Latinae or simply Latinae, *the Latin holidays*, Liv.

lātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [latus: *v.* fero] *a bearing, bringing* (only fig.): auxilii, *a rendering of assistance*, Liv. ||, Esp.: suffragii, *a voting* or *right of voting*, id.: legis, *a proposing of a law, a bill*, Cic.

lātĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [lateo] *to be in the habit of concealing oneself, to lurk:* latitans Oppianicus, Cic.: latitans aper, Hor. Of things: *to be concealed:* invisis atque latitantibus rebus confidere, Caes. 2. Esp. *to keep out of the way*, in order not to appear before a court of justice: qui fraudationis causa latitarit, Cic.

lātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lātus] *breadth, width:* Cic.: fossae, Caes. 2. In gen. *extent, size, compass:* possessionum, Cic. ||, Fig.: verborum, *a broad pronunciation*, id.

latomiae, v. laut.

lātor, ōris, *m.* [latus: *v.* fero] *a bringer* or *bearer* (only fig.): *a mover* or *proposer of a law:* legis Sempronise, Cic.: rogationis, Liv.

lātrātor, ōris, *m.* [latro] *a barker:* poet. *for a dog:* Anubis, Virg. ||, Meton. *a bawler, brawler:* Quint.

lātrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a barking:* apros latratu turbabis agens, Virg. In *plur.:* venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, id. ||, Fig.: *yelping, brawling, shrewish scolding* or *wrangling:* inusitati foro latratus, Val. Max.

lātrīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from lavatrina; lavo] *a bath:* Lucil. ||, *a privy:* Pl.

lātro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to bark.* Neutr.: si canes latrent, Cic. *Imperf. Part. absol.* latrans, *a barker*, i. e. *a dog* (poet.): Ov. *Pass. impers.:* scit cui latretur, *whom the barking is at*, id. 2. Meton. *to rumble*, etc.: latrans stomachus (i. e. *from emptiness*), *clamorous, hungry*, Hor. Esp. *to rant, roar, bluster:* latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. B, Act. for allatrare, *to bark at, bay:* senem adulterum latrent Suburanae canes, Hor. Fig.: *to abuse, assail:* si quis opprobriis dignum latraverit, id. 2. *to demand vehemently:* nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, Lucr. [Cf. Skr. *râ*, to bark; Gr. λατράζειν = βαρβαρίζειν (Hesych.); Goth. *la-i-an*, to revile.]

lătro, ōnis, *m.* [prob. borrowed from Gr. λάτρις] *a hired servant, mercenary:* haec effatus ubi, latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. 2. Esp. *a mercenary soldier, body guard:* latrones, quos conduxi, Pl. ||, *a freebooter, highwayman, robber, brigand:* collecti ex praedonibus latronibusque Syriae, Caes.: cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv.: *an assassin:* Val. Max.: *a hunter*, i. e. *one who has lain in ambush:* Virg.: of a wolf, *a robber, ravager:* Phaedr. 2. = latrunculus, a

piece in the game of draughts: Ov. (Hence It. *ladrone*; Fr. *larron.*)

lātrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [latrocinor] *the military service* of a mercenary: apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Pl. II. *a raid, freebooting, highway robbery, piracy:* in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa comprehensus, Caes. 2. Fig.: in gen.: *villainy, roguery, fraud:* quod putares hic latrocinium non judicium futurum, Cic. 3. Meton. *a band of robbers:* si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur, id. 4. *a skirmish with banditti; guerilla warfare:* Sall. III. *the game of draughts:* Ov. (Hence Fr. *larcin*; Eng. *larceny.*)

lātrōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [latro] *to perform military service as a mercenary, to be a hired soldier:* ibit aliquo latrocinatum, Pl. II. *to act as a freebooter* or *pirate, to rob on the highway:* Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exsulem vivere, Cic.

lātruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand:* Cic. 2. *a piece* ('man') *in the game of draughts:* Suet.

lātŭmĭae, v. lautumiae.

lātus, a, um, *adj. broad, wide:* fossa, Cic.: mare, id.: palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Caes. *Neut. absol.:* crescere in latum, *to increase in width,* Ov. 2. *extensive:* fines, id.: quam latissimas solitudines habere, Caes. II. Fig.: *wide-spread, extended:* gloria, Plin. 2. Of pronunciation: *broad:* cujus tu lata (verba) imitaris, Cic. 3. Of style: *diffuse, copious, prolix:* id.: Tac. 4. Of a vain-glorious person: latus ut in Circo spatiere, *that you may stalk proudly* (*taking up a wide space*) *along,* Hor. [For *stlatus,* v. stlataria; from root of στορ-έννυμι, Lat. *ster-no, stra-vi*; "out-stretched," "widespread."]

lātus, ĕris, *n. the side* or *flank:* cujus latus ille mucro petebat, Cic.: vellere latus digitis, *to twitch one by the side* in order to attract attention, Ov.: tegere latus alicui, *to walk by the side of,* Hor.: lateris *or* laterum dolor, *pleurisy,* Cic.: Hor.: artifex lateris, *a ballet-dancer,* Ov. 2. latus dare or praebere, in fencing: *to expose oneself to a thrust:* saepe dabis nudum, vincat ut ille, latus, Tib. Hence, Fig.: *to give occasion to, give a handle to:* malo latus obdit apertum, Hor.: latere tecto abscedere, *to get off scot-free,* Ter.: nudum latus ostendere, *to show the side exposed,* i. e. *the weak point:* imperii, Flor.: imperii nudare latus, *leave the frontier exposed,* Lucan. 3. *the lungs;* esp. with ref. to oratory: voce magna et bonis lateribus, *with strong voice and sound lungs,* Cic.: nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis, *lungs and thews,* id. II. Meton. *the side, flank, lateral surface* of any thing (opp. to frons and tergum): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes.: tum prora avertit et undis dat latus, *the ship's side,* Virg. Milit. *t. t.* of an army, *the flank:* ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, i. e. *on the right flank,* the shield being on the left arm, Caes. Esp. a (ab) latere and a lateribus: *on* or *at the side, on* or *at the sides* (opp. to a fronte, and a tergo): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, *i. e. on every side,* Cic.: disjectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. Less freq. with *ex:* latere ex utroque, Lucr. With *de:* de latere ire, *to move from the flank,* id. III. Fig.: of companionship and intimate friendship (cf. *supr.* I. 1): ut a senis latere nunquam discederem, *never left his side,* Cic.: eos ab latere tyranni, *his confidants,* Liv. Also of disagreeable companionship: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saliunt latus, *encompass on every side,* Hor. [Originally the *breadth* of anything; cf. Gr. πλατύς, πλάτος. In the Latin word initial *p* has been lost.]

lātus, a, um, *Part.* [fero].

lātusculum, i, *n. dim.* [lātus] *a little side* (poet. and rare): Lucr.: Cat.

laudābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laudo] *praiseworthy, laudable:* honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic.: carmen, Hor. *Comp.:* vitae ratio laudabilior, Cic.

laudābĭlĭter, *adv. praiseworthily, laudably:* vivere, Cic. *Comp.:* injuriam ferre laudabilius, Val. Max. *Sup.* not found.

laudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laudo] *a praising, commendation; an eulogy, panegyric:* quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? *with the eulogy pronounced by you,* Cic. With *obj. Gen.:* laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, id. 2. Esp. *a funeral oration* or *panegyric:* funebris, id. With *obj. Gen.:* matronarum, Liv. II. *a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice; a testimonial:* gravissima, Cic.: judicialis, Suet.

laudātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In rhetor. *laudatory:* Quint.

laudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a praiser; a eulogizer, panegyrist:* integritatis et elegantiae, Cic.: temporis acti, Hor. 2. *one who pronounces a funeral oration:* Liv. II. Esp. *one who bears a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice:* Cic.

laudātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who praises* (rare): Cic.: Ov.

laudātus, a, um, *Part.* [laudo]. II. Adj.: *praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent:* artes, Cic.: virgo laudatissima formae dote, *beyond all praise for her gift of beauty,* Ov.

laudo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [laus] *to praise, commend, extol, eulogize:* bonos, Cic.: legem, id.: agricolam laudat juris peritus, *extols his happiness,* Hor. 2. Esp. *to pronounce a funeral oration* or *panegyric:* quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. II. *to adduce, name, quote, cite:* Jovem supremum testem laudo, Pl.: auctores, Cic. (Hence Fr. *louer.*)

laurea, ae, *f.* (*sc.* arbor) [laureus] *the laurel-tree* or *bay-tree:* Liv.: spissa ramis laurea, Hor. 2. (*sc.* corona) *a laurel wreath, laurel branch,* as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of triumphant generals, and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, a-sit tua laurea nobis, Ov.: laurea donandus Apollinari, *the poetic bay-crown,* Hor.: Suet. II. Meton. *a triumph:* quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic.

laurĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [laurea] *crowned* or *decked with laurel, laureate:* imago, Cic.: litterae, *a letter announcing a victory* (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), Liv.: also *absol.:* ne laureatis (*sc.* literis) quidem gesta prosecutus est, Tac.

laurĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] prop. *a laurel crown;* hence, Meton. *a triumph:* Cic. Proverb.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere: v. mustaceus.

laurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus] *of laurel, laurel-:* corona, Liv.: serta, Ov.

laurĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus coma] *laurel-foliaged, covered with laurels:* montes, Lucr.

laurĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [laurus gero] *crowned* or *decked with laurel:* Phoebus, Ov.

laurus, i (*Abl.* lauru, Hor.: *Nom. plur.* laurus, Virg.: Tib.), *f. a bay-tree,* sacred to Apollo (respecting its uses, v. laurea, *no.* 2): Liv.: Cic. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying: Juv. II. Meton. for laurea, *a laurel crown,* and hence, *a triumph:* incurrit haec nostra laurus in oculos, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

laus, laudis, *f. praise, commendation, glory, fame, esteem:* in laude vivere, Cic.: ornare aliquem laudibus, id.: dicere alicujus laudes, *to sing anybody's praises,* Virg. II. Meton. *a praiseworthy deed, merit, desert:* bellicae laudes, Cic.: merui qui laude coronam, *by my merit,* Virg. [For *clau(d)s*; cogn. with Gr. κλύ-ω; Lat. *clueo*; Goth. *hliu-ma* (=ἀκοή), Germ. *laut.* With the form *lau-d-s* cf. *frau-d-s.*]

lautē, *adv. elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously:* deversari, Cic.: vivere, Nep.: lautius accipi, Suet. II. Fig. *excellently, beautifully, finely:* loquitur laute, Pl.: me emunxeris lautissime, *very nicely* (i. e. *thoroughly*), poet. ap. Cic.

lautĭa, orum, *n. plu. entertainment given at Rome to foreign ambassadors* or *distinguished guests at the expense of the State:* locus inde lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv.

lautĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [lautus] *elegance, splendour, sumptuousness of living:* Cic.: Suet.

lautŭmĭae (lātŏmĭae and lātŭmĭae), arum, *f. plu.* [borrowed from Gr. λατομία] *a stone-quarry:* vel in lautumiis mavelim agere aetatem, Pl. II. Esp.

a prison cut out of the rock, at Syracuse: lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic. **2.** *one of the two public prisons at Rome*, perhaps the Tullianum (v. Smith's Class. Dict. art. Roma, XII.): Liv.

lautus, a, um, *Part.* [lavo]. **II.** Adj.: *neat, elegant;* and usu. more than this, *fine, sumptuous, splendid:* supellex, Cic.: lautissima cena, Plin. Ep.: lautum et copiosum patrimonium, *splendid, magnificent*, Cic.: civitas, id. **2.** *nice, refined, polished:* eques Romanus, *of refined tastes*, Nep.: beneficentiae ratio lautior, *finer, more noble*, Cic.: homines lauti et urbani, *refined, fashionable*, id.

lăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a washing, bathing, bath:* quid ea messis attinet ad meam lavationem? Pl. **II.** Meton. *a bathing-place, bathing-room, bath:* ut lavatio parata sit, Cic.: argentea, Phaedr.

lăvo, lāvi and lăvāvi, lautum, lăvātum and lōtum, 1. and 3. *v. a.* and *n. to wash, bathe, lave:* Act.: manus lava, Cic.: lautis manibus, Hor. Reflect.: lavantur in fluminibus, *they bathe*, Caes. **2.** Meton. *to wash, moisten, bedew:* eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavis, Pl.: of the sea, of rivers, *to wash*, i. e. *to flow close by, to flow over:* villam, Hor.: arenas, Ov. **II.** Fig.: dulci mala vino lavere, *to wash away (drown) the ills of life*, Hor. **B.** Neutr.: lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesse, *as he was bathing*, Liv. [Akin to λούω=λόϝω, and to *luo*="to wash," *q. v.*]

laxāmentum, i. *n.* [laxo] *an extending, widening:* Sen. **II.** Fig. *a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite:* si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.: dare laxamentum legi, *a liberal interpretation*, Cic.: ut minus laxamenti daretur iis ad auxilia Hannibali submittenda, *that they might be less at liberty to send*, Liv.

laxātus, a, um, *Part.* [laxo]. **II.** Adj.: *extended, wide:* ordines (acies), *loose* (in formation), Tac.

laxē, *adv. widely, spaciously, loosely:* vis sideris laxe grassantis, *at large*, Plin. Of time: laxius proferre diem, *to appoint a later day*, Cic. **II.** Fig. *unrestrictedly, freely:* in hostico laxius rapto sueti vivere, Liv.: Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, *under looser discipline*, Sall. Of troops: laxius stare, *in more open order*, Curt.

laxĭtas, ātis, *f.* [laxus] *roominess, spaciousness, extent:* Cic.

laxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act.: *to make wide* or *roomy, to expand, extend:* forum, Cic.: manipulos, *to open out*, Caes.: alveum Tiberis, *to widen, enlarge*, Suet. **2.** *to open, undo, unloose:* vincula epistolae, Nep.: claustra, Virg.: via voci laxata dolore est, *is cleared*, id. **3.** *to slacken, relax:* arcum, *to unbend*, Phaedr.: rudentes, *to ease the sheets*, Virg.: laxantur corpora rugis, *become withered*, Ov. Of sleep, or persons asleep: *to relax (the limbs)*: Virg. **II.** Fig. *to set free, to lighten, relieve, recreate:* with *Abl.* libidinum vinculis laxatos esse, *to have been freed*, Cic.: corpore laxati, *released*, id.: with *ab:* a contentione disputationis animos, id. **2.** *to relax, mitigate, abate, weaken:* sibi aliquid laboris, Liv.: laxatam pugnam videt, *that the attack was slackened*, id.: laxatas custodias sensit, *that the sentinels were released from duty, withdrawn*, id.: annonam, *to reduce, lower*, id. **B.** Neutr. *to abate, lessen, fall:* annona laxaverat, id. (Hence It. *lasciare;* Prov. *laissar;* Fr. *laisser.*)

laxus, a, um, *adj. wide, loose, open, roomy:* opp. to angustus and adstrictus: casses, Virg.: funis, *slack*, Hor.: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, *ill-fitting*, perh. *down at heel*, id.: janua, *open*, Ov.: habenae, Cic.: arcus, *unstrung*, Virg. **2.** Meton.: of time: diem satis laxam, *sufficiently distant*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: negligentiae laxior locus, *wider scope*, Liv.: laxius imperium, *lazer, less strict*, Sall.: annona, *low prices* (cf. Eng. "*market easy*"), Liv.: caput, *unstrung, reeling* (from drunkenness), Pers. [For etym. v. langueo.] (Hence Sp. *lejos;* Fr. *lâche.*)

lēa, ae, *f.* [leo] *a lioness* (poet. for leaena): Ov.

lĕaena, ae, *f.* = λέαινα, *a lioness:* Virg.: Ov.

lebes, ētis, *m.* = λέβης, *a bronze basin, kettle*, or *caldron:* Virg. **2.** *a wash-hand basin:* Ov.

lectīca, ae, *f. a litter, sedan*, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards in the city also: Cic.: Hor. **2.** *a bier* or *hearse:* Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.)

lectīcārĭus, i, *m.* [lectica] *a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman:* Cic.

lectīc-ŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small litter* or *sedan:* lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic. **2.** *a bier:* elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. **3.** *a couch* or *settee:* lucubratoria, Suet.

lectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lĕgo] *a gathering, collecting:* lapidum, Col. **2.** Esp. *a picking out, selecting:* judicum, Cic. **II.** *a reading, perusal; a reading aloud:* librorum, id. Hence, lectio senatus, *a reading* or *calling over the roll of the senators:* this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck out from the list the names of those whom he considered unworthy: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv.

lectisternĭātor, ōris, *m.* [lectisternium] *a slave who arranged the couches for reclining on at table:* Pl.

lectĭsternĭum, ii, *n.* [lectus sterno] *a feast offered to the gods*, in which their images were placed on couches before tables covered with rich fare: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 221).

lectĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lĕgo] *to gather often* or *eagerly:* litoribus conchulas, Val. Max. **II.** *to read often* or *with eagerness:* libros, Cic.

lectĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lectio] *light reading:* Cic.

lector, ōris, *m.* [lĕgo] *a reader:* Cic. **2.** Esp. *a slave who read aloud to his master:* Plin.

lectŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [lectus] *a little bed, couch:* Cic. **II.** Esp. *a couch for reclining on at meals:* statuite hic lectulos, Pl. **2.** *a funeral-bed, bed of state:* Tac. **3.** *a reading-couch, settee, sofa:* Ov.

lectus, a, um, *Part.* [lĕgo]. **II.** Adj. *picked, select:* pueri, Cic.: equites, Virg.: virgines lectas puerosque castos, Hor. **2.** *choice, excellent:* viri, Cic.: argenti lectae numeratae minae, *good*, i. e. *of full weight*, Pl.

lectus, i (lectus, ūs, Pl.), *m. a couch, bed:* in lecto esse, Cic.: lecto teneri, *to be bed-ridden*, id. **II.** Esp. *a bridal-bed:* lectus genialis, called adversus (because it was opposite the door), id.: jugalis, Virg. **2.** *a couch for reclining on at meals:* lecto recumbere, Hor. **3.** *a funeral couch, bier:* arsuro positus lecto, Tib. [Cf. Gr. λέχ-ος; Goth. *ligan*, Eng. *lie.*] (Hence It. *letto;* Sp. *lecho;* Fr. *lit.*)

lēgālis, e, *adj.* [lex] *of* or *belonging to the law, legal:* Quint. (Hence It. *leale;* Sp. *leal;* Fr. *loyal.*)

lēgātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legatum] *enjoined by a last will* or *testament:* as subst.: legatarius, ii, *m. one to whom something is left by will, a legatee:* Suet.

lēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lēgo] *the office* or *post of an ambassador, an embassy, legation:* cum potestate aut legatione proficisci, Cic.: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes.: in legationem proficisci, Liv. **2.** libera legatio, *a free commission, i. e.* a privilege granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs, in the character, but without the duties, of an ambassador: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. **3.** legatio votiva, *a free embassy procured for the purpose* (often a mere pretext) *of paying a vow in a province*, id. **II.** Meton. *the errand* or *result of an embassy:* legationem renuntiare, *to give an account of one's embassy*, id.: haec quum legatio renuntiaretur, *the result of this embassy*, Liv.: quod legationem ementitus esset, Cic. **2.** *the persons who go on an embassy, an embassy:* cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, Caes. **III.** *the office of a* legatus, i. e. *a deputy, lieutenant, lieutenant-general:* legationem ejus praeclaram cognoscite, Cic.: legatio legionis, *command*, Tac.

lēgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leaves something by will, a testator:* Suet.

lēgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legatus] *of* or *belonging to a* legatus: Cic. (dub.)

lēgātum, i, *n.* [lēgo] *something left by will; a bequest, legacy:* Cic.

lēgātus, i, *m.* [id.] *an ambassador, envoy, legate:* legatos de aliqua re mittere, Cic.: ad indicendum bellum, Liv. **II.** *a lieutenant, lieutenant-general:* qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, Cic.: freq. in Caes. **2.** Under the empire, *a governor sent into a province by the emperor;* more fully, legatus Caesaris: Tac.

lēgĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [lex fero] *law-giving* (poet.): Minos, Ov.: Ceres (as the foundress of social life), Virg.

lēgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lēgo] prop. *a selecting;* but always meton. *a (chosen) body of foot soldiers, a Roman legion,* divided into 10 cohorts, the number of men varying between 4200 and 6000 (respecting its constitution, changes, *etc.* v. Smith's Ant. 164 *sqq.*): cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv.: decima legio, Caes.: Claudiana, Tac. **II.** Transf. of the troops of other nations: *legions, soldiers:* Bruttiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. **2.** In gen. *an army:* cetera dum legio campis instructa tenetur, Virg. Fig.: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, *his forces, expedients,* Pl.

lēgĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legio] *of* or *belonging to a legion, legionary:* legionarii milites legionis decimae, i. e. *the foot soldiers* as distinct from the cavalry attached to the legion, Caes.: legionarii (opp. to alarii, i. e. *allied*) equites, *the complement* (usu. about 300 strong) *of cavalry regularly attached to a legion,* Liv. (v. ala).

lēgĭrŭpa, ae, *m.* [lex and *rup* in rumpo] *a lawbreaker:* Pl.

lēgĭrŭpĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a lawbreaker:* Pl.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (better separately; v. lator), ōris, *m. a lawgiver, legislator:* Liv.

lēgĭtĭmē, *adv. according to law, legally, legitimately:* is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. **II.** Transf. *duly, properly:* studere, Tac.

lēgĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [lex] *fixed* or *allowed by law,* that is, by some particular law: the word *legal* is properly a more comprehensive term than legitimus: si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, *all the time allowed by the law,* that is, by the lex de repetundis, Cic.: controversiae legitimae et civiles, *which come under and are settled by laws,* id.: justus et legitimus hostis, *a lawful adversary,* as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. **2.** Subst. legitima, orum, *n. plu. usages prescribed by law* (rare): legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. **II.** Transf. in gen. *right, just, proper, regular, genuine:* numerus, Cic.: legitimum poëma facere, Hor.: verba, Ov.

lĕgĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [legio] a *small* or *paltry legion:* Liv.

lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send as ambassador:* ne hoc quidem senatui relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. **2.** In gen. sense, *to commit* a business to any one (=mando): quod legatum est tibi negotium, *committed, entrusted,* Pl. **II.** *to appoint* or *choose as deputy* or *lieutenant:* Dolabella me sibi legavit, *chose me for his lieutenant,* Cic. **III.** In law: *to appoint by will, to leave* or *bequeath as a legacy:* usumfructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, id. **2.** With *Dat.* of recipient, and *Abl.* with *a* or *ab* of the heres who was responsible for payment: *to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir:* uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset; ab secundo herede nihil legat, id.

lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather, pick:* nuces, Cic.: herbas collibus, Ov.: spolia caesorum, Liv. Poet.: legere fila, *to wind up:* of Ariadne's clue; quae dedit ingrato fila legenda viro, Ov.: extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, *spin the last thread of life,* Virg.: vela, *to furl,* id.: funem, *to haul in,* Val. Fl. **2.** *to pick out, choose, single out, select, elect:* judices, Cic.: cives in patres, Liv.: viros ad bella, Ov. **3.** *to traverse, pass along* (poet.): pars cetera pontum pone legit, *skims,* Virg.: vestigia alicujus, *to follow one's footsteps, to track* or *pursue him,* id. **4.** Esp. *to sail by, to coast along:* navibus oram Italiae, Liv. Fig.: *to hug the shore,* i. e. *not to enter into details:* primi litoris oram, Virg. **5.** *to take wrongfully, to carry off, steal:* sacra divum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to pick up, collect,* news, etc.: alicujus sermonem, *to overhear,* Pl. **2.** *to observe, survey:* omnes longo ordine adversos, *peruse,* Virg. **3.** Esp. *to read* or *peruse* a writing: libros, Cic. With personal object: Horatius fere solus legi dignus, *almost the only lyric poet worth reading,* Quint. **4.** *to read out* or *aloud, to recite:* convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, Cic. Hence, legere senatum, *to read* or *call over* the names of senators (v. lectio, *no.* II.): censores fideli concordia senatum legerunt, Liv. [Cf. Gr. λέγ-ω; the sense "to read" is found in ἐπιλέγομαι and ἀναλέγομαι.] (Hence It. *leggere;* Sp. *leer;* Fr. *lire.*)

lēgŭlēius, i, *m.* [lex] *a pettifogging lawyer:* Cic.

legŭlus, i, *m.* [lĕgo] *a gatherer* or *picker up* (of fruit): Varr.: Col.

lēgūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lĕgo] *pulse, any leguminous plant* (i. e. *that has pods,* e. g. *the pea*): Cic. Esp. *the bean:* Virg.

lembuncŭlus, v. lenunculus, 2.

lembus, i, *m.*=λέμβος, *a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter:* Liv.

lemma, ătis, *n.*=λῆμμα, *a theme, matter, subject:* Plin. **2.** *the argument* or *title* of a poem, *etc.:* Mart.

lemniscātus, a, um, *adj.* [lemniscus] *adorned with pendent ribbons:* palma, *a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons,* the highest reward of a victor: Cic.

lemniscus, i, *m.* = λημνίσκος, *a ribbon which hung down from a victor's wreath,* the highest reward of a victor: coronas lemniscosque jacere, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 224).

lĕmŭres, um, *m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres:* Ov.: Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

lĕmŭrĭa, orum, *n. pl.* [lemures] *a festival held in the month of May, to propitiate the lemures:* Ov.

lēna, ae, *f.* [leno] *a procuress:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *she that allures* or *entices; a seductress:* Cic.: Ov.

lēnĕ, *adv.* (poet.) *softly, mildly, gently:* Ov.

lēnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lenio] *a soothing remedy; an alleviation, mitigation, solace* (poet.): laborum, Hor.

lēnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a softening* or *soothing remedy:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *an alleviation, mitigation, sop:* Tac.

lēnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* (*past imperf.* lenibant, Virg.: *fut.* lenibunt, Prop.) [lenis]. Act. *to make soft* or *mild, to soften, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe:* inopiam frumenti, *to mitigate, cause to be less felt,* Sall.: stomachum latrantem, *appease,* Hor.: vulnera, *to assuage,* Prop.: clamorem, *to moderate,* Hor. **2.** Fig.: *to allay, calm, pacify, soothe:* iratum, Cic.: seditionem, Liv.: animum ferocem, Sall. **II.** Neut. *to become soft* or *mild, to be softened, mitigated* (rare): dum irae leniunt, Pl.

lēnis, e, *adj. smooth, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm:* Cic.: lenissimus ventus, id.: somnus, Hor.: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, *with a gentler,* i. e. *more gradual incline,* Caes. **II.** Fig.: servitutem lenem reddere, *easy,* Pl.: homo lenis et facilis, *moderate, forbearing,* Cic. With *Inf.:* Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recludere, *not gracious,* i. e. *refusing,* Hor. **2.** Esp. of style: *easy, smooth:* oratio, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

lēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lenis] *smoothness, softness, gentleness, mildness:* vini, opp. to asperitas, Plin.: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, Caes.: vocis, *sweetness,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *clemency, gentleness, lenity:* dare se ad lenitatem, id.: legum, id. **2.** Of style: *smoothness, ease:* id.

lēnĭter, *adv. softly, mildly, gently:* arridens, Cic.: collis acclivis, *gently rising,* Caes. **II.** Fig.: *quietly, calmly, moderately:* tentem leniter an minaciter? *by gentle means or by menaces,* Pl.: lenius agere, *without sufficient resolution,* Caes. *Sup.:* lenissime sentire, Cic. *Comp.* in bad sense; lenius, *too slowly, remissly:* Caes. **2.** Of style, *smoothly, with easy flow:* multa leniter, multa aspere dicta sunt, Cic.

lēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lenis] *smoothness, softness, gentleness* (rare): Cic.

lēno, ōnis, *m. a pimp, pander, procurer:* Pl.: Cic. ||. Fig.: In gen. *a seducer, allurer:* id. [Prob. from root of lenio.]

lēnōcĭnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [leno] *the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering:* quid? ego lenocinium facio? Pl. ||. Transf.: *an allurement, enticement:* Cic.: nec ullum orationi aut lenocinium addit aut pretium, *flattery, cajolery,* Tac. 2. *excessive ornament, finery in dress:* corporum lenocinia, *seductive tricking out,* Cic. 3. Esp. of style: *meretricious ornament* or *allurement:* Quint.

lēnōcĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] lit. *to be a pimp, to pander;* hence *to flatter, wheedle, cajole:* tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, *he will be your slave, your pimp,* Cic. ||. *to forward, make the most of, promote:* insitae feritati, *increase the effect of,* Tac.

lēnōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pimping* or *procuring:* aedes, Pl.: term of reproach, lutum lenonium, *filthy pander,* id.

lens, tis, *f. a lentil:* Pelusiaca, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

lentē, *adv. slowly:* lente ac paulatim proceditur, Caes.: corpora lente augescunt, cito exstinguuntur, Tac. *Comp.:* cum reliquis copiis lentius subsequi, Caes. ||. Fig.: *coolly, dispassionately, indifferently:* agere, Liv.: respondere, *phlegmatically,* Cic. *Comp.:* id. 2. *leisurely; with deliberate consideration:* aliquid probare, id.

lentesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lentus] *to become pliant, soft:* sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, *is sticky,* Virg. ||. Fig.: *to slacken, relax:* lentescunt tempore curae, *become deadened,* Ov.

lentiscĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lentiscus fero] *bearing mastich-trees:* Ov.

lentiscus, i, *f.* and **lentiscum**, i, *n. the mastich-tree:* Cic. poet.

lentĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lentus] *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity:* conjuratorum, Tac. ||. Fig.: *dullness, apathy, insensibility:* Cic.: libros ejusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, *dullness, heaviness,* Tac.

lento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make flexible, to bend:* remum (poet.), *to ply,* Virg.

lentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather slow* (v. rare): Cic.

lentus, a, um, *adj.* [cogn. with lenis] *pliant, flexible, twining, tenacious:* viburna, Virg.: massa, *malleable,* id.: lentis adhaerens bracchiis, *twining,* Hor.: lentior salicis virgis, *more pliant,* Ov.: pice lentius, *more sticky,* Virg. 2. *slow, immoveable:* in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, *sluggish, calm,* Virg.: asinus, Phaedr. ||. Fig.: *slow, tedious, protracted:* duellum, Hor.: spes, *lingering,* Ov.: genus mortis, Suet.: venenum, *slow,* i. e. *in acting,* id. 2. *slow, lingering, lazy, backward:* infitiatores, *backward in their payments,* Cic.: lentus in dicendo, *drawling,* id. 3. Of character, *easy, indifferent, phlegmatic,* etc.: Hannibalem lenti spectamus, *we look coolly on,* Liv.: lentus in suo dolore, Tac.

lēnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [leno] *a little pimp:* Pl.

(1) **lēnuncŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a young pimp:* Pl.

(2) **lēnuncŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [a corruption of lembunculus, from lembus] *a small sailing vessel, a skiff:* Caes.

lĕo, ōnis, *m. a lion:* Lucr.: Ov. ||. *the constellation,* Leo: Hor. [Cf. Gr. λέων; O. H. G. *lewo*(*n*).]

lĕpas, ădis, *f.*=λεπάς, *a kind of shell-fish that adheres to rocks; a limpet:* Pl.

lĕpĭdē, *adv. pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily:* lepide ornata, Pl.: ubi lepide voles esse tibi, *when you want to enjoy yourself,* id. As an affirmative answer: ego loquar? *Bacch.* lepide licet, *by all means,* id. As a term of applause: facete, lepide, laute, *neatly,* Ter. ||. *smartly, wittily, humorously:* lepide in soceri mei persona lusit, Cic.

lĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [v. lepor] *pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat:* Pl. *Comp.:* non invenies alterum lepidiorem ad omnes res, id. *Sup.:* o capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. In a bad sense, *nice, effeminate:* pueri, Cic. ||. Esp. of speech: *elegant, witty, facetious:* scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

lĕpor and **lĕpos**, ŏris, *m. pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm:* Cic.: fons leporum, *of delights,* Lucr. 2. Of behaviour: *pleasantness, grace, politeness, amiability:* Cic. 3. Esp. of speech: *elegant pleasantry, wit, humour:* tantus in jocando lepos, id. 4. As a term of compliment: o mi lepos, *my charmer,* Pl. [Perh. connected with λάμπω; for sense, cf. luculentus.]

lepos, v. lepor.

lĕpra, ae, *f.* and **lĕprae**, arum, *f. plu.*=λέπρα, *the leprosy:* lepras sedare, Plin.

lĕpus, ŏris, *m. a hare:* Virg.: Hor. 2. As a term of endearment: mea columba, mi lepus, Pl. Prov.: aliis leporem exagitare, *to hunt a hare for others,* i. e. *be made a cat's-paw of,* Ov. ||. *the constellation* Lepus, *the Hare:* Cic. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *lepre;* Fr. *lièvre.*)

lĕpuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lepus] *a young hare, leveret:* Cic. Fig., id.

Lesbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Lesbos] *Lesbian;* esp. with ref. to Sappho and Alcaeus, lyric poets: Lesbia vates, i. e. Sappho, Hor.: vinum, *a kind of wine,* id.: also, *absol.* Lesbium, *Lesbian wine,* id.

lessus, *m.* (only in *Acc. sing.*) *a wailing cry, funeral lamentation:* Pl.: Cic.

lētālis, e, *adj.* [letum], *deadly, fatal, mortal:* vulnus, Virg.: ensis, Ov.

lēthargĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ληθαργικος, *drousy, lethargic:* Plin. ||. Subst. lethargicus, i, *m. a lethargic person:* Hor.

lēthargus, i, *m.*=ληθαργος, *drowsiness, lethargy:* Hor.

lētĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [letum] *death-bringing, deadly* (mostly poet.): arcus, Virg.: ictus, Ov. 2. *liable to death:* locus (corporis), *fatal,* i. e. *where a wound is deadly,* id.

lēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to kill, slay* (rare): Paris hunc letat, Virg.

lētum, i, *n. death:* Pl.: turpi leto perire, Cic.: leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death,* Hor. ||. Meton. of inanimate subjects, *ruin, destruction* (poet.): tenues Teucrum res eripe leto, Virg. [Perh. from *le* in *de-le-o,* which is prob. cogn. with *li-n-o.*]

leucaspis, ĭdis, *f. adj.*=λευκασπις, *having a white shield:* phalanx, Liv.

lēvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lēvo] *an alleviation, mitigation, solace:* quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic.

lēvāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a lightening, an alleviation, mitigation, consolation:* tributi, Tac.: miseriarum, Cic.

lēvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a lifting up, raising, elevating.* Vitr. ||. Fig.: *an alleviation, mitigation, relief:* alicui esse levationi, Cic. 2. *a diminishing* (rare): vitiorum, id.

lēvātus, a, um, *Part.* [lĕvo].

lēvātus, a, um, *Part.* [lēvo].

lēvĭculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lĕvis] *trivial, insignificant:* res, Gell. ||. *somewhat light-minded, vain:* Cic.

lēvĭdensis, e, *adj.* [lĕvis densus] *slightly wrought, thin:* Isid. ||. Transf. *slight, poor:* munusculum, Cic.

lēvĭ-fĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lĕvis] *of slight credit, untrustworthy:* Pl.

lēvĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* [levigo].

lēvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lēvis] *to make smooth, to smooth:* parietes, Varr. ||. Meton. *to bruise small, powder, pulverize:* semina, Col.

lēvĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lĕvis pes] *light-footed* (rare): lepus, Cic.

lēvir, ĭri, *m. a husband's brother:* Dig. [Skr. (stem) *dévar;* Gr. δαήρ.]

lēvis, e, *adj. light* in weight, opp. to gravis: aether, Lucr.: stipulae, Virg.: armatura, *light armour:* levis armaturae Numidae, Caes. (v. armatura): levis miles, *a light-armed soldier,* Liv.: sagulo leves, *lightly clad in,* Tac.: levis turba, *unsubstantial, shadowy,* i. e. *the shades of the dead,* Hor.: terra, *light, poor soil,* Virg. ||. Meton. *light* of digestion, *easy to digest:* leves malvae, Hor. 2. *light in motion, swift, nimble, quick:* currus, *swift,* Ov.: ad motus esse leviores, Nep.: Nympharum chori, *light-footed,* Hor.: hora, *fleeting,* Ov. |||. Fig.

light, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight: quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, Cic.: auditio, *an unfounded report*, Caes.: levius nomen, Cic. Phr.: in levi habitum, *regarded as a trifle*, Tac. **2.** Of character: *light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false:* homo levior quam pluma, Pl.: amicitiae, Cic.: spes, *vain, empty*, Hor.: non praeter solitum leves, *light-hearted, gay*, id. **3.** *mild, gentle, pleasant:* nunquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Pl.: levior reprehensio, Cic.: exsilium, *to be lightly borne*, Suet. **4.** *easy to be done:* tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, Liv. [For *leg-u-is*, as brevis for breg-u-is. Cf. Skr. *lagh-u-s*; Gr. ἐ-λαχ-ύ-ς; Eng. *light*, Germ. *leicht*.] (Hence, through *leviarius*, It. *leggiero*; Fr. *léger*.)

lēvis (and erroneously laevis), e, *adj. smooth, not rough* (opp. to asper): corpuscula, Cic.: galeae, *polished*, Hor.: levissima corpora, Lucr.: levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov. Poet.: sanguis, *slippery*, Virg.: levis juventas, *smooth, beardless*, Hor.: hence, *youthful, delicate, beautiful*. pectus, Virg.: colla, Ov. Also *effeminate*: vir, id. **II.** Fig. of style: *smooth, flowing*: oratio, opp. to aspera, Cic. [Cf. Gr. λεῖος, λευ-ρός.]

lēvisomnus, a, um, *adj.* [lēvis somnus] *lightly sleeping*: Lucr.

lēvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lēvis] *lightness* (opp. to gravitas): plumarum, Lucr.: armorum, Caes. **2.** *agility, velocity:* ubi tam volucri haec levitate feruntur, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity*: Cic.: animi, Caes. **2.** *shallowness, vainness*: opinionis, Cic.

lēvĭter (not laev.), ātis, *f.* [lēvis] *smoothness*: speculorum, Cic. **II.** Fig. of style: *smoothness, fluency, facility*: Quint.

lēvĭter, *adv. lightly, not heavily*: armati, *light-armed*, Curt. **II.** Fig.: *slightly, a little, not much*: leviter densae nubes, Lucr.: leviter inflexum bacillum, Cic. *Comp.*: tanto levius miser, *so much less*, Hor. *Sup.*: ut levissime dicam, *to express it in the mildest manner*, Cic. **2.** *without difficulty, with equanimity*: id levius ferendum est, id.

lēvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* levasso, Enn. in Cic.) [lēvis] *to make light, lighten, to relieve, ease*: hoc te fasce levabo, Virg.: serpentum colla levavit, *i. e. alighted from the dragon-car*, Ov. **2.** Meton. *to lift up, raise, elevate*: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit, Virg.: quae (hiems) altius Alpes levat, i. e. *by one fall of snow on the top of another*, Flor. **3.** *to take away, take off, relieve of*: alicui vincla, Virg.: ictum, *to ward off*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to lighten, relieve, console*: angorem animi sermone, Cic.: sitim, *to slake*, Ov. **2.** *to alleviate, mitigate*: morbum, Pl.: viam vario sermone, *beguile*, Virg.: pretia frugum, *to reduce*, Tac.: fenus, Liv. **3.** *to relieve, release, discharge, free from*. With *Abl.*: se aere alieno, Cic. With *Gen.* (Gr. construction): me laborum, Pl. **4.** *to lessen, diminish, weaken, impair*: auctoritatem, Cic.: fidem, Hor.

lēvo (not laevo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lēvis] *to make smooth, to smooth, polish*: tigna, Lucr.: corpus, Cic. **II.** Fig. of style: *to polish, soften*: nimis aspera sano levabit cultu, Hor.

lēvor (not laevor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *smoothness*, Plin. Meton.: vocis, Lucr.

lex, lēgis, *f. a law*: legem ferre, rogare, *to propose*, Cic.: legem promulgavit pertulitque, *gave notice of, and carried*, Liv.: antiquare, *to reject*, Cic.: leges duodecim tabularum, *the* XII. *Tables; laws composed by the decemvirs*, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. (Roman laws were known by the gentile name of their proposers: e. g. Lex Porcia, Cornelia, etc.) So of the laws of foreign and even barbarous nations: Belgae, Aquitani, et Galli legibus inter se differunt, Caes. Phr.: lege *and* legibus, *according to law, legally*: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter.: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium, Nep. **2.** lege agere, *to proceed according to law*: (i) of the lictor, *to execute a sentence*: Fulvius praeconi imperavit, ut lictorem lege agere juberet, Liv.: (ii) *to bring an action according to law*: lege egit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. **3.** fraudem legi facere, *to evade a law*, id. **II.** In gen. *any rule* or *law, precept, regulation, mode, manner*: versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Of natural 'laws': qua sidera lege mearent, Ov. Hence, sine lege, *without control* or *restraint*: jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id.: also, lege solutus, Hor. **III.** *a contract, agreement, covenant*: in mancipii lege, *a contract of sale*, Cic. Hence of *conditions* of peace: pax data Philippo in has leges est, *on the following terms*, Liv. Fig.: homines ea lege natos esse, *on that condition*, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *legge*; Span. *ley*; Fr. *loi*.)

lexis, is = λέξις, *a word*: Lucil. in Cic.

lībāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [libo] *an offering to the gods*, esp. *of some liquid*, and particularly *wine, a libation* (poet. for libamentum): Ov.: setas ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, i. e. *offered first*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *a sacrifice; giving up*: libamina famae, Ov.

lībāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an offering to the gods*, esp. *a drink-offering, libation*: Cic.: Just. Fig.: quasi libamenta praedarum, *first-fruits*, Cic.

lībātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libo] *a libation*: Auct. Har. Resp.

lībella, ae, *f. dim.* [libra] *an as, a small silver coin, the tenth part of a* denarius: Plin. Hence, the denarius being regarded as unity, heres ex libella, *heir to one-tenth of the estate*: Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. **2.** *a very small sum*: tibi libellam argenti nunquam credam, Pl. Hence ad libellam, i. q. ad assem, *to a farthing, exactly*: Cic. **II.** *a level, water-level, plummet-line*: collocare et expolire aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitr. (Hence It. *livello*; Sp. *nivel* Fr. *niveau*.)

lībellus, i, *m. dim.* [liber] *the inner bark of a tree*, used for writing-tablets: Cinna in Isid. **II.** Transf. *a little book, pamphlet*: scripsi illud in libello, Cic.: libellis operam dare, *to books*, Liv. **2.** In plur., perh. *a bookseller's shop* (poet.): te (quaesivimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat. **3.** *a memorandum-book, journal, diary*: si quid memoriae causa retulit in libellum, Cic. **4.** *a memorial*: id. **5.** *a petition*: Atticus libellum composuit; eum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, id.: subnoto libellos, Plin. (ii) *an answer to a petition, an (imperial) warrant*: in diplomatibus, libellisque et epistolis signandis, initio Sphinge usus est, Suet. **6.** *a note of invitation, a notice, programme*: gladiatorum libellos, Cic. **7.** *a placard, hand-bill*: edere per libellos, Suet.: libellos Sex. Alfenus, procurator P. Quincti, dejicit, *tears down the bills announcing the auction*, Cic. **8.** *a letter*: libellum ipsius habeo, id.: Pl. **9.** *a libel, lampoon, pasquinade*: libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cujuspiam edere, Suet. **10.** *a deposition, a written accusation* or *complaint*: componunt ipsae per se formantque libellos, Juv.

lĭbens (lub.), entis, *Part.* [libet] **II.** Adj.: *acting willingly* or *with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure*: facio lubens, Pl.: Ter.: Cic. Freq. in *Abl. absol.*: me lubente facies, *with my good will*, Pl.: fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic. **2.** Esp. libens *or* libens merito (abbreviated L. M.), a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor, Pl. **3.** *glad, joyful, cheerful, merry*: hilarum ac lubentem face te in gnati nuptiis, Ter.

lĭbenter (lub.), *adv. willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure*: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, *readily*, Caes. *Comp.*: ille adjurans, nusquam se unquam libentius (cenavisse), *with a better appetite*, Cic. *Sup.*: id.

lĭbentĭa (lub.), ae, *f.* [libens] *delight, pleasure*: Pl.

lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. enjoying the condition of social freedom, free, not a slave*: qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic. Of things: toga libera, = toga virilis (assumed by a youth in his sixteenth year), Ov. **2.** In political sense: *enjoying civil rights; not under despotic* or *monarchical rule*: also

not in subjection to another people: hunc nimis liberum populum, Cic.: Roma, *still under the republic*, Juv. (II) *free from service, imposts*, etc.: Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, Cic. 3. *that acts as he pleases, is his own master, independent:* also *frank, bold, free-spoken:* nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, *that only the wise man is free*, id.: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. *Comp.:* hoc liberiores et solutiores sumus, id. *Sup.:* liberrime Lolli, *most frank, most ingenuous*, Hor. With the idea of excess; *unbridled, unchecked, licentious:* adolescens, Ter.: sit adolescentia liberior, *somewhat free*, Cic. 4. Of things: *free, unrestricted, unimpeded, unlimited, unbiassed, undisturbed*, etc.: mandata, *full powers*, id.: fenus, *unlimited*, id.: aedes liberae, *free lodging* (given at Rome by the state to ambassadors), Liv.: locus, *free from interruption*, Pl.: custodia, *free custody*, i. e. confinement to a house or to a town, Liv.: tantum abest ut meae rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, *free from debt*, Cic.: aqua, *not obstructed by land*, Ov. II. *Exempt from; not subject to;* usu. foll. by *Abl.*, with or without *a* or *ab:* ab omni perturbatione animi, Cic.: omni liber metu, Liv.: animus religione liber, *unfettered by superstitious fears*, id. With *Gen.* (Gr. constr.): laborum, Pl. [Prob. cogn. with *libet, lubet;* the O. Lat. form of the word was *loebesus.*]

Liber, eri, *m.* [Liber, an Ital. *deity*, corresp. to the Gr. Bacchus; the name is prob. cogn. with *libo.* Thence] Meton. *wine:* pressum Calibus ducere Liberum, Hor.

līber, bri, *m. the inner bark* or *rind* of a tree: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. II. Meton. (from the ancient use of this bark of trees for writing on) *any writing consisting of several leaves:* most freq. *a book, work, treatise:* de aliqua re, id. *Absol.*, for some well-known book, as, *a code of civil* or *religious laws:* and (in *plur.*) esp. *the Sibylline books:* decemviris adire libros jussis, *the Sibylline books*, Liv. 2. *a division of a work, a book:* tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic. With liber omitted: legi tuum nuper quartum de Finibus, id. 3. *a list, catalogue, register:* id. 4. *a letter, epistle* (rare): Nep. 5. *a rescript, decree:* liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. Sp. *libro;* Fr. *livre.*)

lībĕrālis, e, *adj.* [liber] *of* or *belonging to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man:* causa *or* judicium, *a suit concerning a person's freedom;* ego liberali illam assero causa manu, *I formally assert that she is freeborn*, Ter. II. Meton. *befitting a freeman, honourable, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, gracious, kind:* artes, *befitting a freeman*, Cic.: spes liberioris fortunae, *of a higher, more respectable station*, Liv.: responsum, *kind, gracious*, Cic. 2. Esp. *bountiful, generous, liberal:* benefici liberalesque, id. With *Gen.:* pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. With *in* and *Acc.* of indirect obj.: in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, *most liberal to*, Suet. 3. Of things: *plentiful, abundant:* viaticum, Cic. 4. Of personal appearance: *open, engaging:* visus, Pl.

lībĕrālĭa, ium [Liber], *n. pl. a festival held on the 17th of March, at which young men received the toga virilis*: Cic.

lībĕrā.ĭtas, ātis, *f.* [liberalis] *a way of thinking* or *acting befitting a freeman; nobleness, kindness, affability:* liberalitate liberos retinere, *gentleness*, Ter.: qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, *kindness*, Cic. Esp. *generosity, liberality:* id. 2. Meton.: *a gift, present:* decima pars liberalitatis, *bounty*, Tac. Esp. in *pl.*, liberalitates, *grants*, Suet.

lībĕrā.ĭter, *adv. in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, kindly, graciously:* liberaliter educatus, *brought up like a gentleman*, Cic.: respondere, *courteously*, Caes. 2. Esp. *bountifully, generously, liberally:* Cic.: instructus, Caes. *Comp.:* vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. *Sup.:* liberalissime polliceri, id.

lībĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libero] *a freeing* or *setting free, a delivering, release, liberation:* with *Gen.* of thing *from which:* molestiae, Cic.: rem publicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, *under the mask of setting it at liberty*, Just. II. Esp. in law, *an acquittal, discharge:* Cic.

lībĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who frees, a deliverer, liberator:* patriae, Cic.: urbis, Liv. As epithet of Jupiter, *Jupiter the deliverer*, Tac. Meton.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, *the spirit that was destined to deliver*, Liv.

lībĕrē, *adv. freely, without let* or *hindrance:* animus movetur, Cic. *Comp.:* liberius vivendi potestas, Ter. II. Esp. *frankly, freely, boldly, openly:* se gerere, Cic.: liberius si dixero quid, Hor. III. *Without limit, abundantly:* ipsa tellus omnia liberius ferebat, *more bountifully*, Virg.

lībĕri, orum, *m. plu.* (*sing.* very rare: *Gen. plur.* liberum, Cic.) [liber] *children* (as opp. to the domestics, servi) *in relation to their parents:* cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic.: jus trium liberorum, under the emperors, *a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children* (consisting in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, with freedom from personal burdens), v. Smith's Ant. 230. In *plur.* of *one child:* Ter.: Cic. 2. In wider sense, *grandchildren* and *great-grandchildren:* Dig. II. Transf. of animals: liberis orbas oves, Pl.

libero, avi, atum (*fut. perf.* liberasso, Pl.), 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to release from slavery, to free, manumit:* servos, Caes.: sese, Cic. II. In gen. *to free, release, extricate, deliver*, etc.: constr. with *Acc.* of pers. or thing delivered, and *Abl.*, either with or without *ab*, of that from which they are delivered; rarely with *Gen.:* teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, id.: aliquem periculo, Caes.: se aere alieno, *to get out of debt*, Cic. With *Gen.:* aliquem culpae, Liv. With *ex:* multos ex incommodis, Cic. With *Acc.* only, where the context explains *from what:* Buthrotios quum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz. *from a division of their lands*, id. 2. *Absol. to exempt from taxes*, etc.: vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, id. 3. *to discharge, release a debt, promise, obligation*, etc.: fidem liberare, *to keep one's word*, id.: liberare promissa, *to cancel promises, make them void*, id.: nomina, *to settle debts*, Liv. 4. In law: *to absolve* or *acquit:* aliquem, opp. to condemnare, Cic. 5. Rarely with *Acc.* of charge: crimen libidinis, *to do away with*, Val. Max. (Hence It. *liverare, livrare;* Sp. *librar;* Fr. *livrer.*)

liberta, ae, v. libertus.

lībertas (old form, loebertas), ātis, *f.* [liber] *civil freedom, the condition of a freeman*, as opp. to *that of a slave:* Caes. In *plur.:* tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, Pl. Fig.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. 2. *political freedom, liberty* of a people (opp. to servitus and dominatus, which denote the condition of people under despotism), id. II. In gen. *the power of doing as one pleases, freedom from restraint, obligation*, etc.: id. With *Gen.:* quid est libertas? potestas vivendi ut velis, id.: omnium rerum libertatem, Liv. 2. *freedom of speech* or *thought, frankness, boldness, candour:* hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov.: libertas ingenii, Sall.

lībertīna, ae, v. libertinus, *no.* II. 2.

lībertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [libertus] *of* or *belonging to the condition of a freedman* (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person): homo, *a freedman*, Cic.: mulier libertina, *a freedwoman*, Liv.: me libertino patre natum, *of a father who was a freedman*, Hor. II. Subst.: libertinus, i, *m. a freedman:* a freedman was *libertinus* with ref. to the class to which he belonged, and *libertus* with ref. to his master. (So with *f.* libertina and liberta.) The sons of libertini were ingenui, but could not have gentile rights: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic.: libertini centuriati, Liv. 2. libertina, ae, *f. a freedwoman:* ingenuamne an libertinam, Pl.

libertus, i, *m.* [liber] *a manumitted slave, a freedman* (in relation to his

manumitter): tibi servire mavelim multo, quam alii libertus esse, Pl.: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic.: Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint. **2.** liberta, ae, *f.* (*Dat.* and *Abl. pl.* libertabus, for sake of distinction: Inscr.) *a freedwoman:* mea, tua, Pl.: matris meae, Suet.

lĭbet (or lūbet), lĭbŭit and lĭbĭtum est, 2. *v. n. impers. it pleases, is agreeable;* libet mihi, tibi, etc., *I* (*thou*, etc.) *am disposed, I like, I please, I will:* constr. with *Dat.* of pers. or *absol.:* quod tibi lubet, idem mihi lubet, Pl.: sin tibi id minus libebit, non te urgebo, Cic. *Plur.:* quae cuique libuissent, Suet. *Absol.:* rogita quod lubet, Pl. **2.** With *Infin. clause* as subject: with or without *Dat.:* non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. **3.** sī libet, *if you please:* ut libet, *as you please:* adi, si libet, Pl.: ut libet, Ter. [Cf. Gr. λείψ (root λιφ), desire; Goth. *liub-s*, dear, Eng. *lief, love.*]

lĭbīdĭnor (lūbīd.), 1. *v. dep.* [libido] *to indulge* or *gratify lust:* Suet.

lĭbīdĭnōsē, *adv. according to one's pleasure, wilfully, lustfully:* Cic.: Liv.

lĭbīdĭnōsus (lūbīd.), a, um, *adj.* [libido] *full of desire* or *passion, licentious, sensual, lustful:* Cic.: caper, Hor. **2.** *acting by caprice, capricious:* libidinosissimae liberationes, *most arbitrary,* Cic.

lĭbīdo (lūbīdo), ĭnis, *f.* [libet] *pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, inclination:* Cic.: ex libidine, *according to caprice,* Tac.: instruitur acies ad libidinem militum forte procurrentium, *impulse,* Liv. **II.** Esp. *unlawful* or *inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness:* Cic.: libidine accendi, Sall.: voluptatum libidine ferri, Cic.: more fully, mala libido, *depraved desire,* Liv. Of animals, *heat, rut:* Cic. **2.** Meton. in *plur.: voluptuous* or *obscene representations* in painting and sculpture: id.

Lĭbĭtīna, ae, *f.* [Libitina, the goddess of funerals, hence] *the trade of an undertaker:* Val. Max. **2.** *a bier, a funeral pile:* Mart. **3.** *the grave, death* (poet.): multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, *shall escape the tomb,* Hor.

lĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [libet]. **II.** Subst. **lĭbĭta,** orum, *n. plu. the things that please one;* hence, *pleasure, will, liking, humour:* Tac.

lĭbo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to take a little from:* libas ex omnibus, Cic.: *to eat sparingly* or *temperately of:* dapes, Hor. Hence, *to lessen, diminish, impair:* ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr.: vires, Liv. **2.** Esp. *to take a taste of, to taste, to sip:* dapes, Virg.: amnem, id.: flumina libant summa leves (apes), id.: jecur, Liv.: pocula Bacchi, Virg. **3.** Poet. *to touch lightly:* cibos digitis, Ov.: oscula natae, *to kiss lightly,* Virg. **4.** *to pour out* in honour of a deity, *to make a libation:* duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho, id. Transf. (poet.): Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. (ii) Also of things not fluid: *to make an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate:* certas fruges sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic.: libatas comas, *a few hairs cut and offered,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to take out, cull, extract:* ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic. [By vowel-extension from root lĭb; cf. delĭb-uo, and Gr. λίβος, λιβάς, λειβ-ω.]

lībra, ae, *f. the Roman pound,* of 12 ounces: corona aurea libram pondo, *a pound in weight,* Liv. Also used as *a measure for liquids:* frumenti denos modios et totidem olei libras, Suet. **2.** *a balance, pair of scales:* in alteram librae lancem animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, Cic.: libra et aere, *by formal sale* (v. mancipium), Liv. Meton.: *the constellation Libra:* Ov. **3.** By anal., *a water-level:* Col. Hence, ad libram, *on a level,* Caes. [Gr. λί-τρα and Lat. *li-bra* had prob. a common origin.] (Hence It. *livra, lira;* Sp. *libra;* Fr. *livre.*)

lībrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [libro] *a balance, poise:* Liv.

lībrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a weight used to balance or weigh down something:* Liv. Esp. *the spring-weight* of a ballista: Tac. **2.** *fall, downward tendency:* aquae, *fall,* Plin. **3.** *a level surface, horizontal plane:* Cic.

lībrārĭa, ae, *f.* [libra] *she that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, a forewoman, head-spinster,* called also lanipendia: Juv.

lĭbrārĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [librarius] *a transcriber's or bookseller's boy:* Cic.

lĭbrārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-chest:* librarium illud legum vestrarum, Cic.

lĭbrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [liber] *pertaining to books:* taberna, *a bookseller's shop,* Cic.: scriptor, *a transcriber of books,* Hor. **II.** Subst.: librarius, i, *m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary:* Cic.: librarii mendum, *a clerical error,* Liv. **2.** *a bookseller:* Sen.

lībrātor, ōris, *m.* [libro] *a leveller, a surveyor:* Cato. **II.** *one who discharges missiles by means of machines, an artilleryman, engineer:* Tac. (*al.* libritores).

lībrātus, a, um, *Part.* [libro]. **II.** Adj.: *level, horizontal:* Vitr. **2.** *poised, hurled:* librato magis et certo ictu, *with more deliberate and certain aim,* Tac. *Comp.:* libratior ictus, Liv.

lībrīlis, e, *adj.* [libra] *of a pound, weighing a pound.* Subst. librilia, ium, *n. plu.* (*sc.* saxa), *stones of a pound weight:* fundis, librilibus, sudibusque (*al.* fundis librilibus, *slings throwing stones of a pound weight*), Caes.

lībro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to weigh, weigh out.* Fig.: crimina in antithetis, *to balance,* Pers. **2.** *to make even* or *level:* pavimenta, Cato. **3.** *to hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance:* Cic.: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov.: corpus librabat in herba, *was carefully balancing* (i. e. as one who goes on tiptoe), id. **4.** *to cause to hang* or *swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place:* vela cadunt primo et dubia librantur ab aura, *are waved to and fro,* id. **5.** *to cause to swing, to swing, hurl, level:* summa telum librabat ab aure, Virg.: malleus dextra libratus ab aure, Ov.

lībum, i, *n. a cake, pancake:* Ov.: Virg. Often used in offerings to the gods, esp. on birth-days: Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

lĭburna, ae, *f.* [Liburni, an Illyrian people] *a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine:* Caes.: Hor. Also called **lĭburnĭca:** Suet.

lĭcens, entis, *Part.* [licet]. **II.** Adj.: *free, unrestrained, presumptuous, licentious:* Prop. **2.** *free from rule;* of things: licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

lĭcenter, *adv. freely, according to one's own pleasure* or *fancy;* and, in a bad sense, *without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously:* Cic. *Comp.:* Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, *more lawlessly behaved,* Sall.

lĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [licet] *freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license:* pecuniarum eripiendarum, Cic. **II.** Esp. *the taking of a liberty that is not granted, boldness, presumption, license:* homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. Freq. of style: juvenilis quaedam dicendi, id.: poëtarum, id. **2.** *unbounded license, dissoluteness, lawlessness, licentiousness:* Ter.: Cic. Of things: magna gladiorum est licentia, i. e. *murder is rife,* id.: ponti, *wild rage,* Ov.

lĭcentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [licentia] *wanton, licentious:* Quint.

lĭcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [v. licet] *to be for sale, to be valued at* (rare): quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), *how much they were valued at,* Cic.: Hor.

lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* [v. licet] *to bid at an auction. Absol.:* licetur Aebutius, Cic.: digito liceri, *by raising the finger* (the usual method), id. With *Acc.:* hortos liceri, *to bid for the gardens,* id.

lĭcet, cŭit and cĭtum est (licessit for licuerit, Pl.), 2. *v. n. impers. it is lawful, allowed,* or *permitted; one may* or *can, one is at liberty:* constr. with *neutr. pron.,* or *Inf.* or *Subj. clause* as subject; sometimes without any expressed subject; with *Dat.* of person or *absol.:* si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic.: his cognosci licuit, quantum esset hominibus praesidii in animi firmitudine, Caes. **2.** When the *Infin.* has an ex-

pressed subject, it is regularly in the *Acc.*: liceat esse miseros, Cic. So even when the *Dat.* of person is expressed: si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, id. But in this case, and esp. with *esse* and *fieri*, the subject of the *Infin.* is freq. put in the *Dat.* by attraction: mihi negligenti esse non licet, id.: ut sibi triumphanti urbem invehi liceret, Liv. In this constr. the *Dat.* of the *pers.* is sometimes wanting: atqui licet esse beatis (*sc.* iis), Hor. **3.** With *Subj. clause* as subject: neque jam mihi licet ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non impertiam, Cic.: usu. without *ut*: ludas licet, Ter.: licet pauca degustes, *you may taste a few samples*, Cic. **4.** Particular uses of licet: (i) to express assent: *be it so, yes*: *Dae.* eum rogato ut huc veniat. *Tr.* licet, Pl. Hence, in asking permission: *Sy.* Here, licetne? *Chrem.* loquere, Ter. Esp. in legal formulas: *e. g.* in examining witnesses: licet rogare? Cic.: in asking the advice of a jurisconsult: licet consulere? id.: in summoning a witness: licet antestari? (*v.* antestor). (ii) si per vos licet, *if you have no objection*, Pl.: dum per aetatem licet, Ter. **II.** As conjunction: *granting that, although*: with *Subj.*: licet saepius tibi hujus generis litteras mittam, sed tamen non parcam operae, Cic.: licet haec quivis arbitratu suo reprehendat, certe levior reprehensio est, id. [Acc. to Curtius, *licet*, "it is left free," is intrans. of linquere (root *lic*). With the sense of licet, 'is for sale,' cf. Eng. 'to let'; from this meaning of licet comes liceor, 'to bid at a sale.']

lĭchēn, ēnis, *m.* = λειχήν, *lichen*; also in *pl.* lichenes, *ringworm*: Mart.: Plin.

l ĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [licitor] *a bidding at sales*: Cic.

lĭcĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [liceor] *to bid for*: hostium capita, *set a price on their heads*: Curt.

lĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [licet]. **II.** Adj.: *permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful*: sermo, Virg. *Neut. pl. absol. things allowed* or *lawful*: per licita atque illicita, Tac.

lĭcĭum, ii, *n. the thrum* or *ends of a weaver's thread*: licia telae addere, Virg. **II.** Meton. *a thread* of anything woven: Ov. Often used in charms and spells: cantata licia, id.

lictor, ōris, *m.* [ligo] *a lictor, an attendant on a Roman magistrate*: Liv.: Cic. (On the origin and office of the lictors, v. Smith's Ant. 239.)

lictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lictor] *pertaining to a lictor*: Flor.

lĭēn, ēnis, and **lĭēnis**, is, *m. the milt* or *spleen*: Cels. Fig. *vexation*: quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Pl.

lĭēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lien] *splenetic*: cor, Pl.

ligāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [ligo] *a band, tie, bandage*: Prop. (Hence It. *legame*; Fr. *lien*.)

ligāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a band, bandage*: Tac.

lignārĭus, ii, *m.* [lignum] *a carpenter, joiner*: Pall. Hence, Inter lignarios, a place in Rome, perh. *the timber-market*, Liv.

lignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lignor] *a felling* or *procuring of wood*: Caes.

lignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] milit. *t. t. a wood-cutter, a soldier sent to cut wood*; usu. *pl.*: Caes.: Liv.

lignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ligneus] *wooden*, of small objects: Cic.

lignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lignum] *of wood, wooden*: ponticulus, Cic.: turres, Caes. **II.** *like wood, dry*: conjux, Cat.

lignor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to fetch* or *procure wood*: esp. as milit. *t. t.*: lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes.: Liv.

lignum, i, *n. wood*; freq. in *plur.* ligna, *fire-wood*: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri jussit, Cic. Proverb.: in silvam ligna ferre, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Hor. **II.** Meton. *a writing-tablet*: Juv. ["Prob. from *lĕgo*, "to gather"] (Hence It. *legno, legna*; old Fr. *laigne*.)

lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tie, bind, bind together, tie up, bandage, bind fast, wind* or *tie round*, etc.: manus post terga, Ov.: crus fascia, Phaedr.: dum mula ligatur, *is harnessed (to the boat)*, Hor. **2.** Meton.: pisces in glacie ligatos, *i. e. frozen fast*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to bind together, unite, combine*: dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, id.: of a bargain: to *bind fast, close*: pacta, Prop. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. λύγος=vimen, and λυγίζω, to bend, knot.] (Hence Fr. *lier*.)

lĭgo, ōnis, *m. a mattock, hoe*: purgare ligonibus arva, Ov. **II.** Meton. (poet.): *work done with the spade*: Juv. [Cf. Gr. λαχ-αίν-ω, I dig.]

lĭgŭla and **lingŭla**, ae, *f. dim. a little tongue*: hence transf. *a tongue of land*: oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Caes. **2.** *a shoe-trap, shoe-latchet*: Juv. [Appy. from lingua, though the form ligula suggests rather *lig* in lingo.]

lĭgūrĭo and **lĭgurrĭo**, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [*lig* in lingo]. Act.: *to lick*: semesos pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. **2.** Transf.: *to feed, prey upon*: Pl. **3.** Fig.: *to long for, lust after*: improbissima lucra, Cic. **II.** Neutr.: *to be dainty*: quae (meretrices) cum amatore quum cenant, liguriunt, Ter.

lĭgūrĭtĭo (ligurr.), ōnis, *f.* [ligurio] *lickerishness, daintiness*: Cic.

lĭgustrum, i, *n. a plant*; *privet*, or perh. *syringa* (K.): Virg.: candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, Ov.

lĭlĭum, ii, *n. a lily*: candida, Virg.: breve, *short-lived*, Hor. **II.** Meton. *a sort of fortification consisting of rows of pits, in which were driven stakes, sharp at the top, and rising only four inches above the ground*: Caes. [Either borrowed from, or cogn. with, Gr. λείριον.] (Hence It. *giglio*; Sp. *lirio*; Fr. *lis*.)

līma, ae, *f. a file*: Pl.: Phaedr. Fig. of literary compositions: limae labor et mora, *file-work, polishing, revision*: Hor. [Perh., with vowel-extension, from *li* in *li-no, po-li-o*, etc.]

līmātĭŭs, *comp. adv. in a more polished manner, more finely, elegantly*: scriptum, Cic.

līmātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [limatus] *nicely filed* or *polished*: Cic.

līmātus, a, um, *Part.* [limo]. **II.** Adj.: *polished, refined, elegant*: vir oratione maxime limatus, Cic.

līmax, ācis, *c.* [akin to limus, 1] *a slug, snail*: Col.: Plin.

limbŏlārĭus, i, *m.* [limbus] *a fringe-maker*: Pl.

limbus, i, *m. a border, hem, welt, edge, selvage, fringe*: picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Virg.

līmen, ĭnis, *n. the lintel of a doorway* (limen superum), *the threshold, door-sill* (limen inferum): Pl. **II.** Meton. *a door, entrance*: intra limen cohibere se, *to keep within doors*, id.: contineri limine, Liv.: penetrare aulas et limina regum, Virg. **2.** *the barrier* or *starting point in a race-course* (poet.): id. **III.** Fig. *a beginning, commencement*: in limine belli, *outset*, Tac.: leti, *threshold*, Lucr. [Limen for lic-men, cf. lumen for luc-men; "cross-beam," *lic* being the same as in liqu-is, ob-liqu-us; v. limus, *adj.*]

līmes, ĭtis, *m.* [akin to limen, q. v.] *a cross-path, balk between fields*: Col.: Varr. **II.** Meton. *any boundary* or *limit between two fields*: partiri limite campum, Virg. **2.** *a fortified boundary-line, a frontier-line*: Tac. **3.** In gen. *any path, passage, road, way*: eo limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv. acclivis, Ov. **4.** *a channel*: solito dum flumina currant limite, id. **5.** *the track* or *path* of a comet, meteor, torch, *etc.*: longo limite sulcus dat lucem, Virg.: of *the zodiac*, Ov. **III.** Fig. *a distinction, difference*: id. **2.** *a way, path*: Cic.: eundem limitem agere, *to go the same way to work*, Ov.

(1) **līmo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lima] *to file*: Plin. **2.** *to file off*: plumbum limatum, *lead filings*, id. **II.** Meton. *to rub, whet*: cornu ad saxa limato, id. Comicè: limare caput cum aliquo, *to kiss*, Pl. **III.** Fig. in gen. *to file, polish, finish*: quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic.: vir urbanitate limatus, i. e. *of polished courtesy*, id. **2.** Esp. *to investigate accurately, to clear of superfluities*: veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, id. **3.** limare se ad aliquid, *to prepare oneself thoroughly*, id. **4.** *to file off, take away from, diminish*: tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, id.

(2) **līmo**, 1. *v. a.* [limus, 1] *to bespatter with mud*: caput alicui, Pl.

līmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of*

mud or *slime, miry, muddy:* lacus, Virg.: juncus, id.

limpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for *lemp-idus*; cf. λάμπ-ω] *clear, limpid.* lacus, Cat. (Hence It. and Sp. *lindo.*)

limŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [limus, *adj.*] *looking askance* (appy. without diff. from foll.): Pl.

līmus, a, um, *adj. sidelong, aslant, askance:* limis oculis aspicere, *to look askance,* Pl.: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. [For *lic-mus;* v. limen.]

(1) **līmus,** i, *m. slime, mud:* Ov.: profundo limo cum ipsis equis hausti sunt, *mire,* Liv. 2. *dirt* of any kind: gravis veteri craterae limus adhaesit, *grime,* Hor. II. Fig.: malorum, *mire of woes* (cf. "*slough of Despond*"), Ov. [Etym. uncertain; Corssen makes the word radically the same with Eng. *slime,* Germ. *schleim.*]

(2) **līmus,** i, *m. a girdle* or *apron trimmed with purple,* worn by the sacrificing priests: velati limo, Virg. [A "cross-girdle" or scarf; cogn. with adj. limus.]

linctus, a, um, *Part.* [lingo].

līnea, ae, *f.* [linum] *a linen thread, a string, line:* Plin. II. Meton. *a net:* id. 2. *a fishing-line:* Mart. Hence proverb.: mittere lineam, *to cast a line, try to catch* a person, Pl. 3. *a plumb-line* of masons and carpenters: perpendiculo et linea uti, Cic. Hence the phrases, ad lineam and recta linea, *in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly:* id. 4. *a thread-like stroke* or *mark* made with a pen, pencil, *etc., a line:* Proverb. of "keeping one's hand in" (v. Smith's Class. Dict. Apelles): nulla dies sine linea, i. e. *practice makes perfect,* Plin. In geometry, *a math. line:* Quint. 5. *a transverse line on the upper part of the seats in theatres to define the space to be occupied by each spectator:* quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. III. Fig.: *a boundary-line, limit, end, goal:* si quidem est peccare tanquam transire (*al.* transilire) lineas, *to go beyond the bounds of morality,* Cic.: mors ultima linea rerum est, *the final bourne,* Hor. Proverb.: extrema linea amare, *to love at a distance,* Ter.

līnĕāmentum, i, *n.* [linea] *a line* or *stroke* made with a pen, *etc., a geometrical line:* Cic. II. Meton. *a feature, lineament:* id.: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, *cast of countenance and features,* Liv. 2. In *plur. designs, drawings, delineations:* deorum, Cic. 3. Fig. *a feature of character:* animi, id.

līnĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* or *consisting of lines, linear:* Plin.

līnĕo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fashion to a straight line, to make straight* or *perpendicular:* bene lineata carina, *truly laid,* Pl.

līnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [linum] *of flax* or *lint, flaxen, linen-:* vincula, Virg.: amictus, Tac. (Hence Fr. *linge.*)

lingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to lick, lick up:* mel mihi videor lingere, Pl. [I. E. *ligh;* Gr. λείχ-ω, λιχ-μάω; Goth. *bi-laig-ôn,* O. H. G. *lecchôn,* Eng. *lick;* v. *ligurio.*]

lingua (old form dingua, like dacrima for lacrima), ae, *f. the tongue:* in ore sita lingua est, Cic. II. Meton. *speech, language:* divite lingua, *with copious expression,* Hor.: Aetolorum linguas retundere, *to silence,* Liv. (ii) *the language of a people:* lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic.: utraque lingua, i. e. *Greek and Latin,* Hor. 2. Poet. *of the sounds made by animals:* volucrum, Virg. 3. *a tongue of land:* eminet in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. [With *dingua* cf. Goth. *tuggô,* Eng. *tongue,* Germ. *zunge.*] (Hence Fr. *langue.*)

lingula, v. ligula.

lingŭlāca, ae, *c.* [lingula] *a gossip, chatter-box:* ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis: numquam tacet, Pl.

līnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [linum gero] *linen-wearing, clothed in linen,* of Isis and her priests: turba, Ov.

līno, līvi or lēvi, litum, 3. *v. a. to daub, besmear, anoint, to spread* or *rub over:* spiramenta cerā, Virg.: Sabinum quod ego ipse testa conditum levi (*sc.* pice), *which I myself sealed with pitch,* Hor. 2. Of writing with the stilus, *to erase* (which was done by reversing the stilus, and *smoothing down* the wax): Ov. II. Transf. *to overlay, cover:* tecta auro, id. 2. *to bedaub, bemire:* ora luto, id. III. Fig.: *to befoul:* splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor.

linquo, līqui, 3. *v. a. to leave, quit, forsake, depart from:* Cic.: patriae fines, Virg.: urbem exsul linquat, Pl.: linquere lumen, animam, vitam, *to die:* Pl.: Virg.: linqui animo, or linqui, *to faint, swoon:* Suet.: Ov. II. *to leave* or *let alone, to resign, abandon:* nil intentatum nostri liquere poetae, Hor.: linquamus naturam artesque videamus, Cic. III. *to leave* in any place or condition, *to leave in the lurch:* herum in obsidione linquet, Pl. IV. *Pass. impers.* linquitur, *it is left, it remains:* Lucr. [Cf. Gr. λείπ-ω, λιμπάν-ω; Goth. *leihv-an,* Germ. *leih-en,* to lend. For Lat. *lic* beside Gr. λιπ, cf. sequor beside ἕπομαι.]

linteātus, a, um, *adj.* [linteum] *clothed in linen:* Sen.: legio, *a legion raised among the Samnite patricians,* so called from the place in which they took the military oath being roofed with *linen* canvas: *the linen-court legion,* Liv.

lintĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a linen-weaver:* Pl.

lintĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small linen cloth:* Pl.

linter, tris, *f.* (*m.* Tib.) *a boat, skiff, wherry:* lintribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Phr.: (i) loqui e lintre, said of a speaker who sways his body to and fro *as if on a rocking boat,* Julius in Cic. (ii) naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, i. e. *let me now turn to something else,* Ov. (iii) in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, *you are in smooth water; have a favourable opportunity,* Tib. II. Meton. *a trough, vat,* for wine: Virg. [*Lunter* is also found; the word is prob. borrowed, with loss of initial *p,* from Gr. πλυντήρ.]

lintĕum, i, *n.* [linum] *a linen cloth:* linteum cape atque exterge tibi manus, Pl. II. Meton. *linen:* Tarquinienses (polliciti sunt) lintea in vela, *canvas,* Liv. 2. *a sail:* dare lintea retro, Virg.

lintĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *linen-:* vestis, Cic.: libri, *an ancient chronicle of the Roman people, written on linen,* Liv.: thorax, *a linen breastplate,* Nep.

lintrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [linter] *a small boat* or *wherry:* Cic.

līnum, i, *n. a plant, flax:* urit lini campum seges, Virg. II. Meton. *linen:* reticulum tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, *gauze* or *muslin,* Cic.: Massica integrum perdunt lino vitiata saporem, *strained through linen,* Hor. 2. *a thread:* Cels. Esp. *the thread with which letters were bound:* linum incidimus, legimus, Cic. 3. *a fishing-line:* nunc in mole sedens modi rabar arundine linum, Ov. 4. *a rope, line:* subducere carbasa lino, id. 5. *a hunter's* or *fisher's net, casting-net:* id.: Virg.: cymbae linique magister, *a fisherman,* Juv. [Cf. Gr. λίν-ον; Goth. *lein,* linen, O. H. G. *lin,* flax.] (Hence It. *lino;* Fr. *lin.*)

lippĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [lippus] *to have watery* or *inflamed eyes, to be blear-eyed:* Cic. II. Transf.: lippiunt fauces fame, *burn,* Pl.

lippĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *bleariness, rheum* or *inflammation of the eyes.* Cic.

lippus, a, um, *adj. blear-eyed:* mulier, Pl.: oculus, id. Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus, *to every gossip-monger* (gossip being discussed at apothecaries' and barbers' shops, among those who came to have their eyes dressed, or to be cut or shaven), Hor.: fuligine lippus, *half-blinded with soot,* Juv. III. Fig.: *blind to one's own faults:* Hor. [Cf. Gr. λειπ-α, and ἀ-λειφ-ω (which has φ for π), to salve.]

līquĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. Pass.:* līquĕfĭo, factus, fĭeri: *to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy:* glacies liquefacta, Cic.: liquefactum plumbum, Virg.: margaritas aceto, Suet. 2. Meton. of disease or death: *to decompose, make liquid:* liquefacta boum viscera, *putrefied,* Virg.: caeca liquefactae tabe medullae, *melted,* Ov. II. Fig.: *to weaken, enervate:* quos laetitiae languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic.

līquĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [liquefacio].

līquĕfĭo, v. liquefacio.

līquĕo, licŭi or liqui, 2. *v. n.* [v. liquo] *to be fluid* or *liquid* (in lit.

signif. only in *Imperf. Part.*): caelum ac terras camposque liquentes, *the watery plains; the sea*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to be clear, apparent, evident* (usu. only in *3rd pers. sing.*): quicquid mihi in animo prius ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, Pl. **2.** Esp. legal *t. t.* non liquet (abbreviated, N.L.) *it doth not appear*; a formula, by which the judge declared his inability to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused (like the Scotch, *not-proven*): non liquere dixerunt (judices), Cic. So, on the contrary, liquet: quum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, id.

līquesco, lĭcŭi, 3. *v.n. incep.* [liqueo] *to become fluid* or *liquid, to melt:* tabes nivis liquescentis, Liv. **II.** Meton. *to become decomposed* or *putrid:* (corpora) dilapsa liquescunt, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *to grow soft, effeminate:* qua (voluptate) liquescimus, Cic. **2.** *to melt* or *waste away; to decay:* fortuna liquescit, Ov.

liquet, v. liqueo.

līquidē, *adv. clearly, purely:* caelum liquide serenum, Gell. **II.** Fig.: *clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly:* liquidius judicare, Cic.

līquidŭsculŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [liquidus] *somewhat more fluid* or *soft:* Pl.

līquĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (the first syll. sometimes long in Lucr.) [liqueo] *flowing, fluid, liquid:* odores, *perfumes*, Hor.: Nymphae, *fountain-nymphs*, Ov.: deus, *watery*, i.e. *river god*, Prop.: iter, id. Subst. liquidum, i, *n. a liquid, water:* tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. **II.** Meton. *clear, transparent, limpid:* ignis, Virg.: aër, id.: color, Hor.: vox, *liquid*, id.: Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *flowing, uninterrupted:* genus sermonis, Cic. **2.** *clear, calm, serene:* animo liquido et tranquillo es, Pl. **3.** *unmixed, unadulterated:* Cic. **4.** *clear, evident, certain:* auspicium, Pl. As subst. liquidum (after *prep.*): *clearness, certainty:* res ad liquidum ratione perducta, *brought to a satisfactory solution*, Vell. Hence, adverbially, in *Abl.*: aliquid liquido confirmare, Cic. [V. liquo.]

līquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make liquid; to melt, dissolve, liquefy:* vitrum, Plin. **II.** Meton. *to strain, filter, clarify:* vina liques, Hor. Of the florid language of youth: defervisse tempore et annis liquata (dicta), *have lost their fire by being strained through time and years*, Quint. [Cf. colliciae, "*gutters;*" elices, "*a drain;*" and v. elixus.]

liquor, 3. *v. n. dep.* [liqueo] *to be fluid* or *liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve:* toto corpore sudor liquitur, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to melt* or *waste away:* illico res foras labitur, liquitur, Pl.: liquitur aetas, Lucr.

liquor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *fluidity, liquidity:* Cic.: liquor aquai, Lucr. **II.** Meton. *a fluid, liquid:* liquoris vitigeni latex, id.: liquores amnium, Cic. Of *the sea:* qua medius liquor secernit Europen ab Afro, *an intervening sea*, Hor.

līra, ae, *f. the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge:* Col. **II.** Meton. *a furrow:* patentes liras facere, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

līroe=λῆροι, *trifles, bagatelles:* Pl.

līs, lītis (old form stlis, stlitis), *f. a strife, dispute, quarrel:* philosophi aetatem in litibus conterunt, *wranglings*, Cic. Fig. of things: lis est cum forma magna pudicitiae, *struggle*, Ov.: of the elements: ut semel haec (massa) rerum secessit lite suarum, *discord*, id. **II.** Esp. *a lawsuit:* Cic.: litem suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and defends himself, id. **2.** *the subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute:* litem aestimare, *to assess damages*, Caes.: adhuc sub judice lis est, *the question*, Hor.: litem lite resolvere, *to explain one obscure thing by another equally so*, id. [The old form *stlis* is prob. connected with Germ. *streit.*]

lītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lito] *a favourable sacrifice:* Liv.

lītātō, *adv.* [lito] *with favourable omens:* Liv.

lītĕra: v. littera.

lītĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [litigium] *full of disputes, quarrelsome:* disputatio, Cic. **2.** *fond of disputes, contentious, litigious:* homo, id. **II.** Meton. of the object, *disputed:* praediolum, id.

lītĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [litigo] *a dispute, quarrel:* Pl.

lītĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [lis, litis, ago] *to dispute, quarrel:* Cic.: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Pl. **II.** Esp. *to dispute at law, litigate:* Cic.

lĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sacrifice under favourable auspices, to obtain favourable omens.* Neutr.: Manlium egregie litasse, *had obtained very favourable omens*, Liv.: Pl.: Suet. With *Dat.:* diis, *to offer acceptable sacrifice to*, Cic. With *Abl.* of the thing: proximâ hostiâ litatur saepe pulcherrime, id.: animâque litandum Argolicâ, *the gods must be propitiated by means of a Grecian life*, Virg. **2.** Of the victim itself: *to give a favourable omen, promise a successful event:* victima Diti patri caesa litavit, Suet. **B.** Act.: sacra, Ov.: sacris litatis, Virg. **II.** *to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy:* litemus Lentulo, Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

lītŏrālis, e, *adj.* [litus] *of* or *belonging to the sea-shore:* dii, *that guard the shore*, Cat.

lītŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sea-shore, shore-:* arena, Ov.: aves, Virg.

littĕra (litera, O. L. leitera), ae, *f.* [lino] *a letter* of the alphabet: sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, Cic.: facere litteram *or* litteras, *to write*, Pl.: nescire litteras, *not to know how to write*, Suet.: litteram ex se longam facere, *to make the letter I of*, i.e. *hang one's self*, Pl.: littera salutaris, *i. e.* A. (absolvo) and tristis, *i. e.* C. (condemno), which were used in voting: Cic.: homo trium litterarum, i. e. fur, *a thief*, Pl. **II.** Meton. *a word, a line:* Cic. **2.** *a handwriting:* id. **3.** Esp. *plu. a letter, epistle:* liber litterarum missarum et allatarum, *a letter-book* indexed under L. M. (*i. e.* literae missae, *sent*): L. A. (*i. e.* litterae allatae, *received*): id. Poet. in *sing.:* quam legis a rapta Briseide littera venit, Ov. (ii) *a writing, document, paper, list, notarial act, diploma*, etc.: litterae publicae, Cic.: litteras revocavit, *cancelled his commission*, Suet. (iii) *an account-book:* Cic. (iv) *an edict, ordinance:* praetoris, id. (v) *written monuments, literature:* abest historia litteris nostris, *is wanting in our literature*, id.: hoc ipsum littera prisca docet, perh. *the old spelling*, Ov.: artem litteris sine interprete percipere, *merely from books*, Cic. (vi) *history*, as derived from written monuments: cupidissimus litterarum fuit, Nep. (vii) *literary composition:* id. (viii) *learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters:* orator tinctus litteris, Cic. (Hence It. *lettera*; Sp. *letra*; Fr. *lettre.*)

littĕrārĭus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [littera] *of* or *belonging to reading and writing:* ludus, *an elementary school*, Quint.: Tac.

littĕrātē (litt.), *adv. with plain letters, in a clear hand:* Cic. **2.** *literally:* respondere, id. **3.** *learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly:* belle et litterate dicta, *clever sayings*, id. *Comp.:* litteratius Latine loqui, id.

littĕrātor (litt.), ōris, *m.* [littera] *a teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor:* App. **II.** *a grammarian, critic, philologist:* Cat. Opp. to litteratus (a man of real learning), *a smatterer, sciolist:* Suet.

littĕrātūra (litt.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a writing* formed of letters, *the letters*, or *alphabet:* Graeca, *the Greek alphabet*, Tac. **II.** *the science of language, grammar, philology:* Quint. **III.** *learning, erudition, scholarship:* Cic.

littĕrātus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *lettered, marked with letters, branded:* ensiculus, Pl. **II.** *learned, liberally educated:* Cic. Esp. of critics and expounders: quem litteratissimum fuisse judico, id. **2.** *of* or *belonging to learning, learned:* otium, *learned leisure*, id.

littĕrŭla (litt.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little letter:* Cic. **II.** *Plur.: a short letter:* hoc litterularum exaravi, *this bit of a note*, id. **2.** *a little grammatical knowledge, learning, liberal studies:* litterulae meae, *my attempts at literary work*, id.

lītigātor, ōris, *m.* [litigo] *a party in a lawsuit, a litigant:* Quint.: Tac.

littus, v. litus.

lītūra, ae, *f.* [lino] *a smearing, anointing:* Col. ‖ Esp. *a smearing of the wax on a writing tablet,* in order to erase something written; *an erasure, correction:* also meton. *a passage erased, an erasure:* unius nominis litura, Cic.: carmen quod non multa litura coercuit, i. e. *cancelling and correcting much,* Hor. 2. *a blot, smear:* littera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov.

lītus, a, um, *Part.* [lino].

lītus (not littus), ŏris, *n. the sea-shore, coast, beach, strand:* Cic. Proverb.: litus arare, *to labour in vain, take useless pains,* Ov. (ii) in litus arenas fundere, "*to carry coals to Newcastle,*" id. ‖ In less exact sense: *a landing-place:* Suet. 2. *the shore of a lake:* Larium litus, Cat. 3. *the bank of a river:* Cic. 4. *arable land by the sea-side:* Virg.: electio litorum, *of a place to live at by the sea-side,* Tac. [Perh. cogn. with λι-μήν, λίμνη, λειμών.]

lītŭus, i, *m.* [prob. an Etrusc. word; prim. signif. crooked; v. Smith's Ant. 240] *the curved staff borne by the augurs, an augur's wand:* Liv. ‖ *a curved trumpet, clarion* (used by the cavalry): lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. 2. Fig.: *an instigator, author:* meae profectionis, Cic.

līvens, entis, *Part.* [liveo]. ‖ *Adj. black and blue, bluish, livid:* plumbum, Virg.

līvĕo, 2. *v. n. to be black and blue, livid:* rubigine dentes, Ov.: catenis bracchia, Prop. ‖ Fig.: *to be envious* (cf. "*to look black*"): Mart. 2. *to envy* (with *Dat.*: rare): livere iis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac. [Etym. uncertain.]

līvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [liveo] *to turn black and blue, become livid:* digiti livescunt in pedibus, Lucr.

līvĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lividus] *somewhat envious:* Juv.

līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [liveo] *bluish, blue:* vada, Virg.: racemi, *beginning to turn purple,* Hor. 2. Esp. *black and blue, livid* from bruises: ora, Ov.: bracchia, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious:* Cic.

līvor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bluish* or *leaden colour, a black and blue spot:* Tib. ‖ Fig.: *envy, spite, malice, ill-will:* Tac.: Suet.

lix, licis, *m. ashes:* foci, Plin.

lixa, ae, *m. a sutler* (acc. to Non., strictly *a water-carrier,* from lixa = aqua): Liv. In *plur. camp-followers,* consisting of sutlers, cooks, servants, *etc.:* Val. Max.: lixae permixti cum militibus, Sall.

lix'vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lix] *made into lye:* uvas in cinere lixivio tingere, *lye-ashes,* Plin. (Hence It. *lisciva*; Sp. *lejia*; Fr. *lessive.*)

lŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [loco] *a placing, a disposition, arrangement:* verborum, Quint. ‖ Fig.: *a letting out, leasing:* praediorum rusticorum, *the farming out of crown-lands,* Liv. 2. Meton. *a contract of letting* or *hiring, a lease:* Cic.

lŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to letting* or *hiring out:* provincia, *where one will be a mere letter-out,* Cic.

lŏcātus, a, um, *Part.* [loco]. *Neut.* in abstr. sense: judicia quae fiunt ex conducto aut locato, *which arise out of hiring and letting,* Cic.

lŏcĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to be wont to let* or *hire out:* Ter.

lŏco, avi, atum (locassim for locaverim, Pl.: locassint, Cic.), 1. *v. a.* [locus] *to place, put, lay, set:* insidias alicui, Pl.: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes.: milites, *to post* or *station,* Sall.: vicos, *to arrange, dispose, set out,* Tac. Fig.: eo loco locati sumus, *we are placed in such a position,* Cic. 2. Esp. locare in matrimonium *or* matrimonio, or simply locare, *to give in marriage:* virginem locare alicui, Pl.: in matrimonium, id.: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. 3. *to let, lease, hire* or *farm out:* vectigalia, id. With *Abl.* of the price or rent: agrum frumento, Liv. 4. *to contract* or *bargain for:* usu. with *ger. part.* of that which is to be done, statuam faciendam, *to put the business of erecting a statue out on contract* (the contractor being said, conducere), Cic. 5. locare se *or* locare operam suam, *to hire oneself out, hire out one's services:* quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Pl.: vocem, *to become a public crier,* Juv. 6. *to put* or *lend out* money on interest: argentum, Pl. Fig.: *to bestow or lay out with a view to a return:* beneficia apud gratos, *to confer upon,* Liv. 7. Phr.: locare nomen, *to become surety:* Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *louer.*)

lŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little place:* Pl. ‖ Esp. *a small chest* or *case:* conditus [digitus] loculo in templo, Plin. In *plur.* loculi, *a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer* or *casket: a school-boy's satchel,* Hor.: *a cash-box:* gestit numum in loculos demittere, id.: e peculiaribus loculis suis, *out of his own pocket,* Suet.

lŏcŭples, ētis (*Gen. plu.* locupletium *and* locupletum), *adj.* [locus and pleto-, particip. stem from ple-o] Lit. *full of landed property;* hence, *rich, opulent:* Cic.: locuples aquila, *i. e. the lucrative post of centurion,* Juv.: podagra, *the rich man's gout,* id. With *Abl.*: praedâ locuples, Sall. *Comp.:* locupletior negotiator, Quint. *Sup.:* locupletissimae urbes, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *well stored* or *provided, richly supplied, rich:* oratione, *copious enough in speech,* Cic. 2. Transf. *responsible, trustworthy, safe, sure:* reus, *that can fulfil his engagements,* Liv.: auctor *or* testis, *a sufficient authority, a credible witness,* Cic.: tabellarius, *trusty,* id.

lŏcŭplētātor, ōris, *m.* [locupleto] *an enricher:* familiarium, Eutr.

lŏcŭplēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [locuples] *to make rich, enrich:* homines fortunis, Cic.: templum picturis, id.

lŏcus (old form stlocus like stlis for lis), i, *m.* (in *plur.* loci, *single places;* also specially in sense II.; loca, *places connected with one another, regions*) *a place:* omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic.: Galli qui ea loca incolerent, *those parts,* Caes.: ex (de) loco superiore, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, Cic.: ex inferiore loco, *to speak before a judge,* id.: milit. *t. t. post, position,* Caes.: locum dare *or* cedere, *to give way, yield,* Sall. As *part. gen.*, quo loci, *in the spot where,* Cic.: so, eo loci = eo loco, id. 2. Esp. *a place* or *seat* in the theatre, circus, or forum: locum ad spectandum dare, id. Also *house-room, lodging, quarters* (given to ambassadors): Liv. 3. *a place, spot, locality:* id. Esp. *the site,* of a city which no longer exists: Pherae, Plin. Phr.: abire in communem locum, *to die,* Pl. ‖ Fig.: *a topic* of discussion, *a matter, subject, point:* is erat locus alter de vitiis senectutis, *that was the second point (head) concerning the evils of old-age,* Cic. Esp. loci communes, *common-places; arguments suitable to many cases:* id. 2. *room, occasion, opportunity, situation, time,* etc. for anything: probandae virtutis, Caes.: in poetis non Homero soli locus est, *there is room for,* Cic.: si ego in istoc siem loco, dem potius aurum, *if I were in your position,* Pl.: se eodem loco illos quo Helvetios habiturum, *he would regard them as standing in the same position relatively to himself,* Caes. Hence, (i) loco *or* in loco, *in the right place, seasonably:* posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic.: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. (ii) As *part. gen.* interea loci for interea, *meanwhile,* Ter.: adhuc locorum, *hitherto,* Pl.: ad id locorum, *to that time, till then,* Liv 3. *position, degree, rank:* summus locus civitatis, Cic.: huic Caesar majorum locum restituerat, Caes. So esp. of *birth:* Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv. Of things: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, *estimation,* Cic. 4. Loco, adverbially: *in the place of, instead of, for:* criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, id. [The etym. of *stlocus* is uncertain.] (Hence It. *luogo*; Fr. *lieu.*)

lōcusta, ae, *f. a locust:* Plin.

lŏcūtĭo (loquutio), ōnis, *f.* [loquor] *a speaking, speech, discourse:* Cic. 2. Esp. *pronunciation:* id.

lŏcūtus (loqu.), a, um, *Part.* [loquor].

lōdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lodix] *a small coverlet, blanket:* Suet.

lōdix, icis, *f. a blanket, counterpane:* Juv. [Etym. unknown.]

loeberĭtas, loebesum, v. liber, *fin.*

lŏgĭca, ae, *or* **lŏgĭcē**, es, *f.*=λογική (*sc.* τέχνη), *logic:* Cic.

lŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=λογικός, *logical:* Cic. *Neut. pl.* logica, *logic:* id.

lŏgos (-us), i, *m.*=λόγος, *a word:* Pl. ‖ Esp. *mere words, empty talk:* dabuntur dotis tibi sexcenti logi, id. **2.** *a witty saying, bon-mot, jest:* id.

lōlīgĭuncŭla (lollig.), or **lōlīguncŭla** (loll.), *f. dim.* [loligo] *a little cuttle-fish:* Pl.

lōlīgo (loll.), ĭnis, *f. the cuttle-fish:* Cic. Fig.: nigrae sucus loliginis, i. e. *the venom of calumny,* Hor. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *gioglio, loglio;* Sp. *joyo.*)

lŏmentum, i, *n.* [lavo] *a mixture of bean meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin:* Mart. ‖ Fig.: *a means of cleansing:* Cael. in Cic.

longaevus, a, um, *adj.* [longus aevum] *of great age, aged, ancient* (poet.): parens, Virg. *Absol.:* longaeva, *an old woman,* Ov.

longē, *adv. long, lengthwise:* longe lateque, *in length and breadth, far and wide,* Cic.: *in length:* digitum longe (ire), *a finger's length,* Pl.: longe gradientem, *taking long strides* (appy.=Hom. μακρὰ βιβῶντα), Virg. **2.** *a long way off, far off, at a distance:* longe absum, audio sero, Cic. *Comp.:* id.: *from farther back:* longius ex altoque, *from the farther deep,* Virg. ‖ Fig. of time: longe prospicere futuros casus, *far in advance,* Cic. In *comp.* =diutius: longius anno permanere, Caes.: Cic. **2.** Of speech: *long, at length, diffusely, tediously;* only in *comp.:* dici, id. **3.** longe esse, abesse, with *Dat.: to be far away,* i. e. *to be of no assistance, of no avail:* longe iis fraternum nomen populi R. afuturum, Caes. **4.** *by far, greatly, very much,* esp. with *Comp.* and *Sup.:* errat longe, Ter.: longe melior, Virg.: longe nobilissimus, Caes. (Hence Fr. *loin.*)

longinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longinquus] *length, extent:* itineris, Tac. **2.** Esp. *distance, remoteness:* Cic.: regionum, Tac. ‖ Of time: *length, long continuance* or *duration:* aetatis, Ter. *Absol.:* dolores longinquitate producti, *lasting a long time,* Cic.

longinquus, a, um, *adj.* [longus] *long, extensive:* linea, Plin. **2.** Esp. *far removed, far off, remote, distant:* Cic.: nationes, Caes.: cura, *about things far off,* Liv.: vulnera, *given from a distance,* i. e. *by missiles,* Lucan. *Neutr. absol.:* ex (e) longinquo, *from afar, from a distance:* e longinquo intueri, Plin.: Tac. **3.** *living far off, foreign, strange:* homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. ‖ Transf. of time: *long, of long duration* or *continuance, tedious:* vita, Pl.: oppugnatio, Caes. *Comp.:* longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. **2.** *long deferred, distant:* tempus, Cic.

longĭter, *adv. far:* Lucr.

longĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [longus] *length,* in longitudinem, *lengthways,* Caes.: Cic. ‖ Transf. of time: *length, long duration* (rare): orationis, id.

longĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longior] *rather too long* (rare): Cic.

longŭlē, *adv. rather far:* Pl.

longŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longus] *rather long:* iter, Cic.

longŭrĭus, ii, *m.* [longus] *a long pole:* Caes.

longus, a, um, *adj. long, tall:* intervallum, Cic.: epistola, id.: longa navis, *a war-ship* (from its shape: opp. to rotunda), Caes.: an nescis longas regibus esse manus, *have far-reaching hands,* Ov. **2.** *far off, remote, distant* =longinquus (rare): longa a domo militia, Just.: longum clamare, *so as to be heard afar off,* i. e. *loudly* (cf. μακρὸν ἄυσεν, Hom.), Hor. **3.** *great, vast, spacious* (poet.): pontus, id. ‖ Transf. of time: *long, of long duration* or *continuance, tedious:* horae quibus exspectabam, Cic.: mora, Caes. Hence, longum est, *it would take long, it would be tedious:* longum est ea dicere, Cic. Ellipt. without *Inf.:* ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, *not to be tedious, to speak briefly,* id.: spem inchoare longam, *that looks far into the future,* Hor.: nec longum laetabere, *have long joy,* Virg. **2.** Of persons: *prolix, tedious:* nolo esse longus, Cic.: longus spe, perh. *slow to hope,* Hor. **3.** Of pronunciation: syllaba, id. [Cogn. with Gr. λαγγάζω, λογγάζω; Goth. *lagg-s,* and possibly with Lat. *langueo,* q. v.]

lŏquācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [loquax] *talkativeness, loquacity:* Cic.

lŏquācĭter, *adv. talkatively, loquaciously:* Cic.: aliquid scribere, i. e. *in detail, with all particulars,* Hor.

lŏquācŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [loquax] *somewhat loquacious:* Lucr.

lŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [loquor] *talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious:* Cic.: senectus, id.: homo, id. ‖ Transf.: ranae, *incessantly croaking,* Virg.: nidus, *in which the young birds chirp,* id.: stagna, *noisy,* i. e. *with the trumpeting of swans,* id.: lymphae, *babbling,* Hor.: oculi, *speaking,* i. e. *expressive,* Tib.

lŏquēla (locuella), ae, *f.* [id.] *speech, discourse:* Virg. ‖ Transf.: *a language:* Graia, Ov.

loquĭtor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. freq.* [id.] *to speak often, chatter:* Pl.

lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* Neutr. *to speak, talk, say* (colloquially; as opp. to dicere, orare, to speak with ordered language): bene et loqui et dicere, *to be both a good talker and a good speaker,* Cic.: plane et Latine, id. With *Dat.:* male loqui alicui, *to speak evil of any one,* Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to speak, declare, show, clearly indicate:* oculi loquuntur, Cic.: cum chartâ dextra locuta est, *has written upon it,* Ov. **2.** Poet. of trees: *to rustle, murmur:* pinos loquentes, Virg. **B.** Act. *to speak out, to say, tell, utter, name:* loquere tuum mihi nomen, Pl.: ne singulas loquar urbes, *mention,* Liv. Foll. by noun-sent. with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* Juppiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, *they say that thou,* Virg. **2.** *to talk of, speak about, have ever on one's lips:* omnia magna loquens, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἔ-λακ-ον, λάσκω (for λάκ-σκω).]

lōrāmentum, i, *n.* [lorum] *a thong:* Just.

lōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bound with thongs:* juga, Virg.

lōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of thongs, made of thongs:* vostra faciam latera lorea, *I'll cut your hide into ribbons,* Pl.

lōrīca, ae, *f.* [id.] *a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs:* Cic.: Liv.: lintea, *made of quilted linen,* Suet. Also in gen. sense, *a corslet* or *breastplate:* (milites) graves loricis, Liv.: Hor.: Juv. ‖ Meton.: *a breastwork, parapet:* pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, *mantlets,* Caes.

lōrĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lorica] *to clothe in a cuirass* (rare except in *p. part.*): statua loricata, Liv.

lōrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small breast-plate:* meton.: *a small breastwork:* Hirt.

lōrĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lorum pes] *crook-footed, bandy-legged:* loripedem rectus derideat, Juv.

lōrum, i, *n. a thong:* Pl.: lora restrictis lacertis sensit, Hor. ‖ Meton. *a bridle, reins:* loris ducere equos, Liv.: lora dare, *to give the horses their heads,* Virg. **2.** *a whip, lash, scourge:* loris uri, Hor. **3.** *the leathern* bulla, *worn by children of the poorer sort:* Juv. [For *vlo-rum;* cf. Gr. (Dor.) αὔλησα, Homeric εὔλησα (=ἐ-Fλη-σα). The word is cogn. with Gr. Fελ-ύω, Fειλ-ύω, "*to wind, twist,*" and with Lat. *vol-vo.*]

lōtium, ii, *n. urine:* Suet.

lōtos and **lōtus**, i, *f.*=λωτός: *the lotus plant* or *tree:* Plin. Of *the fruit:* Ov. ‖ Meton. *a flute* (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotos adunca sono, id.

lōtus, i, v. lotos.

lōtus, a, um, *Part.* [lavo].

lŭbens, lŭbenter, v. libens, *etc.*

lŭbīdo, v. libido.

lūbrĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lubricus] *to make smooth* or *slippery, to lubricate:* Juv.

lūbrĭcus, a, um, *adj. slippery, smooth; that easily slips* or *glides:* lapis, Mart.: natura lubricos oculos fe-

cit, Cic.: anguis, Virg. II. Fig.: *slippery, uncertain, ticklish, hazardous, critical:* via vitae, Cic.: cupiditas dominandi, id.: vultus nimium lubricus aspici (poet.), *too dangerously attractive to be looked on*, Hor. *Neut.* as subst. with *prep.:* in lubrico versari, *in a dangerous position*, Cic. Later, even in *Nom.:* lubricum adolescentiae, *the dangerous (erring) period of our youth*, Tac. 2. *gliding, fleeting:* annus, Ov.: of *what one cannot hold:* umbra, id. 3. *slippery, deceitful:* tentasti lubricus artes, Virg. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. ὀ-λιβρ-ός (Hesych.)]

lūcānĭca, ae, *f.* [Lucania] *a kind of meat-sausage invented by the Lucanians:* Cic.

Lūca bos, Lucae bovis, *f.* (Lucr.): *Lucanian ox*, for *elephant* (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus): Enn.: Lucr.

lūcăr, ăris (Charis.), *n. the pay of actors:* Tac.

lŭcellum, i, *n. dim.* [lucrum] *small or paltry gain, slight profit:* Cic.

lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n.* and (rarely) *a.* [lux] *to be light* or *clear, to shine, beam, glitter:* (stella) luce lucebat aliena, Cic.: globus lunae, Virg.: faces, Ov. *Impers.:* lucet, *it is light, it is day:* nondum lucebat, Cic. II. Fig. *to shine out, to be conspicuous, clear, evident:* imperii nostri splendor, id.

B. Act.: alicui lucere facem *or* cereum, *to cause to shine for*, i. e. *to light any one with:* huic lucebis novae nuptae facem, Pl. (Hence It. *lucere;* Sp. *lucir;* Fr. *luire.*)

lŭcĕres, ium, *m. plu.* [one *of the three tribes into which Romulus* (*or one of his successors*) *divided the Roman patricians:* Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 390). [Perh. "the shining," illustrious ones.]

lŭcerna, ae, *f.* [v. lux] *a lamp, oil-lamp:* Cic.: olivo fraudare lucernas, Hor.: vino et lucernis discrepat, *is out of keeping with wine and lamps*, i. e. *with a festive occasion*, id. II. Meton. *a nocturnal labour, lucubration* (poet.): haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna? *the Venusian night-lamp* (in allusion to the satires of Horace), Juv.

lūcesco and **lūcisco,** 3. *v. n. incep.* [luceo] *to begin to shine:* sol lucescit, Virg.: nonae, *dawn*, Ov. 2. *Impers.:* lucescit *or* luciscit, *it dawns:* quum lucisceret, *as day was breaking*, Cic.

lūci, *adv.*=luce, *by day:* Cic.

lūcĭdē, *adv. clearly, plainly, distinctly:* verbum definire, Cic.

lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining:* aër, Lucr.: sidera, Hor.: gemma, Ov. II. Meton.: *brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white*, etc.: puella, id.: ovis, Tib. III. Fig.: *clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid:* ordo, Hor. *Comp.:* Quint.

lūcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lux fero] *light-bringing:* lucifera pars Lunae, Lucr.: luciferi equi, *the horses of Luna*, Ov. II. Subst.: Lucifer, eri, *m. the morning star, the planet Venus:* =Φωσφόρος, Cic. 2. Meton.: *a day:* paucis luciferis, *in a few days*, Ov.

lūcĭfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [lux fugio] *light-shunning:* blattae, Virg. Fig.: homines, Cic.

lūcīna [lux], *the goddess of childbirth*, and Meton. *childbirth:* Virg.

lūcisco, v. lucesco.

lŭcrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [lucror] *attended with gain, gainful, profitable, lucrative:* Quint.

lŭcrī-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* and *pass.* lucrifio, factus, fieri (written separately: me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Pl.) [lucrum facio] *to gain, win, acquire, get, make:* tritici modios centum, Cic. II. Fig.: lucrifac censoriam notam, *esteem yourself fortunate to have escaped*, Val. Max.

lŭcrĭfactus, a, um, *Part.* [lucrifacio].

lŭcrĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lucrum facio] *gainful, profitable:* dies, Pl.

lŭcrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *gainful, profitable:* Pl.

lŭcrĭfĭo, v. lucrifacio.

lŭcrĭfŭga, ae, *m.* [lucrum fugio] *a gain-shunner:* Pl.

lŭcrĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [lucrum peto] *a gain-seeker, one fond of lucre:* Pl.

lŭcror, atus, 1. *v. a dep.* [lucrum] *to gain, win, acquire, get, make:* auri pondo decem, Cic. II. Fig.: lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, *i. e. I will make him a present of them, will not mention them*, id.

lŭcrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *gainful, profitable, lucrative:* voluptas, Ov.

lŭcrum, i, *n. gain, profit, advantage:* Cic.: ponere *or* deputare in lucro, *to count as gain* (esp. of what comes unforeseen, or without one's own effort), id.: Ter.: quem sors dierum cunque dabit, lucro appone, *set down as clear gain* (lit. *enter to profits, as in a ledger*), Hor.: de lucro vivere, *on sufferance, at the mercy of another*, Cic.: quae ille fecit lucri, *got the credit of*, Nep. II. Meton. *wealth, riches:* omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. 2. *greed, avarice:* lucro aversa, Hor.: concidit domus ob lucrum, id. [The root is *lu, lav*, seen in Gr. ἀπο-λαύ-ω, Lat. *Lav-erna*, and Goth. *laun* (mod. Germ. *lohn*).]

luctāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [luctor] *a wrestling:* Lampr. II. Meton. *a struggling, exertion, fight:* remo ut luctamen abesset, *that the oar might play without effort*, Virg.

luctans, ntis, *Part.* [id.] II. Adj.: *reluctant:* luctantia oscula carpere, Ov.

luctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wrestling:* sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic. 2. Transf. *a struggle, contest of any kind:* taetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv.: cum Academicis, *contention*, Cic.

luctātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wrestler:* Ov. Fig.: (vinum) pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus est, Pl.

luctĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [luctus facio] *sorrowful, afflicted:* Pac. in Pers.

luctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing sorrow* or *lamentation, doleful, woeful:* Alecto, Virg.

luctĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus sono] *sad-sounding, mournful, doleful:* mugitus, Ov.

lucto, 1. *v. n.*=luctor, *to wrestle:* Ter.

luctor, atus, 1. *v. dep. n. to wrestle:* luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. Fig.: of the wind and waves; with *Dat.* (Gr. constr.): luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum, *battling with*, Hor. II. Transf. *to struggle, contend:* in pestilenti atque arido solo, i. e. *to work laboriously*, Liv. With *Inf.* (poet.): telum eripere, Virg. Of things: tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, *jostle*, Hor.

III. Fig. of the mind: *to struggle, strive, contend:* cum aliquo, Cic.: later with *Abl.:* diu clementia luctatus sua, Vell. With *Inf.:* deducere versum, Ov. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. λύγος, λυγίζω, with relation to the twining, mutual interlacing, of wrestlers.] (Hence Fr. *lutter.*)

luctŭōsē, *adv. dolefully, mournfully, lamentably:* perire, Liv.

luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus] *causing sorrow, doleful, mournful:* o diem reipublicae luctuosum, Cic.: luctuosissimum exitium, id. II. *feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad:* Hesperia, Hor.

luctus, ūs, *m.* [lugeo] *sorrow, mourning, lamentation*, esp. *over the loss of kindred:* filius luctu perditus, Cic.: luctu atque caede omnia complentur, Sall.: dare animum in luctus, Ov. II. Meton. *mourning apparel, mourning* (worn by bereaved, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu senatus, squalebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. 2. *a source of grief:* tu non inventa reperta luctus eras levior, Ov.

lūcŭbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucubro] *a working by lamp-light, nocturnal study, lucubration:* Cic.: anicularum, *evening gossip*, id. II. Meton. *what is done* or *composed at night, a lucubration:* perire lucubrationem meam nolui, id.

lūcŭbrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for working in at night:* Suet.

lūcŭbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [lux]. Neutr.: *to work by lamp-light, work at night:* ancillae lucubrantes, Liv. II. Act: *to make by lamp-light, to compose at night:* parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic.

lūcŭlentē, *adv. splendidly, excel-*

lently, well: diem habere, *brightly*, i. e. *merrily*, Pl.: vendere, *to advantage*, id.: aliquem calefacere, *to warm any one soundly*, i. e. *chastise*, Cic.: *brilliantly, strikingly*: scribere, id.

lūcŭlenter, *adv.* i. q. luculente, *splendidly, well*: hoc quidem sane luculenter, *very well said*, Cic.

lūcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *full of light, bright*: caminus, *brightly burning*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *distinguished of its kind, excellent, splendid*: femina, Pl.: navigia, Cic.: oratio, *fine*, Sall.: plaga (ironically), *a noble blow*, Cic. **2.** *respectable, considerable, rich*: divitiae, Pl.: patrimonium, Cic. **3.** *luminous, clear*: verba luculentiora, id. **4.** *lucky, fortunate*: dies, Pl. **5.** *trustworthy*: auctores, Cic.

lūcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lucus] *a small grove*: Suet.

lŭcŭmo (lŭcŏmo, and sync. lucmo), ōnis, *m.* [an Etrusc. word] *an appellation of Etruscan princes and priests*: Cic.

lūcus, i, *m. a wood* or *grove sacred to a deity*: Cic.: Liv.: Dianae, Virg. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a wood* (poet.): aut quos Oceano proplor gerit India lucos, id. [The affinities of *lucus* are obscure; but the rad. notion appears to be that of "dim light, glimmer;" v. luscus.]

lūcus, ūs, *m.* i. q. lux, *light*: only in *Abl. sing.*: cum primo lucu, *at daybreak*, Ter.

lūdĭa, ae, *f.* [ludius] *an actress, a female stage-dancer*: Mart. **II.** *a female gladiator*: Juv.

lūdĭbrĭum, ii, *n.* [ludo] *a mockery, derision, sport*: ridicula ludibriaque, *mockeries*, Lucr.: hosti ludibrio esse, *the contempt of*, Cic.: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, *scornfully*, Liv.: ludibrium ventis debere, *to be destined to be the sport of the winds*, Hor. With *Gen. subj.*: haec ludibria fortunae, quae nos appellamus bona, *mockeries of fortune, which we call our goods*, Cic. With *Gen. obj.*: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, *in derision of*, Liv.: oculorum, *deception*, id. **2.** *abuse, violence* done to a person: corporum, *dishonouring*, Curt. **II.** Meton. *a laughing-stock, butt*: is ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv.

lūdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton*: milites ludibundi Beneventum rediere, *in gamesome mood*, Liv. **II.** Transf. *playing*, i. e. *at one's ease, free from danger*: caelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

lūdĭcer or **lūdĭcrus** (the *Nom. sing. m.* is not used), cra, crum, *adj.* [ludus] *that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive*: exercitatio, Cic.: versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor. **II.** Esp. *pertaining to stage-plays*: ars, *the art of an actor*, Liv.: ludicras partes sustinere, *to appear on the stage*, Suet.

Subst. ludicrum, i, *n. a show, public games; a stage-play*: Olympiorum sollemne ludicrum, *the Olympic festival*, Liv.

lūdĭcrus, v. ludicer.

lūdĭ-facio, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* [ludus facio] *to make game of*: Pl.

lūdĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ludifico] *employed as means of ridiculing*: ludi, Pl.

lūdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking*: exacta prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, *fooling, baffling*, Liv.

lūdĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes game, a mocker*: Pl.

lūdĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a mocking, mockery, derision*: Pl.

lūdĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*; and **lūdĭfĭcor**, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [ludus facio] *to make sport of, make game of, to delude, deceive*. Form ludifico: herum ludificare, Pl. *Absol.*: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, *deceive*, Cic. *Pass.*: Lucr. (ii) Form ludificor: aliquem, Pl.: Ter. *Absol.*: aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic. **II.** Transf. *to thwart, frustrate, by tricks* or *contrivances*: locationem, Liv.

lūdī-măgister, tri, *m. a schoolmaster*: Cic.

lūdĭo, ōnis, *m.* [ludus] *a stage-player, pantomimist*: Liv.

lūdĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a stage-player, pantomimist*: Cic. **II.** *a gladiator*: Juv.

lūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a.* and *n. to play; to play at some game*: with *Abl.* of the game: ludere alea, Cic.: trocho, Hor. With *Acc.* of the game, and *Abl.* of the stakes: quadringenis in punctum HS. aleam lusit, Suet.: par impar, Hor. *Absol.*: lusimus per omnes dies, Suet. **2.** *to play, sport, frisk, frolic*: in sicco ludunt fulicae, Virg.: ludunt jubae per colla, *play*, i. e. *flutter*, id.: exempla ludendi, *amusement*, Cic.: in numerum ludere, *to dance*, id. **3.** *to sport*, as a lover with his mistress: lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, *have dallied*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to sport* or *play with, to practise as a pastime, amuse oneself with*: ad ludendum arma sumere, Cic.: aliquid calamo, Virg.: versibus, id. **2.** With *Acc. to play, counterfeit, mimic*: civem bonum ludit, Cael. in Cic.: ludis Trojam lusit, *played in* (*i. e.* in a piece called) *the Siege of Troy*, Suet. **3.** *to spend in play* or *amusement, to sport away*: otium, Mart. Hence, ludere operam, *to throw away one's labour*, Pl. **4.** *to make sport* or *game of, to ridicule, rally, banter*: Domitius in senatu lusit Appium collegam, Cic.: pericula, *to trifle with*, Mart. **5.** *to delude, deceive*: ludere aliquem dolis, Ter.: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

lūdus, i, *m.* [ludo] *a play, game, diversion, pastime*: novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. **2.** Esp. in *plur. public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions*: id.: me memini ludos in gramine Campi aspicere, Ov.: ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata, Liv.: ludis, *during the games*, Pl. Freq. with name of a festival, in *neutr. plur.* in appos.: ludi Taurilia, Liv. Sometimes for *stage-plays*, in opp. to the games of the Circus: si examen apum ludis in scenam venisset, Cic.: edidit etiam ludos regionatim urbe tota, Suet.: ineunt proscenia ludi, Virg. **3.** *a school of any kind*: in ludum ire, Pl.: ludus litterarum, Liv.: ludus discendi, Cic. Esp. *a training school for gladiators*: Caes.: Hor. **II.** Meton. of something easy or trifling: *mere sport, child's play*: quum illa perdiscere ludus esset, Cic. **2.** *sport, jest, joke, fun*: per ludum, *in sport*, id.: amoto ludo, *jesting apart*, Hor.: ludos facere aliquem, *to make game of, banter*, Pl.: si non te ludos pessumos dimisero, *send you off with a flea in your ear*, id.: ludos praebere, *to afford fun*, i. e. *make one's self ridiculous*, Ter.: ludos alicui reddere, *to play one a game*, id.: nunc et operam ludos facit et retia, *he labours in vain, loses his labour*, id. **3.** *the pleasures of love, amorous dalliance*: amori dare ludum, Hor.

lŭella, ae, *f.* [luo] *an expiation, a punishment*: Lucr.

lŭes, is, *f. a spreading* or *contagious disease, a plague, pestilence*: lues et pestifer annus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *any spreading evil, general calamity* or *misfortune*: of war, Tac.: of an earthquake, id. **III.** *any corrupting* or *blighting influence*: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

lūgĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to mourn, lament*. Neutr.: luget senatus, Cic. **2.** *to wear mourning, be in mourning*: maesta ac lugentia castra, Just.: annum feminis ad lugendum constituere majores, Sen.: nec lugentibus id facere est fas, Liv. **II.** Act.: lugere mortem alicujus, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: quam (urbem) ex suis faucibus ereptam esse luget, id. In *Pass.*: lugebere nobis, Ov. **2.** *to be in mourning for* (v. luctus): matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. [Cf. λυγ-ρός, λευγ-αλέος, λοιγ-ός.]

lūgŭbris, e, *adj.* [lugeo] *of* or *belonging to mourning, mourning*: lamentatio, *over the dead*, Cic.: vestis, *mourning apparel*, Ter. Subst. lugubria, ium, *n. plu. mourning garments*: induere, Ov. *Neutr. adv.*: cometae sanguinei lugubre rubent, *mournfully*, Virg. **II.** Meton. *that causes mourning, disastrous*: bellum, Hor. **2.** *doleful, plaintive*: vox, Lucr.

lumbĭfrăgĭum, ii, *n.* [lumbus frango] *a breaking of the loins*: Pl.

lumbrīcus, i, *m. an intestinal worm, maw-worm, stomach-worm*: Plin.

II. *an earth-worm:* Pl. Fig. as term of contempt: id. [Etym. uncertain.]

lumbus, i, *m. the loin:* Cic.: Hor. Hence, of *the organs of generation:* Juv. [A. S. *lendenu* (pl. subst.), O. E. *lendis, leendis* appear to be cognate.] (Hence, through low Lat. *lumbea*, Fr. *longe*, and *logne*, from which last comes Eng. *loin*.)

lūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for *lucmen*, from *luc* in lux] *light:* solis, Cic.: solare, Ov. II. Meton. *a light, a lamp, torch*, etc.: Liv.: lumini oleum instillare, Cic.: exstincto praetoriae navis lumine, Flor. 2. *a bright colour* (poet.): lumen juventae purpureum, *ruddy light*, Virg. (ii) *sheen, gleam:* ferri, Stat. 3. *daylight, day* (poet.): se tollunt in luminis oras, Virg.: lumine quarto, id. 4. *the light of life, life* (poet.): Ov.: ipse Epicurus obit decurso lumine vitae, *when his light of life had spent itself*, Lucr. 5. *the light of the eye, the eye;* esp. in *pl.* (mostly poet.): luminibus amissis, Cic.: astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg.: Ov. 6. *an opening for the light, a light:* Plin. Esp. *a window:* luminibus alicujus obstruere, *to interfere with any one's lights by building*, Auct. pro dom. III. Fig.: *an excellent* or *distinguished person* or *thing, an ornament, glory, luminary:* certa dicendi lumina, Cic.: civitatis, id. 2. *a light, helper, guide:* hunc (puerum) lumen rebus nostris dubiis futurum, Liv. 3. *light, clearness:* ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic. (Hence It. *lume*.)

lūmĭnārĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [lumen] *window-shutters, windows:* Cic.

lūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of light, light, luminous:* aedificia, Vitr. II. Fig.: *bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable:* partes orationis, Cic.

lūna, ae, *f.* [for *luc-na*, from *luc* in lux] *the moon:* Cic.: lunae defectus, *eclipses of the moon*, Liv. II. Meton. *a month:* Ov. 2. *a night:* roscida luna, Virg. 3. *the figure of a crescent* or *half-moon*, which the senators wore on their shoes: Juv.

lūnāris, e, *adj.* [luna] *pertaining to the moon, lunar:* cursus, Cic.: equi, Ov. II. *moonlike, crescent-shaped:* cornua, id.

lūnātus, a, um, *Part.* [luno]. II. Adj.: *shaped like the crescent moon; crescent-shaped:* peltae, Virg.: pellis, *a senator's shoe* (v. luna II. 3), Mart.

lūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luna] *to bend like a half-moon* or *crescent, to crook like a sickle* (rare except in *p. part.:* v. lunatus): arcum, Ov.

lūnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a crescent*, an ornament worn by women: Pl.

(1) **lŭo,** lŭi, 3. *v. a. to wash, lave:* Graecia Ionio luitur profundo, Sil. II. Fig.: *to clear, purge* of guilt, etc.: insontes errore, Val. Fl. [Cogn. with *lavo*, λούω, but rarely used except in compounds: v. diluo, eluo.]

(2) **lŭo,** lŭi, 3. *v. a. to pay* a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 2. *to atone for, expiate:* stuprum voluntaria morte, Cic.: noxam pecunia, Liv.: qui capite luerent, si non, etc., *who were to pay forfeit with their lives*, id. 3. *to avert by expiation* or *punishment:* pericula publica, id.: responsa, *annul*, Val. Fl. 4. luere poenas *or* poenam, *to suffer, undergo:* mei peccati luo poenas, *I am paying the penalty*, Cic.: poenam pro caede, Ov. [Cf. Gr. λύω; Lat. solvo (=*se-luo*); Goth. *laus*, mod. Germ. *los* (*loose*).]

lŭpa, ae, *f.* [lupus] *a she-wolf:* Liv.: Ov. II. Fig. *a prostitute:* Pl.: Liv.

lŭpānar, āris, *n.* [lupa, II.] *a brothel, house of ill fame:* Juv.

lŭpātus, a, um, *adj.* [lupus] *furnished with wolf's teeth*, i. e. iron jags like a wolf's teeth: Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, *with wolf-toothed bits*, Hor. Also as subst. lupati, orum, *m.*, and lupata, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* freni *or* frena), *a bit armed with sharp teeth:* duris parere lupatis, Virg.

lŭpercālĭa, ium and iorum, *n. pl.* [Lupercus] *the festival called Lupercalia*, celebrated in February: Cic.

Lŭpercus, i, *m.* a Roman pastoral deity, identified with Pan: Just. 2. *a priest of Lupercus:* Virg.: Ov. (v. Smith's Dict. of Ant. s. v.).

lŭpillus, i, *m. dim.* [lupinus] *a small lupine:* Pl.

lŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lupus] *of* or *belonging to a wolf, wolf's:* Cic.

lŭpīnus, i, *m.*, and **lŭpīnum,** i, *n. a lupine:* Plin. On the stage, lupines were used for money: hence, quid distent aera lupinis, *the difference between coins and counters*, Hor.

lŭpus, i, *m. a wolf:* Virg.: Martialis, *sacred to Mars*, Hor.: vox quoque Moerim jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim vidēre priores (from the belief that if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw the wolf, the man became dumb), Virg. Proverb.: lupus in fabula *or* sermone, like our "*talk of the devil*": de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabula: venit enim ad me, Cic. (ii) lupum auribus tenere, *to catch a Tartar, to be in a situation of difficulty*, Ter. (iii) hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *to be between two fires*, Hor. (iv) ovem lupo committere, *to set the fox to keep the geese*, Ter. (v) lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking; as we say, *to get the meat out of a dog's mouth*, Pl. (vi) lupus ultro fugiat oves, of something unlikely, Virg. (vii) tantum Boreae curamus frigora, quantum (ovium) numerum lupus, i. e. *not at all*, id. II. Meton.: *a voracious fish:* Hor. 2. *a bit armed with points like wolves' teeth* (= frena lupata): et placido duros (equus) accipit ore lupos, Ov. 3. *a hook* with which things were hoisted: in alios lupi superne ferrei injecti, *grapnels*, Liv. [Cf. Gr. λύκος: *lupus* offers one of the very few examples of Lat. *p* from orig. *k*; v. saeplo and vesper.] (Hence It. *lupo*; Sp. *lobo*; Fr. *loup*.)

lurco, ōnis, *m. a gormandizer, glutton:* Pl.

lūrĭdus, a, um, *adj. pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid:* maculari maculis luridis, Pl.: Orcus, Hor. II. Meton.: *that renders pale* or *ghastly:* aconita, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *lordo*; Fr. *lourd*.)

lūror, ōris, *m. a yellowish colour, sallowness, paleness:* Lucr.

luscĭnĭa, ae, *f.* (*masc.* luscinius, ii, Phaedr.) *the nightingale:* Hor. [Commonly explained as = *lusci-cin-ia* "twilight-singer," v. luscus.]

luscĭnĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [luscinia] *the (little) nightingale:* Pl.: Varr. (Hence It. *rossignuolo*; Sp. *ruiseñor*; Fr. *rossignol*.)

luscĭnĭus, ii, *m.* v. luscinia.

luscĭosus and **luscĭtĭosus,** a, um, *adj.* [luscus] *dim-sighted, purblind:* caecus, non luscitiosus, Pl.

luscus, a, um, *adj. one-eyed:* Cic.: Juv.: dux, i. e. Hannibal, Juv.: statuā meditatur proelia luscā, perh. *with one eye shut, as in taking aim*, id. [For *luc-scu-s*; the specific notion of the root *luc* seems to be "*glimmer;*" cf. λύγη, twilight (which seems to be from that root), and v. lucus.] (Hence Fr. *louche*.)

lūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ludo] *a playing, play:* Cic.

lūsĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to play often:* Pl.

lūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who plays, a player:* sic, ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor, *gambler*, Ov. II. Fig. *a playful* or *wanton writer:* tenerorum lusor amorum, id. 2. *a banterer, mocker:* Pl.

lūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lusor] *pertaining to play:* pila, *a playing-ball*, Plin.

lustrālis, e, *adj.* [lustrum, *no.* 1] *relating to purification from guilt, expiatory:* sacrificium, *a sacrifice of purification*, Liv.: aqua, *lustral water, holy water*, Ov. II. Meton. *quinquennial*, i. e. *coming every fifth year* (v. lustrum): certamen, Tac.

lustrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lustro, 2] *a purification by sacrifice, a lustration:* Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 244). 2. Meton. (from the fact that the priest carried the lustral sacrifices round the person or thing to be purified): *a going* or *wandering about:* Cic.

lustrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lustrum] *pertaining to purification:* dies, *the eighth* (or *ninth*) *day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name:* Suet.

(1) **lustro,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luceo; cf. illustris] *to light, illumine:* Cic.: Virg.

(2) **lustro,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lustrum, 1] *to purify by means of a*

propitiatory offering: coloniam, Cic.: exercitum suovetaurilibus, Liv. Reflect. *pass.:* lustramur Jovi, *we purify ourselves in honour of*, Virg. **II.** Meton. (*v.* lustratio, 2): *to go round, wander over, traverse:* Cic.: pede barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Hor.: montibus umbrae lustrabunt convexa, *shall sweep over the mountain slopes*, Virg. **2.** *to review* an army (because the general *went round and observed every part*): exercitum, Cic. **3.** In gen. *to review, survey, observe, examine* (poet.): quae sit me circum copia lustro, *mark*, Virg. Fig.: omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

lustror, 1. *v. n. dep.* [lustrum, 2] *to frequent brothels:* Pl.

(1) **lustrum,** i, *n.* [luo, 1] *a purificatory sacrifice, lustration*, made by the censors every fifth year, after completing the census; in which a pig (or ram), a sheep, and a bull were offered (suovetaurilia): Liv. *Tech. t.:* condere lustrum, *to complete such a lustration*, Cic. Also of other expiatory sacrifices: Liv. **2.** Meton.: *a period of five years, a lustrum:* Cic.: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, i. e. *to complete my 40th year*, Hor.: mensibus egerunt lustra minora decem, *five-year periods too short by ten months*, Ov. **3.** In less exact sense, of *periods of years.* Of *four years* (of the Julian calendar): id.: ingens lustrum, *a hundred years*, at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. **4.** *the Capitoline games*, recurring every fifth year: Suet. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 244).

(2) **lustrum,** i, *n.* [*v.* lūtum] *a slough, bog, morass:* Varr. **II.** Transf. *a haunt, lair*, or *den of wild beasts:* lustra ferarum, Virg. **2.** *a wood, forest:* montes atque invia lustra, *thickets*, id. **3.** In *pl.: vicious haunts; a brothel:* Cic. Hence, Meton. *debauchery:* Pl.: Hor.

lūsus, a, um, *Part.* [ludo].

lūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a playing, a play, game:* virgineis exercent lusibus undas Naides, *gambols*, Ov.: aleae, Suet. (ii) a public game or amusement: Trojae lusum exhibuit, i. e. *a mimic siege*, id. **II.** Meton.: *anything done by way of sport* or *amusement; a joking, trifling*, etc.: venustissimus, Quint. **2.** *dalliance, toying:* apti lusibus anni, Ov.

lūteŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [luteus] *yellow* (of small things): caltha, Virg.

lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lūtum] *dyed with the herb* lutum: chrysocolla, Plin. **II.** Meton.: *golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow:* pallor, *sallow*, Hor.: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis, *saffron-skirted*, Virg.

lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lūtum] *of mud* or *clay:* Rheni caput, Hor.: opus, of *a swallow's nest*, Ov. **2.** *bemired, muddy, bedaubed:* Vulcanus, *smutty*, Juv. **II.** Fig.: *dirty, vile, worthless:* homo, Cic.

lūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bedaub with mud* or *clay:* granaria, Cato. **II.** In gen. *to bedaub, besmear:* crassis lutatus amomis, Pers.

lūtŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *muddy:* sus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *filthy, dirty, nasty, vile:* Cic. **2.** Of style: *turbid, impure:* (Lucilius) quum flueret lutulentus, Hor.

lūtŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bespatter with mud:* Fig. *to asperse:* Pl.

(1) **lūtum,** i, *n. a plant used in dyeing yellow; yellow weed, dyer's weed, woad:* croceo mutabit vellera luto, Virg. **II.** Meton. *a yellow colour, yellow:* id. [For *hlu-tum*; cogn. with χλω-ρός.]

(2) **lŭtum,** i, *n.* [luo, 1] *mud, mire:* volutari in luto, Cic.: crates luto contegere, Caes. Proverb.: in luto esse *or* haerere, *to stick in the mud*, i. e. *to be unable to proceed:* nunc homo in medio luto est: nomen nescit, Pl. As a term of reproach: *scum of the earth:* Cic. **II.** Transf.: *loam, clay, potter's earth:* pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. Fig.: quibus meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan, *of better clay*, i. e. *of better materials*, Juv. [From root of *luo*, to wash; cf. col-luv-ies, pol-lu-o, *lu-s-trum* (2); Gr. λῦμα.] (Hence It. *loto*; Sp. *lodo.*)

lux, lūcis, *f.* (*m.*, Pl.) *light, the light of the sun, stars*, etc.: Cic. **2.** Esp. *daylight, day:* ante lucem, id.: prima luce adesse, Caes. Hence *Abl.* adverbially, luce, luci, *by daylight, in the daytime:* quis audeat luci aggredi, Cic.: luce, Ov. **3.** *the reflected light, brightness* of polished bodies: luce coruscus ahena, *gleam*, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *the heavenly bodies:* illae, quae fulgent luces, Cic. **2.** *a day:* centesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, id. Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, *summer*, Virg.: lux brumalis, *winter*, Ov. **3.** *life:* corpora luce carentum, Virg. **4.** *an eye, the eye-sight:* damnum lucis ademptae, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *the public view, the public, the world:* nec vero ille in luce modo atque in oculis civium magnus, Cic. **2.** *encouragement, help, succour:* civibus lucem ingenii et consilii porrigere, id. **3.** *a light, an ornament:* hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, id. **4.** *means of showing, illustration, elucidation:* historia lux veritatis, id. [Root *ruk*, which in European languages becomes *luk*; cf. Gr. ἀμφι-λύκ-η, λύχνος (=λυκ-νος), λευκός; Goth. *liuhath*, O. H. G. *lioht*, mod. Germ. *licht*, Eng. *light.* In lūmod. Germ. *licht*, Eng. *light.* In lūcerna we have the short rad. vowel; in lux, luceo (O. L. *louceo*), there is vowel-extension.] (Hence It. *luce*; Sp. *luz.*)

luxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luxus, *adj.*] *to put out of joint, to dislocate:* Sen.

luxor, 1. *v. dep.* [luxus, *subs.* 2] *to riot, revel, live luxuriously:* luxantur, lustrantur, Pl.

luxŭrĭa, ae, and **luxŭrĭēs,** ēi, *f.* [id.] *rankness, luxuriance* of trees and plants: luxuriem segetum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *riotous living, luxury, extravagance:* animus, qui nunc luxuria et lascivia diffluit, Ter.: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. Of style: luxuries quaedam, *redundancy, extravagance:* Cic.

luxŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and **luxŭrĭor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [luxuria] *to be rank, luxuriant* (of the soil, of plants, etc.): ager assidua luxuriabat aqua, Ov. **2.** *to have in abundance, to abound:* luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, *swells in full curves of muscle*, Virg. **3.** *to swell, increase:* membra luxuriant, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot:* luxuriantia compescet, *will prune away what is too rank*, Hor. **2.** *to wanton, sport, skip, frisk:* equus luxurians, Virg. **3.** *to be wanton* or *licentious, to revel, run riot, be dissolute:* ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv.

luxŭrĭōsē, *adv. wantonly, immoderately, excessively:* Cato. **2.** *luxuriously, voluptuously:* vivere, Cic. *Comp.:* epulari, Nep.

luxŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luxuria] *rank, luxuriant, exuberant:* frumenta, Cic.: seges, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *running riot, excessive:* laetitia nimis luxuriosa, Liv. **2.** *luxurious, voluptuous, given to sensuality:* luxurioso otio esse, *to be given to profligacy in time of leisure*, Sall.: reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic.

luxus, a, um, adj. *dislocated*, Cato. [Cf. Gr. λοξός; Lat. ob-liqu-us.]

(1) **luxus,** ūs, *m. a dislocation, luxation:* Cato.

(2) **luxus,** ūs, *m. excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery:* in vino ac luxu, Cic.: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, Sall. **2.** *splendour, pomp, magnificence:* at domus interior regali splendida luxu instruitur, Virg. [Prob. cogn. with pol-luc-ere, pol-luc-te, q.v.] (Hence It. *lusso*; Sp. *lujo*; Fr. *luxe.*)

lychnūchus, i, *m.*=λυχνοῦχος, *a lamp-stand, candlestick:* Cic.

lychnus, i, *m.*=λύχνος, *a light, a lamp:* Cic.

lympha, ae, *f. water;* esp. *pure* or *spring water* (poet.): lymphae puteales, Lucr.: fluvialis, Virg. [Commonly, but prob. erroneously, connected with Gr. νύμφη.]

lymphātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lympha; perh. orig., one attacked with hydrophobia; hence, in gen.] *distracted, frantic, panic-struck:* lymphaticus pavor, *a panic*, Liv. Comicè: numi, *crazy to be spent*, Pl. **II.** Subst.: lymphaticum, i, *n. the disease of a* lymphaticus: id.

lymphātus, a, um, *Part.* [lympho]. **II.** Adj.: *distracted, crazy, beside oneself:* lymphati et attoniti, Liv.

lympho, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [lympha] *to drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad:* mentem lymphatam Mareotico, *maddened*, Hor.: hac herba pota lymphari

hominēs, Plin. II. Neutr.: lymphantes animi, *distraught, driven crazy, mad*, id.

lynceus, a, um, *adj.* [lynx] *relating to the lynx, which was famed for its sharp sight.* Transf. *lynx-eyed, sharp-sighted:* quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic.

lynx, lyncis, *c.* = λύγξ, *a lynx:* lynces Bacchi variae (Bacchus was represented as drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg.: lynces quae clarissime omnium quadrupedum cernunt, Plin.

lyra, ae, *f.* = λύρα, *a lute, lyre*, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara (v. Smith's Ant. 245): curva, Hor.: Threicia, Ov. Meton.: *lyric poetry, song:* imbellis lyra, Hor. 2. *a constellation, the Lyre:* exoriente Lyra, Ov.

lyrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lyra] *pertaining to the lute or lyre, lyric:* lyrici soni, Ov.: vates, Hor. II. Subst. lyrica, orum, *n. plu. lyric poems:* Plin. 2. lyrici, orum, *m. plu. lyric poets:* Quint.

lyristēs, ae, *m.* = λυριστής, *a lute-player, lyrist:* Plin.

M, m, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet (if J be distinguished from I) resembling in form and sound the Greek *M*, and corresponding to *m* in orig. I. E. and in all the languages of the family. It belongs to the class of liquids, and is closely connected with the labial mutes. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final *m;* but its sound was faint, and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. Hence arose the rule of versification respecting the elision of final syllables terminating in *m*. To this also are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipie (Quint.), for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; and the forms donec for donicum, circueo, veneo, for circumeo, venum eo, *etc.* Initial *m* cannot be followed by *n*, as in Greek; hence μνᾶ became *mina* in Latin. The Latin termination *m* generally corresponds to the Greek final *ν*, in the inflections both of nouns and verbs. II. *M* and *n* are interchanged in many instances in Latin for the sake of euphony: e.g. *eundem* for *eumdem; quorundam* for *quorumdam; imbellis* for *inbellis; imprimo* for *inprimo; immanis* for *inmanis*, etc. *M* is substituted for *p* or *b* before a nasal suffix; cf. sop-or, som-nus; scam-num, scabellum. It is used to nasalize roots ending in *p* or *b*, as in rumpo (*rup*), cumbo (*cub*). III. The only change of *M* in the Romance languages is into *n* in a few words: e.g. Lat. *mespilum*, It. *nespolo*, Sp. *nespera*, Fr. *nèfle;* Lat. *mappa*, Fr. *nappe;* Lat. *matta*, Fr. *natte*. So with the omission of a vowel: e.g. Lat. *semita*, Sp. *senda*, Fr. *sentier;* Lat. *comitem*, It. *conte*, Sp. *conde*. So when followed by *n:* e.g. Lat. *autumnus, columna;* It. *autunno, colonna;* Fr. *colonne*. 2. Omission of *m* before *n:* e.g. Lat. *domina, somnus;* Sp. *doña, sueño;* Port. *dona, sono*. IV. As an abbreviation, *M.* usu. denotes the praenomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; *M'* denotes the praenomen Manius. 2. As a numeral M, or CIↃ, denotes the number 1000.

maccis, v. macis.

măcellārius, a, um, *adj.* [macellum] *pertaining to the meat-market or provision-market:* taberna, Val. Max. II. Subst. macellarius, ii, *m. a dealer in meat or other provisions:* Suet.

măcellum, i, *n. a provision market* (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold), surrounded by a maceria or wall [whence, acc. to Varro, its name, whilst Curtius connects it with *mactare*, to kill]: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces, Pl.: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic.

măcĕo, 2. *v. n.* [macer] *to be lean, meagre:* Pl.

măcer, cra, crum, *adj. lean, meagre:* taurus, opp. to pinguis, Virg. 2. Of things: solum, *poor, meagre*, Cic.: agellus, Hor. Fig.: si me palma negata macrum reducit, *lean from disappointment*, id. [Perh. cogn. with macero and Gr. μάσσω.] (Hence Fr. *maigre*, and, from it, Eng. *meagre.*)

măcĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [macero] *a steeping, soaking, maceration*. Vitr.

măcĕrĭa, ae, *f. an inclosure, a wall* (esp. *a garden wall*): Ter.: Cic. [Cf. Gr. μάκελος, μακέλα (Hesych.).]

măcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make soft* or *tender, to soften by steeping, to macerate:* salsamenta, Ter. II. Meton. *to weaken, to emaciate, enervate:* multos iste morbus homines macerat, Pl. III. Fig.: *to fret, vex, torment:* cur me excrucio? cur me macero? Ter.: me macerat Phryne, Hor. Reflect.: maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, *pine to think that*, Ov. [Cf. Gr. μάσσω (root μακ), to knead.]

măcesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [maceo] *to grow lean or thin, to become meagre:* tuo maerore maceror, macesco, consenesco et tabesco miser, Pl.

măchaera, ae, *f.* = μάχαιρα, *a sword:* Pl.

măchaerĭum, ii, *n. dim.* = μαχαίριον, *a small sword:* Pl.

măchaerŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = μαχαιροφόρος, *a sword-bearer, satellite:* Cic.

măchāōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Machaon] *surgical:* Ov.

māchĭna, ae, *f.* = μηχανή, *a machine*, i. e. any artificial contrivance for performing work, *an engine, scaffolding, staging, easel; a warlike engine, military machine*, etc.: omnes illae columnae machina apposita dejectae sunt, *scaffolding*, Cic.: torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, perh. *a crane*, Hor. Of *warlike engines:* machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. II. Fig.: *a device, contrivance;* esp. *a trick, artifice, stratagem:* totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tanquam machinam comparari, Cic.: quantas moveo machinas! Pl. (Hence It. *macchina;* Fr. *machine.*)

māchĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [machinor] *a machine; an instrument, engine:* machinamenta quatiendis muris, Liv.

māchĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an artificial contrivance, mechanism:* machinatione quadam moveri, Cic. 2. Meton.: *a machine:* tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. II. Fig.: *a trick, device, machination:* Cic.

māchĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [machina] *a machine-maker, machinist, engineer:* bellicorum tormentorum (Archimedes), Liv. II. Fig.: *a contriver, inventor:* omnium architectus et machinator, Cic.

māchĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to contrive skilfully, to devise, design:* incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. II. Esp. in a bad sense, *to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot:* necem alicui, Liv.: perniciem alicui, Sall.: pestem in aliquem, Cic. *Perf. Part.* in *pass. sign.:* indicium a P. Antonio machinatum, *contrived*, Sall.

māchĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *skilfully constructed:* navigium, Suet.

măcĭes, ēi, *f.* [maceo] *leanness, meagreness:* profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at qua imbecillitate! qua macie! Cic.: equi macie corrupti, *wasted to skeletons*, Caes. Of things: seges macie deficit, *emptiness, barrenness*, Ov. II. Fig. of style: *meagreness, poverty of language:* qui haec ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac.

măcĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [macies] *lean, meagre:* Pl.

măcis, idis, *f. a fictitious spice:* Pl.

măcresco, crŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [macer] *to grow lean, meagre:* macrescit pecus, Col. Fig.: invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, *pines away at*, Hor.

măcrĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *leanness, meagreness* (= macies): Pl.

măcrŏcōlum and **măcrŏcollum**, i, *n.* = μακρόκωλον, *large-sized paper, royal paper:* Cic.

mactābĭlis, e, *adj.* [macto] *deadly:* plaga, Lucr.

mactātus ūs, *m.* [id.] *a slaying, killing:* only in *Abl.:* mactatu parentis, Lucr.

mactе and **macti**, v. mactus.

mactĕa, v. mattea.

macto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to*

magnify. Fig.: *to extol, glorify, honour:* eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to glorify* or *worship* a deity: deos manes, Id. **II.** Meton.: *to offer up* or *sacrifice* in honour of the gods: lectas de more bidentes, Virg.: mactata veni et lenior hostia, Hor. **2.** In gen. *to afflict, punish, overthrow, ruin, destroy:* hostes patriae aeternis supplicils vivos mortuosque mactabis, *pursue, punish,* Cic.: aliquem morte, id. Without *Abl.:* perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, *to be offered up, immolated,* Tac. [There are prob. two different verbs macto, one the causative of mactus, "magnified;" the other that of mactus, "hit, wounded." See these words.] (Hence Sp. and Port. *matar.*)

(1) **mactus,** a, um, *Part.* Lit. *magnified:* hence, *glorified, honoured, adored,* (most freq. in the *masc. Voc.* macte, in addressing a deity to whom a sacrifice is offered): Jane pater, macte vino inferio esto, *adored be thou!* Cato. **II.** Transf. as an encouraging or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men: macte virtute (esto); and *pl.,* macti virtute este, *etc.;* also simply macte, *good luck! hail to thee!* etc.: in responses, *bravo! well done! go on!* tantumne ab re tua est otii tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas? Macte virtute! Cic.: macte esto virtute, Hor. In *plur.:* macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. *Absol.:* macte! *that's right! well done!* Cic. In obliqua oratio: juberem (te) macte virtute esse, Liv. [Cf. Gr. μάκ-αρ ("great, powerful") and μακ-ρός.]

(2) **mactus,** a, um, *Part. hit, wounded:* boves Lucae, ferro male mactae, Lucr. [Perh. for *mag-tus,* cogn. with μάχ-η, μάχ-αιρα.]

măcŭla, ae, *f. a spot:* bos maculis insignis et albo, i. e. *with white spots,* Virg.: in ipsis quasi maculis (terrae), ubi habitatur, *in those spots as it were,* i. e. *small places,* Cic. **2.** Esp. *a spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole,* etc.: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. **3.** Meton. *a mesh in a net:* reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a blot, stain, blemish, fault:* inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Pl.: est hujus saeculi labes quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, Cic. [In macula, cogn. with Gr. σμά-ω, σμή-χω, initial *s* has been lost.] (Hence It. *macchia, maglia;* Sp. *malla;* Fr. *maille.*)

măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [macula] *to make spotted, to spot, speckle* (only poet.): telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. **2.** Esp. *to spot, stain, defile, pollute:* terram tabo, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to defile, dishonour, disgrace,* etc.: rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic.: partus suos parricidio, Liv.

măcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of spots, spotted, speckled, mottled, variegated:* lynx, Virg. **2.** Esp. *blotted, stained, defiled:* vestis, Cic.: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *defiled, polluted, filthy:* senatores, *disgraced, covered with infamy,* Cic.: mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, *foul, scandalous,* Hor.

mădĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. pass.* mădĕfĭo, factus, fieri [madeo facio] *to make wet, to wet, moisten, soak:* spongiam (opp. to exprimere), Suet.: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel madefacti potius, *steeped,* Cic. Poet.: terram suo madefecit odore, *saturated, filled,* Ov. **II.** Esp. *to drench* with wine, *to intoxicate:* Pl.

mădĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [madefacio].

mădĕfĭo, factus, fieri, v. madefacio.

mădens, entis, *Part.* [madeo]. **II.** Adj.: *wet, moist:* campi, *wet, marshy* (corresp. to paludes), Tac.: nix sole madens, *melting,* Ov.: crinis, appy. *flowing* (cf. Gr. ὑγρός), or perh. *reeking with essences,* Virg. **2.** Esp. *drunk, intoxicated:* mersus vino et madens, Sen. *Absol.:* distentus ac madens, Suet.

mădĕo, 2. *v. n.* [cogn. with μαδαρός, "flowing, melting," and μαδάω] *to be wet* or *moist, to become wet, to drip* or *flow with:* natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, *were streaming,* Cic.: plurima fuso sanguine terra madet, *is soaked with,* Virg. **2.** Esp. *to be drenched* with wine, *to be drunk, intoxicated:* membra vino madent, Pl. **3.** In *pass.* sense, *to boil soft* or *thoroughly, to be boiled, sodden:* collyrae facite ut madeant et colyphia, id.: igni exiguo properata maderent, *might boil more readily* (*become tender in boiling*), Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in:* Socraticis madet sermonibus, *is steeped in, full of,* Hor.

mădesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [madeo] *to become moist* or *wet:* semiusta madescunt robora, *are saturated,* Virg.: tellus nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab austro, *is drenched,* Ov.

mădĭdē, *adv. moistly:* non vides me ut madide madeam? *how thoroughly soaked, gloriously drunk, I am,* Pl.

mădĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [madeo] *moist, wet, drenched:* fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, *well soaked,* Cic.: alae, *dripping wings* (of Notus), Ov.: capilli madidi myrrha, id. **2.** Esp. *drunk, intoxicated:* vino, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked:* Pl.: Plin.

mădulsa, ae, *m.* [id.] *a drunken man:* Pl.

maeander, dri, *m.* [Μαίανδρος, the river Maeander] *a crooked* or *round-about way, a twisting, winding, meandering:* quos tu maeandros quaesisti! *devious courses,* Cic. **2.** Meton.: *an involuted* or *winding border:* Virg.

maena (mēna), ae, *f.* = μαίνη, *a kind of small sea-fish,* eaten salted by the poor: acipenserem maenae non anteponere, Cic.

Maenălĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Maenalus] *Maenalian, Arcadian; pastoral:* versus, Virg.

maenĭānum, i, *n. a projecting gallery, balcony* of a house (first made use of by a Maenius); usu. *plur.:* Cic.

Maeŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Maeones] *Maeonian,* i. e. *Lydian:* Virg. **2.** *Homeric, epic:* Maeonii carminis ales, *a swan of Homeric strain,* i. e. *an epic poet,* Hor.

maerĕo (not moer.), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* (deponent form dub.) [for maes-eo; v. maestus]. Neutr. *to be sad* or *mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament* (implying the presence of *outward signs of grief,* but not *loud lamentation,* which is expr. by plorare): vos taciti maerebatis, Cic.: dictis maerentia pectora mulcet, *disconsolate,* Virg.: fletus maerens, *mournful lamentation,* Cic. **II.** Act.: *to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail:* calamitatem rei publicae, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* qui patriam nimium tarde concidere maererent, id.

maereor, v. maereo.

maeror (not moer.), ōris, *m.* [maereo] *mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation:* maeror est aegritudo flebilis, *mourning* or *distress accompanied with tears,* Cic.: cum maerore et luctu vitam exigunt, *in sadness and woe,* Sall.: jacere in maerore, *to be plunged in affliction,* Cic. In *plur.:* aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id.

maestĭter, *adv. mournfully, in mournful fashion:* vestitae, Pl.

maestĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [maestus] *sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy:* ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, Cic. Of things: *gloominess, severity:* orationis, id.

maestĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *sadness* (= maestitia): Pl.

maestus (not moest.), a, um, *adj.* [with vowel-extension, from root of mis-er] *sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy* (*exhibiting the usual outward marks of grief:* cf. maereo): quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicor? Pl.: maestus ac sordidatus senex, Cic.: maestissimus Hector, *in saddest guise,* Virg. Of things: maestae manus, Ov.: timor, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *gloomy, severe* by nature: oratores maesti et inculti, *without any charm, gloomy,* Tac. **2.** In gen.: *connected with mourning, causing,* or *showing sadness, sad, unhappy, unlucky:* vestis, *a mourning garment,* Prop.: funera, Ov.

măga, ae, *f.* [μάγος] *an enchantress, witch:* cantus artesque magarum, Ov.

măgālĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [a Punic word] *cottages, huts, tents:* miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam, Virg.

măgĕ, *adv.* for magis: *more:* Pl.: Virg.

măgĭcē, es, *f.*=μαγικὴ (*sc.* τέχνη), *the magic art, magic, sorcery:* Plin.

măgĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=μαγικός, *pertaining to sorcery* or *magic, magical:* artes, Virg.: superstitiones, Tac.: chordae, *magic strings*, Juv.

măgis, *adv.* (apocop. form măge). With adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; *more, in a higher degree:* quod est magis verisimile, *which is more probable*, Caes.: esp. with *adjj.* which have no proper *comp.* or *sup.:* magis necessarius, Cic.: magis anxius, Ov. With *adv.:* magis aperte, *more plainly*, Ter. With *verb:* esp. with multo, tanto, quanto, eo, nihilo, *etc.; the more, so much the more:* ut quidque magis contemplor tanto magis placet, Pl.: Cic.: quum nihilo magis Vercingetorix in aequum locum descenderet, *none the more*, Caes. Phr.: magis solito, *more than usual*, Liv. Foll. by ac (for quam): non Apollinis atque hoc magis verum responsum est, Ter. **2.** Doubled: magis magisque, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and poet. also, magis magis, *more and more:* quum quotidie magis magisque perditi homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic.: magis deinde ac magis, Suet. **II.** In sense of *rather;* implying not a higher degree of the one quality or feeling than of the other, but a leaning of the balance *to one side rather than the other;* with adjs. and advs.: corpora magna magis quam firma, *huge rather than strong*, Caes.: Cic. (ii) With verbs and other words: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod . . ., *rather to keep the custom, than . . .*, Cic.: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute, *rather by skill and stratagem than by valour*, Caes. Phr.: magis est ut (quod), *there is reason rather . . .*: magis est ut ipse moleste ferat errasse se, quam ut . . ., *there is rather reason for himself to be annoyed, than . . .*, Cic. **III.** Non (neque, nec) magis quam: *no more . . . than*, or *just as much . . . as:* domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, *quite as much to the city as to its owner*, Id.: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. [For etym. v. magnus.] (Hence It. *mai;* Sp. *mas;* Pr. *mais;* and from jam magis, It. *giammai;* Sp. *jamas;* Fr. *jamais.*)

măgister, tri, *m.* [v. magnus; correl. to minister, cogn. with *minor*] *a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor*, etc.: the *Dictator* in the earliest times was called magister populi, *the chief of the people:* (sapiens) appellabitur magister populi (is enim dictator est), Cic.: Lartium moderatorem et magistrum consulibus appositum, Liv. *The chief of the cavalry*, appointed by the dictator, was called magister equitum: dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitium, Id.: magister morum, *the censor*, Cic.: magister sacrorum, *the chief priest*, Liv.: auctionis, *the conductor of an auction*, Cic.: gubernatores et magistri navium, *captains*, Liv.: also in sense of *steersman*, Virg. **2.** Esp. *a teacher, instructor:* pueri apud magistros exercentur, Cic. Of things: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, Id. **3.** *a guardian, tutor, pedagogue:* senes me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum, Ter. **4.** magister convivii: *master of the ceremonies at a feast*, Varr.: cf. foll. art. **II.** Fig.: *an adviser, instigator, author* (rare): magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic. (Hence It. and Sp. *maestro*, Fr. *maître.*)

măgistĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [magister] *the office of a* magister; i. e. *of a president, chief, director, superintendent*, etc.: equitum, *office of master of the horse*, Suet.: morum, *the censorship*, Cic.: me magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta (*sc.* conviviorum), *the office of president at feasts*, Id. **2.** Esp. *the office of a governor, tutor*, or *instructor of youth; tutorship, guardianship* (rare): jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, *I have now outgrown your tutorship*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *teaching, instruction, advice:* virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, Id.

măgistra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a mistress, superior, conductress, directress*, etc.: ludo magistra esse, *mistress, instructress*, Ter. **II.** Fig.: vita rustica parsimoniae magistra est, *the teacher of*, Cic. Adject. (poet.): arte magistra, *with the aid of art*, Virg.

măgistrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office* or *rank* of a magister, *a magisterial office, magistracy:* honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic.: magistratum habere, Id.: obtinere, *to hold, administer*, Caes.: ingredi, *to enter upon*, Sall. (Respecting the different kinds of Rom. magistracies, v. Smith's Ant. 246. As a general rule, magistratus is used of civil offices only, and not of military commands, which were called imperia: for examples *vide* imperium, *no.* I. Sometimes, however, we find it applied to *military commands:* Nep. Occasionally magistratus denoted magisterial offices in the city, in opp. to those in the provinces: Suet.) **II.** Meton.: *a magistrate, public functionary:* est proprium munus magistratus, intelligere se gerere personam civitatis, Cic.: seditiosi, Sall.

magnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [magnanimus] *greatness of soul, magnanimity* (rare): Cic.

magnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus animus] *great-souled, magnanimous:* viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic.: heroës, Virg.

magnēs, ētis, *m.*=μάγνης, with or without lapis, *a magnet*, the magnetic iron ore: lapis, quem magneta vocant Graii, Lucr.: Cic.

magnĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus and *dic*, v. dico] *that talks big, boastful, bragging:* homo, Pl.

magnĭ-făcio (and separately, magni facio), *3. v. a. to make* or *think much of:* Pl.

magnĭfĭcē, *adv. magnificently, splendidly, brilliantly:* laudare, Cic.: vincere, *splendidly, gloriously*, Id. **II.** In bad sense: *pompously, proudly:* incedere, Liv.

magnĭfĭcenter, *adv.* (= magnifice, q. v.): Vitr. *Comp.:* magnificentius et dicere et sentire, Cic. *Sup.:* Id.

magnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [magnificus] *greatness in action or feeling, nobleness, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity:* et magnificentia et despicientia adhibenda est rerum humanarum, *greatness of soul*, Cic. **2.** Transf. of things: *grandeur, magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness:* epularum, Id.: magnificentia publicorum operum, Liv. In bad sense: verborum magnificentia, *pomposity of language, bombast*, Cic.

magnĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [magnificus] *to make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly:* Ter. **II.** *to magnify, extol, praise highly:* Plin.

magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj. Comp.* magnificentior; *Sup.* magnificentissimus [magnus facio] *great in action or feeling; noble, distinguished, eminent, high-minded:* vir factis magnificus, Liv.: animus excelsus magnificusque, Cic. **2.** In bad sense, *haughty, bragging, boastful:* cum magnifico milite, urbes verbis qui inermus capit, Pl.: verba, Ter. **II.** Transf.: of things: *splendid, sumptuous, magnificent*, etc.: villae, Cic.: funera, Caes. Of style: magnificentius dicendi genus et ornatius, Cic.

magnĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [magniloquus] *sublime* or *elevated language, a lofty style* or *strain:* Homeri, Cic. **II.** In bad sense: *pompous language, magniloquence, brag, rodomontade:* Liv.

magnĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus loquor] *that speaks in a lofty style, sublime:* Homerus, Stat. **II.** In bad sense: *that speaks in a pompous style; magniloquent, vaunting:* Tac.: Ov.

magnĭpendo (also separately, magni pendo), *3. v. a.* [magnus pendo] *to esteem greatly, prize, think much of* magnipendi et amari, Ter.

magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [magnus] *greatness, bulk, magnitude:* mundi, Cic.: fluminis, Caes.: corporum, Id. In *plur.:* magnitudines regionum, Cic. Of *number* and *quantity:* pecuniae, Id. **II.** Fig.: of abstract things: acerbitatis et odii, Id.: poenae, Caes. **2.** Esp. *rank, dignity:* imperatoria, Tac.

magnŏpĕrĕ (also separately, magno opere), *adv. very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly* (supplies the deficient adv. to magnus): ego tibi Romam properandum magnopere censeo, *I am strongly of opinion*, Cic.: with a noun: nulla magnopere clade accepta, *no very serious loss*, Liv. Separately: magnoque opere abs te peto, Cic. *Sup.:* maximopere, Ter.: a te maximopere

etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, *most particularly*, Cic.

magnus, a, um (old *fem. Gen.* magnai for magnae, Pl.), *adj. Comp.* mājor, us; *Sup.* maximus, a, um: *great, large, tall, broad*, etc.: magna et pulchra domus, Cic.: aquae, *great floods, inundations*, Liv.: oppidum maximum, Caes. Of the voice: *loud:* magna voce confiteri, Cic. **II.** Of mental or abstract qualities and things: *great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous:* virtus, Caes.: causa, *great, important*, Auct. pro dom. *Absol. neut.:* quanquam id magnum et arduum est, *something great*, Cic. **2.** In bad sense: *boastful, vaunting*, magnae vindicem linguae, Hor. **III.** Esp. of age, in *Comp.* and *Sup.*, with or without natu *or* annis: *older, the elder: the oldest* or *eldest:* audivi ex majoribus natu, *my seniors*, Cic.: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, *the eldest*, Virg.: annos natus major quadraginta, *more than forty years old*, Cic.: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, *above the age of fifteen*, Liv. *Absol.:* ex duobus filiis major, Caes.: maxima virgo, *the eldest of the Vestal virgins*, Ov. **2.** In *plur. absol.* majores, um, *m. ancestors, forefathers:* L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: majores natu, *of the Senate:* de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulemus, Liv. **IV.** Of rank and dignity: *chief, head, most important*, etc.: Juppiter optimus maximus, *most good and great*, id.: praetor maximus, in ancient times, *the dictator*, id. **V.** Of value or price, in *neutr. absol.* magni and magno: *at a high price:* majoris, *at a higher price;* and maximi, *at a very high price:* emere agros poterunt quam volent magno, Cic.: magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, *cost him dear*, Liv. *Comp.:* multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, *I sell them at a much higher price*, Phaedr. Hence, **2.** Of value, importance, or worth in gen.: magni existimans interesse ad decus, *to be of great importance*, Cic.: extollere aliquid in majus, *more highly than it deserves*, Tac. **VI.** Magnum and maximum, adverbially: *greatly, aloud:* magnum clamat, Pl.: exclamat derepente maximum, id. [What was the exact form of the I. E. root—whether *mag* or *magh*—is uncertain; Gr. *μέγας*, Goth. *mik-il-s*, Scot. *mickle*, imply orig. *mag.* Ma-jor is for *mag-ior*, with compensative lengthening; cf. āio for ag-io. Maximus is for *mag-timu-s.*] (Hence, from major, It. *maggiore;* old Fr. *majeur;* Sp. *mayor;* also Fr. *maire.*)

măgus, i, *m.* = *μάγος*, *a Magian, a learned man* or *philosopher* among the Persians: Cic.

măgus, a, um, *adj.* [magus] = magicus: *magical* (poet.): artes, Ov.

māius, i, *m.* (usually mensis Maius), *the month of May:* Cic. Adjectively: Kalendae Maiae, id. (Hence It. *Maggio;* Sp. *Mayo;* Fr. *Mai.*)

mājālis, is, *m. a gelded boar, a barrow hog:* Varr. As a term of reproach: Cic.

mājestas, ātis, *f. the magnitude* or *greatness of a thing; dignity, majesty*, esp. of the gods: dii non censent esse suae majestatis, *consistent with their majesty*, Cic. Of men: regia, Caes.: senatus, Liv.: patria, *the paternal authority*, id. **2.** Esp.: *the sovereign power of the Roman people:* majestatem populi R. defendere, Cic.: hence, crimen majestatis laesae or minutae, and majestas laesa or minuta, also majestas alone, *high treason, an offence against the sovereign authority* (Smith's Ant. 246): res est quae lege majestatis tenetur, *falls under the law against treason*, id.: laesae majestatis accusari, Sen. **II.** In gen. *honour, dignity, excellence, splendour:* majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv.: quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. [Related to O. L. *majos* (for *magios*) = major, as vetustas to vetus.]

mājor, mājōrēs, v. magnus, *no.* III.

mājusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [major] *somewhat greater* or *larger* (rare): cura, *more important than usual*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *somewhat older:* Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter.

māla, ae, *f., the cheek-bone, jaw* (prop. *the upper* or *immovable jaw;* maxilla being *the lower* or *loose jaw*): Cels.: ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas, Virg.: alienis ridere malis, *to laugh with jaws not your own;* i. e. *not sparing them:* hence, *excessively, immoderately*, Hor. **II.** Meton. *the cheek* (esp. in *plur.*): (Juventas) molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr.: tenerae, Ov. [For *max-la;* v. maxilla, and cf. ala. Lit. "the bruiser;" the root is seen in Gr. *μάσσω.*]

mălăcĭa, ae, *f.* = *μαλακία*, *a calm at sea, dead calm:* tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes.

mălăcisso, 1. *v. a.* = *μαλακίζω*, *to render soft* or *supple, to soften:* Pl.

mălăcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μαλακός*, *soft, supple, pliant:* Pl. **II.** *delicate, luxurious:* id.

mălĕ, *adv.* [malus] *comp.* pējus, *sup.* pessĭmē: *badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately*, etc.: male olere, Cic.: dum male optatos nondum premis inscius axes, *foolishly wished for*, Ov.: male feriatos, *keeping ill-timed holiday*, Hor.: male tum erratur, *it is ill wandering then*, Virg.: male facere with *Dat.* of pers., *to do harm to, punish, injure:* dii isti Segulio male faciant, *punish him*, Cic.: male emere, *to buy dear*, id.: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere, *to harass, annoy*, Caes.: hoc male habet virum, *annoys, vexes him*, Ter.: male se habere, *to feel ill* or *low-spirited*, id.: male vivere, *to lead an unhappy life*, Hor.: male cadere, *to turn out unluckily*, Caes. **2.** With words having in themselves a bad sense, *very much, violently:* male metuo, Ter.: rauci, Hor. **3.** When connected with an adjective having a good sense, male = vix, non, i. e. *scarcely* or *not at all:* male viva, *scarcely alive*, Ov.: male sanus = insanus, *not sane, deranged*, Cic.: male gratus, i. e. *ungrateful*, Ov.: statio male fida carinis, *unsafe*, Virg. (Hence Sp. Fr. *mal.* From male aptus, Fr. *malade.*)

mălĕ-dĭcax (and separately, male dicax), ācis, *adj. foul-mouthed, abusive, slanderous:* as subst.: *a slanderer:* Pl.

mălĕdĭcē, *adv. slanderously, abusively:* Cic.: Liv.

mălĕdĭcens, entis, *Part.* [maledico]. **II.** Adj.: *foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous:* maledicentes homines, Pl. *Comp.:* maledicentior, id. *Sup.:* in maledicentissima civitate, Cic.

mălĕ-dīco (and separately, male dico), xi, ctum, 3. *v. n. to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse:* constr.: *absol.* or with *Dat.:* aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: optimo viro maledicere, id. *Pass. impers.:* indignis si maledicitur, Pl. (Hence Fr. *maudire.*)

mălĕdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maledico] *evil-speaking, reviling, abuse* (rare): Cic.

mălĕdictĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to revile* or *abuse often* or *much:* Pl.

mălĕ-dictum, i, *n. a foul* or *abusive word:* maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic.

mălĕdictus, a, um, *Part.* [maledico].

mălĕdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [male and *dic*, v. dico] *foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous:* conviciator, Cic. (Cf. maledicens.)

mălĕ-făcĭo (and separately, male facio), fēci, factum, 3. *v. n. to do evil, harm, to injure:* with *Dat.:* alicui, Pl.

mălĕfactor, ōris, *m.* [malefacio] *an evil-doer, malefactor:* Pl.

mălĕ-factum (and separately, male factum), i, *n. an evil deed, injury:* Cic.

mălĕfĭcē, *adv. mischievously:* Pl.

mălĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [maleficus] *a doing ill, mischievous conduct, harm, injury:* Plin.

mălĕfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a doing ill, mischievous conduct:* ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. **2.** *an evil deed, offence, crime:* conscientia maleficiorum, Cic. **3.** *fraud, deception:* Quint. **4.** *enchantment, sorcery:* Tac.

mălĕfĭcus (also malificus), a, um, *adj.* [malefacio] *that does ill, vicious, wicked, criminal:* homo natura maleficus et injustus, Cic.: vita, Tac. As subst. maleficus, i, *m. an evil-doer*, Pl. **2.** Esp. *pertaining to sorcery, magical:* carmina et devotiones aliaque malefica, *enchantments, charms*, Tac. **II.** Meton. *hurtful, noxious, mis-*

chievous: superstitio, Suet.: natura, *inimical, unpropitious,* Nep. *Sup.* maleficentissimus: Suet.

mălĕ-suādus, a, um, *adj.* [male suadeo] *ill-advising, seductive* (poet.): vitilena, Pl. Of things: fames, *tempting to crime,* Virg.

mălĕ-vŏlens (malivol.), entis, *adj. ill-disposed, spiteful, envious, malevolent* (rare): Pl. *Sup.:* malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic.

mălĕvŏlentĭa (maliv.), ae, *f.* [malevolens] *ill-will, malice, spite, malevolence:* malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.: Sall.

mălĕvŏlus (maliv.), a, um, *adj.* [male volo] *ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malicious:* constr. with *Dat.* or *in* and *Acc.:* omnibus est malevolus, Cic.: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Of things: sermones, id. Subst.: malevolus, i, *m. an ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy:* id.: malevola, ae, *f. a female hater, enemy:* mea inimica et malevola, Pl.

mālĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [malum fero] *apple-bearing* (poet.): Virg.

mălĭfĭcus, v. maleficus.

mălignē, *adv. ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly:* maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. *Comp.:* Curt. ‖ Meton. *stingily, grudgingly:* ager maligne plebi divisus, Liv.: quippiam laudare, "*to damn with faint praise,*" Hor.

mălignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malignus] *ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity* (late in this sense): malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. ‖ *stinginess, niggardliness:* Pl.: malignitatis auctores, Liv.

mălignus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for maligenus; cf. benignus] *of an evil nature* or *disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, envious, malignant:* maligni caupones, *cheating, dishonest,* Hor. Of things: leges, Ov.: oculi, Virg. ‖ Meton.: *stingy, niggardly:* opp. to largus, Pl. Fig.: fama, Ov.: lux, *stinted, scanty,* Virg. 2. *barren, unfruitful:* colles, id. 3. *scanty, petty, small:* aditus, id. (Hence Fr. *maligne, malin.*)

mălĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [malus] *bad quality, badness:* terrae, Pall. ‖ Fig.: *wickedness, vice:* virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. 2. Esp. *craft, cunning, fraud:* malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic. In *plur.:* collatio nostrarum malitiarum, *roguish tricks,* Pl. In qualified sense (playfully), *roguery,* Cic.

mălĭtĭōsē, *adv. knavishly, perfidiously:* agere quippiam dolose aut malitiose, Cic. *Comp.:* id.

mălĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [malitia] *full of wickedness, knavish, crafty, malicious:* homo, Cic. Of things: juris interpretatio, *too sharp; taking advantage of the letter of the law,* id.

mălĭvŏlens, mălĭvŏlentĭa, and **mălĭvŏlus,** v. malevolens, *etc.*

mallĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [malleus] *a small hammer* or *mallet:* Cels. 2. Meton. *a hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot* for planting: Col. 3. *a kind of fire-dart* used in sieges: malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 247).

mallĕus, i, *m. a hammer, mallet, maul:* Pl. Of the *maul* or *pole-axe* for felling animals to be sacrificed: Ov. Proverb.: malleum sapientiorem scilicet esse manubrio, *the hammer wiser than the handle* (of one affecting superior wisdom), Pl. (Hence It. *maglio;* Fr. *mail.*)

mālo, mālui, malle, *irreg. v. a.* (old forms: mavolo for malo, Pl.: mavelim for malim, etc., id.) [magis volo] *to wish* or *choose rather, to prefer:* constr. with *Acc.* (rare except in case of neut. words), *Subj., Acc.* and *Inf.* or simple *Inf.:* ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* principem se esse mavult quam videri, Cic. With *Subj.:* mallem cognoscerem, id. With *Comp. Abl.* for quam: nullos his mallem ludos spectasse, *rather than these,* Hor. 2. Pleonastic with *potius* and *magis:* ab omnibus se desertos potius quam abs te defensos esse malunt, Cic.: strengthened by multo *or* haud paulo: meo judicio multo stare malo quam aliorum, *much rather,* id. ‖ With *Dat.* of person: *to be more favourable to:* quanquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, *my wishes are all for him rather than for myself,* id.

mālŏbăthron (malobathrum), i, *n.* = μαλόβαθρον, *an Indian* or *Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared:* Plin. ‖ Meton. *the oil* or *unguent itself, malobathrum:* nitentes malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor.

mălum, i, *n. an evil, misfortune, calamity,* etc.: cavere malum, Cic.: adsuetus malo, *accustomed to hardship,* Virg.: hostes inopinato malo turbati, *reverse,* Caes. 2. In partic.: *punishment, suffering:* malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. 3. *hurt, injury, detriment:* clementiam illi malo fuisse, *was injurious, unfortunate,* Cic. ‖ As an interjection of dislike and aversion: quid tu, malum, me sequere? *plague, mischief,* Pl.

mālum, i, *n. an apple;* also, *any pulpy fruit having its seeds within* (opp. to nux; *a hard-shelled fruit, nut*); hence, of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, *etc.:* Plin.: Virg. Proverb.: ab ovo usque ad mala, *i. e. from beginning to end* (from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs and ending with fruit), Hor. [Cf. Gr. μῆλον (Dor. μᾶλον).]

mālus, a, um, *adj. Comp.* pējor, pējus; *Sup.* pessĭmus, a, um: *bad,* either physically or morally (opp. to bonus), *evil, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked:* gramina, *noxious, poisonous,* Virg.: malus et nequam homo, Pl.: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic.: libido, Liv.: abi in malam rem, *go and be hanged!* Ter. 2. *unfortunate, unsuccessful:* pugna, *defeat,* Cic.: mala res, spes multo asperior, *their present condition was bad,* Sall.: mala avi, *with ill omen,* Hor. 3. *ugly, ill-looking:* haud mala est mulier, Pl. 4. *sly, roguish:* puellae, Cat. 5. Of weight: *light:* pondus, Pl. In *neutr. sing.* for adv. male: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. (The Fr. adj. *mal* is preserved in *malgré, malheur* = malum augurium, etc.)

mālus, i, *f.* = μηλέα, *an apple-tree:* Virg. ‖ Meton.: *a mast of a ship* (in this sense *masc.*): quum alii malos scandant, Cic.: saucius, *damaged, badly strained,* Hor. 2. *a mast* or *pole,* to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached: Liv. [Malus, a mast, is more prob. a distinct word, in which *s* has been lost before *l,* as in qualus, q. v. Cf. O. H. G. *mas-t,* A.-S. *mās-t.*]

malva, ae, *f. the mallow:* Plin.: Cic.: Hor. [Cf. Gr. μαλ-άχη.] (Hence Fr. *mauve.*)

māmilla (mamm.), ae, *f. dim.* [mamma] *a breast, pap, teat:* Juv.

mamma, ae, *f. a breast, pap,* esp. of females, rarely of males; also, *a teat, dug* of animals: puero isti date mammam, *give him the breast,* Pl.: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammam appetens, Cic.

mammĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [mamma] for mammosus, *having large breasts:* Pl.

mammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mamma] *having large breasts, full-breasted:* Laber. Of animals: canes feminae, Varr.

mānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mano] *flowing, running:* hence fig. *penetrating:* frigus, Lucr.

manceps, ĭpis, *m.* [manus capio] *a purchaser, one who purchases any thing from the state, or agrees to pay a certain sum by way of farm or the like; a renter, farmer, contractor,* etc.: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quem ipse apposuisset, *contractor for building,* Cic.: operarum, *one who hires labourers to let them out again,* Suet.: itinera fraude mancipum et incuria magistratuum interrupta, *of the contractors for repairing the roads,* Tac. ‖ Transf. *a surety, bondsman,* i. q. praes: ego mancipem te nihil moror, Pl.

mancipi, v. mancipium, *ad init.*

mancĭpium (mancupium), ii, *n.* (the contr. form of the *Gen.* mancipi, like imperi, ingeni, *etc.,* predominates in jurid. lang.) [manceps] *a formal mode of purchase* among the Romans by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money: *a legal, formal purchase* (mancipatio) per aes et libram (v. Smith's Ant. 247): hoc in mancipio Marius non dixerat, *at the*

sale, Cic. ||. Meton. *a possession, property, right of ownership*, acquired by such purchase: mancipio (*Dat.*) dare, or accipere, *to give* or *take possession of*: *Ca.* Memini et mancipio tibi dabo. *Cu.* Egon' ab lenone quicquam mancipio accipiam? Pl.: res mancipi, (also res mancupi), *property, that of which we can dispose*: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic.: sui mancipii esse, *to be one's own master*, Brut. in Cic. 2. Esp. *a slave obtained by* mancipium, *a slave* in general: mancipiis locuples rex, *rich in slaves*, Hor.: mancipia argento parata, *purchased slaves*, Liv.

mancĭpo (mancŭpo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make over* or *deliver up as property* by means of a formal act of purchase (v. mancipium); *to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell*: alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl.: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, *gives a title to*, Hor. 2. Fig.: luxu et saginae mancipatus, *in bondage to, the slave of*, Tac.

mancŭpĭum, and **mancŭpo,** v. mancip.

mancus, a, um, *adj. maimed, infirm* in a limb or member: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. ||. Fig.: *infirm, defective, imperfect*: manca ac debilis praetura, *crippled, rendered powerless*, id.: fortuna, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *mancare*; Fr. *manquer*.)

mandātor, ōris, *m.* [mando] *one who gives a charge* or *commission*: Gai. ||. Transf.: *one who instigates* or *suborns accusers* or *informers*: delatores mandatoresque, Suet.

mandātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a charge, order, commission, injunction*: ut mandatum scias me procurasse, *have performed the commission*, Cic. More freq. *plur.*: his mandatis eum ab se dimittit, *having given him these instructions*, Caes.: mandata persequi, exsequi, Cic.: negligere, Ov.: frangere, *to break your charge* (punningly), Hor. Poet. with *Inf.*: dabit et mandata reverti, *enjoin him to return*, Ov.

mandātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *Abl. sing.*) *command, mandate*: Cic.

mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [manus do] lit. *to put into one's hand*; hence, *to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command*: constr. with *Acc.* of thing and *Dat.* of pers., with ut (ne) and *Subj.*, or (rarely) *Inf.*: praeterea typos tibi mando, Cic.: Voluseno mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur, Caes.: without ut: huic mandat, Remos adeat, id. With *Inf.*: Tac. ||. Meton.: in gen. *to commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust*: aliquid alicujus fidei, Ter.: alicui magistratum, Caes.: filiam viro, *to give in marriage*, Pl.: se fugae, *to betake oneself to flight*, Caes.: litteris, *to commit to writing*, Cic. 2. *to send word to, announce, inform*: Suet.: Eutr.

mando, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to chew, masticate*: animalia alia vorant, alia mandunt, *chew their food*, Cic. Poet.: (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, *champ*, Virg. ||. In gen. *to eat, devour*: lora mandere, Liv.: tristia vulnera saevo dente, *i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals*, Ov. Poet.: mandere humum, like mordere humum, *to bite the ground*, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

mandra, ae, *f.* = μάνδρα, *a stall*: mulorum, Mart. ||. Meton. *a herd of cattle*: suv.

mandūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [a lengthened form of mando] *to chew, masticate*: Varr. ||. Meton. *to eat*: Aug. in Suet. (Hence It. *mangiare*; Fr. *manger*.)

mandūcus, i, *m.* [manduco] *a glutton*: Pompon. ||. *a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing*, used in processions, etc.: Pl.

mānē, *neutr. indecl.* (old loc. mani, like luci, vesperi: Pl.) *the morning, morn*: dum mane novum, *while morn is fresh*, Virg.: vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor.: multo mane, *very early in the morning*, Cic. ||. As *adv. early in the morning*: postridie ejus diei, mane, Caes.: hodie mane, *early this morning*, Cic.: cras mane, *tomorrow morning*, Ter. With other adverbs: bene mane, *very early in the morning*, Cic. [*Mani* is a locative form from stem of *manus*, good, q. v. The prim. sense is "in good time"; cf. Fr. *de bonne heure*.] (Hence It. *dimani, domani*; Fr. *demain*.)

mănĕo, nsi, nsum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [cogn. with Gr. μένω]. Neutr. *to stay, remain*: seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Caes.: in loco, id.: in patria, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: in Italia fortasse manebitur, id. 2. Esp. *to stay, tarry, pass the night*: sub Jove frigido, Hor.: extra domum patris, Liv. 3. *to wait*: haud mansisti, Pl. 4. Fig.: *to remain, endure, continue*: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, *would adhere to, abide by*, Caes.: in vita, *to remain alive*, Cic. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: munitiones integrae manebant, Caes.: regna, Virg. With *Dat.*: manent ingenia senibus, *the mental powers do remain in old men*, Cic. *Absol.*: illud maneat, et fixum sit, id. ||. Act.: *to wait for, await*: with direct obj. (rare; and not so in Cic. or Caes.: in Cic. Phil. 2, 5, is now read Curioni): hostium adventum mansit, Liv. 2. Esp. *to await one* (as his fate): quis me manet exitus? Ov.: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv.

mānes, ium, *m. plu.* [mānus; lit. the good, benevolent] with or without dii, *the infernal deities, manes* (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits): deorum manium jura sancta sunto, Cic. 2. *the souls of the dead, ghosts, shades*: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, Virg.: manes Virginiae, Liv. ||. Meton.: *the Lower World, infernal regions* (poet.): manes profundi, Virg. And in apposition: fabulae manes, i. e. *fabled inferno*, Hor. 2. With special ref. to the *punishments inflicted in the Lower World* (likewise poet.): quisque suos patimur manes, *suffer our own hell*, Virg. 3. *a corpse*: accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop.

mango, ōnis, *m.* [μάγγανον] *a dealer who polishes up and sets off his wares*: esp. *a slave-dealer*, Quint.

mangōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mango] *pertaining to a dealer*; esp. *a slave-dealer*: quaestus, Suet.

mānī, *Abl.* v. mane, *ad init.*

mănĭcae, arum, *f. plu.* [manus] *the long sleeves of a tunic*, reaching to the hand, and therefore serving as *gloves*: et tunicae manicas (habent), Virg.: of a kind of *fur-gloves, muff*: Cic. Worn by soldiers as a protection: *an armlet, gauntlet*: Juv. ||. Meton. *a handcuff, manacle*: manicas alicui injicere, Pl.: manicisque jacentem occupat, Virg. (Hence It. *manica*; Sp. *manga*; Fr. *manche*.)

mănĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [manicae] *furnished with long sleeves*: tunica, Cic.

mănĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus] *a little hand*: Pl.

mănĭfestārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [manifestus] *plain, clear, evident, manifest* (for manifestus): fur, Pl.

mănĭfestē, *adv.* (less good form = manifesto), *clearly, evidently, manifestly*: App. *Comp.*: manifestius ipsi apparere, Virg.

mănĭfesto, *adv. clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly*: ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic.: comp. preced. art.

mănĭfesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [manifestus] *to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest*: aliquem latentem, Ov.: gratam voluntatem, Just.

mănĭfestus, a, um, *adj.* [manus and festus = *fend-tus*, v. fendo and infestus; lit. "struck with the hand"] *palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest*: Penates multo manifesti lumine, *distinctly revealed*, Virg.: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam, Cic.: peccatum, id. ||. Esp. *convicted of, caught* or *apprehended in, manifestly betraying*: constr. *absol.*, with *Gen.*, or *Inf.*: nec magis manifestum ego hominem unquam ullum teneri vidi, Pl.: ut conjuratos quam maxume manifestos habeant, i. e. *to have their guilt proved beyond doubt*, Sall. With *Gen.*: mendacii, *palpably convicted of*, Pl.: vitae, *giving manifest signs of life*, Tac. With *Inf.*: dissentire manifestus, *showing plainly his disapproval*, id.

mănĭplāris, mănĭplus, v. manipularis, *etc.*

mănĭprĕtĭum, v. manupretium.

mănĭpŭlāris (syncop., maniplaris, Ov.), e, *adj.* [manipulus] *pertaining to*

a maniple or *company:* miles, *common soldier,* Ov.: judices, *who once were common soldiers,* Cic. **II.** Subst. manipularis, is, *m. a soldier regarded as belonging to a maniple, a private:* Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, *long a private,* Tac. **2.** *a soldier of the same company; a comrade:* Fabius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes.

mănĭpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a maniple* or *to a common soldier,* Suet.

mănĭpŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *by handfuls, in bundles:* Plin. **II.** *by maniples:* manipulatim structa acies, Liv.

mănĭpŭlus (syncop. mănĭplus, in poets), i, *m.* [manus and root of pleo] *a handful, a bundle of hay,* etc.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr.: Virg. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a company, maniple of foot soldiers* (in the early times of the republic, the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 maniples each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into maniples. The name was said to have been derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus: v. Smith's Ant. 165): laxare, *to open out the companies; form in open line,* Caes. **2.** Fig.: *a gang:* furum, Ter.

mannŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mannus] a *Gallic pony:* Mart.: Plin. Ep.

mannus, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob:* Lucr.: Hor.

mano, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to trickle, drop, distil, flow* (cf. fluo), etc.: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov.: lacrima, Hor. **2.** Transf. of things *from which a fluid trickles:* cultrum manantem cruore, *dripping with blood,* Liv. **II.** Meton. of things not liquid: *to diffuse* or *extend itself, to spread:* aër, qui per maria manat, Cic.: alvei manantes per latera, *leaking,* Tac. **III.** Fig.: quum malum manaret in dies latius, *daily spread farther,* Cic.: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. **2.** Esp. *to arise, proceed, emanate, originate from:* peccata ex vitiis manant, Cic.: ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. **3.** *to slip* or *escape from:* omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, *flows off, is forgotten,* Hor. **B.** Act.: *to cause to flow, to give out:* lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. Poet.: poëtica mella, *to distil poetic honey,* i. e. *to be a poet,* Hor. [Perh. for *mad-no,* from *mad* in madeo, q. v.]

mansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maneo] *a staying, remaining, stay, continuance:* opp. to decessio, Cic.: Ter. Meton. *a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation:* pecorum, Plin. **2.** Esp. *night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn;* hence also *a day's-journey:* deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. (Hence It. *magione;* Fr. *maison.*)

mansĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to stay, tarry, abide, dwell habitually:* sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansuē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. Pass.* mansuefĭo, factus, fieri [mansuesco facio] *to make tame, to tame:* uri mansuefieri (non) possunt, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to make gentle, to pacify:* plebem, Liv. **2.** *to civilize:* a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculti, Cic.

mansuēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [mansuefacio].

mansuēfĭo, *pass.* v. mansuefacio.

mansuēs, uis and ētis, *adj. tame, mild,* etc.: Pl.

mansuesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [manus suesco; lit. *to become accustomed to the hand*] Neutr. *to become* or *grow tame:* buculi triduo fere mansuescunt, Col.: Luc. Fig. *to grow gentle, mild, soft:* nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, *to listen kindly to,* Virg. Most freq. in *part.* form mansuetus: q. v. **II.** Act.: *to tame, domesticate:* animalia, Varr.

mansuētē, *adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly,* etc.: Cic.

mansuētus, a, um, *Part.* [mansuesco]. **II.** Adj.: *tame:* sus, Liv. **2.** Fig.: *mild, soft, gentle, quiet,* etc.: illud quaero, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. *Comp.:* ira, Ov. *Sup.:* ut mansuetissimus viderer, Cic.

mansuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [mansuetus] *tameness:* elephanti, Just. **II.** Fig.: *mildness, gentleness, clemency:* clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem uti, Caes.: imperii, Cic.

mansus, a, um, *Part.* [mando].

mantēle (mantile), is, *n.*, and **mantēlĭum** (mantillum), ii, *n.* [manus tela] *a towel, napkin:* tonsis mantelia villis, *napkins (of skin) with the wool cut close,* Virg.

mantēlum and **mantellum,** i, *n.* [dim. of mantum, a cloak] *a cloak, mantle:* Fig.: nec subdolis mendaciis mihi usquam mantelum est meis, *no cloak for them,* Pl. (Hence Fr. *manteau.*)

mantĭca, ae, *f.* [mantum; v. mantelum] *a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau:* Hor. **II.** Fig.: sed non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, *i. e. do not learn to know ourselves,* Cat.

mantīle and **mantīlĭum,** v. mantele.

mantĭcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [μάντις] *to prophesy, divine:* Pl.

manto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [maneo]. Neutr. *to stay, remain, wait:* Pl. **II.** Act. *to wait for:* aliquem, id.

mănŭālis, e, *adj.* [manus] *pertaining to the hand, that is held in* or *fills the hand:* saxa, *that can (just) be thrown with the hand,* Tac.

mănŭbĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [for *manuhib-iae,* from habeo] *money obtained from the sale of booty* (opp. to praeda, the booty itself): qua ex praeda aut manubiis haec abs te donatio constituta est? Cic.: aedem de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. **2.** In gen. *the booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy:* Flor. **3.** Transf. *unlawful gain, plunder:* ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet.

mănŭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [manubiae] *pertaining to booty:* Suet.

mănŭbĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to booty:* transf.: amicus, *that brings one profit,* Pl.

mănŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *taken from the enemy:* Pl.

mănŭbrĭum, ii, *n.* [for *manu-hibrium,* from habeo] *a handle, hilt, haft:* aureum, Cic. Proverb.: eximere alicui e manu manubrium, *to deprive one of an opportunity,* Pl.

mănŭlĕa, ae, *f.* [manus] *a long sleeve reaching to the hand*=manica: Pl.

mănŭlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [manulea] *a maker of sleeves* or *muffs:* Pl.

mănŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with* or *wearing long sleeves:* homo, Suet.

mănūmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [manumitto] *the freeing of a slave by releasing him from the hand, manumission* (respecting the various forms of manumission, v. Smith's Ant. 248): Cic.

mănūmissus, a, um, *Part.* [manumitto].

mănū-mitto (also separated), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to let go from the hand* (cf. manumissio): hence, *to set at liberty, to emancipate, manumit a slave:* servos, Cic.: separately, manu vero cur miserit, id.: Liv.

mănŭ-prĕtĭum (manipr.), ii, *n.* (and separate, manus pretium) *a workman's* or *artist's pay, wages:* in auro, praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. **2.** Fig.: in gen. *pay, reward:* manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic.

mānus, ūs, *f. a hand:* artium ministras manus natura homini dedit, Cic.: Epicurum in manus sumere, *i. e. to read his writings,* id.: est in manibus oratio, *is in everybody's hands, is still current,* id.: in manibus nostris hostes videbantur, *seemed to be close to us,* Caes.: proelium in manibus facere, *to come to close quarters,* Sall.: ad manum esse, *at hand, in hand, near,* Liv.: in manibus terrae, *close to land,* Virg.: servus a manu, *a scribe, amanuensis,* Suet.: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere, *with hands and feet,* i. e. *with might and main,* Ter.: per manus tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand, to hand down from father to son:* traditae per manus religiones, Liv.: manu, *by hand,* i. e. *artificially,* opp. to naturā: oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes.: urbs manu munitissima, Cic.: dat Cotta manus, *gives way,* Caes.: do manus scientiae, *I bow to,* Hor.: manus tollere, *to raise the hands in wonder,* Cic.: manum non vertere, *not to turn the hand,* Prov. for, *not to take the least*

pains: qui se fatentur virtutis causa ne manum quidem versuros fuisse, id.: manum ferulae subduxisse, *to have been caned on the hand* (lit. *withdrawn the hand from the cane*), Juv. ‖ Meton. *the fist, the armed hand, personal valour:* Caes.: manu fortissimus, Liv.: manu promptus, *prompt to act*, Sall. **2.** *force, violence, fighting, close combat:* res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic.: manu capere urbes, *by force*, Sall.: per manus libertatem retinere, id. **3.** *power, might:* haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic.: neque mihi in manu, qualis Jugurtha foret, *it was not within my power* (*to determine*) *what sort of a person Jugurtha was to be*, Sall. (ii) Esp. *the legal power of a husband over his wife:* in manum venire, Cic. **4.** manus extrema *or* ultima, *the last hand, the finishing touch:* manus extrema non accessit ejus operibus, id.: bello extremam manum imponere, *to put the finishing touch to, bring it to a close*, Virg. **5.** *hand-writing*: in gen. *style* of artist, *workmanship:* librarii manus, Cic.: artificum, Virg. **6.** For pars; *side, direction:* est ad hanc manum sacellum, Ter. **7.** In gambling, *a stake:* quas manus remisi, *waived my winning*, Aug. in Suet. **8.** In fencing, *a thrust, hit:* rectae, aversae, tectaeque manus, Quint. **9.** *the trunk* of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. **10.** manus ferreae, *grappling-irons:* manus ferreas atque harpagones paraverant, Caes. **11.** *a band* or *corps* of soldiers: Hasdrubalem propediem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda, Liv.: parva manu, *with a mere handful of men*, Sall. (ii) In gen. *any body of persons, a number, company, multitude, gang*, etc.: Romam veniet cum magna manu, Cic.: purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv.: magna manus clientium, Suet. [From I. E. root *ma*, to measure, shape, fashion; v. metior. Gr. μά-ρη seems to come from the same root.] (Hence It. Sp. *mano*; Fr. *main.*)

mānus, old Lat. = bonus. [Lit. measured, moderate, from root *ma*, v. mānus; cf. similar use of μέτριος for "good." V. also manes and immanis.]

mapālia, ium, *n. pl.* [a Punic word] *African huts, cottages:* aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapalia illi vocant, Sall. **2.** *a village:* raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg.: Liv.

mappa, ae, *f.* [acc. to Quint., a Punic word] *a napkin, table-napkin:* mappa compescere risum, Hor. ‖ Transf. *a cloth* with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, *a signal-cloth* or *handkerchief:* Juv.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *nappe.*)

marcĕo, 2. *v. n. to wither, droop, shrink, shrivel:* marcentes uvae, Mart. ‖ Fig. and meton.: *to be faint, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy:* marcent luxuria, *are enervated*, Liv.: marcente adhuc stomacho, *being still sluggish* (*loaded with undigested food*), Suet.: marcentem (convivam) recreare, *to rouse his flagging appetite*, Hor. Fig.: marcens pax, *a sluggish, unmanly peace*, Tac. [Cf. Gr. μαρ-αίνω, Lat. *mor-ior.* In marceo the root is augmented by c.]

marcesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [marceo] *to wither, pine away, decay:* quae spectatissime florent, celerrime marcescunt, Plin.: Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to become weak, feeble, powerless, to languish:* equitem marcescere desidia, *to become enervated*, Liv.: vino, *to waste one's strength with wine*, Ov.

marcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed:* lilia, Ov. ‖ Fig. *weak, languid, enervated:* Tac.

marcor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *decay, rottenness:* Plin. ‖ Fig.: *faintness, languor:* Cels. **2.** Of character: *sluggishness, apathy:* ducis, Vell.

marcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [marcus, *a large hammer*] *a small hammer:* Mart.: Plin.

mare, is, *n.* (*Abl. sing.* mare, Lucr.: Ov., *etc.*) *the sea:* mare infidum, Pl.: ventosum, Hor.: vastissimum, Cic.: vastum atque apertum, Caes. In apposition with Oceanus: proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat, id. Proverb.: (i) clames licet, et mare caelo confundas, homo sum, i. e. *make a great bluster*, Juv. (ii) maria et montes polliceri, i. e. *to make extravagant promises*, Sall. (iii) in mare fundere aquas, like our '*to carry coals to Newcastle*,' Ov. **2.** Esp. of some particular sea: mare nostrum, *the Mediterranean*, Caes.: superum, *the Adriatic*, Cic.: inferum, *the Etruscan Sea*, id. ‖ Meton.: *sea-water, salt-water:* Chium maris expers, perh. *unmixed Chian wine*, Hor. (v. expers). **2.** Of the air: id omne aëris in magnum fertur mare, *into the ocean of air, the atmosphere*, Lucr. [Cf. Goth. *marei*, mod. Germ. *meer*, Eng. *mere.*] (Hence It. *mare*; Sp. *mar*; Fr. *mer.*)

margărīta, ae, *f.* [an Indian word borrowed through the Greek μαργαρίτης] *a pearl:* Cic. (See also foll. art.)

margărītum, i, *n.* (= margarita), *a pearl:* esp. in *pl.:* gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac.

margĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [margo] *to furnish with a border* or *margin:* vias, *to finish them off with kerb-stones*, Liv.

margo, ĭnis, *m.* and *f. an edge, brink, border, margin:* fontis, Ov.: libri, Juv. ‖ Meton. *a boundary, frontier:* imperii, Ov. (Hence It. *margine*; Fr. *marge.*)

mārīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mare] *pertaining to the sea, sea-, marine* (esp. in its natural aspects: whereas maritimus refers more to the use of the sea for *ships, commerce*, etc.): marini terrenique humores, Cic.: fremitu marino, *with a roar like that of the sea*, Virg.: Venus, *sea-born*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *marin.*)

mărisca, ae, *f. a large inferior kind of fig:* pingues, Col.: Mart. ‖ Meton. *the piles:* tumidae, Juv.

mărīta, ae, *f.* [maritus] *a married woman, wife:* Hor.: Ov.

mărītālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to married people, matrimonial, nuptial:* vestis, Ov.: capistrum, *the marriage-halter*, Juv.

mărītātus, a, um, *Part.* [marito] *married:* dos non maritata, perh. *which is not burdened with a wife*, Pl.

mărītĭmus (also -tŭmus), a, um, *adj.* [mare] *pertaining to the sea, sea-, maritime* (cf. marinus): homines maritimi, *seamen, mariners*, Cic.: civitates, Caes.: imperium, *the chief command at sea*, Cic.: bellum, *the war with the pirates*, Sall. *Neut. pl.* as subst.: maritima, orum, *maritime parts* or *places, the sea-coast:* in maritimis sum, Cic. **2.** Fig. *changeable, inconstant*, like the sea: mores, Pl. (Hence from fem. It. *maremma.*)

mărīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [maritus] *to marry; give in marriage:* lex de maritandis ordinibus, i. e. *forcing the different orders to marry*, Suet.: filiam, *to give in marriage*, id.: also of the other sex: maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. ‖ Transf. of plants: *to wed*, i. e. *to fasten to another tree:* adulta vitium propagine altas maritat populos, Hor.: Col. (Hence Fr. *marier.*)

mărītus, a, um, *adj.* [mas] *pertaining to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial:* foedus, *the conjugal tie*, Ov.: lex, *respecting marriage, a marriage-law*, Hor. Rare in prose as *adj.:* vagabatur per maritas domos, i. e. *the houses of married people*, Liv. **2.** Transf. of plants: *wedded*, i. e. *trained to grow together:* arbores, Cato. ‖ Subst.: maritus, i, *m. a married man, husband:* ut maritus sis quam optimae (mulieris), Cic.: Virg. **2.** Transf. *a lover, suitor, bridegroom* (poet.): aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, id. **3.** Of animals: olens maritus, *the unsavoury mate*, i. e. *the he-goat*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *mari.*)

marmor, ŏris, *n. marble:* Cic.: in *pl.* esp. of *different kinds of costly marble:* tu secanda marmora locas, *are giving out contracts for quarrying marbles*, Hor. ‖ Meton. *a piece of wrought marble, marble statue*, etc.: hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit, Ov.: and in *plu.* marmora, *public monuments:* incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. **2.** Poet. *the bright, smooth surface of the sea:* lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. μάρμαρος. The root of both words is seen in μαρ-μαίρ-ω, to glisten.] (Hence Fr. *marbre.*)

marmŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *made* or *consisting of marble, marble:* signum, Cic.: facere *or* ponere aliquem marmoreum, *to make a marble statue*

of any one, Virg.: Hor. **II.** Transf. *pertaining to marble, marble:* ars, Vitr. **2.** *resembling marble, marble-like, marble* (mostly poet.): cervix, Virg.: Paros, so called on acc. of the white marble found there, Ov.

marra, ae, *f. a sort of hoe, a weeding-hook:* Juv.

Mars, tis, *m.* [Mars, orig. Mavors, *the god of war;* hence, Meton.] *war, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest*, etc.; also, *the art of war:* Martem accendere cantu, *to incite to battle*, Virg.: apertus, *fighting in the open field*, Ov.: equitem suo alienoque marte pugnare, i. e. *to fight both in their own fashion* (on horseback) *and in one which was strange to them* (on foot), Liv. Poet.: mars forensis, *a legal contest*, Ov. Proverb.: suo (nostro, vestro) marte, *by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others:* rex ipse suo marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. **2.** *military resources* or *circumstances*: parati prope aequo marte ad dimicandum, *on an equal footing*, Caes. **3.** *the issue of a war or a battle, the fortune of war:* aequato marte, Liv. **4.** *the planet Mars:* Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet πυρόεις, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic. [The etym. of the name Mars (*Ma-vort-s*) is uncertain.] (Hence from Martis dies, It. *martedì;* Fr. *mardi.*)

marsūpium, ii, *n.*=μαρσύπιον, *a pouch, purse:* Pl.

martĭālis, e, *adj.* [Mars] *pertaining to Mars:* lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Hor. Subst.: Martiales, *the priests of Mars:* Cic. The term was applied also to *the soldiers of the* legio Martia, id.

martĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Mars colo] *a worshipper of Mars:* Ov.

martĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Mars, and *gen* in gigno] *begotten by Mars* (poet.): epith. of Romulus: Ov.

martĭus, a um, *adj.* [Mars] *pertaining to Mars:* lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Virg.: legio, Cic.: gramen, i. e. *the Campus Martius*, Hor. As subst. Martius (*sc.* mensis), *the month of March:* Varr. So, Kalendis Martiis, *on the 1st of March*, Hor. **2.** Meton. *warlike, martial:* Penthesilea, Virg.

mas, măris, *m. a male*, of gods, human beings, animals, and plants: opp. to femina, *the female*, Cic.: marium expers, Suet. **II.** Adj.: *male:* mares homines, Pl.: mas vitellus, *a male yolk, i. e.* which would produce a male chick, Hor. Of plants: with *fem.* subst.: ure mares oleas, *barren*, Ov. **2.** Meton. *masculine, manly* (poet.): maribus Curiis, Hor.: marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, *a vigorous, noble strain*, Pers. [Etym. uncertain.]

masculīnus, a, um, *adj.* [masculus] *male, masculine;* of human beings, animals, and plants: membra, *the male organs of generation*, Phaedr. **II.** In gramm.: *masculine:* Quint.

masculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mas] *male, masculine:* genus, Phaedr.: Mart. Subst. *a male:* bona femina, et malus masculus, Pl.: Liv. **II.** Meton. *worthy of* or *befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold:* proles, Hor.: Sappho, id.: tura, *i. e. the finest and strongest kinds of frankincense*, Virg. (Hence It. *maschio;* Fr. *mâle.*)

massa, ae, *f.* = μάζα, *that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass:* picis, Virg.: lactis coacti, Ov. Esp. of metals: versantque tenaci forcipe massam, *the glowing mass of iron*, Virg.: contactu glaeba potenti massa fit, *one mass of gold*, Ov.

Massĭcus, a, um [Massicus mons] *Massic:* vinum, Hor. Also as subst. Massicum, in same sense, id.

mastīgĭa, ae, *m.* = μαστιγίας, *a slave that is always being flogged; a scoundrel, rascal, rogue:* Ter.

mastrūca (mastrūga), ae, *f.* [a Sardin. word] *a sheepskin, a skin:* Cic. in Quint. As a term of abuse: *sheepskin, ninny:* Pl.

mastrūcātus, a, um, *adj.* [mastruca] *clothed in a sheepskin:* Cic.

matăra, ae, *f.* v. materis.

matăris, v. materis.

mātellĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [matula] *a pot, vessel:* Corinthius, Cic.

māter, tris, *f. a mother:* mater familias *or* familiae, *the mistress of a house, matron* (v. familia, II. 2): Cic. Of animals: *dam*, Virg. **2.** Applied to priestesses, old women, etc.: jubemus te salvere, mater. *Sa.* Salvete puellae, Pl. Of a nurse: id. **3.** Of goddesses: Virg.: mater magna, or *absol.* mater, *i. e. Cybele, the mother of all the gods:* matris magnae sacerdos, Cic. Of the earth, as the mother of all: exercitum Diis Manibus matrique Terrae deberi, Liv. **4.** Of the trunks of trees, *etc.:* plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum, *the parent tree*, Virg. **5.** Fig.: *the mother*, i. e. *maternal love:* simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. **6.** *a producing cause, origin, source*, etc.: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *mâtâ* (stem *mâtar*); Gr. μήτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ; O. H. G. *muotar*, mod. Germ. *mutter*, Eng. *mother*. The Germ. letter-change is irregular.] (Hence It. and Sp. *madre*, Fr. *mère.*)

mātercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mater] *little mother, poor mother:* Cic.: Hor.

māterfămĭlĭas and **māter fămĭlĭas**, v. familia, II. 2.

mātērĭa, ae, and **mātērĭes**, ēi, *f.* [cogn. with mater] *the materials, stuff, matter*, of which any thing is composed: materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic.: materiam superabat opus, Ov. **2.** *the wood of a tree, timber* for building (opp. to ligna, *fire-wood*): in eam insulam materiam, calcem, etc. convexit, *carted into it timber, lime, etc.*, Cic. (who also uses the form materies): Caes. **II.** Fig. *matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme* (either form): materiam artis eam dicimus in qua omnis ars versatur, Cic.: crescit mihi materies, id.: materia aequa viribus, *a subject suited to your powers*, Hor. **2.** *a cause, occasion, source*, etc.: materies ingentis decoris, Liv.: ne quid materiae praeberet Neroni, *occasion of jealousy*, Suet. **3.** *natural abilities, talent, genius, disposition:* fac, fuisse in isto, C. Laelii, M. Catonis materiem atque indolem, Cic.: non sum materia digna perire tua, *thy unfeeling disposition*, Ov. (Hence Fr. *matière;* Port. *madera*, timber.)

mātērĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [materia] *pertaining to stuff, wood, timber:* fabrica, *carpentry*, Plin. **II.** Subst.: materiarius, i, *m. a timber-merchant:* Pl.

mātērĭes, v. materia.

mātērĭo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [materia] *to build of wood* (rare): aedes male materiatae, *of bad wood-work*, Cic

mātērĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to fell* or *procure timber:* Caes.

matĕris or **matăris** (madaris), is, and **matăra**, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *a Celtic javelin, pike:* Caes. (form matara): Liv. (mataris).

māternus, a, um, *adj.* [mater] *pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal:* paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.: tempora, *time of pregnancy*, Ov.: Caesar, cingens maternā tempora myrto, *i. e. the myrtle of Venus* (mother of Aeneas, and hence of the Caesars), Virg.: materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles, i. e. *from Atlas* (father of Maia, Mercury's mother), id.

mātertĕra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a mother's sister, an aunt* by the mother's side: Cic.: Ov.

māthēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μαθηματικός, *pertaining to mathematics, mathematical:* disciplinae, *i. e. geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics*, Gell. Subst.: mathematica, ae, *f. mathematics*, Sen. Also, *astrology:* Suet. **2.** mathematicus, i, *m. a mathematician:* Cic.: also, *an astrologer:* mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, Tac.

mātrālis, e, *adj.* [mater] *pertaining to a mother:* festa, Ov.: or simply Matralia, *the festival of* Mater Matuta, *i. e.* Ino, *celebrated annually on the 11th of June:* id.

mātrĭcīda, ae, *c.* [mater caedo] *a mother's murderer, a matricide* (rare): Cic.: Suet.

mātrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [matricida] *the murder of one's mother, matricide:* Cic.

mātrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [mater] *wedlock, marriage, matrimony* (the state of a mater-familias: cf. conjugium, connubium): alicujus (viri) tenere, *to be any one's wife*, Cic.: alicui filiam suam in matrimonium dare, *to give in marriage*, Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 250 *seqq.*). **II.** Meton. matrimonia, orum, *n. plu. wives:* matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac.

mātrimus (the quantity of the ī is doubtful), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a mother still alive:* decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv.

mātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female animal kept for breeding:* Varr. ||. Meton. of plants: *the parent stem:* Suet.

mātrōna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a married woman, wife, matron* (properly a wife not in manu, whereas mater familias always denoted one in manu: v. Smith's Ant. 251). The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, and is used even by Ennius of *women of quality, ladies:* ubi istas videas summo genere natas summates matronas, Pl.: ut matrona meretrici dispar erit, Hor. Hence, *an appellation of Juno:* matrona Juno, id. Only rarely of *married women* in general: quae (dea) partus matronarum tueatur, *women in child-birth,* Cic.

mātrōnālis, e, *adj.* [matrona] *pertaining to a married woman* or *matron, womanly, matronly:* oblitae decoris matronalis, *of womanly honour,* Liv.: genae, *the matron's cheeks,* Ov. Subst. Matronalia, ium, *n. plu. a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March,* id.

matta, ae, *f. a mat* made of rushes: scirpea matta, Ov. (Hence Fr. *natte.*)

mattĕa (also written mattŷa and mactĕa), ae, *f.* = ματτύα, *a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy:* Suet.

mattŷa, ae, v. mattea.

mătūla, ae, *f. a vessel, pot* for liquids: Ulp. As a term of abuse, *a simpleton, noodle:* Pl. ||. Esp. *a chamber-pot, urinal:* id. [Etym. uncertain.]

mātūrātē, *adv. betimes, quickly* (rare): sequi, Liv.

mātūrē, *adv. betimes, early, speedily, quickly, promptly:* satis mature occurrit, Caes.: ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est, Sall.: mature fieri senem, *in good time, early,* Prov. in Cic. *Comp.:* maturius pervenire, id. *Sup.* maturissime and maturrime: res maturissime vindicanda est, *as early as possible,* Cic. 2. Fig.: *seasonably, at the proper time:* custodes mature sentiunt, id.

mātūrēsco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [maturus] *to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity.* Lit. of fruits: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. ||. Fig.: partus maturescunt, Cic.

mātūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *ripeness, maturity:* frugum, Cic.: neque multum a maturitate aberant (frumenta), Caes. ||. Fig.: *the full* or *proper time, perfection, ripeness, maturity:* maturitates gignendi, Cic.: maturitas Galli, *mental maturity, ripe understanding,* Tac. In *plur.:* maturitates temporum, *the maturing of the seasons,* i. e. *the development of their distinctive characters,* Cic.: but, si maturitas temporum exspectata foret, i. e. *if the Romans had only waited till matters were ripe,* Liv. 2. *promptness, expedition:* poenae, Suet.

mātūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] Act.: *to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity:* uvas, Tib. Reflect.: *to ripen, come to maturity:* omnia maturata, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to hasten, accelerate.* With *Acc.:* domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet, Liv.: iter, Caes. Poet.: multa maturare datur, i. e. *to do betimes, get ready beforehand,* Virg. B. Neutr.: *to make haste, hasten:* successor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut . . ., *cannot be so early in arriving, as to . . .,* Cic.: maturavit Romanus, Liv. *Impers. pass.* maturato opus esse, *that no time was to be lost,* id.: Sall. With *Inf.:* venire, Cic. 2. *to hurry too much, be precipitate:* ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had not Catiline given the signal too soon,* Sall.

mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* (*sup.* usually maturissimus; less freq. maturrimus, Tac.) *ripe, mature:* lit. of fruits: poma, opp. to cruda, Cic. Poet.: soles, *ripening suns,* Virg. ||. Transf. in gen. *ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely,* etc. With *Dat.:* filia matura viro, *marriageable,* id.: progenies matura militiae, Liv. Of mental qualities: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, *mature in judgment,* Virg.: scribendi tempus maturius, *more seasonable, more favourable,* Cic. 2. *early, speedy, quick:* hiemes, *early,* Caes.: judicium, *quick,* Cic. [Lit. "in right time, timely," from I. E. *ma,* to measure; cf. mānus. The sense "early" corresponds with that of *ma-ne,* q. v.] (Hence It. *maturo;* Sp. *maduro;* old Fr. *meür,* Fr. *mûr.*)

mātūtīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the early morning, morning-:* tempora, *the morning hours,* Cic.: frigora, Hor.: arena, *the morning-hunt in the circus,* Ov. Equiv. to *adv.* (poet.): Aeneas se matutinus agebat, *was early a-foot,* Virg. [The root is *ma,* as in mane, maturus.] (Hence It. *mattino* and *mattinata;* Fr. *matin, matinée.*)

mausōlēus, a, um, *adj.* [Mausolus] *pertaining to Mausolus, Mausolean:* sepulcrum, or *absol.* Mausoleum, i, *n.* = Μαυσωλεῖον, *the magnificent tomb erected in memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia:* Plin. Hence transf. in gen. *a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum:* Caesarum, Suet.

māvŏlo, v. malo, *ad init.*

māvortĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Mavors old form of Mars] *pertaining to Mars:* meton. *martial, warlike:* Amazon, Val. Fl. 2. *pertaining to the planet Mars:* fulgor, Cic.

maxilla, ae, *f. dim.* [dim. of mala, v. axilla] *the jaw-bone, jaw* (strictly, *the lower jaw:* cf. mala): maxillae superiores, Plin.

maxillāris, e, *adj.* [maxilla] *pertaining to the jaw, maxillary:* dentes, *the maxillary teeth, grinders,* Cels.

maxĭmē (maxŭme), *adv. in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very,* etc.: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, *most especially,* Cic.: loca maxime frumentaria, Caes. 2. Strengthened with unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, quam (supply potest), and other particles: maxime omnium belli avida, Liv.: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, Cic. With quam = *as much as possible:* ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, id. 3. With ut quisque . . . ita maxime, potissimum (*or* minime), *the more . . . the more* (or *the less*): hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari, id. 4. In gradations: *first of all, in the first place; rather than anything else* (= Gr. μάλιστα): hujus industriam maxime quidem vellem, ut imitarentur ii, quos oportebat; secundo autem loco, *in preference to anything else, above all,* id. ||. *especially, particularly, principally:* scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, id. So in the phrases, quum . . . tum maxime, tum . . . tum maxime, ut . . . tum maxime: *but more especially:* scio et perspexi saepe: verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Pl. 2. With nunc, nuper, tum, quum: *just, precisely, exactly:* cum iis, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes.: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores eum circumsistunt valentissimi, *while he was in the act of thus speaking,* Cic. 3. In colloq. lang., to denote emphatic assent: *certainly, by all means, very well, yes:* *Ar.* Jace, pater, talos, ut porro nos jaciamus. *De.* Maxime, Pl.

maxĭmĭtas (maxum.), ātis, *f.* [maximus] *enormous greatness, magnitude:* Lucr.

maxĭmŏpĕre, v. magnopere.

maxĭmus (maxum.), a, um, v. magnus.

māzŏnŏmus, i, *m.* (acc. to others, mazonomon, i, *n.*) = μαζονόμος (*sc.* κύκλος), *a dish, charger:* Hor.

mĕāmet, *Abl. sing. f.* strengthened from meā, *by my own,* culpa, Pl.

mĕāpte, like preced.: causa, Ter.

mĕātus, ūs, *m.* [meo] *a going, passing, motion, course:* solis lunaeque meatus, Lucr.: caeli, Virg.: Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, *by six channels,* Tac.

mecastor, v. ecastor.

mēchănĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μηχανικός, *pertaining to mechanics, mechanical:* disciplina, Gell. ||. Subst. mechanicus, i, *m. a mechanic:* Suet.

med = me: Pl.

meddix (medix), īcis, *m. a magistrate among the Oscans:* with the epithet *tuticus* in one word, meddixtuticus *or* medixtuticus: Liv. [Meddix has been compared with the Homeric

μέδων, μεδ-έ-ων; tuticus is adj. from tauta, tota, Umbr. and Osc. for "city," cf. Goth. thiuda, A.-S. theód, people.]

mēdēis, idis, *f.* [Μηδεια] *Medean, magical* (poet.): medeides herbae, Ov.

mēdens, entis, *Part.* [medeor]. ||. Subst. *a physician;* perh. only in *pl.:* Lucr.: Ov.

mĕdĕor, 2. *v. n. dep. to heal, cure, be good for* or *against:* constr. with *Dat.*, rarely with *contra* or with *Acc.:* morbo, Cic. *Absol.:* aegrescit medendo, *his disorder increases with the remedy,* Virg. Fig.: capiti alicujus mederi, *to look after a man's life and safety,* Cic. ||. Fig. *to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore,* etc.: inopiae rei frumentariae, Caes. With *Acc.:* quas (cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter. *Pass.:* medendae valetudini, Suet. [By some connected with Homeric μέδω, μέδομαι; but it seems rather cogn. with μαθεῖν, v. meditor. In Zend, *madh* = "to heal," and *madhas* = "medical knowledge," and gen. "wisdom."]

mēdĭastīnus, i, *m.* [medius] *a helper, common servant, drudge:* Hor.

mēdĭca, ae, *f.* = Μηδική, *an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media; Burgundy clover, lucern:* Virg.

mĕdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [medicor] *that can be healed* or *cured, curable* (poet.): Ov.

mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a drug, remedy, medicine:* violentis medicaminibus curari, Cic. 2. Fig. *a remedy,* in gen. sense (poet.): iratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov. ||. Transf. *a poisonous drug, poison* (like Gr. φάρμακον): infusum cibo venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, Tac. 2. *a colouring-matter, tincture, dye:* Plin. Esp. *a paint, wash, cosmetic:* Ov.

mēdĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament:* medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Also of external remedies: medicamentis delibutus, id. ||. Transf. like the Gr. φάρμακον, of every artificial means for producing bodily effects: *a hurtful drug, poison:* coquere medicamenta, Liv.: amatorium, *a love-potion, philter,* Suet. |||. Fig.: *a relief, antidote:* multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. 2. *an embellishment:* medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, id.

mēdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a charm* (poet.): Ov.

mēdĭcīna, ae, *f.* (strictly *fem.* of *adj.* medicinus; *sc.* ars) [medicus] *the healing* or *medical art, medicine, surgery:* ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. 2. (*sc.* taberna) *the shop of an apothecary* or *surgeon:* per medicinas, per tonstrinas, Pl. 3. (*sc.* res) *a remedy, medicine:* facere alicui, Cic. ||. Fig. *a remedy, relief, antidote:* sed non egeo medicina: me ipse consolor, id.

mēdĭcīnālis, e, *adj.* [medicina] *pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal:* cucurbitulae, *cupping-glasses,* Plin.

mēdĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [medicus] *pertaining to physic* or *surgery, medical:* Varr. (Hence Fr. *médecin.*)

mĕdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to heal, cure;* with *Acc.:* (apes) odore galbani, *to drug,* Col. ||. Transf.: *to besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate:* semina, Virg.: medicatus somnus, *produced by a juice or a charm,* Ov. 2. *to colour, dye:* lana medicata fuco, *stained, dyed,* Hor. 3. *to poison, render poisonous:* boletum medicatum, Suet.

mĕdĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to heal, cure.* With *Dat.:* senibus medicantur anhelis, Virg. With *Acc.:* cuspidis ictum, id. ||. Fig.: *to cure, relieve:* cum ego possim in hac re medicari mihi, Ter.

mēdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [medeor] *pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medical:* medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. ||. Subst. medicus, i, *m. a medical man, physician, surgeon:* medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic.: Suet.

mēdĭē, *adj. moderately* (late): Tac.

mēdĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [medius] *the mean* (a word coined doubtfully by Cic.): vix audeo dicere medietates, quas Graeci μεσότητας appellant, id. (Hence Fr. *moitié.*)

mēdimnum, i, *n.*, and **mēdimnus**, i, *m.* = μέδιμνος, *a Greek bushel* (containing 6 modii): tritici, Cic.

mēdĭŏcris, e, *adj.* [medius] *middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent, mediocre:* orator, Cic.: copiae, Caes.: poetae, Hor. Freq. with a neg.; *not insignificant, not common* or *trivial:* non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia, *no common man,* Ter.: non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, *no ordinary care,* Caes.

mēdĭŏcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mediocris] *a middle state between too much and too little, a medium, mean; moderation:* mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic.: aurea, *the golden mean* (i. e. between poverty and great wealth), Hor. In *plur.:* mediocritates illi probabant, *moderate passions,* Cic. ||. *meanness, insignificance, mediocrity:* hominum, Vell.

mēdĭŏcrĭter, *adv. moderately, tolerably; ordinarily, not particularly:* ordo annalium mediocriter nos retinet, *interests us considerably,* Cic.: non mediocriter animos perturbare, *in no slight degree,* Caes. ||. *with moderation, calmly, tranquilly* (rare): aliquid ferre, Cic. *Comp.:* mediocrius, id.

mēdĭoxĭmus (medioxumus), a, um, *adj.* [medius] *that is in the middle, middlemost:* ita me dii deaeque superi atque inferi et medioxumi, *i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities,* Pl.

mēdĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [meditor] *earnestly meditating, designing:* with *Acc.:* Just.

mēdĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thinking upon, a preparation:* belli, Tac.

mēdĭtātē, *adv. thoughtfully, designedly:* illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, *knowest thoroughly,* Pl.

mēdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [meditor] *a thinking over, contemplation, meditation:* futuri mali, Cic. ||. Meton. *preparation:* multa commentatio atque meditatio, id.

mēdĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [meditor].

mēditerrānēus, a, um, *adj.* [medius terra] *midland, inland, remote from the sea* (opp. to maritimus): nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, Caes.: homines maxime mediterranei, Cic.

mĕdĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* constr. with *Acc., ad, de, Inf., depend. interrog.,* or *absol.: to practise, exercise oneself in, meditate, study:* silvestrem musam, Virg.: Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, *by practice,* Cic.: ne ad eam rem meditere, *study with a view to,* id.: ut de tua ratione meditere, id.: jam designatus alio incessu esse meditabatur, *began to practise a different carriage,* id.: meditabor, quomodo cum illo loquar, id. ||. *to revolve in one's mind, design, purpose, intend,* etc.: fugam ad legiones, Suet.: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, Cic. |||. In *pass. signif.:* esp. in *part. perf.: thought upon, premeditated, studied:* ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, id.: doli, Pl. [Cogn. with Gr. μαθ-εῖν; v. medeor.]

mĕdĭum, ii, *n.* [strictly *neut.* of *adj.* medius] *the middle:* in medio aedium sedens, Liv.: medio stans hostia ad aras, Virg.: tanquam arbiter honorarius medium ferire voluisse, *to hit the mean,* Cic.: medii cuppedo, *tendency towards a centre,* Lucr. ||. Transf. *the public, the world;* also, *the presence of the public, publicity,* etc.: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, Cic.: rem in medium proferre, *to publish, make known,* id.: quum jacentia verba sustulimus e medio, *adopt words from the people, common words,* id.: tollere hominem de medio, *to put out of the way,* id. e medio abire *or* excedere, *to die,* Ter. Esp. in medium, *for* or *on behalf of the public:* communes utilitates in medium afferre, Cic.: in medium quaerebant, *for the general good,* Virg.: cedere, *to fall* or *devolve to the community,* Tac.: conferre laudem, *i. e., so that all may have a share of it,* Liv. 2. In medio relinquere, *to leave undecided:* mullerem nullam nominabo, tantum in medio relinquam, Cic.

mēdĭus, a, um, *adj. that is in the middle, mid, middle:* prima, et media, et extrema pars, Cic.: in foro medio, *in the middle of the forum,* id.: in solio medius consedit, *sat in the*

middle, Ov.: medium arripere aliquem, *to seize one by the middle, round the body*, Ter. With *Abl.* (poet.): si medius Polluce et Castore ponar, *between them*, Ov. With *inter:* quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *there is no medium*, Cic. With *Gen.:* locus medius regionum earum, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *middling, common, ordinary* (rare): nihil medium sed immensa omnia volvere animo, Liv.: eloquentia medius, *as to eloquence, moderate*, Vell. **2.** *intermediate:* medium erat in Anco ingenium, Liv. 1, 32 (see the place). **3.** *undecided, neutral:* medios esse, Cic.: medium se gerere, Liv. **4.** *that acts between, mediates:* medium sese offert, *as a mediator*, Virg.: medius occurrere, *to interpose to prevent*, id. (but, pacis eras mediusque belli, *equally fitted for peace or war*, Hor.). [Cf. Skr. *madhya-s;* Gr. *μέσσος* (for *μεθ-yος*); Goth. *midji-s*, Eng. *mid*, Germ. *mitte.*] (Hence It. *mezzo*, and (in composition) Fr. *mi;* thus, from medius dies, Fr. *midi*, from medius locus, Fr. *milieu*, and from media nox, Fr. *minuit.*)

mĕdĭus fĭdĭus and as one word [Fidius, a surname of Jupiter; *Ζεὺς πίστιος, god of faith*] as an oath or asseveration (= me deus Fidius servet, *etc.*): *by Heaven! most certainly!* unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, Cic.

medix, v. meddix.

medixtutĭcus, v. meddix.

médulla, ae, *f. dim.* [perh. from medius] *marrow:* quum hic fervor tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, Cic. **2.** Transf. *the pith of plants, the inside, kernel:* vitis, Col. **II.** Fig.: *the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence:* in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, *the very marrow and heart of the R. people*, Cic.: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, *printed on my very heart*, Cic. (Hence It. *midolla:* Fr. *moëlle.*)

mĕdullĭtus, *adv. from the very marrow.* Varr. **II.** Fig.: aliquem amare, *heartily, in one's inmost soul*, Pl.

mĕdullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [medulla] *(little) marrow:* anseris, Cat.

mĕgistānes, um, *m. plu.* = *μεγιστᾶνες, the grandees* in a king's suite: Tac.

mehercle, mehercŭle, and **mehercŭles,** v. hercules.

mēlo, *3. v. n. to make water:* sacer est locus, extra meiite, Pers. [For *meig-io*, as aio for *ag-io;* cf. Gr. *ὀ-μεχ-έω;* in Lat. mingo the root is nasalized.]

mĕl, mellis (*Abl. sing.* melli, Pl.; *Gen.* and *Dat. pl.* not used), *n. honey:* Cic. Often in *pl.:* roscida mella, Virg. As term of endearment, meum mel! Pl. **II.** Fig.: *sweetness, pleasantness:* poëtica mella, Hor. Proverb.: (i) mel mihi videor lingere, *it seems to me as sweet as honey*, Pl. (ii) mella petere in medio flumine, i. e. *to seek for what is not to be found*, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *μέλι;* Goth. *mil-ith.*] (Hence It. *miele;* Fr. *miel.*)

mĕlanchŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μελαγχολικός, having black bile, melancholy:* Cic.

mĕlănūrus, i, *m.* = *μελάνουρος* (black-tail), *a kind of sea-fish:* Ov.

melcŭlum, i, *n.* (*Voc.* melcule, as if from melculus, Pl.), *dim.* [mel]. A term of endearment, *little honey, darling, pet:* Pl.

mĕlē, Gr. *plur.* of melos, *q. v.*

mēles (melis), is, *f. a badger* or *marten:* Varr.: Plin.

mĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μελικός, musical, melodious:* sonores, Lucr. **2.** Esp. *lyric, lyrical:* poëma, Cic.

mĕlĭlōtos, i, *f.* = *μελίλωτος, a kind of clover, melilot:* Ov.

mĕlĭmēla, orum, *n. plu.* = *μελίμηλα, honey-apples*, also called *must-apple* (mustea mala): Hor.

mĕlĭnum, i, *n.* [Melos] *a pigment; Melian white:* Pl.

(1) **mēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [meles] *of a badger; badger's:* hence, subst. melina (*sc.* crumena), *a purse* or *wallet of badger's skin*, Pl.

(2) **mĕlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [mel] *of honey:* hence, subst. melina, ae, *f. mead:* Pl.

(3) **mĕlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* = *μήλινος, pertaining to quinces, quince-:* Plin. **II.** Subst. *n. a quince-yellow garment:* Pl. (who makes the *e* short).

mĕlĭor, ius, *better; comp.* of bonus, *q. v.* [With melius may perh. be compared *μᾶλλον* for *μαλ-ιον.*] (Hence It. *migliore, migliore;* Fr. *meilleur;* from *adv.* melius, It. *meglio;* old Fr. *mels*, Fr. *mieux.*)

mĕlisophyllum and **mĕlissŏphyllon,** i, *n.* = *μελίφυλλον* and *μελισσόφυλλον* (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, *balm*, also called apiastrum: Virg.

mĕlĭus, *comp. adj.* and *adv.* v. bonus, bene, and melior.

mĕlĭuscŭlē, *adv. rather better, pretty well:* cum meliuscule tibi esset, *when you were somewhat better* (of a convalescent), Cic. **II.** *rather more:* Pl.

mēlĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [melius] *somewhat better, rather better:* of a convalescent, Ter. Of things: meliusculum est monere, Pl.

mellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mel] *relating to honey.* Hence subst. mellarius, i, *m., a bee-master*, Varr.; and mellarium, i, *n. an apiary*, id.

mellĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *sweet as honey:* Pl.

mellĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [mel fero] *honey-producing, melliferous* (poet.): apis, Ov.

mellĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [mel facio] *honey-making*, Varr.: Col.

mellĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1, *v. n.* [id.] *to make honey:* Virg. in Don.

mellilla, ae, *f. dim.* [mel] a term of endearment, *little honey, little sweetheart:* Pl.

mellĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *sweetness, deliciousness, delight:* Pl.

mellītus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of honey, honey-:* melliti favi, Varr. **2.** *sweetened with honey:* placenta, Hor. **II.** Fig. *honey-sweet, darling, lovely:* Cicero, Cic.: oculi, Cat.

mĕlos, i, *n.* (Greek *plur.* mele, Lucr.) = *μέλος, a tune, air, strain, song, lay:* longum, Hor.

membrāna, ae, *f.* [membrum] *a membrane, thin skin:* natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. Of the *skin* or *slough* of snakes: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *the thin skin* of plants and other things: Plin. **2.** *a skin* prepared for writing, *parchment:* Hor. **3.** *a thin layer* or *film* (poet.): Lucr.

membrānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [membrana] *a little membrane* or *skin:* Cels. **II.** Meton. *a parchment, a document* written on parchment: Cic.

membrātim, *adv. by limbs* or *members, in the limbs, limb by limb:* membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. **II.** Transf. in gen. *piecemeal, singly, severally:* Cic. **2.** Esp. of style: *in short sentences:* dicere, id.

membrum, i, *n. a limb, member of the body:* membrorum, id est partium corporis, Cic.: Liv. **2.** Transf. of things: *a part, portion, division:* ratis, Ov.: omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. (ii) Esp. of style: *a member, clause:* quae Graeci *κόμματα* et *κῶλα* nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

mēmet, *Acc.* of ego with *met.*

mēmĭni, isse, *v. n. defect.* [a reduplicated perf. of the root *men*, but with *pres.* sign.] *to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of, to bear in mind:* constr. with *Gen., Acc.* of person or thing, *de, depend. clause* with *Subj.*, or *Acc.* and *Inf.* (usually the *imperf. Inf.*, to denote the vivid recalling of a past experience): vivorum memini, Cic.: Cinnam memini, id.: numeros, Virg.: de Herode, Cic.: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, id.: memini Catonem mecum disserere, *I (well) remember his arguing with me*, id. **II.** Transf. *to be mindful*, i. e. *to be careful, to take care* (chiefly in imperat.): mementote hos esse pertimescendos, id. **2.** *to hold in remembrance*, i. e. *be grateful for:* patriae beneficia meminisse, id. **3.** *to make mention of, to mention:* meministi ipse de exsulibus, id. [*Men* is the same with Skr. *man*, "to think;" Gr. *μι-μνή-σκω* and Lat. *men-s, mon-eo*, belong to the same root; also Eng. *mind*, Germ. *meinen.*]

mĕmor, ŏris, *adj. mindful of, remembering:* hence also, *careful, re-*

vengeful, grateful, etc.: constr. usu. with *Gen.*; also with *Acc.* and *Inf.* (rare), *relative clause*, and *absol.*: se facti memorem fore, *that he would remember* (the want of *fut. Inf.* of memini being thus supplied), Caes.: memor Lucullum periisse, Plin.: vive memor quam sis aevi brevis, Hor.: memorem et gratum esse, Cic. Of things: cadum Marsi memorem duelli, *that remembers the Marsian war* (*old enough to do so*), Hor.: ira, *unforgetting*, i.e. *unforgiving*, Virg. 2. *possessed of a good memory:* homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. ||. Poet. transf. *that reminds:* nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, Hor. [There is redupl. in memor, as in the cognate Gr. μέρ-μηρ-α, μερ-μηρ-ίζω; the simple root is seen in μέρ-ιμνα. The word is quite unconnected with me-min-i.]

mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [memoro] *fit to be mentioned or remembered, conceivable:* hoccine credibile aut memorabile? Ter. 2. *worthy to be mentioned, memorable, remarkable:* vir, Liv.: Cic.

mĕmŏrandus, a, um, *Part.* [memoro]. ||. Adj.: *worthy of remembrance, noteworthy, memorable:* juvenis memorande, Virg.

mĕmŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a mentioning, relating; a relation:* istaec lepida sunt memoratui, Pl.

mĕmŏrĭa, ae, *f.* [memor] *the faculty of remembering, memory:* ubi me fugiet memoria, Pl.: bona, Cic. ||. Transf. (the exercise of the faculty) *memory, remembrance:* rei memoriam deponere, Caes.: traditur memoriae (foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*), *it is related*, Liv. |||. Meton.: *the time of remembrance, period of recollection*, and in gen. *time, lifetime:* multi superiori memoria se in alias civitates contulerunt, *in earlier times*, Cic.: patrum nostrorum memoria, *in the time of our fathers*, Caes.: post hominum memoriam, *since the memory of man*, Cic. 2. *an historical account, relation, narration:* liber, quo iste omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, id.: sine ulla pristini auctoris memoria, Suet. 3. Of something future: *a thought, design* (rare): ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, Liv. (Hence Fr. *mémoire.*)

mĕmŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [memoria] *pertaining to memory* or *remembrance:* libellus, *a memorandum-book*, Suet.

mĕmŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a weak memory:* memoriola vacillare, Cic.

mĕmŏrĭter, *adv. from memory, by heart:* orationem memoriter habere, Cic. ||. *with a good memory, accurately, correctly:* id.

mĕmŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [memor] *to call to remembrance, remind of; to mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of.* With *Acc.:* superbiam, Cic.: amicitiam ac foedus, Tac. With *de:* de natura nimis obscure memoravit, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse memorabat, Pl. (Hence It. *membrare;* old Fr. *membrer.*)

menda, ae, *f.* (cf. mendum) *a fault, defect, blemish* of the body: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. ||. Transf. of style, *etc.: a mistake, error, blunder, slip of the pen:* Suet. [Etym. uncertain.]

mendācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [mendacium loquor] *false-speaking, lying, mendacious:* Pl.

mendācĭŏlum, i, *n.* = mendaciunculum, q.v.

mendācĭum, ii, *n.* [mendax] *a lie, untruth, falsehood, deceit:* mendacium magnum et impudens, Cic. ||. Meton. of things: famae mendacia, Ov.

mendācĭuncŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [mendacium] *a little lie, a fib; little fiction:* Cic. (dub.: *al.* mendaciolum).

mendax, ācis, *adj.* [mentior] *given to lying, false, mendacious;* subst. *a liar:* mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Pl.: quum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, Cic. With *Gen.:* rei, *telling lies about a matter*, Pl. *Comp.:* Parthis mendacior, Hor. *Sup.:* mendacissimus, *the greatest liar*, Pl. ||. Meton. of things: *false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit*, etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia visa, Cic.: fundus, *that does not yield the expected produce*, Hor.

mendīcābŭlum, i, *n.* [mendico] *a beggar, mendicant:* Pl.

mendīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendicus] *beggary, pauperism, indigence:* in summa mendicitate esse, Cic.

mendīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **mendīcor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to beg, ask for alms, go a begging:* mendicantem vivere, *to live by begging*, Pl.: panis mendicatus, Juv. (Hence Fr. *mendier, mendiant.*)

mendīcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *beggarly, paltry:* Pl.

mendĭcus, a, um, *adj. beggarly, needy, in want, indigent:* paupertas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. *Sup.* mendicissimus, *in the most beggarly condition possible*, id. As subst. mendicus, i, *m., a beggar, mendicant:* Pl.: Hor. As a term of abuse: *a beggar, ragamuffin:* Ter. ||. Meton. in gen. *poor, paltry, pitiful:* instrumentum mendicum, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

mendōsē, *adv. faultily, falsely:* mendose colligis, *draw a false inference*, Pers. *Sup.:* mendosissime scribere, Cic.

mendōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mendum] *full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect:* mendosum est, *it is faulty, is a fault* (with *Inf.* as subject), Cic.: exemplar testamenti, *a defective, imperfect copy*, Plin. Ep.: mores, *vicious*, Ov. *Comp.:* historia mendosior, *inaccurate, unreliable*, Cic. ||. Act. *that commits faults, makes mistakes:* cur servus in Verrutii nomine mendosus fuerit, *was at fault, had blundered*, id. 2. *false, deceptive:* mendosum tinnire, *to have a false ring* (of coin), Pers.

mendum, i, *n. an error, blunder:* quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Fig.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, *mistake, error*, id. 2. *a blemish, defect:* rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov.

mens, mentis, *f.* [from the root *men:* v. memini] *the intellect, the intellectual faculties, the understanding, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection*, etc. (hence sometimes found with animus, as being only *a part*, or the more active principle, of the soul): huic ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection vanished*, Cic.: mens animi vigilat, Lucr.: sanum mentis esse, *to be of sound mind*, Pl.: mentis suae esse, also, mentis compotem esse, *to be in one's senses*, Cic. Phr.: in mentem venire, *to enter any one's mind, be thought of:* Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: oft. *impers.* with *Gen.:* saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, *he bethought himself of*, Cic. ||. With esp. ref. to *certain faculties and functions of the mind: the disposition, feelings:* mala mens, malus animus, *bad disposition, bad heart*, Ter. 2. *courage, resolution:* mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, Caes.: demittunt mentes, *lose courage*, Virg. 3. *opinion, thoughts, determination:* his ego eorum hominum mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic. 4. *plan, design, intention:* Dolabella classem ea mente comparavit, ut . . ., id. 5. *conscience:* mens habet attonitos, i.e. *guilty conscience*, Juv. (Hence It. Sp. *mente.*)

mensa, ae, *f. a table:* cibos in mensam alicui apponere, Pl.: ad mensam consistere, *to wait at table*, Cic. ||. Meton.: of food: parciore mensa uti, Tac.: secunda mensa, *the second course, the dessert:* haec ad te scripsi, apposita secunda mensa, *during the dessert*, Cic. 2. *the guests at table:* quum primum istorum conduxit mensa choragum, Suet. |||. Of other analogous things: *a butcher's stall-block:* mensa lanionia, id. 2. *a money-changer's counter:* mensam poni jubet atque effundi saccos numorum, Hor. 3. *a sacrificial table:* mensae deorum, Virg. [From *ma*, to measure; v. metior, whence mensus, mensura.]

mensārĭus, ii, *m.* [mensa] *a money-changer, banker:* Fest. Esp. *a state banker:* Cic.

mensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [v. metior] *a measuring, measure:* vocum, *metre, quantity*, Cic.

mensis, is, *m.* (*Gen. plur.* sometimes mensum, Cic.: Ov.), *a month:* lunae cursus, qui quia mensa spatia

conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic.: mense primo, *at the beginning of the month*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. μήν, μήνη; Goth. *mêna*, moon, *mênôth-s*, month, Germ. *mond*, *monat*. The I. E. root is *ma*, "to measure," v. metior.] (Hence It. *mese*; Sp. *mes*; Fr. *mois*.)

mensor, ōris, *m.* [v. metior] *a measurer:* maris et terrae, i. e. *a mathematician*, Hor. ||. Esp. *a surveyor:* Ov. 2. *an architect:* Plin.

menstrŭālis, e, *adj.* [menstruus] *monthly, for a month:* epulae, Pl.

menstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [mensis] *pertaining to a month, monthly:* usura, Cic. ||. *that lasts a month, for the space of a month:* spatium, Id.: cibaria, Id. Subst.: menstruum, i, *n. a month's provisions:* Liv.

mensŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mensa] *a little table:* Pl.

mensūra, ae, *f.* [v. metior] *a measuring, measurement:* certis mensuris ex aqua, *by accurate measurements with water* (i. e. *by means of the* clepsydra, q. v.), Caes.: mensuram facere alicujus, *to take any one's measure*, Ov. ||. Meton.: *that by which any thing is measured, a measure:* majore mensura reddere, Cic.: mensurae et pondera, *measures and weights*, Plin. 2. *rhythm:* quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. |||. In gen. sense; *limit, measure:* dare alicui mensuram bibendi, *to prescribe how much he should drink*, Ov.: mensura ficti crescit, *size*, Id.: buccae, *the measure of one's mouth, powers of eloquence*, Juv. (Hence It. *misura*; Fr. *mesure*.)

mensus, a, um, *Part.* [metior].

menta (mentha), ae, *f.* = μίνθη *mint:* Ov.

mentiens, entis, *Part.* [mentior]. ||. Subst. *a kind of fallacy, or sophism:* transl. of the Gr. ὁ ψευδόμενος (*'the liar'*): Cic.

mentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [from same root as mens (=*men-ti-s*), q. v.] *a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, mention:* civitatis, Cic.: casu in eorum mentionem incidi, *accidentally happened to mention them*, Id.: mentionem facere de puella, *to propose for a girl*, Pl. With *Subj.:* mentione illata a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv. In *plur.:* secessionis mentiones ad vulgus serere, *to throw out hints*, Id.

mentĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (old *fut.* mentibitur, for mentietur, Pl.). Neutr. *to speak falsely, to lie, deceive:* aperte, Cic.: in re aliqua, Id.: de re aliqua, Id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* certam me sum mentitus habere horam, *pretended*, Ov. ||. Fig. of things: *to beguile, deceive:* frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, Cic. B. Act. *to invent, fabricate*, etc.: tantam rem, Sall.: auspicium, *to falsify; announce a pretended auspice*, Liv. 2. *to imitate, counterfeit:* nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. *Perf. Part.* in *pass.* sense: mentita fama, *lying report*, Ov.: tela, *counterfeit arms*, Virg. [*Mentior* signified orig. "to invent;" it is formed from menti-, stem of mens, q. v. For the transition of meaning, cf. com-min-iscor, commen-tum, from same root.] (Hence It. *mentire*; Sp. Fr. *mentir*.)

mentītus, a, um, *Part.* [mentior].

mentum, i, *n. the chin* of men and animals: Cic. Poet. *plur.*, including *the beard:* nosco crines incanaque menta regis Romani, Virg. [Prob. cogn. with e-min-eo, pro-min-eo.] (Hence It. *mento*; Fr. *menton*.)

mĕo, avi, atum, 1 *v. n. to go, to pass* (chiefly poet.): quō simul mearis, Hor.: in orientem meavisse, Tac. Of things: sidera, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

méphītis, is, *f. a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, malaria:* Virg. [Etym. unknown.]

mepte, i. e. me ipsum: Pl.

mĕrācŭlus (also syncop. meraclus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [meracus] *tolerably pure, with very little mixture:* Pl.

mĕrācus, a, um, *adj.* [merus] *pure, unmixed*, esp. of wine: vinum meracius, Cic. Of other things: helleborum, Hor. ||. Fig.: nimis meraca libertas, *too unbridled*, Cic.

mercābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mercor] *that can be bought:* Ov.

mercans, antis, *Part.* [mercor]. ||. Subst.: *a buyer, purchaser* (esp. in *pl.*): Suet. (Hence It. *mercante*; Fr. *marchand*.)

mercātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a trader, merchant*, esp. *a wholesale dealer*, opp. to caupo (a retailer): Cic.: Caes. 2. *a buyer:* signorum tabularumque pictarum, Cic.

mercātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mercator] *mercantile:* Pl.

mercātūra, ae, *f.* [mercor] *trade, traffic, commerce*; whether *in a small way* (tenuis), or *on a large scale* (magna et copiosa), Cic. 2. Fig.: tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium, *to the purchase of*, Id. ||. Meton.: *goods, wares, merchandise:* Pl.

mercātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *traffic* (esp. in bad sense): turpissimus, Cic. ||. Meton. *a place for trade, market, mart:* frequens, Liv.: habere mercatum, *to hold a market* or *fair*, Cic. |||. *any public assembly* (cf. use of ἀγορά in Gr.): in mercatu Olympiaco, Just.: Cic. (Hence Fr. *marché*.)

mercēdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [merces] *small wages, poor pay:* infimi homines mercedula adducti, Cic. ||. *small rent, income:* constituere mercedulas praediorum, Id.

mercēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that does any thing for wages* or *pay; paid, hired, mercenary:* comes, Cic.: miles, Liv.: testes, *hired, bribed*, Cic. 2. Of things: mercenaria arma, Liv.: vincla, *business ties*, Hor. ||. Subst. mercenarius, ii, *m. a hireling, hired servant, day-labourer:* ita uti servis, ut mercenariis, Cic.

mercēs, ēdis, *f.* [merx] *hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, bribe*, etc.: manuum, *wages of manual labour*, Sall.: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, *be degraded to mere wages and money-making*, Cic.: uti Germani mercede arcesserentur, *should be hired*, Caes.: magna mercede pacisci cum aliquo, Liv. 2. Transf. *rent, revenue, income, interest:* mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rents*, Caes.: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *interest on capital*, Hor. ||. Fig.: *reward, wages:* mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic.: non alia bibam mercede, *on any other terms*, Hor. 2. *cost, retribution:* temeritatis merces, *punishment*, Liv.: gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, *without paying too dearly*, Cic. (Hence It. *mercè*; Sp. *merced*; Fr. *merci*.)

merces, *plu.* v. merx.

mercĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [merx] *goods, wares, merchandise:* Pl.: Tac.

mercor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.]. Neutr. *to trade, traffic:* dico iturum esse me mercatum, Pl. ||. Act. *to buy, purchase:* constr. with *Acc.* of thing and *Abl.* of *pers.* with *ab* or *de*, and with *Abl.* or *Gen.* of the price: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: fundum de pupillo, Id.: aliquid tanto pretio, Id.: quanti, Plin. 2. Fig.: ego haec officia mercanda vita puto, *to be purchased with life*, i. e. *more precious than life*, Cic.

merda, ae, *f. dung, ordure, excrement:* Mart. In *pl.:* corvorum, Hor.

mĕrĕ, *adv. purely, wholly, entirely:* Pl.: Plin.

mĕrenda, ae, *f. a luncheon, an afternoon meal:* Pl. [From mereo, "to get a share."]

mĕrens, entis, *Part.* [mereo].

mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, and **mĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* Act. *to earn, gain, get, acquire:* usu. in act. form of *earning money:* hic meret aera liber Sosiis, *brings them in money*, Hor.: quid arbitramini (eos) merere velle, ut . . ., *what would they accept as an adequate price*, Cic. Fig.: gratiam, Liv.: gloriam, Plin. Esp. milit. *t. t.:* mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere with obj. understood (lit. *to earn pay*), *to serve as a soldier, serve in the army:* adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit, Cic.: merere equo, *to serve in the cavalry*, Id.: merere pedibus, *to serve in the infantry*, Liv. 2. *to buy, purchase:* uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Pl. ||. In subjective sense; *to be entitled to, to deserve* (in this sense, oftener in dep. form): constr. with *Acc.*, *ut* and *Subj.*, *Inf.*, and *absol.:* mereri praemia, Caes.: respondit, sese meruisse ut decoraretur, Cic.: quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov.: dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuearis, *if I deserve it*, Cic. In bad sense: supplicium meruisse, Ov. Me-

reor is also used as a true passive, in *perf.* tenses: ignarus laus an poena merita esset, Liv.: nihil suave meritum est, *no leniency has been deserved*, Ter. (Ph. 2, 1, 75: v. Parry, a. l.): merita iracundia, Cic. **B.** Neutr. *to deserve* or *merit* either praise or blame, *etc.* (usu. in dep. form), constr. with *de;* in Plaut. also with *erga:* ut ut erga me est merita, Pl. Esp. with bene, male, optime, *etc.:* de republ. bene mereri, Cic.: stet haec urbs praeclara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id. [Lit. "to get a share;" cf. μέρ-ος, μείρ-ομαι (=μερ-γομαι).]

mĕrĕor, v. mereo.

mĕrĕtrīcĭē, *adv. after the manner of harlots, meretriciously:* Pl.

mĕrĕtrīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [meretrix] *pertaining to harlots, meretricious:* quaestus, Cic.: domus, *a courtesan's house*, Ter. ||. Subst.: meretricium, ii, *n. the trade of a harlot:* facere, Suet.

mĕrĕtrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a courtesan:* Cic.

mĕrĕtrix, īcis, *f.* [mereo; who earns money, esp. by prostitution; hence] *a prostitute, courtesan, mistress:* Cic.

mergae, arum, *f. plu. a two-pronged pitchfork:* Pl. [The word seems cogn. with ἀ-μέργ-ω and ὀ-μόργ-νυμι, to wipe off, sweep.]

mergĕs, ĭtis, *f.* [mergae] *a sheaf* of corn: Virg.

mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to dip, dip in, immerse;* absol. *to plunge into water, to sink:* eos (pullos) mergi in aquam jussit, Cic.: nec me Deus aequore mersit, Virg. *Absol.:* crate superne injecta mergi, *to be drowned under a hurdle*, Liv. ||. Transf. *to sink down, sink in, to plunge* or *drive in, to fix in*, etc.: mergere in effossam terram caput, *to bury one's head in a hole in the ground*, id.: canes mersis in corpore rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov. Reflect.: Bootes, qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, *sinks into, sets in*, Cat. Poet.: mersit suos in cortice vultus, *buried, hid*, Ov. |||. Fig. *to sink, overwhelm:* aliquem malis, Virg.: se in voluptates, *to plunge into all kinds of sensual indulgence*, Liv. Esp. in *Part. perf.:* Alexander mersus secundis rebus, *overwhelmed with prosperity*, id.: mersus foro, *bankrupt*, Pl.: mersis fer opem rebus, *to our ruined state*, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

mergus, i, *m.* [mergo] *a diver*, a kind of sea-bird: Ov.: Hor.

mĕrīdiānus, a, um, *adj.* [meridies] *pertaining to mid-day* or *noon:* tempus, Cic.: hence, meridiani, *sc.* gladiatores, *gladiators, who fought at mid-day*, Suet. ||. Meton. *southern, southerly:* circulus, *the equator*, Sen. Subst. meridianus, i, *m.* (*sc.* sol): quicquid meridiano aut septentrione finitur, Vell.

mĕrīdiātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [meridio] *a mid-day nap, siesta:* Cic.

mĕrīdĭes, ēi, *m.* [for medidies from medius dies] *mid-day, noon:* ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. ||. Meton. *the south:* tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, id.

mĕrīdĭo, 1. *v. n.* and **mĕrīdĭor,** 1. *v. dep.* [meridies] *to take a mid-day nap* or *siesta:* dum ea meridiaret, Suet.: Cels. (*dep.* form).

mĕrĭtissĭmo, v. merito.

mĕrĭto, *adv. according to desert, deservedly, justly:* merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. *Sup.:* meritissimo, id.

mĕrĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mereo] *to earn regularly:* HS. D. annua meritasse proditus, Cic.

mĕrĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money:* vehicula, *coaches that ply for a fare*, Suet.: artificia, Sen. **2.** Subst. meritoria, orum, *n. plu. rooms let out for a short time, lodgings:* Juv. ||. In bad sense: *earning money by prostitution:* Cic.

mĕrĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which one deserves, desert;* either *reward* or *punishment* (late and rare: cf. mereo): App. ||. *that by which one deserves, a merit;* esp. in a good sense, *a service, kindness, benefit:* propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic.: et hercule merito tuo feci, *according to your merits, as you deserved*, id. (ii) *demerit, blame, fault:* Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, *without any fault of mine*, id. Trans. of an impers. object: quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, *for what special reason*, Ov. **2.** *worth, value, importance:* secundi, tertii meriti, *of second or third quality*, Pall.

mĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [mereo].

mĕrōbĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [merum bibo] *that drinks unmixed wine* (which among the ancients was done only by drunkards): Pl.

mĕrops, ŏpis, *f.* = μέροψ, *a bird that devours bees;* hence also called apiastra, *the bee-eater:* Virg.

merso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mergo] *to dip in again and again; to bathe, wash:* balantum gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Virg. Fig.: mersor civilibus undis, *plunge into*, Hor.

mersus, a, um, *Part.* [mergo].

mĕrŭla, ae, *f. a blackbird:* Cic. ||. *a kind of fish, the sea-carp:* Ov. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *merle.*)

mĕrum, i, *n.* [merus] *unmixed wine:* Pl.: Hor.

mĕrus, a, um, *adj. pure, unmixed, unadulterated;* esp. of wine *not mixed with water:* vina, Ov. Of other things: argentum merum, Pl.: undae, Ov. Hence, fig.: nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, *absolute freedom*, Liv. ||. In gen. *nothing but, only, mere:* nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter.: mera monstra nuntiare, *sheer portents*, Cic. [Prim. sense prob. "clear"; the root being *mar* seen in Gr. μαρ-μαίρ-ω.]

merx, cis, *f. goods, wares, commodities, merchandise:* proba, *good wares* (opp. to invendibilis), Pl.: in *pl.*, Cic.: Juv. ||. Colloq., *an affair, a thing:* ut aetas mala mala merx est tergo! Pl. Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, *a bad piece of goods*, id. [From *mer* in mereor, with augmentative *c;* cf. mer-c-e(d)s.]

messis, is, *f.* (*acc. sing.* messim, Pl.) [mĕto] *a reaping and gathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest:* Cic.: messem facere, *to get in the harvest*, Plin. Of the *gathering* of honey: Virg. Prov.: adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your wheat is still in the blade*, i. e. *you are premature in your expectations*, Ov. **2.** *the time of harvest, harvest-time:* si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. Fig.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, *to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude*, Pl.: Sullani temporis messem, i. e. *the slaughter caused by his proscriptions*, Cic.

messor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reaper:* Cic. Fig.: sator scelerum et messor maxume, Pl.

messōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messor] *pertaining to a reaper:* corbis, *a reaper's basket*, Cic.

messus, a, um, *Part.* [mĕto].

met, a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronom. adj.; Eng. *self:* v. ego, tu, and meus.

mēta, ae, *f.* [from same root as metior] *the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course; a turning-post, goal*, of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 87): nunc stringam metas interiore rota, *graze the post, keep close to it*, Ov.: optatam contingere metam, *to reach the wished-for goal*, Hor. Fig.: haesit ad metas, *stuck fast at the goal; broke down*, Cic. **2.** Transf.: *any turning point:* praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, *to round the promontory*, Virg. Fig.: vitae metam tangere, Ov. ||. *any thing of a conical* or *pyramidal form:* in modum metae, *like a cone*, Liv.: meta noctis, perh. *the conical shadow of the earth*, Cic (Div. 2, 6, 17).

mĕtallum, i, *n.* = μέταλλον, *a metal* auri, Virg.: potior metallis libertas, *i. e. than gold and silver*, Hor. ||. Transf. *a mine:* metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, *re-opened old mines which had ceased to be worked*, Liv.: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, *to sentence to the mines*, Suet.

mĕtămorphōsis, is, *f.* = μεταμόρφωσις, *a transformation, metamorphosis;* in *plu.* Metamorphoses, -ĕōn, *the Metamorphoses, the title of one of Ovid's poems:* Quint.

mĕtăphŏra, ae, *f.* = μεταφορά, *a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper sig-*

nification to another (pure Lat. translatio, Cic.): Quint.

mētātor, ōris, *m.* [metor] *one who marks out* or *plans:* castrorum, Cic.: urbis, id.

mētĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus] *full of fear:* in subjective sense: *fearful, timid:* Pl. 2. Objectively: *frightful, terrible:* res, id.

mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure, mete* (lands, corn, *etc.*): agrum, Cic.: frumentum, id.: pedes syllabis, *to measure feet by syllables*, id. 2. with *Dat.: to measure out, distribute by measure:* frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. 3. Poet. *to measure by passing through, to walk* or *sail through, traverse:* aequor, *to sail through*, Virg.: aquas carina, Ov. In *Part. perf.* with *pass. sign.:* mensa spatia conficere, *measured spaces*, Cic. ||. Fig. *to measure mentally, estimate, judge, consider:* with *Abl.* of the means or standard of judgment: omnia quaestu, id. With *ex* (rare): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientia metior, id. [The root is *ma* (whence Skr. *mâ*) to measure; cf. Gr. *μέ-τρον* and Lat. *me-ta*. In mensus, mensura, the root is nasalized; cf. thensaurus.]

mēto, v. mētor.

mĕto, messŭi, messum, 3. *v. a. to reap, mow, crop:* in metendo occupatos, Caes.: pabula falce, Ov. Proverb.: (i) ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, *as a man sows, so shall he reap*, Cic.: (ii) mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, *i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me*, Pl.: (iii) sibi quisque ruri metit, *every one looks out for himself*, id. Of *gathering in* the vintage: Virg. Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, *sip the honey*, id. ||. In gen. *to cut off, pluck off, crop* (poet.): virga lilia summa metit, Ov. 2. *to mow down* in battle, *cut down:* proxima quaeque metit gladio, Virg. So of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, *mows down*, Hor. [*Me-t-o* is perh. cogn. with Gr. *ἀ-μά-ω*, as well as with O. H. G. *mâ-j-an*, Eng. *mow.*] (Hence It. *mietere.*)

mētōposcŏpus or **-os**, i, *m.* = *μετωποσκόπος, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist:* Suet.

mētor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (also mēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.:* rare) [v. metior] *to measure off, mete out, to lay out by measure* (whereas metior is prop. *to measure in order to determine magnitude*): castra, Caes.: agrum, Liv. *P. part.* in pass. sense: Hor.: Liv.

mētrēta, ae, *f.* = *μετρητής, an Athenian measure for liquids, containing* 12 congii (*χόες*) and 144 *κοτύλαι* (*about* 9 *gallons English*): navis metretas quae trecentas tolleret, *of the burthen of* 300 metretae, Pl. ||. Meton. *a large vessel, cask:* Juv.

mētrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μετρικός, pertaining to measuring* or *measure:* leges, Plin. ||. Esp. *relating to metre, metrical:* pedes, Quint.

mĕtrum, i, *n.* = *μέτρον, a measure:* esp. *a poetical measure, metre:* Quint.

mĕtŭens, entis, *Part.* [metuo]. ||. Adj. *fearing, afraid of, anxious for:* with *Gen.* or *Absol.:* metuens futuri, Hor. *Comp.:* non fuit illa metuentior ulla deorum, *more reverential towards*, Ov.

mĕtŭo, ŭi, ūtum (nimis ante metutum, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [metus]. Act. *to fear, be afraid of* (most gen. term to denote *mental apprehension* of evil; whereas timeo denotes rather '*bodily fear*'): aliquem, Cic.: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, *to fear from you*, id. With *Inf.:* tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv.: penna metuente solvi, *on untiring wing* (lit. *fearing to be tired*), Hor. With *ne: to fear* or *apprehend that something may be so;* with *ut* (or *ne non*), *to fear that it may not prove so:* metuere fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter.: ornamenta metuo, ut possim recipere, *I am afraid I shall not be able*, Pl. 2. *to reverence:* patrem, Ter. 3. *to beware of, guard against:* nocentem corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. ||. Neutr. *to fear, be in fear, be afraid:* with *de:* de sua vita, *for one's own life*, Cic. With *ab*, to denote *the source* or *cause* of fear: metuens ab Hannibale, *afraid of some movement on the part of Hannibal*, Liv. With *Dat.: to be anxious about* or *for:* senectae, Virg. With *depend. sentence:* metui quid futurum denique esset, *I dreaded, awaited with fear*, Ter.

mētus, ūs, *m. fear, apprehension, anxiety:* in metu esse, *to be in fear, be fearful*, Cic.: metum concipere, *to become afraid*, Ov.: capere, Liv. With *gen. object.:* vulnerum, Cic. With *ab* (denoting *the quarter from which* something is apprehended): metus ab hoste et cive, Liv. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* metus est mihi, venire huc salvum nunc patruum! Ter. 2. Poet. of *religious awe:* Virg. Of *poetic awe:* evoe! recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

mētūtus, a, um, *Part.* [metuo].

mĕus, a, um (*vocat.* meus for mi: projice tela manu, sanguis meus, Virg.: *gen. plur.* meûm for meorum: pietas majorum meûm, Pl.), *pronom. adj.* [me] *my, mine, belonging to me:* descriptio, *made by me*, Cic.: non mea est simulatio, *is not my way*, Ter. *Impers.* meum est, *it is my part, duty*, Cic.: meā interest, *it is of importance to me* (v. interest). In appos. with *Gen.:* meum factum dictumve consulis, *i. e. of me as consul*, Liv.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, *I have him*, Pl. In *Voc.*, mi, *my dear! my beloved!* o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Also in *plur.:* mi homines, mi spectatores, *dear people, good spectators*, Pl. *Objective:* crimina mea, *accusations brought against me*, Liv. 2. *Plur.* as subst. mei, orum, *m. my friends* or *relatives, my adherents, my followers:* flamma extrema meorum, Virg. 3. Neut. as subst.: *what is mine:* potat de meo, *at my expense*, Ter. (Hence It. *mio;* Fr. *mien, mon*, where *n* is from final *m* in *meum.*)

mi: *Dat.* v. ego. ||. *Voc.* v. meus.

mīca, ae, *f. a crumb, little bit, morsel:* auri, Lucr.: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *μικρός*, in which, as in *mica*, initial *s* has been lost.]

mĭcans, antis, *Part.* [mico].

mĭco, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to move quickly in a vibrating* or *quivering manner, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, pulsate:* venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, *to throb*, Cic.: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Virg.: semianimes micant digiti, *move convulsively*, id.: equus micat auribus, *quivers to the very tips of his ears* (or, *keeps pricking his ears*), id. 2. micare (*sc.* digitis), *to raise the fingers suddenly whilst another guesses the number of them*, as in the modern Italian game of *mora* ("*how many fingers do I hold up?*"): freq. resorted to, like our *toss*, to decide some matter: micare, talos jacere, Cic. Proverb.: dignus est quicum in tenebris mices, *you might play* mora *with him in the dark*, i. e. *he is thoroughly honest*, id. ||. Meton. *to flash, gleam, glitter, sparkle:* micant gladii, Liv.: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor.: micantes stellae, *twinkling*, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

mictŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desider.* [mingo] *to desire to make water:* Juv.

mīgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [migro] *a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration:* Liv. ||. Fig. of speech: *a transferred meaning, figure:* cui verbo (fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, *metaphorical uses*, Cic.

mīgro, avi, atum (migrassit for migraverit, Cic.), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. *to change one's abode, remove, migrate:* itaque non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.: Veios, Liv. 2. Fig. *to go away, depart:* ex hac vita, *to die*, Cic.: equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, *has passed from the ear and taken up its abode in the eye*, Hor. (ii) *to change, pass into something else:* omnia migrant, Lucr. ||. Act. *to carry away, transport, transfer* (rare): relicta quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 2. Fig. *to transgress, break, violate*, opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (opp. to conservare), Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

mihipte, i. q. mihi ipsi, v. ego.

mīle, mīlesimus, *etc.*, v. mille, millesimus, *etc.*

mīlĕs, ĭtis, *c. a soldier;* esp. *a foot-soldier:* milites scribere, *to enroll*, Sall.: deligere, Liv.: dimittere, *to disband*, Cic. Of *foot-soldiers, infantry*, opp. to eques: milites equitesque in

expeditionem misit, Caes. Opp. to the general; *a common soldier, private:* strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequebatur, Sall. II. Collectively, *soldiery, army:* hic miles magis placuit, Liv.: armato milite, *with armed men*, Virg. 2. *a retainer, follower:* miles erat Phoebes, Ov. 3. *a piece in some game of skill:* id. [Prob. cogn. with *mille.*]

mīlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [milium] *of millet, millet:* aves, i. e. *ortolans*, Varr.: Plin.

mīlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [miles] *pertaining to soldiers, war,* or *military service, soldier-like, warlike, military:* militares pueri, *soldiers' children, officers' sons*, Pl.: disciplina, Liv.: signa, *military ensigns, standards*, Caes.: aetas, *the age for bearing arms* (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year), Liv.: via, *a military road*, id.: Daunias (i. e. Apulia), *the land of soldiers*, Hor.: cur neque militari inter aequales equitat? *in military attire*, id.

mīlĭtārĭter, *adv. in a soldierly* or *military manner* (rare): Liv.: Tac.

mīlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [miles] *soldier-like, military* (rare): gradus, Pl.

mīlĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *military service, warfare, war:* militiae disciplina, Cic.: munus militiae sustinere, Caes.: militiae scientia, Sall. Esp. locative: militiae, *in war, on the field of battle:* usu. opp. to domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, *at home and in the field*, Cic.: militiae domique, Liv. II. Meton. *the soldiery, military:* Just. 2. *military spirit, courage, bravery* (late): virilis militiae uxor, Flor. 3. Fig. of a *non-military office* or *employment*, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, Cic.

mīlĭtĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [militia] *a short, insignificant term of military service:* semestris, Suet.

mīlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [miles] *to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier*, or simply *to serve:* in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat, Cic.: sub signis alicujus, Liv. II. Fig. of non-military service, and esp. of love-affairs: militavi non sine gloria, *played the gallant*, Hor.

mĭlĭum, ii, *n. millet*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. μελίνη.]

mille (also written mīle), *plu.* millia (milia), *card. num. adj. a thousand, thousands*, sometimes subst. in *sing.* foll. by *Gen.:* in *plur.* always subst.: mille et quingentis passibus abesse, Caes. With *Gen.:* mille hominum, *a thousand (of) men:* Cic. *Plur.:* sexcenta millia mundorum, id. Rarely without *Gen.:* sagittarios tria millia (*apposition*) numero habebat, Caes. Distributively: in millia aeris asses singulos, *on every thousand*, Liv. 2. Esp.: mille passuum *or* simply mille, *a thousand paces* (v. passus), i. e. *a Roman mile* (142 yards less than the English statute mile): ut mille passuum conficiatur, Cic. II. Meton. *innumerable, countless* (poet.): mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *mille, miglio:* Sp. *mil;* Fr. *mille.*)

millēni, ae, a, *adj. num. distrib.* [mille] *a thousand each, a thousand apiece:* Pl.

millēsĭmus, a, um, *adj. num. ord.* [id.] *the thousandth:* Cic.

millĭārĭum (mili-), ii, *n.* [id.] *a milestone:* quum plebes ad tertium milliarium consedisset, *three miles from the city*, Cic. Esp.: milliarium aureum, *a (gilded) milestone set up by Augustus in the forum, from which distances were reckoned*, Tac. 2. Meton. *a Roman mile:* Suet.

millĭārĭus (mili-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing* or *comprising a thousand:* decuriae, Varr.: porticus, *a thousand feet in length*, Suet.

millĭes (milliens), *adv. a thousand times:* Plin. Meton. *innumerable times:* moreretur prius millies, Cic.

milvīnus (also mīlŭīnus, quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [milvus] *pertaining to the kite:* plumae, Plin. II. Subst. milvīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fames) *a kite's*, i. e. *a ravenous appetite:* Pl. III. Fig. *kite-like; rapacious, insatiable:* Cic.

milvus (poet. also, mīlŭus, trisyl.), i, *m.* a bird of prey, *a kite, glede:* Cic.: Phaedr. Proverb.: dives erat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, *wider than kite flies over;* i. e. *of extensive possessions*, Pers. II. *a fish of prey: a gurnard:* (metuit) opertum miluus hamum, Hor. 2. *a constellation; the Kite:* Ov.

mīma, ae, *f.* [mimus] *a female mimic* or *mime:* Cic.

mīmĭcē, *adv. like a mime* or *mimic actor:* Cat.

mīmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μιμικός, *pertaining to mimes, mimic, farcical:* jocus, *farcical, extravagant*, Cic.

mīmŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = μιμογράφος, *a writer of mimes:* Suet.

mīmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mima] *a female mime, actress:* Cic.

mīmus, i, *m.* = μῖμος, *a mimic actor, mime:* Cic. 2. *a mimic play, mime, farce:* Tutor, mimus vetus, id.: mimos scribere, Ov. 3. Fig. *anything farcical or unreal; a farce:* e. g. *the sham triumph* of Caligula, Suet.

min', for mihine, v. ego.

mīna (mna, Plin.), ae, *f.* = μνᾶ, *a Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina; a pound:* the mina was of different values in the various systems of weights adopted in Greece (v. Smith's Ant. 431): as an Attic silver weight it was nearly equal to 16 oz., and hence as money of account (for it was not a *coin*), the mina was worth about £4. sterling: argenti, Pl.: also *absol.:* Cic.: auri, Pl.

mĭnācĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [minax] *threats, menaces:* Pl. (Hence It. *minaccia;* Sp. *amenaza;* Fr. *menace.*)

mĭnācĭter, *adv. threateningly, menacingly, with threats* or *menaces:* adversarios minaciter terrere, Cic. *Comp.:* id.

mĭnae, arum, *f. plu.* Lit. *the projecting points* or *pinnacles of walls:* murorum, Virg. II. Fig. *threats, menaces:* persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu, Cic. Poet.: in concrete sense, attollere minas (said of a serpent), *raise its threatening crest*, Virg. 2. Of things: frigoris, *perils*, Ov. [Cf. min-eo, emineo, promineo.]

mĭnanter, *adv. threateningly, with threats:* Ov.

mĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [minor] *a threatening, threat, menace:* Pl.: in *plur.:* Cic.

mĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] lit. *jutting out, projecting:* scopulus, *overhanging, projecting*, Virg. II. Fig.: *threatening, menacing, full of threats* or *menaces:* minax atque arrogans, Cic. *Sup.:* adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. 2. Of things: aequor saevum et minax, Ov.: pestilentia minacior, *alarming*, Liv.

mĭnĕo, 2. *v. n.* [same root as minae, q. v.] *to jut, project:* Lucr.

Mĭnerva, ae, *f.* [Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; O. L. Menerva; cf. men-s, me-min-i; hence, meton.] *genius, learning, skill, art:* crassa Minerva, *homely mother-wit*, Hor.: invitâ Minervâ, *contrary to the bent of one's genius*, id. II. Transf. *working in wool, spinning and weaving:* tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva, *Minerva's humble toil*, Virg.

mingo, minxi, minctum and mictum, 3. *v. n. to make water:* Hor. [For etym., v. meio.]

mĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [minium] *painted with vermilion:* minianus Juppiter (i. e. statua Iovis), Cic.

mĭnĭātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miniatus] *coloured with red lead:* Cic.

mĭnĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [minio].

mĭnĭmē (mīnŭme), *sup. adv. least, very little; not at all, by no means:* quum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter.: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, *extremely seldom*, Caes. Strengthened with *omnium* and *gentium:* ad te minime omnium pertinebat, Cic.: illa exclamat, minime gentium, *not for anything in the world*, Ter. 2. In replies, as an emphatic negative, *by no means, not at all:* *M.* An tu haec non credis? *A.* Minime vero, Cic. Strengthened with *gentium:* *Nau.* Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? *De.* Minime gentium, *No indeed!* Ter.

mĭnĭmus, a, um: v. parvus, *ad fin.*, and minor.

mĭnĭo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [minium] *to colour with red-lead, to paint red:* miniata cerula tua notare, *with your red-lead pencil*, Cic. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *miniature.*)

mĭnister, tri, *m.*; and **mĭnistra**, ae, *f.* [related to minor (= *minior*) as magister to major (= *magior*)] *an inferior, one subject to another, a servant:* centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. **2.** *an attendant priest, minister:* ministri publici Martis, Cic. **3.** Of public officers: ministros imperii tui, *underofficials*, id.: pacis belliquo ministras, *assistants, advisers*, Virg. **4.** In gen. *a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor* (both in a good and in a bad sense): infimi homines ministros se praebent in judiciis oratoribus, i. e. *act as assistants to the pleaders* (like our attorneys), Cic.: regis ministri, *the supporters, friends*, Sall.: Calchante ministro, *by the agency of Calchas*, Virg.: ales minister fulminis, *winged servant of (Jove's) bolt*, i. e. *the eagle*, Hor. **5.** Fig.: legum ministri magistratus (sunt), *the executors*, Cic.: ministro baculo, *with the aid of a staff*, Ov. (Only late as *adj.:* Stat.)

mĭnistĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [minister] *the office* or *function of a* minister, *attendance, service, ministry; an office, occupation, employment, administration*, etc.: aquila velut ministerio missa, *as if sent on this errand*, Liv.: diurna, *daily toil*, Ov.: triste, *sad office* (*interment*), Virg. **II.** In concr. sense, *a suite of attendants;* in *pl.* only: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, *i. e.* lictores, viatores, *etc.*, Tac.: varia arenae ministeria, *managers of the games*, Suet. (Hence It. *mestiero;* Sp. *menester;* Fr. *métier.*)

mĭnistra, ae, *f.* v. minister.

mĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [ministro] *an attendant, waiter, servant:* Sen. **II.** In gen. *one who helps, advises, serves*, etc.; esp. of *one who prompted and aided a pleader:* Cic.

mĭnistrātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female attendant, handmaid:* artes ministratrices oratoris, Cic. (dub.)

mĭnistro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [minister] *to attend, wait upon, serve*, esp. at table: constr. with *Dat.* of the pers. and *Acc.* of the thing, or *absol.:* pocula alicui, Cic.: servi ministrant, id.: cena ministratur pueris tribus, *is served*, Hor.: Tac. **2.** *to look after, manage:* velis, Virg. (or perh. *to manage* the ship *by sails*): ratem, Val. Fl.: nec velis ministrant, *do not manage the ships by means of sails*, Tac. **II.** Transf. *to supply, furnish*, etc. with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* faces furiis Clodianis, Cic. Poet. of inanimate subjects: furor arma ministrat, Virg.: vinum verba ministrat, Hor.

mĭnĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [minitor] *with threatening countenance:* Liv.

mĭnĭto, 1. *v. a.* = minitor, *to threaten:* Pl.

mĭnĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. freq.* [minor] *to threaten, menace:* constr. with *Dat.* of pers. and *Acc.* or *Abl.* of thing; with *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, and *absol.:* ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Cic.: Caesari gladio minitarentur, *menaced him with their swords*, Sall.: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter.: cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Pl.

mĭnĭum, ii, *n.* (apoc. form, min, Virg. in Quint.) [a Spanish word] *native cinnabar, vermilion*, or *sulphuret of mercury:* Prop. **II.** *minium, red oxide of lead:* Plin.: Virg.

mĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [minae] lit. *to jut, project:* geminique minantur in caelum scopuli, *tower aloft*, Virg. **II.** Transf. *to threaten, menace:* constr. with *Dat.* of pers. and *Acc.* of thing; and with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* crucem minari alicui, *to threaten any one with crucifixion*, Cic. Of things: nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, *threatens to strike, is aimed at*, Hor. **2.** Esp. *to promise boastfully* (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, id.

mĭnor, us, *Comp.* of parvus, *q. v.* [For *min-ior;* v. minuo.] (Hence It. *minore;* Fr. *moindre.*)

mĭnŭmē, for minime, *q. v.*

mĭnŭmus, for minimus, v. parvus.

mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act. *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish;* hence, *to break in pieces, chop, grind*, etc.: ligna, *to chop small*, Ov.: sumptus civitatum, *to reduce*, Cic.: cavo ne minuas, *sc.* rem familiarem, Hor.: minuuntur corporis artus, *diminish in size*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to impair, detract from, diminish:* gloriam alicujus, Cic.: spem, Caes.: suspicionem, Cic. **2.** *to refute, destroy:* minuenda est haec opinio, id. **3.** *to restrict, restrain:* magistratum, censuram, Liv. **4.** *to alter, modify:* nec tu ea causa minueris haec quae facis, i. e. *go on just as you have been doing*, Ter. **B.** Neutr.: minuente aestu, *at the ebbing of the tide*, Caes. [Cf. Gr. μινύω, μινύθω; Goth. *mins*, less (adv.)]

mĭnus, a, um, *adj. smooth:* only in *fem.;* mina ovis, *smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly*, Pl.

mĭnŭs, *comp. adv. less:* ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur, *less good, not so good*, Sall.: minus late, Caes. With *quam:* respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. With *atque:* qui peccas minus atque ego? *less than I*, Hor. Ellipt.: madefactum iri minus xxx. diebus Graeciam sanguine, *in less (than) 30 days*, Cic. **2.** Esp. non (haud) minus quam (atque), *not less, no less, quite as much:* non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, id.: laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. (ii) nihil minus, lit. *nothing less; that least of all; by no means:* Ter. (iii) minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, *less and less:* mihi jam minus minusque obtemperat, id. (iv) Alone, as a softened negation, *not at all, not:* nonnunquam ea quae praedicta sunt minus eveniunt, *do not (exactly) come true*, Cic.: Syracusis, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat, *if not (perhaps) to be punished, yet at least ...*, id. (v) sin minus: *if otherwise:* v. sin. (vi) quo minus, and as one word, quominus, lit. *by which the less;* used as conj. to connect subj. clauses with principal verbs implying hindrance, etc.: stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. Reversed, minus quo: ne vereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. (Hence Ital. *meno;* Fr. *moins.*)

mĭnuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [minor] *rather less, rather small:* nomen, *i. e. very short*, Pl.: villa, Cic.

mĭnūtal, ālis, *n.* [minutus] *a dish of minced meat:* Juv.

mĭnūtātim, *adv.* [id.] *piecemeal, in little bits:* nasturtium consectum minutatim, *chopped fine*, Varr. **2.** *bit by bit, gradually:* interrogare, Cic.

mĭnūtē, *adv. into small* or *fine pieces, finely, minutely:* sal minute tritus, Col. **II.** Fig.: *in a petty, paltry manner:* res minutius tractare, Cic. **2.** *minutely, closely, accurately:* Quint.

mĭnūtĭa, ae, *f.* [minutus] *smallness, fineness, minuteness:* ad minutiam redigere, *to make quite small, reduce to powder*, Sen. In *pl.*, minutiae, arum, *insignificant matters, trifles* (late): Amm.

mĭnūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *very little, very paltry:* Pl.

mĭnūtus, a, um, *Part.* [minuo] **II.** Adj. *little, small, minute:* dii omnes magni minutique, Pl. Of things: litterae, id.: opuscula, Cic. **2.** Fig. animus, *petty*, Juv.: philosophi, *paltry*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *menu.*)

mīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [miror] *to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable; strange, singular:* dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic.: hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, *an object of admiration*, Hor. *Comp.:* Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* vos esse istiusmodi, haud mirabile est, Ter. With *depend. clause:* mirabile est, quam non multum differat, *it is surprising how little difference there is*, Cic. (Hence It. *maraviglia;* Sp. *maravilla;* Fr. *merveille.*)

mīrābĭlĭter, *adv. wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly:* mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep.: cupere, Cic. *Comp.:* mirabilius, id.

mīrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [miror] *astonished, full of wonder* or *astonishment:* Liv.

mīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wonderful, strange*, or *marvellous thing; a wonder, marvel, miracle:* portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium,

strange and wonderful opinions, Cic.: adjiciunt miracula huic pugnae, *marvels; praeternatural occurrences*, Liv.: omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, *into all kinds of wonderful things*, Virg.: miraculum magnitudinis, *extraordinary size*, Liv. (Hence It. *miracolo*; Sp. *milagro*.)

mīrandus, a, um, *Part.* [miror]. **II.** Adj.: *wonderful, admirable, strange, singular:* in mirandam altitudinem, Cic.

mīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *wonder, admiration:* mirationem facere, Cic.

mīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an admirer:* Hor.: Ov.

mīrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that wonders* or *admires* (rare): turba, *admiring*, Juv.

mīrē, *adv. wonderfully, admirably, strangely, very:* puero municipia mire favent, Cic.

mīrĭfĭcē, *adv. wonderfully, admirably, extraordinarily, exceedingly:* delectari, Cic.

mīrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mirus facio] *causing wonder* or *admiration, wonderful; extraordinary, admirable; strange:* homo, Cic. Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. *Sup.:* mirificissimum facinus, Ter.

mīrĭmŏdīs, *adv.* [mirus modus] *in a wonderful manner, strangely, wonderfully:* Pl.

mirmillo (murmillo), ōnis, *m.* [μορμύρος, *a kind of fish*] *a kind of gladiator, that used to fight with a Thracian* (Threx) or *a net-fighter* (retiarius), *and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest* (whence the name): v. Smith's Ant. 195: ille ex mirmillone dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic.

mīror, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [mirus] *to wonder* or *marvel at, to be astonished* or *amazed at:* constr. with *Acc.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, *depend. clause*, etc.: negligentiam hominis, Cic.: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, id.: mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id. **II.** *to look on with wonder, to admire:* signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. Poet. with *Gen.:* justitiaene prius mirer? *on account of thy justice*, Virg.

mīrus, a, um, *adj. wonderful, astonishing, admirable, extraordinary:* mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic.: miris modis odisse aliquem, *wonderfully, exceedingly*, Ter.: mirum in modum conversae sunt hominum mentes, *astonishingly, surprisingly*, Caes.: mirum ni, nisi, *or* quin, *it would be wonderful, I am very much mistaken, if not*, i. e. *most probably, undoubtedly:* mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in cena plusculum, Pl.: mirum, quin ab avo ejus aut proavo acciperem, id. [Prob. from I. E. and Skr. *smi*, to smile, whence Gr. μει-δ-άω, O. H. G. *smie-len*, Eng. *smi-le*. The Skr. deriv. *smaya-s* means "astonishment."]

miscellānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [miscellus] *mixed, miscellaneous:* turba, App. **II.** Subst. miscellanea, orum, *n. plu. a hash of broken meat, hodge-podge*, the coarse diet of gladiators: Juv.

miscellus, a, um, *adj.* [misceo] *mixed:* uvae, Cato: ludi, *of several kinds*, Suet.

miscĕo, miscŭi, mistum *or* mixtum, 2. *v. a. to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend:* constr. with *Abl.*, *Dat.*, *cum*, and *absol.:* mella Falerno, Hor.: fletum cruori, Ov.: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, id. (sortes) pueri manu miscentur, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to mix, prepare* a drink: alteri miscere mulsum, id.: pocula alicui, Ov. **3.** Reflect. or with *pron. reflect.: to mingle* with others, *to unite, assemble:* miscet (se) viris, Virg.: ipsa ad praetoria densae miscentur, *assemble*, id. **4.** miscere manus *or* proelia, *to join battle, engage* (poet.): miscere manus, Prop.: vulnera, *to inflict wounds on each other*, Virg. **5.** Of storms: *to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil* (poet.): caelum terramque miscere, id. Hence, Prov.: caelum ac terras, and, mare caelo miscere, *to mingle heaven and earth, raise a great commotion*, Liv. **6.** Of sexual union: sanguinem et genus miscere, *to intermarry*, id. **II.** Fig.: of feelings, actions, etc.: *to mingle, unite*, etc.: animum alicujus cum suo miscere, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to share with, to take part in:* miscere se partibus alicujus, *to mix oneself up with*, Vell. **3.** *to throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb; to stir up, excite:* omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, *turned everything upside down*, Cic.: urbem, Virg.: coetus, Tac. [Misceo is for *mic-sceo*. Cf. Gr. μίγ-νυ-μι, μίσγω (for μικ-σκω, κ being weakened to γ); O. H. G. *miskiu* (Germ. *mische*.)] (Hence, through low Lat. *misculare*, It. *mischiare*; Sp. *mezclar*; Fr. *mêler*.)

mĭsellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miser] *poor, wretched, unfortunate:* homo, Cic.: O miselle passer, *poor little sparrow*, Cat. Of things: pallium, Pl.

mĭser, a, um, *adj. wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable*, etc.: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic.: miserrimus fui fugitando, *am completely tired out*, Ter. With *Gen.:* cultûs miser, *to be pitied* (or *blamed*) *in respect of his style of living*, Hor. Often inserted parenthetically or interjectionally: ossa atque pellis sum, misera, macritudine, *wretch that I am!* Pl. **2.** *sick, ill:* quo morbo misera sum, id. **3.** *worthless, pitiful:* hominem perditum miserumque, Ter.: carmen, *sorry verse*, Virg. [Etym. uncertain; v. maestus.]

mĭsĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [miseror] *to be pitied, a fit object of pity; pitiable:* Cic. (v. miser). *Comp.:* miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. **II.** *mournful, plaintive:* aspectus, Cic.: elegi, *piteous, moving pity*, Hor.

mĭsĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. pitiably, sadly, miserably:* emori, Cic. **II.** *mournfully, plaintively:* scripta epistola, id.

mĭsĕrandus, a, um, *Part.* [miseror]. **2.** Adj.: *pitiful, lamentable:* miserandum in modum, *lamentably*, Cic.

mĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [miseror] *a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration:* miseratione mens judicum commovenda, Cic. **II.** In rhetor. *a pathetic speech* or *appeal:* miserationibus uti, id.

mĭsĕrē, *adv. wretchedly, miserably, lamentably:* vivere, Cic. **II.** Transf. *excessively; vehemently, violently:* amare, Pl.: invidere, Ter.: Hor.

mĭsĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [miser] *to pity, compassionate, commiserate:* with *Gen.:* ipse sui miseret, Lucr. **II.** Usu. impers. miseret, *it excites pity* or *compassion:* constr. with *Acc.* of person who experiences, and *Gen.* of that which gives rise to the feeling: miseret te aliorum, tui nec miseret nec pudet, Pl.: eorum nos miseret, Cic. With vicem instead of simple *Gen.:* Menedemi vicem miseret me, *I feel pity on account of M.*, Ter.

mĭsĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* [id.] *to pity, compassionate* (cf. miseror, II.). With *Gen.:* miseremini sociorum, Cic.: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. **II.** Impers.: miseretur, miseritum (misertum) est, etc., *it excites pity* or *compassion* (for constr. *v.* misereo): cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic.: me ejus miseritum'st, Pl. With *Gen.* only: ut supplicum misereatur, *that we should feel pity for suppliants*, Cic.

mĭsĕresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [misereo] *to feel pity, have compassion* (poet.). with *Gen.* or *Absol.:* miserescite regis, Virg.: his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, id. **II.** Impers.: *it excites pity* or *compassion* (rare: for constr. *v.* misereo): inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter. **III.** *to become wretched, miserable:* Pl.

mĭsĕrĕt, *v.* misereo, II.

mĭsĕrētur, *v.* misereor, II.

mĭsĕrĭa, ae, *f.* [miser] *wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress*, etc.: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. **II.** In softened sense, *irksomeness, trouble*, etc.: miseriam capere, Ter.: omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credere, *anxiety, scrupulosity*, Cic. **III.** Esp. *poverty:* in urbe vis patrum in dies miseriaque plebis crescebant, Liv.

mĭsĕrĭcordĭa, ae, *f.* [misericors] *tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy:* misericordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis, Cic.: puerorum, *for children*, id.: miseri-

cordia vulgi, *for the common people*, Caes. 2. *display of feeling; pathos:* haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, *with lively emotion*, id.

mĭsĕrĭcors, dis, *adj.* [misereo cor] *tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful:* misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. *Comp.:* misericordior, Pl.

mĭsĕrĭter, *adv.* for misere: *sadly, wretchedly:* Cat.

mĭsĕrĭtus and **mĭsertus,** *Part.* [misereor].

mĭsĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [miser] *to lament, bewail, deplore:* quis illaec est mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Pl.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes.: Cic. II. *to show pity on, commiserate* (usu. of outward acts showing the inward feeling; this being denoted by misereor, miseret): ab humo miserans attollit amicum, *in pity he raises him*, Virg.: Phoebe graves Trojae semper miserate labores, *who hast pitied (and relieved)*, id. See also miserandus.

missĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mitto] *discharged from military service:* praetorianus, Suet.

missĭcŭlo, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to send often:* ad aliquem litteras, Pl.

missĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may be thrown,* or *hurled, missile:* lapides missiles, *sling-stones*, Liv.: ferrum, *a javelin*, Virg. II. Subst. missile, is, *n. a missile weapon, missile; a javelin:* missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 2. missilia, ium, *n. plu.* or res missiles, *presents thrown by the emperors among the people to be scrambled for:* sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet.

missĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a letting go, a sending, despatching:* litterarum, Cic.: telorum, Vitr.: sanguinis, *blood-letting*, Cels. 2. *a release* from captivity, *liberation:* aliquid pro missione dare, *as the price of release*, Cic. 3. *a discharge from service* (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, *etc.*), *a dismissal:* praemium missionis ferre, *to receive the reward of discharge from service*, Caes.: missionem negare, *to refuse it*, Liv. (Of the various kinds of military discharge, v. Smith's Ant. 167.) Of a quaestor: Suet. Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, *respite, quarter*, Mart. Hence, spectaculum sine missione, *in which the gladiators fought to the death*, Liv. 4. *a cessation, termination:* ante ludorum missionem, Cic.

missĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to send repeatedly:* auxilia, Liv.: Sall.

missor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who sends, throws,* or *shoots; the Archer* (a constellation; *Sagittarius*): Cic. poet.

missus, a, um, *Part.* [mitto].

missus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sending, despatching:* missu Caesaris, *on an errand from Caesar*, Caes. 2. *a throwing, hurling:* pili, Liv. Meton. *a shot;* as measure of distance: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, *two thousand bow-shots*, Lucr. 3. *a course* or *heat* in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, *i. e. by having races run over and over again*, etc., Suet.

mistim (mix.), *adv. mixedly:* Lucr.

mistūra (mix.), ae, *f.* [misceo] *a mixing, mingling:* rerum, Lucr. Fig.: vitiorum atque virtutum, *a blending*, Suet.

mistus (mix.), a, um, *Part.* [misceo].

mītĕ, *adv. mildly, softly, gently* (posit. v. rare): App. *Comp.:* mitius ille perit, *dies an easier death*, Ov.: Tac. *Sup.:* quam mitissime potest legatos appellat, Caes.

mītella, ae, *f. dim.* [mitra] *a headband, a kind of turban:* Cic. 2. *a sling for a broken arm*, etc.: Cels.

mītesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [mitis] *to become mild* or *mellow, to ripen:* uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. 2. In gen. *to grow mild, soft, gentle, calm:* hiems, Liv.: frigora, Hor. II. Fig.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, *become civilized, softened in manners*, id. 2. *to moderate, abate:* discordiae mitescunt, Liv.

mītĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mitis, facio] *to make mild* or *mellow.* Of food: cibum, *to digest thoroughly*, Cic. (dub.)

mītĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mitigo] *a soothing, calming* (of any violent emotion); *a softening down* of anything (rare): Cic. (see foll. art.).

mītĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mitis ago] *to make mild, mellow, soft* or *tender:* cibum, *to make soft* or *tender* by boiling or roasting, Cic.: agros, *to render rich and fruitful*, id. II. Fig. *to make gentle, soothe, appease, mitigate*, etc.: animum alicujus, *to appease (angry) feelings*, id.: dolores, *to assuage*, id.: acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis, *to soften down*, id.: aliquem pecunia, *to pacify*, Tac.

mītis, e, *adj. mild, mellow, gentle*, etc.: sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg.: solum Tiburis, *rich*, Hor.: (Tibris) mitis in morem stagni, *flowing gently*, Virg. II. Fig.: *mild, soft, gentle:* nihil tam vidi mite, quam tum meus frater erat in sororem tuam, Cic.: consilium, Ov. With *Dat.:* paenitentiae mitior, *inclined to mercy towards the penitent*, Tac. 2. Of style: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset et mitior, *riper and mellower (less dry and harsh)*, Cic. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *mezzo.*)

mĭtra, ae, *f.* = μίτρα, *an Asiatic head-dress, a coif, turban;* in Greece and Rome worn only by women or effeminate young men: Virg.

mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go, cause to go, send, send off, despatch:* legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. With ellipsis of clause containing a verb of *saying:* Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, *sent ambassadors to say that . . .*, Cic. II. *to send, yield, furnish, export:* India mittit ebur, Virg. III. *to let* or *bring out, to put forth, emit:* sanguinem incisa vena, *to let blood*, Cels.: so fig.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, *to bleed*, i. e. *drain, exhaust*, Cic.: serpens horrenda sibila misit, *gave forth, emitted*, Ov.: membranas de corpore, *to give off films*, Lucr.: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.: vocem, *to utter*, id. IV. *to send, throw, hurl, cast, launch:* pila, Caes.: fulmina, Hor. Of throwing dice: senionem, *to throw sixes*, Suet. (but, talos in phimum mittere, *to fling the dice into the dice-box*, Hor.) V. *to let go, loose, release, dismiss:* carcere equos, Ov.: mittin' me intro? *will you let me in?* Pl.: non missura cutem hirudo, *that will not leave hold of the skin*, Hor. Esp. in the connection, missum facere: missum fieri, *to be let loose, set at liberty*, Nep.: missos faciant honores, *renounce*, Cic. VI. Fig.: *to dismiss from the mind:* maestum timorem mittite, Virg.: leves spes, Hor. 2. Esp. of speech, *to pass over, omit, cease; to forbear:* mitto proelia, praetereo oppugnationes oppidorum, Cic. With *Inf.:* mitte loqui, *forbear (cease) to speak*, Hor. VII. *to escort* (= πέμπω): Virg. (of Mercury as the conductor of shades). [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *mettere;* Fr. *mettre.*)

mītŭlus and **mȳtŭlus** (mytilus), i, *m.* = μύτιλος, *a kind of muscle, sea-muscle:* Hor. [The Greek word is by some thought to have been borrowed from the Latin.]

mna, ae, v. mina.

mnēmŏsȳnon, i, *n.* = μνημόσυνον, *a memorial:* Cat.

mōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [contr. from movibilis, from moveo] *that may be moved, moveable:* mobiles turres, Curt.: oculi, *playing easily in their sockets*, Cic. 2. *nimble, active, fleet*, etc.: pernix sum manibus, pedibus mobilis, *nimble of foot*, Pl.: venti, *the fleet winds*, Ov. II. Fig.: *pliable, pliant, excitable:* aetas, i. e. *youth*, Virg.: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 2. *changeable, inconstant, fickle:* nec in te animo fui mobili, Cic.: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes.

mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mobilis] *moveableness, mobility:* animal mobilitate celerrima, Cic.: equitum, opp. to stabilitas peditum, *the rapid movement*, Caes.: linguae, *fluency*, Cic. II. Fig. *inconstancy, fickleness*, id.

mōbĭlĭter, *adv. with easy* or *rapid motion:* cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. *Comp.:* reverti mobilius, Lucr. II. Fig.: ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, *easily*, Caes.

mōbĭlĭto, 1. v. a. [mobilis] *to make moveable* or *quick:* Lucr.

mŏdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [moderor] *that can be restrained; moderate:* Ov.

mŏdĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a means of managing* or *governing;* hence, *management:* navis, i. e. *the rudder,* Ov. 2. Fig.: rerum, *the management of affairs, the government of the state,* id.

mŏdĕranter, *adv. so as to exercise control:* Lucr.

mŏdĕrātē, *adv. with moderation, moderately:* moderate et clementer jus dicere, Caes. *Comp.* and *Sup.:* Cic.

mŏdĕrātim, *adv. moderately, gradually:* crescere, Lucr.

mŏdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moderor] *a limiting, restraining, controlling; moderation:* populi, Cic.: moderatio modestiaque in dicendo, id. II. *regular arrangement:* numerorum, i. e. *regular rules for quantity and rhythm,* id. 2. *guidance, government:* mundi, id.

mŏdĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager, governor, director:* rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic.: equorum, Ov.

mŏdĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who restrains* or *controls, a directress* or *governor:* Pl.: Cic.

mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [moderor]. II. Adj.: *restrained, controlled, moderate:* moderati senes, i. e. *temperate; having lived an orderly and regular life,* Cic. Of things: ventus, *steady and not too strong,* Ov.: mores, *well regulated character,* Cic. *Comp.:* annona, *reasonable prices,* Vell.

mŏdĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [modus, q. v.] *to keep within bounds, restrain, control* (= moderor, q. v.): Pl.

mŏdĕror, atus, 1. v. *dep.* [id.] *to set bounds to; to moderate, restrain:* in this sense with *Dat.:* linguae, dictis, Pl.: animo, Cic.: irae, Hor. Later with *Acc.:* duritiam legum, *to mitigate,* Suet. II. *to manage, regulate, govern, direct:* with *Acc.:* res rusticas, Cic.: equos moderari ac flectere, Caes. Fig.: fidem, *to sway the lyre; to play it harmoniously and expressively,* Hor. Less freq. with *Dat.:* gentibus (of Fortune), Sall.

mŏdestē, *adv. with moderation, moderately:* insolentiam continere, Cic. II. *modestly, humbly:* Ter.

mŏdestĭa, ae, *f.* [modestus] 1 It. *the keeping within due bounds, freedom from excess of any kind.* Esp. of moral conduct or behaviour: *moderateness, moderation, sobriety* = Gr. σωφροσύνη, Cic.: non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam desiderare, Caes. 2. *shamefacedness, modesty:* vultus, Quint. 3. *honour, chastity:* neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. 4. *correctness, propriety:* Cic.

mŏdestus, a, um, *adj.* [modus: q. v.] *keeping due measure* or *limits, moderate, unassuming:* vir modestus et frugi, Cic.: plebs (opp. to seditiosa), *orderly,* id.: O modestum ordinem, *possessed of great self-control,* id. 2. *chaste, modest, decent:* mulier proba et modesta, Ter.

mŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [modius] *containing a* modius or *Roman peck:* Pl.

mŏdĭcē, *adv. with proper measure* or *restraint, moderately; modestly:* modice hoc faciam, Cic.: se recipere, *in good order,* Liv. II. *slightly, not much:* locuples, id. III. *meanly:* modice instratus torus, Suet.

mŏdĭcellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [modicus] *very moderate, very little:* Suet.

mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [modus] *observing a proper measure* or *limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling:* modico gradu, Pl.: potiones, Cic. II. *moderate, temperate, modest,* etc.: convivia, *well conducted, temperate,* id.: domi modicus, Sall. 2. In gen. *middling, ordinary, mean, scanty,* etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic.: Graecis hoc modicum est, *not frequent,* id.: canthari, *cups of simple make and material,* Hor. With *Gen.:* Sabinus modicus originis, *of* (*rather*) *humble origin,* Tac.

mŏdĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [modifico].

mŏdĭfĭco, 1. v. a. [modificus] *to measure, moderate,* etc.: Cic.

mĕdĭus, ii, *m.* (*Gen. plur.* modium, Cic.) [v. modus] *the Roman corn-measure, a peck,* containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 1·92 Eng. gallons: tritici modius, Cic. Of other things besides corn: (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explesse, *over three pecks of gold rings,* Liv. Proverb.: multos modios salis simul edendos esse (v. edo). (ii) pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly,* Cic. (Hence Fr. *muid.*)

mŏdŏ, *adv.* (mŏdō, Lucr.: Cic. poet.) [modus] 1 lit. *by measure, with a limit:* hence to express restriction; *only, but:* semel modo, *only once,* Pl.: paulum modo, Cic.: modo facito ut illam serves, *only see that,* Ter. For dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. dum, solum, and tantum. 2. Negatively: non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam (et), or simply sed; *not only . . . but also:* ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, Cic. 3. Esp. in restrictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo, *any how, at all, only, provided:* servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili condicione sit servitutis, *who is in any tolerable condition,* id. (ii) So freq., si modo, *if only:* tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, id. (iii) modo si for dummodo: *if only, provided that:* persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. (iv) also without *si,* for dummodo, with *Subj., if only, provided that:* quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. So too, modo ne for dummodo ne: *if only not, provided that not:* si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, id. 4. modo non, *all but, almost, nearly:* modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. 5. With imperatives, *just, now:* sequere hac modo, Pl.: vide modo, Cic. Indignantly: quin tu i modo, *just begone now,* Pl. II. Of time: *just now, just:* Of present time: advenis modo, Ter. (ii) Of time just past: *just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately:* sum illi villae amicior modo factus, Cic. Elliptically: superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, *out of so many thousands lately existing,* Ov. Opp. to *nunc:* qui nunc primum te advenisse dicas, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. (iii) Of time just to come: *immediately, directly, in a moment:* domum modo ibo, Ter. 2. modo . . . modo . . ., *now . . . now, at one moment . . . at another, sometimes . . . sometimes:* Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic.: citus modo, modo tardus incessus, Sall. With another *adv.* instead of the second modo: modo . . . nunc, Ov.: modo . . . aliquando, Tac.: also sometimes instead of the first modo: saepe cum tribus anellis, modo laeva inani, Hor. 3. modo . . . tum (deinde, postea, *etc.*), *at first . . . then, at one time . . . at another:* sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic.: modo . . . modo . . . postremum, Tac. (Hence It. *mo.*)

mŏdŭlātē, *adv. measuredly, according to measure, in time, harmoniously:* canere, Cic.

mŏdŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [modulor] *a regular measure:* operis modulationes, Vitr. II. Esp. *a rhythmical measure, modulation in singing and playing, melody:* Quint.

mŏdŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who measures rhythmically, a director of music, a musician:* Hor.

mŏdŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [modulor].

mŏdŭlor, atus, 1. v. *dep.* [modulus] *to measure off properly, to measure:* Gell. 2. *to regulate, arrange:* Plin. II. Esp. of poetry, music, and rhythm in gen.: *to measure rhythmically, to modulate:* ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. *Perf. part.* in *pass.* sense: ipso modulata dolore verba fundebat, *made rhythmical by her very grief,* Ov. Hence, 2. Meton. *to sing, play, dance,* etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, *beating time to, accompanying with the dance,* Liv.: verba fidibus Latinis, Hor. *Pass.:* barbitos Lesbio modulatus civi, *played by,* id.

mŏdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [modus] *a small measure:* ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, *two feet high,* Hor. Fig.: metiri se suo modulo, i. e. *to be content with one's own place,* id. (Hence Fr. *moule.*)

mŏdus, i, *m. a standard by which any thing is measured, a measure:* modi, quibus metirentur rura, Varr. **2.** *the measure* or *size of any thing:* de modo agri scripsit, Cic. **3.** Esp. *proper measure, due measure:* modum alicujus rei habere, *to observe measure in a thing, not to exceed the bounds of moderation*, id. Hence, Fig. *moderation:* sine modo modestiaque, Sall. **4.** In poetry and music: *rhythm, time, measure, metre, mode:* lyrici, Ov.: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor. **II.** Meton. *a bound, limit, end, restriction*, etc.: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, *to set bounds to*, Cic.: imponere alicui, Liv. With *Gen.* of *gerund:* modum lugendi aliquando facere, Cic. **2.** *a way, manner, mode:* nec semper (hae partes) tractantur uno modo, id.: omnibus modis miser sum, *in every way, completely*, Ter. Poet. with *Inf.:* modus inserere atque oculos imponere, *mode of grafting and budding*, Virg. Hence modo, in modum, *or* ad modum, with *Gen.* or *adj.: in the manner of, like:* in modum venti, *like the wind*, Liv.: servilem in modum cruciari, *to be tortured like slaves*, Cic.: also, servorum modo, *slavishly*, Liv.: in nostrum modum, *in our manner*, Tac.: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, *in this manner*, Caes. **3.** In grammar: *the voice* or *mood of a verb:* in verbo fiunt soloecismi per genera, tempora, personas, modos, Quint. [Cf. *modius;* Gr. *μέδ-ιμνος*. These words indicate a root *mad*, an augmented form of *ma*, to measure. They are related to *metior* only as thus ultimately referable to *ma*, whence it also comes. It has been inferred from the forms modes-tus and moderor, that modus was orig. a neuter-stem, which passed over to the O declension.] (Hence It. *modo;* Fr. *mode.*)

moecha, ae, *f.*=*μοιχή, an adulteress:* ne sequerer moechas, Hor.

moechisso, 1. *v. a.* [moechus] *to commit adultery with:* aliquam, Pl.

moechor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to commit adultery* (poet.): Hor.

moechus, i, *m.*=*μοιχός, a fornicator, an adulterer* (pure Lat. adulter): Ter.: Hor.

moenera, for munera, v. munus.

moenĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [v. munia and munio] *town walls, ramparts:* domicilia moenibus saepire, Cic.: altissima, Caes. **2.** Poet.: in gen., *walls* or *inclosures* of any kind: navis, Ov.: theatri, Lucr. **II.** Meton. *a city inclosed by walls:* nulla jam pernicies moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur, *to our walls*, i. e. *our city*, Cic.: moenia circumdata muro, Virg. Poet.: Ditis moenia, *the citadel, realm of Pluto*, id.

moenĭo, for munio, *q. v.*

moenītus, v. munitus.

moereo, moeror, v. maereo and maeror.

moerus, i, for murus, *q. v.*

moestiter, moestitia, v. mae-, *etc.*

moirus, v. murus.

mŏla, ae, *f.* [molo] *a mill-stone;* esp. *the upper stone:* hence, usu. in *plur., a mill:* molae oleariae, *an oil mill*, Varr.: trusatiles, *hand-mill*, Cato. Also *sing.:* Juv. **II.** *grits* or *grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt* (hence called mola salsa), with which the heads of victims were besprinkled; also used at weddings (v. Smith's Ant. 325): sparge molam, Virg.: molam et vinum inspergere, Cic.

mŏlāris, e, *adj.* [mola] *pertaining to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-:* lapis, *a mill-stone*, Plin. **II.** Subst.: molaris, is, *m. a mill-stone;* poet. for any large stone: Virg.: Ov. **2.** (*sc.* dens) *a grinder, molar tooth:* Juv.

mōles, is, *f. a shapeless, huge, heavy mass.* In gen. (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, *a shapeless and disordered mass*, Ov.: vasta se mole moventem, *with all his enormous bulk*, Virg. **2.** *any huge, massive structure; a dam, pier, mole; a foundation*, etc.: moles oppositae fluctibus, *breakwater, sea-walls*, Cic.: Caes.: regiae moles, *royal piles* (*palaces, mansions*), Hor. **3.** *heavy warlike apparatus, machines, siege-artillery*, etc.: refectis vineis, aliaque mole belli, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *greatness, weight, might, strength, great quantity, heap*, etc.: molem invidiae sustinere, *crushing weight*, Cic.: vis consili expers mole ruit sua, *falls by its own sheer weight*, Hor. **2.** *burden, difficulty, labour, trouble:* transveham naves haud magna mole, Liv.: tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, Virg. **3.** *disturbance, calamity:* major exorta domi moles, Liv. [For *mog-les;* cf. Gr. *μογ-εῖν, μόγ-ις, μόχ-θος*, also *μῶλος* formed like moles from the same root.] (Hence It. *môlo;* Sp. *muelle;* Fr. *môle.*)

mōlestē, *adv. with trouble* or *difficulty:* moleste fero, *I take it ill, it annoys me*, Cic. **2.** *in a troublesome* or *offensive manner;* of style, *in a laboured manner, affectedly:* mimice ac moleste, Cat.

mŏlestĭa, ae, *f.* [molestus] *trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance*, etc.: sine molestia tua, *without trouble to yourself*, Cic.: habere molestiam, *to be attended with trouble and annoyance*, id. Very oft. in *plur.: annoyances, worries, anxieties:* id. **2.** Of style: *stiffness, affectation:* diligens elegantia sine molestia, id.

mŏlestus, a, um, *adj.* [moles] *troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying:* abscede hinc, molestus ne sis! Pl.: provincia molesta, Cic. Impersonally, nisi molestum est, *if it is not too much trouble*, id. **2.** Of style: *laboured, affected:* simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta, id.: verba, Ov. [The change of quantity seems due to the shifting of the accent; cf. pūsus, pūsillus.]

mōlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [molior] *a great exertion, effort, endeavour:* quanto molimine, *fuss, self-importance*, Hor.: sceleris, *laborious effort in crime*, Ov.: res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, *difficult in itself, requiring great effort*, Liv.

mōlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a great exertion, effort, undertaking:* parvi molimenti adminiculis, *by machines of little power*, Liv.: eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, *would cost the less labour*, id.

mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [moles]. Neutr. *to put oneself in motion, to exert oneself, to endeavour, struggle, strive, toil*, etc. (rare in this sense): agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to set about departing; get under way* (of *the preparations necessary for a voyage by sea*): molientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv. **B.** Act.: *to set in motion* (with exertion and effort), *to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace*, etc.: validam in vites molire bipennem, *wield*, Virg.: ancoras, *to weigh anchor*, Liv.: terram, *to till the ground*, Virg.: corpora ex somno, *to rouse from sleep*, Liv. **2.** *to construct, erect, build*, etc.: muros, Virg.: classem, id. **II.** Fig. of any undertaking, attempt, or design accompanied with labour and difficulty: fidem moliri coepit, *he endeavoured to impair public credit*, Liv.: struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, *to try to bring upon*, Cic.: crimina et accusatorem, *to bring about, bring forward*, Tac.: de occupando regno moliens, *scheming to usurp the government*, Cic. Foll. *by Inf.:* mundum efficere moliens deus, id.: Liv.

mōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [molior] *a putting in motion; a laborious undertaking, contrivance:* molitio agrorum, *laborious cultivation*, Col.: quae molitio (of *the creation of the world*), Cic. **2.** For demolitio: facilis molitio eorum valli erat, *demolition*, Liv.

mōlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who undertakes, an attempter, author, framer, contriver:* effector mundi molitorque Deus, Cic.: navis, Ov.

mōlītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who attempts, contrives:* Suet.

mŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [molo].

mōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [molior].

mollesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [mollis] *to become soft:* ebur, Ov. **II.** Fig. *to become soft, mild, gentle;* also, *to become effeminate, unmanly:* tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.: pectora, Ov.

mollĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *soft, tender, delicate* (esp. of small things): escae, Pl. **II.** Fig. *somewhat lascivious:* Cat.

mollĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *to make soft* or *supple, to soften:* fer-

rum (of the *action of fire*), Hor.: artus oleo, *to render supple*, Liv.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to mitigate; to tame; to render easier, lighter*, or *less disagreeable:* Hannibalem exsultantem patientia sua molliebat, *tamed his wildness*, id.: iram, Liv.: clivum, *to make the ascent easier*, Caes. **2.** *to render effeminate:* legionem, Cic.: animos, id. (Hence Fr. *mouiller.*)

mollĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [mollis pes] *soft-footed* (poet.): boves, Cic. poet.

mollis, e, *adj. soft, tender, mild, pleasant, pliant, supple:* molle litus, i.e. *sandy*, Caes.: lana, Ov.: arcus, *slack, without spring*, id.: arista, *pliant, waving*, Virg.: mollissima cera, Cic.: Euphrates mollior undis, *gentler, calmer*, Virg.: fastigium, *gentle, not steep*, Caes.: mollia crura reponit, *moves lithe his legs*, Virg. Proverb.: molli bracchio objurgare aliquem, i.e. *in a gentle, forbearing manner*, Cic. **2.** By anal. of other senses: vinum, *mellow*, Hor.: mollior aestas, *less hot*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *tender, delicate, susceptible:* homo mollissimo animo, *most sensitive*, Cic.: mollibus annis, *in tender youth*, Ov. **2.** *pliant, supple, yielding:* mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. **3.** *soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak:* philosophus tam mollis, tam enervatus, id.: vita, Ov.: sententia, Cic. **4.** *soft, pleasant, mild, easy:* orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, id.: senectus, *calm, genial, comfortable*, id.: mollis versus, *an elegiac* or *amatory poem*, opp. to durus versus, *an heroic poem*, Ov. **5.** *changeable, fickle:* nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. [For *mol-vi-s*; cf. Gr. μαλ-ακό-ς, ἀ-μαλό-ς, and prob. μῶλυ-ς.] (Hence old Fr. *mol*; Fr. *mou, molle.*)

mollĭter, *adv. softly, gently, agreeably:* aves nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic.: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, *more gracefully*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, *calmly, patiently*, Cic.: interpretari mollius aliquid, *to put a favourable construction on*, Tac.

mollĭtĭa (mollicia), ae, *f.*, and **mollĭtĭes** (mollicies), ēi, *f.* [mollis] *softness, pliability, flexibility:* lanae, Plin.: mollitia cervicum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *tenderness, susceptibility:* agilitas mollitiesque naturae, *sensitive disposition*, id. **2.** *weakness, effeminacy, irresolution:* animi est ista mollities inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes.: mollitia et inertia animi, Sall.: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. **3.** *unchastity:* corporis, Tac.

mollĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *suppleness, flexibility, softness:* mollitudo assimilis spongiis, Cic. **II.** *softness, susceptibility:* humanitatis, id.

mollītus, a, um, *Part.* [mollio].

mŏlo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. to grind* in a mill: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter.: molita cibaria, *ground corn*, Caes. [Cf. Gr. μύλ-η; Lat. *mola*; Goth. *mal-an*, to grind, O. H. G. *muli* (a *mill*), *melo* (*meal*).] (Hence Fr. *moudre.*)

mŏlŏchĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [moloche, Gr. μαλάχη, "a mallow"] *one who dyes with the colour of mallows:* Pl.

mŏlossus, a, um, *adj.*=Μολοσσός, *Molossian.* In prosody, pes, *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables* (*e.g.* Arpinas, evertunt): Quint.

mōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for movimen, from moveo] *movement, motion:* meton. (poet.), *that which moves:* e salso consurgere momine ponti, i.e. *from the salt billows*, Lucr.

mōmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from movimentum, from moveo] *a movement, motion:* astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, *their courses, orbits*, Cic. **II.** *a change, alteration:* nullum momentum annonae facere, *to effect no alteration in the price of corn*, Liv. **2.** *a particle sufficient to turn the balanced scales*, hence *a very small particle:* myrrhae, Plin.: officiorum, *parts*, Cic. **3.** Esp. of time: *a short time, brief space, moment:* parvis momentis multa natura affingit, *instants, moments*, id.: parvo momento, *in a very short time*, Caes.: momento temporis, *in a moment*, Liv. **III.** Fig.: *a cause, impulse; weight, influence, importance, moment:* minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, *from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes*, Cic.: parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, *influence*, Caes.: momenta potentia, *motives*, Ov.: levi momento aestimare, *to consider of little moment*, Caes.

mŏnēdŭla, ae, *f. a jackdaw, daw.* Proverb.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic. As a term of endearment: Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [v. mens and memini; lit. *to cause to think, cause to remember;* hence] *to bring* anything *to* anyone's *mind, to remind of.* Constr. with direct obj. in *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*); indirect obj. expr. by *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* or *adj.*, *Gen.*, *Abl.* with *de*, or by *clause;* sometimes *absol.:* oro, ut Terentiam moneatis de testamento, *remind her about it*, Cic.: id ipsum, quod me mones, *the point which you remind me of*, id.: Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, *pointed out to them what the emergency required*, Tac.: monere te atque hortari, ut in rempubl. incumberes, Cic.: immortalia ne speres monet annus, Hor. **2.** *to admonish* (*of duty*); *to teach, instruct, tell:* ea (auctoritas) adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic.: monente et denuntiante te, id.: velut divinitus mente monita, Liv. **3.** *to announce, foretell:* vates Helenus quum multa horrenda moneret, Virg. Of things as subjects: sol caecos instare tumultus saepe monet, *gives warning*, id. **4.** *to admonish, chastise* (late): puerili verbere moneri, Tac.

mŏnēris, is, *f.*=μονήρης (*sc.* ναῦς): *a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley:* Liv.

mŏnēta, ae, *f.* [Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence] *the place for coining money, the mint:* ad Philotimum scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppiis, i.e. *taken from the mint* or *borrowed from the Oppii*, Cic. **2.** *coin, money:* victaque concedit prisca moneta novae, Ov. **3.** *a stamp* or *die* for coining money: a nova moneta, *of a new stamp*, Mart. Hence Fig.: communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, *of the common stamp, in ordinary style*, Juv. (Hence Fr. *monnaie.*)

mŏnētālis, e, *adj.* [moneta] *pertaining to the mint; minted, coined:* Cic.

mŏnīle, is, *n. a necklace, collar:* ex auro et gemmis, Cic.: bacatum, *consisting of pearls*, Virg. Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, Ov. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. μάννος or μόννος.]

mŏnĭmentum, v. monum-.

mŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moneo] *a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition* (rare): monitio acerbitate careat, Cic.

mŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who reminds, an admonisher, monitor:* nil opus fuit monitore, Ter.: with *obj. Gen.:* officii, Sall. **2.** In partic. *a remembrancer, prompter, assistant;* esp. *in a court of law:* video mihi non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. (ii) *a nomenclator;* i.e. *a slave whose business it was to point out people by their names:* id. **II.** *a preceptor, tutor*, etc.: praeceptum monitoris non fatui, id.: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor.

mŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *an admonition:* esp. in *pl.:* meis consiliis, monitis, Cic. **II.** *a prophecy, warning:* Carmentis Nymphae, Virg.

mŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [moneo].

mŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a reminding, warning, admonition* (*sing.* only in *Abl.*; *pl.* usu. *Nom.* or *Acc.:* poet.): monitu nutricis, Ov. **II.** Esp. *an admonition from the gods* by omens, *etc., a warning* by oracles, lightning, *etc.:* fortunae monitu, Cic.

mŏnogrammus or **-os,** i, *adj.*, found only in *m.*=μονόγραμμος, lit. of pictures *that consist of lines merely, an outline, sketch;* hence transf. *shadowy:* Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic.

mŏnŏpŏdĭum, ii, *n.*=μονοπόδιον, *a table* or *stand with one foot:* Liv.

mŏnŏpōlĭum, ii, *n.*=μονοπώλιον,

the exclusive privilege of selling, a monopoly: Suet.

mŏnŏsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.*=μονοσύλλαβος, *monosyllabic:* monosyllaba, *sc.* verba, Quint.

mŏnotrŏpus, i, *m.* = μονότροπος, *single, alone:* nosmet inter nos ministremus, monotropi, Pl.

mons, tis, *m. a mountain; range of mountains:* montium altitudines, Cic.: altissimi, Caes. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is promised, but little done (cf. "*great cry, little wool*"), Hor. **II.** Transf. *a large mass, quantity, heap:* praeruptus aquae mons, *towering mass,* Virg.: argenti montes, Pl.: hic mons Tusculanus, *this towering edifice* (ironically), Cic. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, *to make extravagant promises,* Ter. **2.** *a huge mass of rock* in gen. (poet.): fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. [Appy. from root of *mineo,* to project; cf. men-tu-m.]

monstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [monstro] *a showing:* Ter.

monstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pointer out, teacher:* aratri, *inventor,* i.e. *Triptolemus,* Virg.

monstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [monstro]. **II.** Adj.: *conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable:* et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac.

monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [monstrum] *to show, point out:* viam erranti, Enn. ap. Cic. *Absol.* palmam monstrant eandem, *they point out the very palm-tree,* Cic.: monstrari digito, *to be pointed out as a famous man,* Hor. **II.** Esp.: *to ordain, institute, appoint* (poet.): monstratas excitat aras, Virg.: piacula, id. **2.** *to denounce, inform against:* alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. **3.** *to advise:* alicui bene, Pl. **4.** *to demonstrate, prove:* Plin. **5.** *to describe, represent:* puerilia ac juventa qualem monstravimus, Tac. **6.** *to incite:* ira monstrat, Virg. (Hence It. *mostrare;* Fr. *montrer.*)

monstrōse, monstrōsus, v. monstruose, monstruosus.

monstrum, i, *n.* [moneo] lit. *that which teaches* or *points out;* hence *any occurrence out of the usual course of nature, supposed to indicate the will of the gods; an omen, portent:* ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia, Cic. Esp. of something foreboding evil: *an evil portent, unlucky omen:* monstra Deûm, *threatening portents,* Virg. **II.** Transf. *any misshapen* or *unnatural person* or *thing, a monster, monstrosity:* monstrum hominis, *you monster of a man,* Ter.: nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, i.e. *Catiline,* Cic.: fatale, viz. *Cleopatra,* Hor. (ii) Of beasts: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, i.e. *the sea-hounds of Scylla,* Virg. (iii) Of things: of the sea, *faithless, devouring, monster,* id. **2.** In gen. of any unusual or extraordinary appearance or thing: *a prodigy, marvel:* monstra narrare, Cic.

monstrŭōsē and **monstrōsē,** *adv. strangely, unnaturally, monstrously:* cogitare, Cic.

monstrŭōsus or **monstrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [monstrum] *strange, preternatural, monstrous:* monstruosissima bestia, *most extraordinary creature,* viz. the ape, Cic.

montānus, a, um, *adj.* [mons] *pertaining to a mountain, mountain-:* flumen, *taking its rise in a mountain,* Virg.: homines asperi et montani, *inhabiting the mountains,* Caes. Also subst. montani, orum, *m. plu. mountaineers,* id. **II.** *full of mountains, mountainous:* Dalmatia, Ov. Also subst. montana, orum, *n. plu. mountainous regions:* inter montana, Liv.

montĭcŏla, ae, *c.* [mons colo] *a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer* (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov.

montĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains:* fera, Lucr.: cursus, Cic.

montŭōsus or **montōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [mons] *mountainous, full of mountains:* regio, Cic.

mŏnŭmentum (mŏnĭm.), i, *n.* [moneo] *that which preserves the remembrance of anything, a memorial, monument:* monumenta quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, *memorials, votive offerings,* Caes. **2.** *a building, statue,* etc., erected by or in remembrance of a person; esp. *a tomb, sepulchral monument:* regis, Hor.: Marii, *the temple built by him,* Cic.: non meum monumentum, monumentum vero Senatus, *not a memorial of me, but of the Senate* (the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate), id. Fig.: monumentum laudis, *a memorial,* id.: amoris, Virg. **3.** *a written monument* or *record:* monumenta rerum gestarum, *books of history, chronicles,* Cic. **4.** *a token* or *means of recognition:* cistellam domo effer cum monumentis, Ter.

(1) **mŏra,** ae, *f. a delay, hindrance:* rerum, Cic.: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes.: facere delectui, *to impede,* Liv.: facere creditoribus, *to put off payment,* Cic.: nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, *I will without delay,* Ter.: so freq. in the poets: nec (haud) mora: Ov.: Virg. **2.** Esp. *a stop* or *pause in speaking:* mora respirationesque, Cic. **II.** Meton. *anything that delays, a hindrance:* restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv. **2.** *a space, space of time:* dolor finitus est mora, Ov. **3.** *a staying, sojourning:* segnis mora, Liv. [Related to μέρ-μνα, μέρ-μηρ-α, *me-mor,* through the notion of hesitating, doubtful, thought. Gr. μέλ-λω (cf. μέλ-ει) is from the same root.]

(2) **mŏra,** ae, *f.*=μόρα, *a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five,* or *seven hundred men; a mora:* Nep.: Cic.

mōrālis, e, *adj.* [mos] *pertaining to morals, moral* (a word coined and suggested by Cic.=de moribus): Quint.

mōrātor, ōris, *m.* [mŏror] *a delayer, loiterer:* Liv. **2.** *an advocate who spoke only to gain time:* Cic.

(1) **mōrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [mŏror].

(2) **mōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [mos] *mannered, having certain manners:* viri bene morati, Cic. **II.** *adapted to manners* or *character, characteristic:* poëma, id.: recte morata fabula, *in which the characters are accurately drawn,* Hor. **III.** In gen. *conditioned, constituted, circumstanced:* ita haec morata est janua, *is of such a nature,* Pl.

morbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [morbus] *sickly, diseased* (rare: not used of persons): apes, Varr. **II.** *causing sickness, unwholesome:* vis, Lucr.

morbus, i, *m.* [cf. μαρ-αίνω, marc-eo, and morior] *a sickness, disease, distemper, illness, malady,* of body or mind: Cic.: in morbo esse, *to be ill,* id.: ex morbo convalescere, *to recover from an illness,* id.: morbo opprimi, *to be carried off by disease,* id.: absumi, Sall. **II.** Mental: animi morbi sunt cupiditates, *diseases of the mind,* Cic.: morbus et cupiditas, id.: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, *Barrus's complaint* (*foible*), Hor. **2.** Esp. *gross vice, debauchery:* id. **3.** *distress, affliction:* Pl. (Hence Fr. *morve.*)

mordācĭter, *adv. bitingly:* lima mordacius uti, *more sharply,* Ov.

mordax, ācis, *adj.* [mordeo] *biting, given to biting, snappish:* canis, Pl. **2.** Meton. *stinging, sharp, biting:* urtica, *stinging,* Ov.: mordaci ferro icta pinus, *deep-cutting,* Hor. (ii) Of taste: *pungent, tart:* acetum, *sharp flavoured,* Pers. **II.** Fig.: *virulent, spiteful, satirical:* Cynicus, *snarling,* Hor. Of things: carmen, Ov. **2.** *gnawing, corroding:* sollicitudines, Hor.

mordĕo, mŏmordi (old form memordi), morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite, to bite into:* canes mordere possunt, Cic.: terram, *to bite the ground, bite the dust,* of those slain in battle: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Virg. **2.** *to eat, devour* (poet.): ostrea, Juv. **II.** Transf. *to bite into, take fast hold of; to press* or *cut into:* laterum juncturas fibula mordet, *clasps,* Virg.: rura quae Liris quieta mordet aqua, *wears away, indents,* Hor. **2.** of the action of cold, acid, etc.: *to nip, bite, sting:* matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, id.: of the effect of the nettle, Plin. **III.** Fig.: *to backbite, calumniate:* invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter.: morderi dictis, Ov. **2.** *to vex, mortify, grieve:* valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. [This word has lost

initial *s*. Cf. O. H. G. *smërzan*: Eng. *smart*.] (Hence Fr. *mordre*.)

mordĭces, v. mordicitus.

mordĭcĭtus, *adv. with bites, with the teeth*: asini me mordicitus scindant, Pl. (*al.* mordicibus, from mordex, obs. *a bite*.)

mordĭcus, *adv. by biting, with bites, with the teeth*: arripere, Pl.: Cic. ‖ Fig.: verba tenent mordicus, id.

mōrē, *adv.* [morus] *foolishly*: Pl.

mōrētum, i, *n. a country dish made with garlic, vinegar, oil*, etc.; *a salad*: Ov.

mōrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [morior] *dying, in the article of death* (strengthened from moriens): jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. ‖ Act.: *death-laden, deadly* (poet.): moribunda a sede Pisauri, Cat.

mōrĭgĕro, 1. *v. a.* for morigeror, *to comply with, gratify*: Pl.

mōrĭgĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [mos gero] *to comply with, gratify, humour, endeavour to please*: adolescenti, Ter.: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

mōrĭgĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *complying, obsequious*: patri, *obedient to*, Pl.

mŏrĭor, mortŭus (*fut. part.* moriturus, Virg. *Inf.* moriri for mori, Pl.) 3. *v. dep. to die*: moriendum certe est, Cic.: desiderio, of *intense desire*, id. ‖ Transf. of things, *to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away*, etc.: unguenta moriuntur, *lose their strength*, Plin. Of fire: flammas et vidi nullo concutiente mori, *die out, go out*, Ov. ‖‖ Fig.: ne hominis memoria moreretur, Cic.: gratia, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *mar*, to die; Gr. μαρ-αίνω, ἄ-μβρο-τος (βροτός = μορ-τός); Lat. *mar-c-eo*, *morbus*; Goth. *maúr-th-r*, Eng. *mur-der*; O. Ir. *marb*, dead.] (Hence It. *morire*; Fr. *mourir*.)

mormyr, yris, *f.* = μορμύρος, *an unknown fish in Pontus*: Ov.

mōrŏlōgus, a, um, *adj.* = μωρολόγος, *that talks foolishly, foolish*: sermones, Pl. Subst. *a fool*: id.

(1) **mōror**, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [mora]. Neutr.: *to delay, tarry, stay, remain, wait, linger, loiter*: quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic.: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, *I do not hesitate to, I will immediately*, Liv.: ne multis morer, *to be brief, in short*, Cic. B. Act.: *to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder*: morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: eum, Cic. ‖ Fig. with negative, *not to detain* a person, *to have nothing to say against him*, etc.: constr. with *Acc., Inf.*, and *Acc.* and *Inf.*: C. Sempronium nihil moror, *I have nothing to say against him*, Liv.: negavit, se Gracchum morari, id. (ii) in sense of, *not to care for*: nec me quaerentem vana moratur, *nor heeds*, Virg.: vina nihil moror, *I don't care for the wines*, Hor.: alieno uti nihil moror, *I do not want to*, Pl.: nil moror eum tibi esse amicum, id. 2. *to keep the attention, amuse*: morata recte fabula populum melius moratur, Hor.

(2) **mōror**, 1. *v. n. dep.* [μωρός] *to be foolish, be a fool*: Suet.

mōrōsē, *adv. peevishly, morosely*: Cic. ‖ *scrupulously, punctiliously*: Plin. *Sup.*: morosissime, Suet.

mōrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [morosus] *peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness* (rare): inutilis et odiosa, Cic. ‖ *overscrupulousness, pedantry*: affectatione et morositate (still), Suet.

mōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mos] *peevish, fretful, captious, morose*: usque eo difficiles ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic.: canities, Hor. 2. *over nice* or *scrupulous, fastidious*: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. ‖ Transf.: of things: morbus, *ill-conditioned, stubborn*, Ov.

mors, tis, *f.* [morior] *death*: mortem sibi consciscere, *to kill oneself*, Caes.: obire, *to die*, Cic.: morti dare, *to consign to death*, Hor. In *plur.* when several persons are spoken of: praeclarae mortes sunt imperatorum, Cic. 2. Of things; *destruction* = interitus: Lucr. ‖ Meton. *a dead body, corpse*: mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerari, Cic. 2. Like caedes; *bloodshed*: Virg. (Hence It. *morte*; Sp. *muerte*; Fr. *mort*.)

morsĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [morsus] *a biting, bite*: App. 2. *a biting with the lips, a kiss*: Pl.

morsum, i, *n.* [mordeo] *a bit, little piece* (poet.): lanea morsa, Cat. [From low Lat. dim. *morsellum*, Fr. *morceau*, Eng. *morsel*.]

morsus, a, um, *Part.* [mordeo].

morsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a biting, a bite*: contra avium minorum morsus, Cic.: nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros, *i. e. the eating of your tables*, Virg. 2. Transf. *a catching hold*; and, meton. *that which catches hold*, as *a prong, anchor*, etc. (poet.): discludere morsus roboris, *to loosen the grip*, id.: unco non alligat ancora morsu, *fluke*, id. ‖ Fig.: *a malicious attack, calumny*, etc.: carmina venenare odio obscuro morsuque, Hor. 2. *vexation, grief, pain*, etc.: perpetuos curarum morsus, *gnawings, pains*, Ov.: doloris, *a bite, sting*, Cic.

mortālis, e, *adj.* [mors] *subject to death, mortal*: quid in iis mortale et caducum, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *mortal, perishable, transient*: mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, id. 2. *human, mortal*: mucro, *of human workmanship*, Virg.: opera, Liv. Subst. mortalis, *a man, a mortal*: Pl. Esp. *in plur.* mortales, *mortals, men, mankind*: diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, Sall.

mortālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mortalis] *the being subject to death, mortality*; *death*: omne quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, Cic. ‖ Meton. *mortals, mankind*: contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt.

mortĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mors] *dead* (only of animals); hence, *pertaining to an animal that has died, carrion*: morticinae ovis carne vesci, Varr. As term of abuse: morticine, *you carrion*, Pl.

mortĭfer or **mortĭfĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [mors fero] *death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly*. poculum (the hemlock-cup of Socrates), Cic.: bellum, Virg.

mortŭālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [mortuus], strictly *adj., sc.* carmina, *funeral songs, dirges*: Pl.

mortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [morior]. ‖ Adj.: *dead, deceased*: sanguine tauri poto mortuus concidit, Cic. Proverb.: mortuum esse alicui, *to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him*, Pl. Subst. mortuus, i, *m. a dead person, corpse*: mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Proverb.: mortuo verba facere, *to talk to a corpse*, i. e. *in vain*, Pl. 2. Transf. of things: *decayed, withered, passed away*, etc.: lacerti, Cic.: plausus, id. 3. In geog.: mare mortuum: (i) *the North Sea* of Europe, Plin. (ii) *the Dead Sea* of Judaea, Just.

mōrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [morum] *black, dark-coloured*: Pl.

mōrum, i, *n.* = μῶρον and μόρον: several plants seem to be confounded under this name: nigra mora (Hor.) may be either *mulberries* or *blackberries*: in duris haerentia mora rubetis, Ov.

(1) **mōrus**, a, um, *adj.* = μωρός, *foolish, silly* (only in Pl.): amor mores hominum moros et morosos facit, Pl. ‖ Subst.: morus, i, *m. a fool, simpleton*: morus es, id. 2. mōra, ae, *f. a foolish woman*: id.

(2) **mōrus**, i, *f.* = μορέα, *a mulberry-tree*: ardua morus erat, Ov.

mōs, mōris, *m. manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont* (of individuals or communities, as determined not by laws, but by their own will and pleasure: implying greater fixity and more settled use than consuetudo): more et exemplo Populi R., Caes.: alieno more vivere, *according to the will* or *humour of another*, Ter.: morem alicui gerere, *to humour anyone*, Pl. (*v.* gero, *no.* II. 4): virginibus Tyriis mos est, *it is the fashion with them*, Virg.: quod jam in morem venerat, *had become customary*, Liv. 2. Esp. in a moral point of view, *conduct, behaviour*; in *plur.* only: *manners, morals, character*: suavissimi mores, Cic.: justi, id.: totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicujus cognoscere, *character*, id. ‖ Transf. of things: *quality, nature, features*: caeli, *peculiarities of climate*, Virg.: vestis, *mode, fashion*, Just. 2. *precept, law, rule*: moresque viris et praemia ponet, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *moeurs*.)

mōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moveo] *a moving*,

motion: principium motionis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: motiones animi, *emotions* or *affections of the soul:* id.

mŏtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [motio] *a slight motion, disturbance:* in medicine, *a slight attack of fever:* Suet.

moto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [moveo] *to keep moving, move about* (poet.): Zephyris motantibus (umbras), *restlessly moving them,* Virg.

mōtus, a, um, *Part.* [moveo].

mōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a moving, motion:* orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic.: terrae, *an earthquake,* Curt. Poet.: *a stir, preparation for departure:* motus praesensit futuros, Virg. 2. Esp. *artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing,* etc.: haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant, *gesticulated,* Liv.: Ionici, *dances,* Hor. Of the *gestures* of an orator: Cic. Of military *movements, evolutions:* Nep. **II.** Fig.: *a movement of the mind, emotion, affection, passion:* animi, mentis, Cic.: res quae dulcem motum sensibus afferunt, *sensation,* id.: Manto, divino concita motu, *impulse, inspiration,* Ov. 2. *a political movement, rising, tumult, commotion, rebellion, sedition:* omnes Catilinae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic.: Galliae, *a general rising, insurrection,* Caes.: servilis, *a rising of the slaves,* Liv.: motum in republica impendere, Cic.: civicus, *the stir of civil war,* Hor. 3. In rhetoric: *a figure of speech*=figura, tropus: Quint.

mŏvens, entis, *Part.* [moveo]. **II.** Adj.: *moveable;* only in phr., res moventes (*sc.* se): ex ea praeda, quae rerum moventium sit, *moveable things* (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* and (v. rarely) *n.* Act.: *to move, stir, set in motion* (the most gen. term to denote any kind of movement): Cic.: fila sonantia movit, *stirred the sounding strings,* Ov. 2. movere membra, or reflect. moveri, *to dance:* ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, Hor. 3. *to move* (from a place: esp. as milit. *t. t.*), *remove:* movere signa e castris, Liv.: signum movere loco, Cic. Esp. with *pron. reflect.* or in *pass.* with *refl.* signif.: *to change one's place* or *position, to move:* praecepit eis ne se ex eo loco moverent, *not to stir from the spot,* Liv.: glaebae coepere moveri, Ov. Also *absol.* (in milit. sense): Hannibal ex hibernis movit, *broke up from,* Liv. 4. *to disturb:* quieta, *to disturb the peace,* Sall.: Cic. 5. *to drive* (from a position), *dislodge, eject, expel,* etc.: hostem statu, Liv.: aliquem possessione, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *to act upon, so as to cause some change; to promote:* exercitatione sudor movetur, *is brought on,* Cels.: alvum, Cato. 2. *to trouble, torment:* intoleranda vis aestus omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 3. Of plants: *to put forth:* de palmite gemma movetur, *is produced, springs,* Ov. **III.** Fig.: *to excite* (*emotion*); *stir up, provoke:* fletum populo, Cic.: indignationem, Liv. 2. *to begin* (some active proceeding), *to set on foot:* bellum, Cic.: multa movens animo, *meditating,* Virg.: mentionem cujuspiam rei, *to bring up a matter,* Liv. 3. *to shake, to cause to waver, to alter:* alicujus sententiam, Cic. 4. *to work upon, influence, excite, inspire:* quae me causae moverint, id.: multum consuetudine moveri, *to be much influenced by,* Caes. 5. *to affect the feelings of, touch, affect, make an impression on:* moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv.: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. **B.** Neutr.: *to move itself, move* (rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, *suffered from earthquakes,* Liv. [Cf. Gr. ἀ-μεύ-ω in which a is prothetic.] (Hence It. *muovere;* Fr. *mouvoir.*)

mox, *adv. soon, directly, immediately:* jussit mihi nuntiari, mox se venturum, Cic.: mox ubi, *as soon as ever,* Liv. 2. Relatively: *soon afterwards, thereupon:* nam extemplo fusi fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi, id. 3. In less exact sense; *at a later period:* a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. [Perh. for *mov-ox,* from movere.]

mu, *interj.*=μῦ, a sound made by just opening the lips: neque, ut aiunt, mu (al. μῦ) facere audent, *dare not open their lips,* Enn. in Varr. Jestingly, *a trifle:* negato esse quod dem, nec mu nec mutuum, Pl.

mūcĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [mucus] *to be mouldy:* Cato.

mūcĭdus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *mouldy, musty:* panis frusta, Juv. **II.** *drivelling:* homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Pl.

mūcor, ōris, *m.* [muceo] *mouldiness:* Col.

mūcro, ōnis, *m. a sharp point* or *edge:* ensis, Ov.: coruscus, Virg. Meton. *a sword:* nisi mucrones militum tremere vultis, *the 'blades,'* Cic. 2. *any point, extremity, end:* Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *edge, keenness:* censorii stili, Cic. [Prob. cogn. with ἀ-μύσσω (for ἀ-μυκ-γω), the a being prothetic.]

mūcus (mucc.), i, *m. mucus* of the nose: Cat. [Cf. Gr. ἀπο-μύσσω, μυκτήρ, μύξα (slime); and v. mungo.]

mūgiens, ntis, *Part.* [mugio]. **II.** Subst. (only in *pl.*): *that which bellows, an ox,* etc.: Hor.

mūgil and **mūgĭlis,** is, *m. a sea-fish;* acc. to some, *the mullet:* Plin.: Juv. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. μυξῖνος, "slime-fish," with media for tenuis.] (Hence It. *muggine;* Sp. *mujol;* Fr. *muge.*)

muginor, 1. *v. dep. to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay* (rare): Cic.

mūgio, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n. to low, bellow:* inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. **II.** Transf. of similar sounds: Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire clangor, *to bray,* Virg.: si mugiat Africis malus procellis, *groans,* Hor.: mugire cortina, *the tripod moaned,* Virg. [Cogn. with Gr. μυκάομαι, ὄρ-υ-μαι, *k* becoming *g* in Latin.] (Hence It. *mugghiare;* Fr. *mugir.*)

mūgītus, ūs, *m.* [mugio] *a lowing, bellowing:* boum, Virg.: edere, *to utter lowings, to low,* Ov. **II.** Transf. *any bellowing, roaring, moaning sound:* terrae, Cic.

mūla, ae, *f.* (*Dat.* and *Abl. pl.* mulabus) [mulus] *a she-mule:* also, in gen. *a mule:* Cic. Proverb.: quum mula peperit, *when a mule foals,* i. e. *never,* Suet.

mulcĕo, si, sum (rarely mulctum), 2. *v. a.* [v. mulco] *to stroke, to touch* or *move lightly:* manu mulcens barbam, Ov.: aethera pennis, *to move gently,* Cic. poet. **II.** Fig.: *to soothe, appease, allay:* mulcentem tigres, of Orpheus, Virg.: aliquem dictis, id. 2. *to alleviate, mitigate:* varia vulnera mulcet ope, Ov. 3. *to flatter, delight:* puellas carmine, Hor. (Hence It. *molcere.*)

mulcīber, ĕris and ĕri, *m.* [a surname of Vulcan; hence] Transf. *fire:* Ov.: Cic. poet.

mulco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to beat, cudgel:* ipsum dominum mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter.: lictoribus mulcatis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Cic. [Mulco and mulceo seem cognate, like the English verbs "strike" and "stroke."]

mulcta, mulctātĭo, mulcto, v. multa, *etc.*

mulctra, ae, *f.* [mulgeo] *a milk-pail:* Virg.

mulctrāle, is, v. mulctrarium.

mulctrārĭum, ii, *n.* [mulgeo] *a milking-pail:* nivea implebunt mulctraria vaccae, Virg. (*al.* multraria, *al.* mulctralia, *al.* mulgaria).

mulctrum, i, *n.* [id.] *a milking-pail:* Hor.

mulgĕo, si (mulxit, Lucr.), sum or ctum, 2. *v. a. to milk:* oves, Virg. Proverb.: hircos=*to milk the bull,* of something impossible, id. [Cf Gr. ἀμέλγω; O. H. G. *milch-u,* mod. Germ. *melke,* Eng. *milk.*] (Hence It. *mungere.*)

mŭlĭĕbris, e, *adj.* [mulier] *pertaining to a woman, womanly, female, feminine:* facinus, Pl.: comitatus, Cic. 2. *womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* muliebris enervataque sententia, id.

mŭlĭĕbrĭter, *adv. in the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately:* nec muliebriter expavit ensem, Hor.: se lamentis muliebriter dedere, *weakly; in an unmanly way,* Cic.

mŭlĭĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *fond of women:* Pl. (dub.)

mŭlĭer, ĕris, *f. a woman,* whether married or not: Cic. 2. Esp. *a wife,* opp. to a maiden: pudica, Hor.: Cic. **II.** Transf. as a term of reproach, *a woman,* i. e. *an unmanly person:* non me arbitratur militem, sed mullerem, Pl. [Appy. = mollior; so, in

Greek, θηλύτεραι.] (Hence It. *moglie*; Sp. *mujer*.)

mŭlĭĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *pertaining to a woman:* manus, *the band sent by Clodia*, Cic.

mŭlĭercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little or poor (weak) woman:* a term of disparagement or contempt: Cic.: Hor.

mŭlĭērōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mulierosus] *a fondness for women:* Cic.

mŭlĭērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *fond of women:* Cic.

mūlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mulus] *pertaining to a mule:* Juv.

mūlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a mule-driver or dealer:* Planc. ap. Cic.: Caes. A nickname of Vespasian, who had once been in trade, Suet.

mūlĭōnĭcus or **mūlĭōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [mulio] *pertaining to a mule-driver:* Cic.

mullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mullus] *a little or pet mullet:* barbatulos mullulos exceptans, Cic. (dub.: *Orell.* mullos).

mullus, i, *m. a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red mullet:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *mulet*.)

mulsa, ae, *f.* v. mulsus (2).

mulsum, i, *n.* v. mulsus (2).

(1) **mulsus**, a, um, *Part.* [mulceo].

(2) **mulsus**, a, um, *adj.* [cogn. with *mel*] *mixed with honey, sweet as honey:* aqua, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 2. Fig.: *sweet as honey, honeyed:* dicta, Pl. II. Subst.: mulsa, ae, *f.* a term of endearment: *my sweetheart, my honey:* age, mulsa mea, id. (ii) mulsum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *honey-wine, mead*, i. e. *wine mixed or made with honey:* frigidum, Cic.

multa (mulcta), ae, *f. a penalty* involving loss of property, *a fine, amercement, mulct;* anciently, *a fine in cattle;* in later times, *a pecuniary fine:* multa praesens quingentum millium aeris, Liv.: multam alicui dicere, *to decree, inflict*, Cic.: certare, *to contest a fine before the praetor*, Liv. II. In gen. *a penalty:* haec ei multa esto: vino viginti dies ut careat, Pl. 2. *loss, damage:* Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

multangŭlus (multiang.), a, um, *adj.* [multus angulus] *having many angles, multangular:* Lucr.

multātĭcĭus (mulct.), a, um, *adj.* [multa] *pertaining to fines:* Liv.

multātĭo (mulct.), ōnis, *f.* [multo] *a penalty, amercement, fine:* bonorum, Cic.

multēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus] *multesimal*, i. e. *very small, trifling:* pars, Lucr.

multĭbĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [multus bibo] *much-drinking:* lena, Pl.

multĭcăvus, a, um, *adj.* [multus cavus] *many-holed:* pumex, Ov.

multĭcĭus, or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj. soft, transparent:* Valerian. Aug. in Vopisc. Aurel. Subst. multicia, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vestimenta), *soft, transparent garments:* Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

multĭ-făcĭo, fēci, *3. v. a.* for magni facio, *to make much of, to esteem or value highly:* Pl.

multĭfārĭam, *adv. on many sides, in many places:* Cic.

multĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus] *manifold, multifarious:* Gell.

multĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus findo] *many cleft*, i. e. *cleft or divided into many parts:* faces, Ov.

multĭformis, e, *adj.* [multus forma] *many-shaped, multiform:* qualitates, Cic.

multĭfŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [multus foris] for multiforis, *having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet.): buxus, i. e. *a flute*, Ov.

multĭgĕnĕris, e, *adj.* [multus genus] *of many kinds:* multis et multigeneribus opus est tibi militibus, Pl.

multĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of many kinds, various:* Lucr.

multĭjŭgus, a, um, and **multĭjŭgis**, e, *adj.* [multus jugum] *yoked many together:* equi, Liv. II. Fig. *many, manifold, complex, various:* litterae multijuges, Cic.

multĭlŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [multus loquax] *talkative, loquacious:* Pl.

multĭlŏquĭum, ĭi, *n.* [multus loquor] *talkativeness:* Pl.

multĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *talkative, loquacious:* coquus, Pl.

multĭmŏdis, *adv. in many ways or modes, variously:* Ter.

multĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus modus] *manifold, various:* ars, Liv.

multĭpătens, v. multipotens.

multĭplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [multus plico] *that has many folds:* alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. II. Transf. *that has many windings:* vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, id.: domus, *the labyrinth*, Ov. 2. *that has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various:* lorica, Virg.: fetus, Cic. III. Fig.: aerumna, Pl.: genus orationis, Cic. 2. *inconstant, changeable, fickle:* natura, id. 3. *sly, cunning* (opp. to simplex): ingenium pueri, id. 4. *many times as great; far greater:* multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, Liv.

multĭplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [multiplico] *manifold:* Cic. poet.

multĭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making manifold, increasing, multiplying:* Sen. II. Esp. in arithmetic, *multiplication:* Col.

multĭplĭcĭter, *adv. in manifold or various ways:* Sall.: Quint.

multĭplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [multiplex] *to multiply, increase greatly:* aes alienum, Caes.: multiplicatur gloria, Cic. II. Esp. in arithmetic, *to multiply:* multiplicantur in se duo latera, Col.

multĭpŏtens, tis, *adj.* [multum potens] *very powerful, very mighty:* pectus, Pl. (*al.* multipatens).

multĭtĭus, v. multicius.

multĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [multus] *a great number, multitude:* nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, Cic.: navium, Caes. *Absol.* multitudine freti, *relying on their superiority in numbers*, Liv. II. Esp.: *a great number of people together; a crowd, multitude:* tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebat, id. 2. Of the common people, *the crowd, the multitude, populace:* ex errore imperitae multitudinis, Cic.

multĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [multus volo] *wishing or longing for much* (poet.): mulier, Cat.

multo, *adv. by much, much, a great deal, by far:* strictly *Abl.* of measure; hence freq. with comparatives: multo facilius iter, Caes. With verbs of comparison: virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteponentes, *giving it the preeminence by far*, Cic. 2. With *Sup.* (rare): multo maxima pars, id. 3. With particles denoting a difference: multo aliter, Ter.: non multo secus, *not far otherwise, not very differently*, Cic. 4. In specifications of time, before *ante* and *post:* non multo ante, *not long before*, Nep.: multo ante, Cic. 5. Very rarely with positive for *multum:* maligna multo, *very*, Ter.

multo or **mulcto**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [multa] *to punish;* mostly of judicial punishment. With *Abl.* of the means or method: accusatorem multa et poena multavit, Cic.: populos stipendio, *to sentence them to pay*, id. With the *Dat.* of the person for whose benefit: Veneri esse multatum, *to be sentenced to a fine payable to*, id. II. Meton.: *to torment, distress:* Col. 2. Perh. *to suffer, endure*, as punishment: miserias, Pl. (dub.)

multum, *adv. much, very much, greatly, very, often, far*, etc.: salve multum, gnate mi, Pl.: non multum confidere, *not very much*, Caes.: multum esse in venationibus, *to engage frequently in the chase*, id.: res multum et saepe quaesita, Cic.: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. With adjectives: multum loquaces, *very talkative*, Pl. With *Comp.* (for multo: poet.): multum robustior illo, Juv.

multus (old form, moltus), a, um, *adj. Comp.* plus; *Sup.* plurimus: in sing. *much;* or in abstr. sense, *great;* in plu. *many:* multo labore quaerere aliquid, *with great exertion*, Cic.: multam salutem dicere alicui, *to greet heartily*, Pl.: multum est, *it is of importance*, Virg.: minime multi remiges, *very few*, Cic. Multi = οἱ πολλοί, *the many, the common mass, the multitude:* numerarer in multis, *among the herd of orators*, id. Esp. in phr., unus e *or* de multis, *one of the multitude, a man of no distinction:* id. (i) The *sing.* is used poet. for the *plur.*, like our '*full many a . . .*': trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, *with many a hound*, Hor.: multa victima, Virg. (ii) *Neut.*

sing. with *part. Gen.:* jam multum diei processerat, *a great part of the day*, Sall.: multum temporis, *much time*, Cic. (iii) *Neut. pl. absol.:* multa, *many things; much:* ne multa *or* ne multis, *not to be prolix; to be brief*, id. Sometimes multa is used adverbially: *much, greatly, very:* multa reluctari, Virg. **2.** Of time; *far advanced:* ad multum diem, *till late in the day*, Cic.: multo denique die, *not till the day was far spent*, Caes.: multa nocte, *late in the evening*, Virg. **3.** *speaking much, diffuse, prolix:* qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, Cic. **4.** *frequent, frequently present:* in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse, Sall. **II.** *Comp.* plūs, plūris; *plur.* plūres, plūra, *more.* In *sing.:* pretii pluris, *of greater value*, Varr. Or with ellipsis of pretii: *of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer:* ager multo pluris est, *is worth much more*, Cic. **2.** Usually as *neut. subst.:* tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, id. With partitive *Gen.:* plus honoris quam laboris, id.: plus hostium, Liv. With *quam:* confiteor eos plus quam sicarios esse, Cic. With *Abl.* (poet.): de paupertate tacentes plus poscente ferent, *more than the importunate*, Hor. In *plur.* Comparatively: *more:* plures esse intelligo quam putaram, Cic. **3.** Positively: *a number; several:* pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes.: pluribus verbis docere, Cic. (ii) Euphemistically, plures, οἱ πλείονες, *the majority*; i. e. *the dead:* quin prius me ad plures penetravi? Pl. **III.** *Sup.* plūrimus, a, um, *most, very much* or *many* (usu. *plur.*): plurima simulacra, Caes.: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic. In *sing.:* me plurima praeda onustum, Pl. Esp. in the standing form of salutation: impertit salutem plurimam: and salutem plurimam dicit (abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters. Poet.: medio quum plurimus orbe sol erat, *very powerful, oppressive*, Ov. And collectively: plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum dicet equis Argos, *full many a band*, Hor. **2.** Esp. in statements of value, the *Gen.* plurimi is used with the ellipsis of pretii: *of the greatest value* or *importance; at a very high price:* immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *values very highly, esteems very much*, Pl.: quod plurimi sit possidere, Cic. In *neutr. absol.* (substantively): ut haberet quam plurimum, id. In the *neutr.* with partitive *Gen.:* sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, id. [The etym. of *multus* is uncertain. Plus, O. L. *plous*, is for *plo-i-os;* and plures, O. L. *pleores*, is for *ple-ios-es:* cf. Gr. πλείων. Plurimus is for *plo-ios-umus.* The root is seen in pleo, q. v., ple-nus, Gr. πολύς.]

mūlus, i, *m. a mule:* Cic. As a term of abuse, *you mule, you ass:* mule, nihil sentis, Cat. [Etym. uncertain.]

mundānus, a, um, *adj.* [mundus, *subst.*] *pertaining to the world, mundane:* anima, Macr. **2.** Subst. mundanus, i, *m. a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite:* Cic.

mundē, *adv. cleanly, neatly, prettily:* Pl.

mundĭter, *adv. cleanly, neatly:* Pl.

mundĭtĭa, ae, and **mundĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [mundus] *cleanness, cleanliness:* Pl. **2.** In gen. *neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness,* in furniture, dress, *etc.:* munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. **3.** In *pl., adornments, finery:* simplex munditiis, Hor.: Liv. **II.** Fig.: of style: *neatness, terseness:* Cic. **2.** *politeness of manner, urbanity:* munditiae urbanae, Sall.

mundŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *cleanly, neat, spruce:* Pl.

mundus, a, um, *adj. clean, neat, elegant:* supellex, Hor. **2.** Transf. of mode of living: *neat, elegant:* homines, Cic.: cultus justo mundior, *too elegant dress*, Liv. Hence, in mundo, *in readiness:* nempe habeo in mundo, Pl. **II.** Fig. of style: *neat, fine, elegant:* verba, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *muṇḍ*, to purify, to be clean.]

mundus, i, *m. toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress* (of a woman): munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum mulierem appellarunt majores nostri, Liv. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *a stock of implements* (=instrumentum): operae messoriae mundus, *implements for the harvest work*, App. **II.** = κόσμος, *the order of the universe, the world,* esp. *the heavens and the heavenly bodies:* ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus, *the heavens*, Cic.: innumerabiles, id. **2.** Meton. like our *world*, for *the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind* (poet.): quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. [*Mundus*, world, is usu. said to be from the adj.; v. Cic. *supra;* but this is doubtful.] (Hence It. *mondo;* Fr. *monde.*)

mūnĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [munus] *an exhibitor of gladiators:* Suet.

mūnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [munero] *an exhibitor of gladiators:* Flor.

mūnĕrĭgĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [munus gero] *a bearer of presents:* Pl.

mūnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **mūnĕror,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [munus] *to give, bestow, present; to present with:* with *Acc.* and *Abl.; Dat.* and *Acc.* or *absol.:* ea, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic.: natura aliud alii muneratur, id.: matrem munerare, *to make a present to one's mother*, Pl.

mungo, ĕre, *to blow the nose* (Gloss.). (Hence e-mungo.) [From root of mucus, q. v., with *g* for *k*, and nasalization.]

mūnĭa (old form moenia), orum, *n. plu.* (in class. per. only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*) *duties, functions;* esp. *official* or *professional duties:* candidatorum, Cic.: munia vitae servare, Hor. [The root is *mu*, to bind. Thence also *munis*, obliging; *mu-nus*, a binding thing, obligation, whether duty or gift; *munio*, to bind, secure, protect. *Moinia*, (*moenia*) is from *mu*, as ποινή (*poena*) from *pu.* V. murus.]

mūnĭceps, ipis, *c.* [munia capio] *an inhabitant of a* municipium or *free town, a burgher, citizen:* municeps Cosanus, *a citizen of* (the municipium of) *Cosa*, Cic. **II.** Transf. *a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman:* municeps noster, id. Poet. of things: municipes Jovis advexisse lagenas, *bottles, the countrymen of Jove*, i.e. *Cretan bottles*, Juv.

mūnĭcĭpālis, e, *adj.* [municipium] *pertaining to a* municipium, *municipal:* est ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. As a term of contempt, like our *provincial:* municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv.

mūnĭcĭpātim, *adv. by* municipia: municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet.

mūnĭcĭpium, ii, *n.* [municeps] *a town*, esp. *in Italy, subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws, a free town:* Sex. Roscius sui municipii facile primus, Cic.: Italiae municipium, id.: milites in proxima municipia deducit, Caes. Sometimes for colonia: Lucense, Cic.

mūnĭfĭcē, *adv. bountifully, munificently:* dare, Cic.: adjuvare, Liv.

mūnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [munificus] *bountifulness, munificence:* Caesar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, Sall.

mūnĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to present with* (v. rare): aliquem aliqua re, Lucr.

mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [munus facio] *bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent:* ut munifica sim bonis, Pl.: in dando, Cic. **II.** Of things: opes, *splendid, magnificent*, Ov.

mūnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [munio] = munimentum, *a defence, fortification, rampart, inclosure:* ad imbres, *a defence against the rains*, Virg.

mūnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a defence, fortification, rampart, bulwark, protection, muniment:* ut instar muri hae saepes munimenta praeberent, Caes.: fossa haud parvum munimentum, Liv. Of a *defence* or *covering* for the body: munimenta togae, Juv. **II.** Fig. *defence, protection, shelter:* id munimentum (Horatium Coclitem) illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit, Liv.: rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.

mūnĭo (anciently moenio), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to raise a wall, to fortify* (rare): undique quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent, Nep. **II.** Act.: *to build a wall* or *construct works of defence round, to fortify, put in a state of defence:* palatium, Liv.:

locum, Caes. With *Abl.:* Alpibus Italiam munierat ante natura, *had secured Italy by the rampart of the Alps*, Cic.: castra vallo fossaque, *to entrench a camp, secure it with palisades and a moat*, Caes. **2.** Transf.: in gen. *to defend, protect, shelter:* spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Fig.: munio me ad haec tempora, id.: se contra perfidiam, id. **3.** *to make a road, to make passable:* viam, id.: rupem, *to make a passage through a rock*, Liv.: per munita pleraque transitu fratris, *places rendered passable by his brother crossing before him*, id. Fig.: sibi viam ad stuprum, *to prepare the way for*, Cic. [For etym. v. munia. The Gr. ἀ-μύ-ν-ω is prob. cognate.]

mūnis, e, *adj.* [v. munia] *ready to be of service, obliging:* Pl.

mūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [munio] *a defending, fortifying, protecting:* milites munitione prohibere, *to disturb them in the work of fortification*, Caes.: fluminum, *a bridging over*, Tac. **2.** Meton. *a means of fortification* or *defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls:* munitio ac moles lapidum, Cic.: facere, Caes.: munitiones et castella, Tac. **II.** *a making, paving,* or *repairing a road:* ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic. Fig.: aditum ad causam et munitionem (*sc.* viae), *preparatory steps*, id.

mūnīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to make passable, to open* (a road): viam, Cic.

mūnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner*, etc.: Tac.: Liv. Poet.: Trojae, i.e. *Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy*, Ov.

mūnītus, a, um, *Part.* [munio]. **II.** Adj.: *defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe:* pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem, Cic. *Comp.:* se munitiorem ad tuendam vitam suam fore, id. *Sup.:* munitissima castra, *very strongly fortified*, Caes.

mūnus (old orthogr. moenus: moenera militiai, Lucr.), ĕris, *n.* [v. munia] *a service, office, charge, function, duty:* curare, *to discharge an office*, Pl.: senectutis munere fungi, Cic.: reipublicae, *a public office*, id.: quo munere spretae, *slighted by such devotion* (to another), Virg. **2.** Esp. *a duty, burden, tax:* imponere civitati, Cic.: remittere, id. Meton. *a work:* solitudinis, *a book written in solitude*, id. **II.** *a service, favour:* totum muneris hoc tui est, *it is entirely your bounty*, Hor. (ii) Esp. *the last services to the dead, burial:* suprema munera, Virg. **2.** *a present, gift:* bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic.: munere aliquem donare, *to present one with a gift*, Virg.: munera Liberi, *wine*, Hor. (ii) Esp. *a public show, entertainment, exhibition*, in partic. *a show of gladiators* (as being provided gratuitously by various magistrates): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic.: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, i.e. *gave a splendid exhibition*, id. (iii) *a public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual:* Pompeii munera, *the theatre*, Vell. Fig. of the universe: moderator tanti operis et muneris, Cic. (iv) *a literary work, dedicated to and designed for the use of another; a tribute (of respect)*: id.

mūnuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [munus] *a small present:* Cic.

mūraena, ae, *f.* = μύραινα, *the murena, a kind of eel:* Pl.: Juv.

mūrālis, e, *adj.* [murus] *pertaining to a wall, mural:* pilum, *used in fighting from walls*, Caes.: tormentum, *for battering walls*, Virg.: falces, *hooks for pulling down walls*, Caes.: corona, *a mural crown*, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. (Hence It. *muraglia;* Fr. *muraille.*)

mūrex, icis, *m. the purple-fish, a kind of univalve mollusk*, from which the Tyrian purple was obtained: Baianus, Hor. The shells were used for adorning grottoes: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. **II.** Meton. *the purple dye, purple*, made from the juice of this *shell-fish:* Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Virg. **2.** Of bodies shaped like the shell of the murex: (i) *a pointed rock* or *stone:* acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, id. (ii) *a caltrop:* murices ferreos in terram defodisse Darium, Curt. [Perh. cogn. with μύρω, to flow.]

mūrĭa, ae, *f. salt liquor, brine, pickle:* Hor.

mūrĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [muria] *pickled* or *lying in brine:* Pl.

mūrĭcīdus (murric.), i, *m.* [mus caedo, mouse-killer] as a term of abuse, *a coward, poltroon:* Pl.

mūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mus] *of mice* or *rats:* pelles, *the skins of rats, martens, ermines*, and the like, Just.

murmillo, v. mirmillo.

murmur, ŭris, *n. a murmur, murmuring; a humming, roaring, growling*, etc.: populi, Liv. Of indistinct speech: Ov. Of the *humming* of bees: strepit omnis murmure campus, Virg. Of things: *a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, rumbling:* maris, Cic.: magno misceri murmure caelum, Virg. Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnaei verticis, Suet. Of thunder, primo murmure caeli, Juv. Of wind-instruments: cornuum, *the sound, bray*, Hor.: inflati buxi, Ov. [Cf. Gr. μορ-μύρ-ω.] (Hence It. *mormorio;* Fr. *murmure.*)

murmŭrillum, i, *n. dim.* [murmur] *a low murmuring:* Pl.

murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to murmur, mutter:* secum, Pl. Of discontented persons: *to grumble:* servi murmurant, id. **II.** Of things: *to murmur, roar, rumble:* murmurans mare, Cic.: unda, Virg.

murrha (murra, myrrha), ae, *f.* = μύρρα, *a material of which costly vessels were made*, supposed to be fluor spar: Plin. (v. murrhinus and murrheus).

murrhĕus (murrĕus, myrrhĕus), a, um, *adj.* [murrha] *pertaining to murrha, murrhean:* pocula, *made of murrha*, Prop.: Sen.

murrhĭnus (murrĭnus, myrrhĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to murrha, murrhine:* trulla, *made of murrha*, Plin. **II.** Subst. myrrhina, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vasa), *vessels of murrha, murrhine vases:* id. (v. Smith's Ant. 257.)

murrhĭnus for myrrhinus, q. v.

mūrus (old orthography, moerus), i, *m. a wall*, esp. *a town* or *city wall:* urbis, Cic.: Caes. (ii) *the wall of a house:* Cic. Meton.: muri = urbs: Ov. **II.** Transf. *the rim* of a pot, *etc.:* Juv. **III.** Fig.: *a wall, safeguard, protection, defence:* lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Also of persons: Graium murus Achilles, *bulwark of the Greeks* (= ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν), Ov. [*Murus* is from the same root as *munio* and *moenia*, with a different suffix.]

mūs, mūris, *c.* = μῦς, *a mouse* or *rat:* non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. The ancients included under this name the marten, sable, ermine, *etc.* Fig.: of parasites: quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Pl. [Cf. Skr. *mûsh;* Gr. μῦς; O. H. G. *mûs*, mod. Germ. *maus*, Eng. *mouse.*]

mūsa, ae, *f.* = Μοῦσα, *a Muse: patron goddess of song, art, etc.:* Hor.: Virg. Hence, meton. *genius, wit, talent, taste:* crassiore musa, *in a plain* or *rude manner, without much refinement*, Quint. **2.** *a song, a poem:* silvestris, *silvan lay*, Virg. **3.** In *plur., sciences, studies:* musae agrestiores, Cic.

musca, ae, *f. a fly:* puer, abige muscas, Cic. Transf. of troublesome or inquisitive persons: Pl. [Cf. Gr. μυῖα, which is for μυσ-ια.] (Hence Fr. *mouche.*)

muscārĭum, ii, *n.* [musca] *a fly-flap, fly-brush*, used also as a clothes-brush; made of peacocks' tails: Mart.

muscĭpŭla, ae, *f.* and **muscĭpŭlum**, i, *n.* [mus capio] *a mousetrap:* Phaedr.

muscĭpŭlum, v. muscipula.

muscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus] *full of moss, mossy:* fontes, Virg. *Comp.:* Cic.

muscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mus] *a little mouse, the common mouse:* Cic. **II.** Transf.: *a sea-muscle:* Pl. (*al.* mytilus). **2.** *a muscle* of the body: Cels.: Plin. **3.** In milit. lang. *a shed, mantelet:* Caes. [The sense "muscle" seems to arise from the *creeping* action

of the latter.] (Hence Fr. and Eng. *muscle*, and Fr. *moule*.)

muscus, i, *m. moss:* musco circumlita saxa, Hor. (Hence Fr. *mousse*.)

musaeus, v. museus.

mūsēum, i, and **mūsīum**, ii, *n.* = Μουσεῖον, *a seat of the Muses, a museum; a library, academy, study:* Suet.

mūsēus (-aeus), a, um, *adj.* = Μουσεῖος, *pertaining to the Muses, poetic, musical* (poet.): mele, Lucr.

mūsĭca, ae, and **mūsĭcē**, ēs, *f.* = μουσική, *the art of music, music;* also *poetry*, and every higher kind of *artistic* or *scientific culture* or *pursuit:* musicam tractare, Cic.: docere, Nep. Form musice, Quint. Proverb.: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, *a concealed talent brings no reputation*, Suet.

mūsĭcē, *adv. pleasantly:* Pl.

mūsĭcē, es, v. musica.

mūsĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μουσικός, *pertaining to music, musical:* also *pertaining to poetry*, or *to the higher pursuits of culture:* leges musicae, *the rules of music*, Cic.: applicare se ad studium musicum, *the art of poetry*, Ter. **II.** Subst.: musicus, i, *m. a musician:* Cic. **2.** musica, orum, *n. plu. music:* in musicis numeri, et voces, et modi, id.

mūsīum, v. museum.

mussĭto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [musso]. Neutr.: *to be silent, not to let oneself be heard;* also, *to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble:* ita clam quidam mussitantes, Liv.: with *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* haec, Pl. **II.** Act.: *to be silent respecting:* accipienda et mussitanda injuria adolescentium est, *is to be borne in silence*, Ter.

musso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [mutio] *to say in an undertone, to mutter, murmur:* soli Aetoli id decretum clam mussantes carpebant, Liv. Poet. of the *murmuring* sound of bees: Virg. **2.** *to keep silence:* aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum mussari, *to be kept in silence*, Pl. **3.** *to hesitate* or *be in uncertainty:* mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Virg.

mustăcĕus, i, *m.*, and **mustācĕum** [mustum], i, *n. a must-cake* or *laurel-cake*, a kind of *wedding-cake* mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: Juv. Proverb.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, i. e. *to look for a triumph in a trifle*, Cic.

mustēla or **mustella**, ae, *f.* [mus] *a weasel:* certum est mustelae posthac nunquam credere, Pl.

mustēlīnus (mustell.), a, um, *adj.* [mustela] *pertaining to a weasel, weasel-:* color, Ter.

mustum, i, *n. new* or *unfermented wine, must:* dulce, Virg. Poet. in *plur.:* musta, orum, for *Autumns:* tercentum musta videre, *three hundred vintages* (=*years*), Ov. Fig.: quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem, *all glowing from the new-wine and the vat*, Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

mūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [muto] *changeable, mutable:* omne corpus mutabile est, Cic.: varium et mutabile semper, *an inconstant thing*, Virg.: animus vulgi, Liv.

mūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mutabilis] *changeableness, mutability:* mentis, Cic.

mūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [muto] *a changing, altering; a change, alteration, mutation:* consilii mutatio, Cic. *Absol.:* cupido mutationis, *of a revolution*, Tac. **II.** *an exchanging, exchange, barter:* vestis, Ter.

mūtīlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mutilus] *to cut* or *lop off, to cut short, clip, crop; to maim, mutilate:* naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv.: caudam colubrae, Ov. **II.** Transf.: *to reduce, to diminish:* aliquem, i. e. *to curtail his fortune, rob him*, Ter.: exercitum, Cic.

mūtīlus, a, um, *adj. maimed, mutilated:* naves (*al.* mutilatae), Liv. Of animals which are without a horn or horns: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, *hornless*, Caes. **II.** Fig.: mutila et hiantia loqui, *imperfect*, Cic. [Cf. Gr. μίτυλος and μύτιλος (Hesych.).]

mūtĭo or **muttĭo**, īvi, 4. *v. n. to mutter, mumble, speak in an undertone* (poet.): nihil jam mutire audeo, Ter. [Cf. Gr. μύω, to close the mouth (or eyes), perh. from root *mu*, to bind (v. munia); hence the idea of indistinct, secret speech, in *mutio, musso;* and, also from the notion of closing, *mutus*, cf. Skr. *mû-ka-s*, dumb.]

mūtītĭo or **muttītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [mutio] *a muttering, mumbling:* Pl.

mūtītus, a, um, *Part.* [mutio].

mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act. *to move:* neque se luna quoquam mutat, *does not move*, Pl.: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, *to be driven from*, Cic. **II.** Hence (usu. meaning), *to alter, change:* consilium, Caes.: fidem cum aliquo, *not to keep one's word*, Pl.: facilis mutatu gens, *changeable, fickle*, Tac.: orationem, *to vary one's expressions*, Cic. **2.** Poet. *to colour, dye:* aries croceo mutabit vellera luto, *dye yellow*, Virg. **3.** *to make better, to improve:* placet tibi factum, Micio? *Mi.* Non, si queam mutare, Ter. **4.** *to make worse, to spoil;* in the *pass.*, of wine, *to turn sour:* vinum mutatum, Hor. **III.** *to exchange, interchange, barter;* usu. with *Abl.* of instrument of exchange: pecoris et mancipiorum praedas mutare cum mercatoribus vino advecticio, *to barter for wine*, Sall.: mutat quadrata rotundis, *changes square for round* (or *vice versa*), Hor.: vestem cum aliquo, *to exchange clothes*, Ter. **IV.** *to desert, forsake:* principem, Tac. **B.** Neutr. (by ellipsis of se) for mutari, *to alter, change:* adeo animi mutaverant, *men's feelings had so changed*, Liv. quantum mores mutaverint, id. [For mov-ito, from root of mov-eo; cf. prudens for providens, bubus for bovibus.] (Hence Fr. *muer*.)

mūto, ōnis, *m. the penis:* Hor.

muttĭo, **muttītĭo**, *etc.*, v. mutio, *etc.*

mūtŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mutuor] *a borrowing:* Cic. Fig.: translationes quasi mutuationes sunt, *a metaphor is a kind of borrowing* (*i.e.* of words strictly belonging to another subject), id.

mūtŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [mutuor].

mūtŭē, *adv. mutually, in return:* respondere, Cic. (*al.* mutuo).

mūtŭĭto, 1. *v. a.* [mutuor] *to wish to borrow:* Pl.

mūtŭō, *adv. in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually:* exercere officia cum multis, Suet.

mūtŭor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [mutuus] *to borrow:* pecunias, Caes.: ab aliquo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to take for one's use, to derive from:* orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, id.: verbum a simili, *to speak metaphorically* (cf. mutuatio), id.: consilium ab amore, Liv.

mūtus, a, um, *adj. that cannot speak, dumb, mute:* vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Of animals which can utter only inarticulate sounds: bestiae, id.: agna, Hor. **II.** Of things: *dumb, mute, silent:* tintinnabulum, Pl.: artes, *the plastic arts, arts of design*, opp. to eloquence, Cic.: also, *the silent arts*, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Virg.: nunquam vox est de te mea muta, Ov.: consonantes, *which cannot be sounded by themselves* (*mutes*), Quint. **2.** Of places, *silent, still:* forum, Cic. Of times: tempus mutum a litteris, *in which nothing is written*, id. [For etym., v. mutio.] (Hence Fr. *muet*.)

mūtŭus, a, um, *adj. borrowed, lent:* nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum argentum, *to lend you money*, Pl.: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, *to borrow money*, Cic. Fig.: si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, *borrow shame, if you have none*, Pl. **II.** Transf. *reciprocal, mutual:* funera, Virg.: officia, Cic.: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, *on both sides*, Liv.: mutuum facere, *to do the same, return like for like*, Pl. Adv. phr.: per mutua, *mutually, reciprocally*, Virg.: also simply mutua, Lucr. [*Mu-*=*movi-*, v. muto; the *t* belongs to the suffix, as in mor-tuus.]

myŏpāro, ōnis, *m.* = μυοπάρων, *a kind of light piratical vessel:* Cic.

myrīcē, ēs, or **myrīca**, ae, *f.* = μυρίκη, *the tamarisk, a kind of shrub:* Virg. Proverb.: pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae, of something impossible, id.

myrmillo, v. mirmillo.

myrŏpōla, ae, *m.* = μυροπώλης, *a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams; a perfumer:* Pl.

mўrŏpōlĭum, ii, *n.* = μυροπώλιον, *a perfumer's shop:* Pl.

myrrha (murrha, murra), ae, *f.* = μύρρα, *the myrrh-tree*, Plin. **2.** Meton. *the gum which exudes from the tree, myrrh:* crines myrrha madidi, Ov.

myrrha, v. murrha.

myrrhēus (murrhĕus, murrĕus), a, um, *adj.* [myrrha] *anointed* or *perfumed with balsam of myrrh* (poet.): Hor.

myrrhĭnus (murrhĭnus, murrĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrrh, myrrh-:* odor, Pl.

myrrhĭnus, for murrhinus, q. v.

myrta and **murta**, ae, *f.* v. myrtus.

myrtētum (murtētum), i, *n.* [myrtus] *a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-grove:* collis vestitus oleastro ac murtetis, Sall.: litora myrtetis laetissima, Virg.

myrtĕus (murtĕus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrtles, myrtle-:* silva, Virg. **II.** Transf. *furnished* or *adorned with myrtle:* coma, Tib.

myrtum, i, *n.* = μύρτον, *the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry:* Virg.

myrtus (also, myrta *or* murta, ae, *f.*), i, *f.* (*Gen.* myrtus, Virg.) = μύρτος, *a myrtle, myrtle-tree:* viridi caput impedire myrto, *with wreath of myrtle*, Hor. Poet. *a spear of myrtle-wood:* pastoralem praefixa cuspide myrtum, Virg.

mysta or **mystēs**, ae, *m.* = μύστης, *a priest of the mysteries of Ceres:* Ov.

mystăgōgus, i, *m.* = μυσταγωγός, *one who conducts through secret and sacred places in order to show them, a mystagogue:* Cic.

mystērĭum, ii, *n.* = μυστήριον, *a secret rite, secret worship of a deity, divine mystery;* only in *plur.:* esp. of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: Cic.: mysteria facere, *to celebrate the sacred mysteries*, Nep. Also of other festivals celebrated with secret rites: Romana mysteria, *the mysteries* or *festival of the goddess* Bona Dea, Cic. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *a secret thing, secret, mystery:* rhetorum mysteria, id.

mystes, ae, v. mysta.

mystĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μυστικός, *pertaining to secret rites* or *mysteries, mystic, mystical* (poet.): vannus Iacchi, Virg.

N, n, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, representing orig. Indo-European *n*, and corresponding in form and sound to the Greek N. It is one of the liquids, and is closely allied with the dental mutes. It is often found in Latin nasalizing a vowel, when there is no ground in etymology for its presence, as in *mensus, mensura*, from *me-t-ior*, I.E. *ma*. Sometimes it appears in this way only in the present stem of a verb, as in *linquo* (root liqu-), perf. *liqu-i*, sup. *lic-tum;* but in some instances it goes through all the parts of the verb, as in *jungo* (root *jug*), perf. *junxi*, sup. *junctum*. It is seldom found at the end of words, the final *ν* of the Greeks being commonly represented by Latin *m*. **II.** Changes of *n* in Latin. These are almost wholly confined to its assimilation with, or change into, the other liquids. For its changes with *l* and *m*, vide those letters. **2.** Before *r* it is assimilated: *e.g. ir-ruo; cor-rumpo*. **III.** Changes of *n* in the Romance languages. Initial *n* undergoes no change. **2.** Medial *n* is changed, (i) by dissimilation, into *l*: *e.g.* Lat. *venenum*, It. *veleno*. (ii) It is omitted, often with some modification of the accompanying vowels: *e.g.* Lat. *diurnum, furnus, hibernum, infernum;* Fr. *jour, four, hiver, enfer*. This takes place especially when *n* is followed by *s*: *e.g.* Lat. *constare*, It. *costare*, Fr. *coûter:* Lat. *mensis*, It. *mese*, Sp. *mes*, Fr. *mois*. (iii) *nn* becomes *gn, ñ*, or *nh:* *e.g.* Lat. *grunnire*, It. *grugnire*, Fr. *grogner*, Sp. *gruñir*, Port. *grunhir*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, N usually stands for natus, nefastus dies, nepos, *etc.*, $\overline{N}$ = natione, natus, nostri, nostro, *etc.*, numerus, numero, *etc.* N. D. N. = numini domini nostri. N. L. = non liquet (v. liqueo). N. M. V. = nobilis memoriae vir. NN. BB. = nobilissimi. NP. = nefastus prior. $\overline{\text{NVM}}$. = numum.

nactus, a, um, *Part.* [nanciscor].

nae, **nē**, *adv.* = ναί, νή, *truly, verily, really, indeed:* nae tu, si id fecisses, melius famae tuae consuluisses, Cic. Esp. in oaths: nae ista edepol examussim est optima, Pl.: medius fidius nae tu emisti locum praeclarum, Cic.

naenĭa, v. nenia.

naevus, i, *m. a mole on the body:* est corporis macula naevus, Cic.: Hor. [Prob. for *gna-ivo-s*, from *gna*, v. nascor; "congenital or birth-mark."]

nāĭas, ădis, and **nāis**, ĭdis and ĭdos *f.* = Ναΐας and Ναΐς (floating, swimming, that is in the water), *a water-nymph, Naiad:* fontana numina, Naiades, Ov. Adj.: puellae Naides, Virg. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a nymph* (hamadryad, nereid): Ov.

nāĭs, v. naias.

nam, *conj.* used to confirm or give the ground of a statement or fact; in prose, always at the beginning of its clause: *for:* percontatorem fugito; nam garrulus idem est, *for he is sure to be a gossip*, Hor.: ex suis omnibus commodis hoc solum filio reliquit; nam patrimonium domestici praedones vi ereptum possident, *this was all he left to his son: for*, etc., Cic. Poet. after another word: ego nam videor mihi sanus, Hor. **2.** Very often it introduces the reason for something which is not stated but implied, esp. where an objection is anticipated: nam quid ego de studiis dicam, [*I will not*], *for why need I? speak of them*, Cic.: Phoenices Hipponem . . . aliasque urbes in ora maritima condidere . . . nam de Carthagine tacere melius puto, i. e. [*I do not speak of Carthage*], *for I think it better to say nothing about her*, Sall. **II.** In citing examples or illustrations; *for instance:* sed vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt. Nam et A. Albinus . . ., *for example*, Cic. **III.** In emphatic interrogations; in good prose, as enclitic: esp. in such forms as quisnam, *who in the world?* ubinam gentium sumus, *pray where in the world are we?* id.

namquĕ (also written **nanque**), *conj.* [nam que] an emphatic nam, *for indeed, for truly, for* (usu. at the beginning of a sentence): namque est ille, pater quod erat meus, Hor. After a word: virgini venienti in forum (ibi namque in tabernis litterarum ludi erant), Liv.

nanciscor, nactus (in the best MSS. also freq. nanctus), 3. *v. a. dep. to obtain by good luck; to meet with, light on, find:* unde anulum istum nactus? Ter.: quoniam nacti te sumus aliquando otiosum, *we have had the luck to find you at leisure*, Cic.: nactus idoneam tempestatem, *having (waited till he) got a suitable opportunity*, Caes.: vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic. [On etym. v. necesse.]

nanctus, *Part.* [nanciscor].

nanque, v. namque.

nānus, i, *m.* = νάννος and νᾶνος, *a dwarf:* Juv. (Hence It. *nano;* Fr. *nain.*)

năpaeus, a, um, *adj.* = ναπαῖος, *pertaining to a wooded vale* or *dell:* nymphae, *dell-nymphs*, Col. Hence, **II.** Subst. Năpaeae, arum, *f. plu. the dell-nymphs:* faciles venerare Napaeas, Virg.

năpus, i, *m. a kind of turnip:* Col.: Plin. (Hence Fr. *navet;* Ital. *navone.*)

nardĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = νάρδινος, *of* or *made of nard:* vinum, *flavoured with nard oil*, Pl.

nardus, i, *f.*, and **nardum**, i, *n.* = νάρδος, *nard, spikenard:* various aromatic plants are included under this name: Plin. **II.** Meton. *nard-balsam, nard-oil:* Assyriaque nardo potamus uncti, Hor.

nāris, is, *f.* [v. nasus] *a nostril*, usu. *plu.* nares, ium, *the nostrils, the nose. Sing.:* panda loquenti naris erat, Ov. *Plur.* (more freq.): nares, eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. **2.** *the nose*, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: ne sordida mappa nares corruget, *cause you to turn up your nose*, Hor.: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, *clean-nosed*, i. e. *keen, acute*, Phaedr.: homo naris obesae, *dull-nosed*, i. e. *slow of appre-*

hension, Hor.: naribus uti, *to turn up the nose*, i. e. *to banter, ridicule*, id.

narrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [narro] *that can be narrated:* Ov.

narrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a relating, narrating, a narration, narrative:* narrationes credibiles, Cic. ‖ Esp. in rhetoric: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio, id.

narrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a relater, narrator:* Cic.

narrātus, a, um, *Part.* [narro]. ‖ Subst. narrata, orum, *n. that which is told* or *narrated:* Hor.

narrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a narration, narrative:* Ov.

narro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gnarus] lit. *to make known*, hence, *to tell, relate, narrate:* narrare virtutem alicujus, Ter.: male, bene narrare, *to tell bad* or *good news:* male narras de Nepotis filio, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* mihi narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse, id. With *ut* and *Subj.:* narrat, ut virgo integra etiam tum siet, Ter. With *de:* qua (epistola) Crassi libertum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine maciequ narrasse, Cic. Of things: quid istaec tabellae narrant? Pl. *Impers.* narratur: nunc Chamavos immigrasse narratur, *it is said that* . . ., Tac. (but the personal constr. is better supported): narratur Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello, *is related to have fought with the barbarians*, Hor. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to say, speak, tell:* ego quid narres, nescio, Ter. Hence, narro tibi, *I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously*, a form of asseveration: narro tibi, plane relegatus mihi videor, Cic.

narthēcĭum, ii, *n.* = ναρθήκιον (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), *an ointment-box, a medicine-chest:* Cic.

nārus, a, um, v. gnarus, *ad init.*

nascens, entis, *Part.* [nascor]. ‖ Adj.: *arising, beginning, nascent:* non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis, *in the infancy of Athens*, Cic.

nascor, nātus (and gnātus) 3. *v. n. dep. to be born:* in miseriam nascimur, *we are born to misery*, Cic.: foll. by *Abl.* alone or with *ab:* qui nascentur ab illa, Virg.: nascetur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar, id. Very freq. in *p. part.:* post homines natos, *since men were born, since the beginning of the world*, Cic. See also natus. ‖ Transf. of plants and inanimate things: *to arise, take its beginning, derive its origin, spring forth, proceed:* Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, *grow wild*, Virg.: nascitur ibi plumbum album, *is found*, Caes.: nascente luna, *at new moon*, Hor.: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolae argumentum, *may spring out of it*, Cic.: ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, *rose gradually*, Caes. [The root of *gnascor* is *gna*, which is only another form of *gan*, whence Lat. *gen:* v. *gigno*.] (Hence It. *nascere;* Sp. *nacer;* Fr. *naître*.)

nāsĭterna, v. nassiterna.

nassa (naxa), ae, *f. a wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel:* Plin. ‖ Fig. of a dangerous place: *a snare, net:* ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic.

nassĭterna (nassit.), ae, *f.* [perh. from nasus ternus] *a watering-pot*, appy. so called from having *three spouts:* Pl.

nasturtĭum, ii, *n.* [nasi-tortium, *from* nasus torqueo] *a kind of cress*, prob. the *garden cress:* (nihil) ad panem adhibere praeter nasturtium, Cic. (Hence It. *nasturcio;* Sp. *mastuerzo*.)

nāsus, i, *m.* (nasum, i, *n.* Pl.) *a nose:* nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic.: pravus, Hor. 2. Meton. *the sense of smell* (poet.): cf. naris: non quia nasus illis nullus erat, *not because they had no noses* (*couldn't smell*), id. (ii) *the nozzle* or *spout of a vessel* (cf. nassiterna): calix nasorum quattuor, Juv. ‖ Fig. as expressive of *sagacity, taste*, etc.: non cuicumque datum est habere nasum, Mart. Of *anger:* disce! sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna, Pers. Of *scorn, derision, satirical wit:* naso adunco aliquem suspendere, *to turn up one's nose at anyone*, Hor. [Cf. Skr. *nâsâ;* Lat. *naris* (for *nasis*); O. H. G. *nasa*, A.-S. *näse* and *nosu*, Eng. *nose*.] (Hence It. *naso;* Fr. *nez*.)

nāsūtē, *adv. pertly, satirically, scornfully:* Phaedr.

nāsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [nasus] *that has a large nose, big-nosed:* Hor. ‖ Fig. *sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious:* homo nasutissimus, Sen.

nāta (gnata), ae, *f.* [natus] (*Dat.* and *Abl.* natabus, only to avoid ambiguity) *a daughter* (poet.): Pl.: Hor.

nātālĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [natalis] *pertaining to the hour* or *day of one's birth, natal:* Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta, *casting of nativities*, Cic. ‖ Subst. natalicia, orum, *n. plu. a birth-day entertainment:* natalicia in hortis dare, id.

nātālis, e, *adj.* [natus, nascor] *pertaining to birth, natal:* natali die tuo, *on your birthday*, Cic.: astrum, *natal star; horoscope*, Hor. Fig.: dies natalis hujus urbis, Cic. ‖ Subst.: natalis, is, *m.* (*sc.* dies), *a birth-day:* natales grate numeras, Hor.: meus est natalis, Virg. 2. In *plur.: birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family:* claris natalibus, *of distinguished birth*, Tac.: natalibus clarus, Plin. (Hence Fr. *noël*.)

nātālĭtĭus, v. natalicius.

nātans, antis, *Part.* [nato]. ‖ Subst. natantes, um, *f. plu.* (*sc.* bestiae), *fishes:* Virg.

nātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *swimming, floating:* habeant igitur sibi natationes atque cursus, Cic. 2. *a swimming-bath:* Cels.

nātātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a swimmer:* pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov.

nātes, ium, v. natis.

nātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nascor] *a being born, birth:* Varr. Personif. *the goddess of birth:* natio quoque dea putanda est, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a race* of men: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Also in a contemptuous sense: fures maritimi, famelica hominum natio, *tribe, set*, Pl. 2. *a nation, people:* omnes nationes servitutem ferre possunt, Cic.: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes.

nātis, is, more freq. *plur.* **nates**, ium, *f. the rump, the buttocks. Sing.:* diffissa nate, Hor. *Plur.:* solea pulsare nates, Juv. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. νῶτο-ν.]

nātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [nascor] *that has arisen by being born, created:* nativos esse deos, Cic.: Lucr. ‖ Transf.: *produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native:* beluae nativis testis inhaerentes, *living in their natural shells*, Cic.: Ov. 2. *innate, inborn;* opp. to ascitus (*acquired*): in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. 3. Esp. in gramm.: nativa verba, *primitive words, primitives*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *natif, naïf*.)

nāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [v. no] *to swim, float:* studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.: natant aequore pisces, Ov.: natat uncta carina, Virg. Of shipwrecked persons: *to float about:* naufragus natans, Cic. Poet.: with *Acc.:* nocte natat caecâ freta, *swims across*, Virg. Hence *pass.:* quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. ‖ Transf.: *to stream* or *spread abroad* (poet.): qua Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, id. 2. *to swim* or *overflow with* anything; *to be overflowed:* with *Abl.:* natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.: plenis rura natant fossis, *are flooded*, Virg. 3. Of the eyes, *to swim, to be feeble, glassy* (poet.): vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov. 4. *to move to and fro, be loose:* nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (*i.e.* calceo) natet, id. ‖‖ Fig. *to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain:* pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor.

nātrix, icis, *f.* [no] *a water-snake:* Cic. Fig. of a dangerous person: natricem educare, *to nurse a serpent*, Suet.

nātūra, ae, *f.* [nascor] *blood-relationship, natural affinity:* natura tu illi pater es, Ter.: natura frater, adoptione filius, Liv. ‖ Transf. *the nature*, i. e. *the natural constitution* or *quality of a thing:* natura propria animae et vis, *peculiar property*, Cic.: qualis esset natura montis, *natural*

features, Caes. **2.** Of character: *nature, natural disposition, bent, character:* cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia judicabis, Cic.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. **3.** *natural propensity, instinct:* natura victus, Cic. **4.** *the nature, course,* or *order of things:* naturae fundamenta pervertere, id. Esp. with rerum, *nature* (in widest sense), Lucr.: Cic. Personified: id. **5.** *nature,* i. e. *the world, the universe:* Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo hoc nomen (dei) tribuit, id. **6.** *an element, thing, substance:* Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, id. **7.** *the organs of generation:* id.

nātūrālis, e, *adj.* [natura] *natural,* i. e. *by birth, one's own:* pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic.: filius, Liv. **II.** *produced by* or *agreeable to nature, natural:* lex, Cic. **III.** *pertaining to nature, natural:* quaestiones, id.: historia, Plin. **IV.** Relating to generation: loca naturalia, *organs of generation,* Cels.: also as subst., naturale or naturalia, id.

nātūrālĭter, *adv. naturally, conformably to nature, by nature:* quod homini naturaliter insitum est, Cic.: Caes.

nātus (gnātus), a, um, *Part.* [nascor] *born:* hence, **II.** Subst.: natus (gnatus), i, *m. a son* (poet.): in *plur.* nati, *children:* confiteor, solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem, Ov.: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, *offspring,* Cic. **III.** Adj.: *born, made, destined by nature.* With *Dat.:* me credo huic esse natum rei, Ter.: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, *not born for himself only,* Cic. With *ad:* natus ad haec tempora, id. With *Inf.* (poet.): animal natum tolerare labores, Ov. With *in* and *Acc.* (poet.): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, *designed for the purposes of mirth,* Hor. **2.** *formed* or *constituted by nature:* ita natus locus est, Liv. **3.** *existing;* in phr. pro (e) re nata, *under the (existing) circumstances, as matters are:* ut in his pro re nata non incommode possint esse, *not amiss, all things considered,* Cic.: e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. **4.** With annos: *so old, of the age of,* etc.: eques Romanus annos prope XC natus, Cic. Sometimes with major or minor, without or with quam: homo annos natus major XL, *more than forty years old,* id.: cum liberis majoribus quam XV annos natis, Liv.

nātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl.*) [id.] lit. *birth;* hence, of plants, *a growing, growth:* cupressus natu morosa, *difficult of growth,* Plin. **II.** Esp. with grandis (not magnus), major, maximus, *age, years, time of life:* non admodum grandis natu, *not very old,* Cic.: audivi ex majoribus natu, id.: maximus natu *the eldest,* Liv.

nauci, v. naucum.

nauclērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυκληρικός, *pertaining to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* Pl.

nauclērĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυκλήριος, *pertaining to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* nauclerio ornatu, Pl.

nauclērus, i, *m.* = ναύκληρος, *a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper:* Pl. (Hence It. *nocchiere* and, from it, Fr. *nocher.*)

naucum, i, *n.*, or **naucus**, i, *m. something slight* or *trivial, a trifle.* Usu. in *Gen.* with a negative, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse), *of no value, good for nothing:* homo timidus nauci non erit, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

naufrăgĭum, ii, *n.* [naufragus] *a shipwreck:* facere, *to be shipwrecked,* Cic.: naufragio interire, Caes. Proverb.: naufragia alicujus ex terra intueri, *to behold the dangers of others from a place of safety,* Cic. (ii) tabula ex naufragio, *a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself;* hence, *a means of deliverance, a solace,* id. **2.** Meton. and poet. *a storm:* naufragiis magnis multisque coörtis, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction:* fortunarum, Cic. **2.** *shattered remains, wreck:* colligere naufragium reipublicae, id.

naufrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [for navifragus, from navis and *frag* in frango] *shipwrecked, wrecked:* Marium expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.: naufraga corpora, Virg. Subst. *a shipwrecked person:* naufragus natans, Cic. **2.** Meton. and poet. *that causes shipwreck:* mare, *ship-wrecking,* Hor. **II.** Fig. *ruined:* naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic.

naulĭa (also nablia), orum, *n. plu.* = ναῦλα, νάβλα, *a kind of stringed instrument:* Ov.

naulum, i, *n.* = ναῦλον, *passage-money, fare:* Juv. (Hence It. *nolo, naulo.*)

naumăchĭa, ae, *f.* = ναυμαχία, *the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight:* naumachiam committere, *to exhibit a sea-fight,* Suet. **II.** Meton. *the place where such exhibitions were given:* id. (v. Smith's Ant. 268.)

naumăchĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naumachia] *pertaining to a mock sea-fight:* pons, Plin. **II.** Subst. naumachiarius, ii, *m. a combatant in a mock sea-fight:* Suet.

nausĕa, ae, *f.* = ναυσία, *sea-sickness:* nauseae molestiam suscipere, Cic. **2.** In gen. *sickness, nausea, vomiting:* nauseam fluentem coercere, Hor. (Hence Fr. *noise.*)

nausĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [nausea] *to be sea-sick:* Hor. **2.** In gen. *to be squeamish, to vomit:* Cic. **II.** Fig. *to feel disgust* or *loathing:* ista effutientem nauseare, atque tibi displicere, *make yourself sick with talking such nonsense,* id.

nausĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a slight squeamishness:* Cic.

nauta, ae, *m.* = ναύτης (true Lat. navita, q. v.) *a sailor, seaman, mariner:* nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. Of *the captain of a vessel:* Cic. Of *a merchant at sea:* Hor.

nautĕa, ae, *f.* = ναυτία (another form of ναυσία): *a qualm, nausea:* nauteam facere, Pl. **II.** *a stinking liquid,* perh. *bilge-water:* hircus unctus nautea, id.

nautĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυτικός, *pertaining to ships* or *sailors, nautical:* verbum totum nauticum, *a purely nautical term,* Cic.: scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. **II.** Subst. nautici, orum, *m. plu. sailors, seamen:* Liv.

nautĭlus, i, *m.* = ναύτιλος, *a shell-fish that sails like a ship, the nautilus:* Plin.

nāvāle, is, v. navalis, *no.* II.

nāvālis, e, *adj.* [navis] *pertaining to ships, naval:* pedestres navalesve pugnae, Cic.: castra, *to protect the ships drawn upon land,* Caes.: corona, *a naval crown,* as the reward of a naval victory, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 118): navali surgentes aere columnae, *made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships,* id.: stagnum, *a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights,* Tac.: navales socii, *sailors, seamen* (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies who had themselves been slaves), Liv. Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen, *marines:* id. **II.** Subst.: navalia, ium, *n. plu.* (poet. also *sing.* navale, is), *a dockyard, naval arsenal;* and in gen. *a dock, port, haven:* navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. *Sing.:* siccum navale tenere, i. e. *to have got into dock and there grounded,* Ov. **2.** *materials for ship-building, tackling, rigging:* Liv.: Virg.

nāvarchus, i, *m.* ναύαρχος, *the captain of a ship:* Cic.

nāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [navis] *a small vessel, a boat, skiff:* Cic.: Caes.

nāvĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [navicula] *pertaining to a small ship:* navicularium (*sc.* rem) facere, *to carry on the business of a ship-owner,* or *to be in the shipping* (of goods and passengers) *business,* Cic. **II.** Subst. *m. a ship-owner, ship-master:* mercatores, navicularii, id.

nāvĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis and *frag* in frango] *causing shipwreck* (poet.): fretum, Ov.: Virg.

nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [navigo] *navigable:* amnis, Liv.: mare, id.

nāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sailing, a voyage:* ex tuis litteris cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum, Cic.

nāvĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [navis gero] *ship-bearing, navigable* (poet.): mare, Lucr.

nāvĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [navigo] *a vessel, a ship:* navigia facere, Cic.: speculatoria navigia, *reconnoitring vessels,*

spy-boats, Caes. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, '*to be in the same boat*,' Liv.

nāvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [navis ago] *to sail, navigate.* Neutr.: quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic.: idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic. Proverb.: navigare in portu, *to be in port*, i. e. *in safety*, Ter. Fig.: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, *swept on*, Cic. **2.** *to swim:* Ov. **B.** Act.: *to sail over, navigate* (rare in prose, and only in rhetorical speech): quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, *had walked the ocean and navigated the land*, Cic.: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Hence *Pass.:* Tac. *Pass. Impers.:* iis ventis istinc navigatur, Cic. **2.** *to gain by navigation:* quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, *all the gains* (or *products*) *of agriculture, navigation, and building*, Sall. (Hence Fr. *nager.*)

nāvis, is, *f.* (*Acc.* navem, or navim; the latter freq. in Cic.; *Abl.* navi or -e) *a ship:* navis longa, *a ship of war*, Caes.: oneraria or rotunda, *a transport*, id.: praetoria, *the admiral's ship*, Liv.: tecta, *having a deck, decked*, id.: aperta, *without a deck*, id.: navis auri, paleae, *laden with gold, chaff*, Cic.: deducere in aquam, *to launch*, Liv.: or simply, deducere, Caes.: deprimere, *to sink*, id.: subducere, *to haul up, beach*, id.: navibus rem gerere, *by sea*, Hor.: navium tutela, *the image of the tutelary deity on the stern*, Ov. (But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow: v. Smith's Ant. 263.) Proverb. (i) navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid, *i. e. with might and main*, Hor. (ii) navem perforare, qua ipse quis naviget, *to scuttle one's own ship, do an injury to oneself*, Cic. **2.** Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, *the constellation* Argo: id. Fig.: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, *all good citizens are in the same boat*; i. e. *their cause is the same*, id. [Cf. Skr. *nau-s*; Gr. ναῦς; A.-S. *naca*, O. H. G. *nacho* (the guttural arising from *v*); O. I. *nau.*] (Hence Fr. *nef.*)

nāvīta, ae, *m.* [navis] *a sailor, seaman, mariner* (poet.): vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos navita, Ov. (v. nauta.)

nāvĭtas (gnav.), ātis, *f.* [navus] *promptness, assiduity, zeal:* Cic.

nāvĭter (gnav.), *adv. diligently, actively, zealously:* pugnare, Liv. **II.** *wholly, completely:* bene et naviter impudens, Cic.

nāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [navus] *to do, conduct*, or *accomplish with zeal and diligence:* navare aliquid et efficere, Cic.: fortiter in acie navare operam, *to act vigorously*, Liv.: quisque operam navare cuperet, *to do his part*, Caes.: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses! *could have proved* (*shown*) *your zeal to him*, Cic.

nāvus (gnavus), a, um, *adj. active, diligent, assiduous:* homo navus et industrius, Cic. [The orig. form was *gnavus*; cf. *i-gnavus*; prob. from root *gna* (v. nascor) in act. sense; hence "productive, creative, active."]

(1) **nē** (old forms nei and ni), *adv.* and *conj.* the primitive Latin negative particle, = Eng. *no*; whereas non is a derivative (v. non, *ad init.*): cf. A.-S. *na* and *ne* (Eng. no), whence *naht* (Eng. *not*) is derived. The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of ne is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word: ne minores (verres) quam semestres, Varr. **2.** This adverbial use was retained at later periods, (i) in connection with *quidem*, to negative emphatically the word placed between them, *not even:* ne in oppidis quidem; ne in fanis quidem, Cic. (ii) In composition, as an absolute negation, as in neque, nequicquam; nescio, nevolo; nefas, nepus (for non purus), nequeo; nemo (= ne homo), nihil, nullus, nunquam, *etc.:* and sometimes with added *c:* e. g. necopinans, negligo (= nec-lego), negotium (= nec otium). **II.** But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *non*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, *etc.* (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. μή, and *non* to οὐ. Hence it is used, **2.** With the Imper. in prohibitions: ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, *do not!* Virg. So in prohibitions expressed by the *Subj.:* ne aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret, Caes. **3.** In wishes and asseverations: ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret, *may Jupiter forbid it!* Liv.: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. **4.** In conditional clauses: *granted that . . . not:* ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est, id. **5.** In provisional or restrictive clauses: *provided that . . . not:* sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, *only let them not*, Sall. More frequently, dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, and dum quidem ne (v. dum and modo). **6.** Usu. with dum (v. nedum), but also alone, *much less:* me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem, *much less now I am old*, Cic. **7.** In clauses denoting a purpose, in earlier Lat., often with *ut; in order that not, lest:* haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui meae longinquitas aetatis obstet, Ter. Separated from *ut:* quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic. We sometimes find qui ne, quo ne, and quomodo ne for ut ne; ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. Much more freq. without *ut*; esp. after verbs signifying *to ask, command, strive*, etc.: id egi ne interessem, *I made it my object not to*, Cic.: Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, *besought him not to*, Caes. So ne multis, ne pluribus, *sc.* dicam, *not to be tedious:* Cic. **8.** After verbs denoting fear, and without another negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place = *that:* metuebat ne indicarent, id.: nostri ne quo loco erumperent, Pompeiani timebant, Caes. (ii) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will *not* take place: *that not:* vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic. In these cases *ne non* may be represented by *ut* (q.v.). With the negative before the verb in the object clause: timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus judicetur, id. **9.** After verbs of hindering, refusing, *etc.*, to denote a preventing cause: Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quaerentes oppressit, *night came on and prevented them from finding*, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *na*; Goth. *ni*, O. H. G. *ne*; O. I. *ni.*]

(2) **nē**, *adv.* for nae, v. nae.

nĕ, *interrog. part.* (and apocopated n') is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed:* meministine me in senatu dicere? *do you remember my saying*, Cic.: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? *will it be because they are glad to have been relieved?* Virg.: tun' te audes Sosiam esse dicere? *do you indeed dare to say*, Pl. After an elided *s:* satin' habes si feminarum nulla 'st quam aeque diligam? id. **2.** In indirect interrogations, *whether:* ut videamus, satin' ista sit justa defectio, Cic. Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, *by what affliction, I ask*, Hor. With an, annon, or anne, in the second interrogation, v. an, *no.* 1. 4. With necne, v. necne. Sometimes, in the second interrogation, ne for an: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv.

nĕbŭla, ae, *f. mist, vapour, fog, smoke:* tenuem exhalat nebulam, Virg. Poet. of the clouds: nebulae pluviique rores, Hor. Of smoke: Ov. Fig.: erroris, *the mists of error*, Juv. **2.** *a steam, vapour:* nebulae dolia summa tegunt, Ov. **3.** Of something empty, worthless: nebulae cyathus, *a cup-full of mist*, Pl.: Pers. [Cf. Skr. *nabh-as*, mist; Gr. νέφ-ος, νεφ-έλη; Lat. *nimbus* (with nasal, for *nembus*), *nubes*; O. N. *nifl-heim-r*, O. H. G. *nēbal*, mod. Germ. *nebel.* V. nubo.] (Hence It. *nebbia.*)

nĕbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [nebula] *a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal:* nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic.: nebulones Alcinoique juventus, Hor.

nĕbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of mist* or *vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark:* nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.

nĕc, *conj.* v. neque.

nĕc-, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *ne:* necopinans, necopinus: v. nĕ, I. *fin.*

necdum, v. neque.

nĕcessārĭē, *adv.* (v. rare = foll.): *unavoidably, necessarily:* Cic.

nĕcessārĭo, *adv. by necessity, unavoidably:* quod necessario rem coactus Caesari enuntiarit, Caes.: Cic.: Sall.

nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [necesse] *unavoidable, inevitable* (opp. to voluntarius): id quod imperatur necessarium, Cic.: necessaria re coactus, Caes. **2.** *indispensable, needful, requisite:* omnia ad vitam necessaria, Cic.: res maxime necessaria, id. **II.** Transf.: *connected by blood, friendship,* etc.; *related, closely connected, bound:* mors hominis necessarii, *of an intimate friend,* Mat. in Cic.: homo, *a relation* (of a *father-in-law*) Nep. **2.** Hence as subst. necessarius, i, *m.* and necessaria, ae, *f. a relation, relative, kinsman* (*kinswoman*), *connection, friend* (v. freq. in *plur.*): L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.

nĕcessĕ, *indecl. adj. n.* (like abunde; old form, necessum) *unavoidable, inevitable, necessary,* only with esse and habere: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, *I deem it the less needful to write,* id. Form *necessum:* necessum est paucis respondere, Liv.: Pl.: Lucr. With *Subj.:* unde anima atque animi constet natura necessum est, id. **II.** *needful, requisite:* id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic. [Prob. to be referred, along with Gr. ἀ-ναγκ-η, to the root whence comes Lat. *nanc-iscor.*]

nĕcessĭtas, ātis, *f.* [necesse] *unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity, fate, destiny, doom:* tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, *to bow to necessity,* Cic.: majores necessitates, *more urgent necessities, pressure of destiny,* Liv.: leti, *the doom of death,* Hor. **2.** Esp. in *plur.: wants, requirements:* vitae necessitatibus servire, *to be taken up with supplying the necessaries of life,* Cic.: suarum necessitatum causa, *wants, interests,* Caes.: publicae necessitates, Liv. **3.** *privation, want:* famem et ceteras necessitates tolerabant, Suet. **4.** Like necessitudo, *connection, relationship, friendship:* necessitatem familiaritatemque violare, Cic. **II.** Personified: *the goddess of doom:* Hor.

nĕcessĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *necessity, inevitableness:* puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest, Cic. **2.** *need, want:* quibus maxuma necessitudo, *whose circumstances were most pressing* (*desperate*), Sall. **II.** Transf.: *social connection, relationship, clientship, friendship, intimacy:* necessitudo et affinitas, Cic.: necessitudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id. **2.** Meton. in *plur. relatives, connections, friends:* petiit, ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines, Suet.

nĕcessum, v. necesse.

necnĕ, *adv. or not:* answers, in the second clause of a disjunctive interrogation, to *ne* or *utrum* in the first; which particles, however, are frequently omitted. In such interrogations both *ne* (or *utrum*) and *necne* refer to the same verb, which is therefore usu. omitted in the second clause. The verb, however, is sometimes repeated. The use of *necne* is most common in indirect questions, as: quaero, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere, necne, *whether or no he could have claimed,* Cic.: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, necne, Caes. With the verb repeated: hoc doce, doleam necne doleam nihil interesse, Cic. But it can equally well be used in a direct interrogation: sunt haec tua verba necne? *are these your words or no?* id.

necnon, also nec non or neque non, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives: *also:* v. neque, II. 4.

nĕco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to kill, murder, put to death, destroy* (esp. *by unlawful and cruel means:* whereas, interficio is simply *to put to death*): plebem fame, Cic.: aliquem igni necare, Caes. Of impersonal subjects: lien necat, renes dolent, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to worry to death* (with talking): id. [Cf. Gr. νέκ-υ-ς, νεκ-ρός; Lat. *nex, per-nic-ies* and *noceo.*]

nĕc-ŏ īnans, antis, *adj. not expecting, unaware* (rare): Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic.: cf. nĕ, I. *fin.*

nĕcŏ-īnāto, *adv. unexpectedly:* si necopinato quid evenerit, Cic.

nĕc-ŏ-pīnātus (also separately nec opinatus), a, um, *adj. unexpected:* necopinata bona perspicere, Cic.: nec opinato adventu, Liv. Adverbially: ex necopinato aversum hostem invadere, *unexpectedly, unawares,* id.

nĕcŏ-īnus, a, um, *adj.* (poet.) [opinor]. Pass. *unexpected:* mors, Ov. **II.** Act. *not expecting, unsuspecting, careless:* ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr.

nectar, ăris, *n.* = νέκταρ, *nectar, the drink of the gods* (ambrosia being their food): Cic. **II.** Poet. transf.: *any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious:* of honey: liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. Of milk: pleno quae (oves) fertis in ubere nectar, Ov. Of a pleasant smell: nectar qui naribus halat (of the fragrance of spikenard), Lucr. Fig.: of poetry: cantare Pegaseïum nectar, Pers.

nectăreus (nectărĭus), a, um, *adj.* [nectar] *pertaining to nectar, nectared:* aquae, Ov. **II.** Transf. *sweet* or *delicious as nectar:* Falernum, Mart.

necto, xŭi and xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect:* necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg.: catenas, Hor.: talaria pedibus, Virg. **2.** *to bind, fetter, confine,* esp. for debt: eo anno (plebeii) necti desierunt, *ceased to be liable to have their persons attached for debt,* Liv. Hence, Fig. *to bind, oblige:* sacramento, Just. **II.** Fig. *to attach, connect, unite:* ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic.: nectere dolum, *contrive,* Liv.: causas inanes, *to invent a chain of idle reasons,* Virg. [Cf. Skr. *nah,* which indicates an orig. *nagh.*]

nē-cŭbi, *adv.* [cubi, v. ubi] *that no where, lest any where:* dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romam copias transducerent, *to guard against their moving their forces in any quarter towards Rome,* Caes.: Liv.

nē-cundĕ, *adv.* [cunde, v. unde] *that from no place, lest from any place:* circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv.

nē-dum, *conj. much less, still less.* After an expressed negation: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv.: vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. **2.** After an implied negation: secundae res sapientium animos fatigant; nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, *much less could they be expected to make a moderate use of victory,* Sall. **II.** Affirmatively (=ne dicam); *not to say, not only, much more:* adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more as victors,* Liv. In the first clause: nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, *not only,* Cic.

nē-fandus, a, um, *adj.* [ne fari, I] *not to be mentioned;* hence] *impious, heinous, execrable, abominable:* adulterium, Cic.: vehiculum, *polluted by blood,* Liv. Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. *Absol.:* sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *of right and wrong,* Virg.

nĕfārĭē, *adv. impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably:* aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic.

nĕfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas] *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious:* homo nefarius et impius, Cic.: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes.: multa commemorare nefaria in socios, *outrageous deeds,* Cic. Rarely as subst. in *sing.:* rem publicam nefario o stringere, *to involve the whole state in guilt* Liv.

nĕ-fās, *n. indecl. that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime,*

wickedness, abomination: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.: quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes.: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: fas et nefas, *right and wrong*, id.; and without et, Hor.: per fas et nefas, *by right means or by wrong* (i. e. *without caring in what way*), Liv. 2. As an exclamation: *horrid! shocking! dreadful!* heu nefas, *O fie onus!* Hor. II. Meton. *a horrible* or *monstrous person* or *thing, an abomination* (poet.): extinxisse nefas laudabor, i.e. *Helen*, as the destroyer of Troy, Virg. 2. *an impossibility:* quicquid corrigere est nefas, *what cannot be mended*, Hor.

nĕ-fastus, a, um, *adj.:* dies nefasti, *days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held:* ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, Liv. II. Transf.: *contrary to the sacred rites* or *to religion:* in gen. *irreligious, impious:* quae augur injusta, nefasta defixerit, Cic. 2. In gen. *wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious:* quid intactum nefasti liquimus? *what crime, outrage*, Hor. 3. *unlucky, inauspicious:* dies, id.: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, i. e. *so inauspicious as to stand in the way of victory*, Liv.

nĕgantĭa, ae, *f.* [nego] *a denying, a negation:* Cic.

nĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a denying, denial, negation:* Cic.

nĕgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to deny* or *refuse often* or *steadfastly* (rare): Lucr.: rex primo negitare, Sall.

neglectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [negligo] *a neglecting, neglect:* amicorum, Cic.

neglectus, a, um, *Part.* [negligo].

neglectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a neglecting, neglect* (rare): Ter.

neglĭgens, entis, *Part.* [negligo]. II. Adj.: *heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent:* absol. or with *Gen.;* also with *prep.:* improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic.: adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv. With *Gen.:* legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. With *prep.:* circa deos ac religiones negligentior, *careless about them*, Suet.: in sumptu negligens, Cic. With *Inf.:* post illa obtegere eam negligens fui, Pl. With *Subj.:* negligens ne qua populus laboret, *ceasing to be concerned lest the people suffer in any wise*, Hor.

neglĭgenter, *adv. heedlessly, carelessly, negligently:* opp. to diligenter: scribere, Cic. *Comp.:* negligentius asservare aliquid, id.

neglĭgentĭa (neglegentia), ae, *f.* [negligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence:* negligentia, pigritia, inertia impediri, Cic.: caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, *neglect of*, Liv.

neg-lĭgo (also neglĕgo and neclĕgo), lexi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [nec lego] (lit. not to pick up, i. e.) *not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect* constr. with *Acc.* or *Inf.:* rarely with *de* or *absol.:* si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic.: herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Pl.: Cic.: de Theopompo negleximus, id. II. Esp. *to slight, despise, disregard, neglect:* qui periculum capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, id.: imperium alicujus, Caes.: fraudem committere, *to be careless of committing a crime*, Hor. *Absol.:* bonus tantummodo segnior fit, ubi negligas, *if unnoticed*, Sall. III. *to overlook, pass over:* negligere pecuniam captam, Cic.

nĕgo, avi, atum (*perf. Subj.* negassim for negaverim, Pl.) 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ne *agio* = aio] *to say 'no,' to deny:* Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, *Diogenes says 'yes,' Antipater, 'no,'* Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.: to say not, deny:* Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id.: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, *says that he will not go, refuses to go*, Caes. Sometimes two depend. clauses follow negare, although the first only is connected with it, the second being dependent on an affirmative verb not expressed: plerique negant Caesarem in condicione mansurum; postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, *and affirm that these demands*, Cic. Pass.: casta negor, Ov. II. *to refuse, decline:* nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. 2. Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, *refuses; does not yield*, Ov. (Hence It. *niego*; Fr. *nier.*)

nĕgōtĭālis, e, *adj.* [negotium] *pertaining to affairs* (rare): Cic.

nĕgōtĭans, antis, *Part.* [negotior]. II. Subst. *a wholesale dealer, trader, banker:* negavi me cuipiam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic.

nĕgōtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *banking business* (v. negotiator): Cic.: v. foll. art.

nĕgōtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a money-lender, banker:* the negotiatores were Roman citizens who carried on money-lending and banking business in the provinces, and different from the mercatores (v. Smith's Ant. 269): negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, Cic. II. In gen. *a trader, tradesman:* mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint.

nĕgōtĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [negotium] *a little business, small matter:* nescio quid negotioli, *some trifling matter or other*, Cic.

nĕgōtĭor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.] *to carry on a banking business* in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. 2. In gen. *to trade, traffic:* negotiandi causa, Liv.

nĕgōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of business, busy:* provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic.: negotiosi dies, *business days, working days*, Tac. Comically: tergum, *a back on which business is performed*, i.e. *which receives a drubbing*, Pl.

nĕg-ōtĭum, ii, *n.* [nec otium: v. nĕ, I. *fin.*] lit. *want of leisure;* hence, *a business, employment, occupation, affair:* nihil habere negotii, *to be wholly unoccupied*, Cic.: negotio desistere, Caes.: in magno negotio habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as important*, Suet.: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, *what you had to do here*, Ter. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Of *military operations:* occasionem negotii bene gerendi, *an opportunity for operating successfully*, Caes. Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, *do nothing but mind their own affairs*, Cic. 2. Of *money-lending* or *banking in the provinces* (v. negotiator): Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, id.; and of *trade in general*, maritima negotia, id. Of *a law-suit:* Suet. II. Transf.: *difficulty, pains, trouble, labour:* alicui negotium exhibere, *to give him trouble*, Pl.: Cic.: neque esse quidquam negotii, *and that it was no trouble*, Caes. 2. Like the Gr. πρᾶγμα, for res, *a matter, thing:* quid est negotii? Pl.: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, *a slow affair*, id.

nēmo, ĭnis, *m.* and *f.* (instead of *Gen.* neminis, in class. Lat. nullius is preferred; and for *Abl.*, nullo) [ne and hemo, old form of homo] *no man, no one, nobody:* usu. foll. by *Gen.* or de, ex (e): facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic.: nemo de iis, id. Nemo non, with a verb, *every one:* aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Non nemo, *some one:* video de istis abesse non neminem, id.: nemo unus, *no single person*, Liv. *Fem.:* vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl.: Ter. II. Often used with noun in apposition: nulla ars, nulla manus, nemo opifex (not nullus opifex), Cic.: nemo vir bonus, *no good man*, id.: and even nemo homo, Pl.: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic.

nĕmŏrālis, e, *adj.* [nemus] *of groves* or *woods, woody, sylvan* (poet.): templum nemorale Dianae, Ov.

nĕmŏrensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a grove* or *wood:* mel, Col. II. Esp. *pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia:* Ov. Hence, rex nemorensis, *the priest presiding over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia*, Suet.

nĕmŏrĭ-cultrix, ĭcis, *f. she that dwells in the woods:* sus, Phaedr.

nĕmŏrĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. that wanders in the woods:* aper, Cat.

nĕmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nemus] *full of woods, woody:* Zacynthos, Virg.: Atlas, Ov.

nempĕ, *conj.* [=nam-pe; cf. quippe] *certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely:* scio jam quid velis: nempe hinc me abire vis, Pl.: unde justitia,

fides, aequitas? Nempe ab his, *without doubt*, Cic. Even at the beginning of a piece: nempe dixi, *true, I said*, Hor.

nēmus, ŏris, *n. a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove:* poet. *a wood* in gen.: multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Cic.: montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor. **2.** Esp. *the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia:* Cic. [Cf. Gr. *νέμ-ω*, to pasture flocks, *νέμος* and prob. *Νεμέα*; also *νομός*.]

nēnĭa (naenia), ae, *f. a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead:* honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic.: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *a mournful ditty* of any kind: Ceae retractes munera neniae, id. Prover b.: id fuit nenia ludo, *my joy was turned to grief*, Pl. **2.** *a magic song, incantation:* Marsa, Hor. **3.** *a common, trifling song, popular song; a nursery song, a ditty:* puerorum nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, *the children's rhyme*, id. [Etym. unknown.]

nēnŭ and **nēnum**, v. non, *ad init.*

nĕo, nēvi, nētum, 2. *v. a. to spin:* subtemen tenue nere, Pl. ‖ Transf. *to weave; to interlace, entwine:* tunicam quam neverat auro, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *νέω*; O. H. G. *ná-an*, *nâ-dala* (*needle*), Goth. *nethla*, (id.)]

nēpa, ae, *f.* [an African word] *a scorpion:* Cic. **2.** *a constellation, the Scorpion:* pectus Nepai, Cic. poet. ‖ Transf. *a crab:* recessim cedam ad parietem, imitabor nepam, Pl.

nēpenthēs, *n. indecl.* = *νηπενθές* (that drives away sadness), *a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect:* Plin. (Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was *the poppy.*)

nēpos, ōtis, *m. a son's* or *daughter's son; a grandson:* Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. **2.** *a brother's* or *sister's son, a nephew:* tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. **3.** In gen. *a descendant* (poet.); in this sense, usu. *pl.:* filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg.: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. ‖ Transf. *a spendthrift, prodigal:* quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *nap-tar*, grandson, fem. *nap-ti*, grand-daughter; Gr. *νέπ-οδες* (Hom.), *ἀ-νεψιό-ς*; O. H. G. *nefo*, grandson, *niftila*, grand-daughter.] (Hence Fr. *neveu.*)

nēpōtātus, ūs, *m.* [nepos] *extravagance, prodigality, profusion:* Suet.

nēpōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *extravagant, profuse:* sumptus, Suet.

nēpōtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little grandson:* Pl.

neptis, is, *f.* [v. nepos] *a granddaughter:* Cic.: neptis Veneris, i. e. *Ino*, Ov.: neptes Cybeles, i. e. *the Muses*, id. (Hence Fr. *nièce.*)

Neptūnus, i, *m. Neptune; the sea-god:* hence, meton.: *the sea* (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl.: hibernus, Hor.

nēquam, *adj. indecl. worthless, good for nothing:* piscis nequam est nisi recens, Pl. ‖ Esp. of character, *worthless, vile, bad:* opp. to frugi: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.: quid est nequius aut turpius? id.: homo nequissimus, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

nēquāquam, *adv. in no wise, by no means, not at all:* nequaquam comparandus, *by no means deserving to be compared*, Cic.: nequaquam idoneus locus ad egrediendum, Caes.

nēquĕ or **nĕc** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants), *adv.* and *conj.* [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (esp. the latter) like ne = non, *not*, in which way they are occasionally used by later writers: cf. necopinatus, necopinus. ‖ *Conj.* = et non, *and not, also not:* illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus, nec iisdem semper uno modo videntur, *and which also do not always appear in the same way to the same persons*, Cic.: nec mirum, *and no wonder*, id. Connected with *vero, enim, autem, tamen:* neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, *nor indeed*, id.: neque enim beneficia feneramur (in a parenthesis), id.: neque enim tu is es qui qui sis nescias . . . neque autem ego sum ita demens . . . , *neither you on your part . . . nor I on mine*, id. **2.** Esp. repeated, neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *neither . . . nor:* virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id.: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque . . . neque: non mediusfidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. **3.** Neque (nec) . . . et (que) and et . . . neque (nec); when one clause is affirmative: *on the one hand not . . . and on the other hand; not only not . . . but also;* or the contrary: *on the one hand . . . and on the other hand not; not only . . . but also not:* (i) Neque (nec) . . . et (que): animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, *which, on the one hand, was never born, and on the other, is destined for perpetuity*, id. (ii) Et . . . neque (nec): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, *I shall certainly anticipate the fulfilment of your promises, but yet I shall not claim it*, id. **4.** Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, *and also, and besides, and indeed, and:* neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. (ii) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: *and likewise, and so too, also:* necnon et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes convenere, Virg. **5.** Neque (nec) dum, and in one word, necdum, *and not yet, not yet:* ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. **6.** Nec . . . quidem, v. quidem. **7.** *but yet, nor yet:* si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum, *but none of these has happened*, id.: sine ulla patrum injuria nec sine offensione, *and yet not*, Liv. (Hence It. *nè*; Fr. *ni*; from Lat. nec ipse unus, It. *nessuno*; from Lat. nec ens, It. *niente*; Fr. *néant.*)

nĕquĕdum (necdum), v. neque, *no.* II. 5.

nĕ-quĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n. not to be able, to be unable:* ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Pl.: quum rho (litteram) dicere nequiret, Cic.: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall.: Cic. *Pass.* (followed by an *Inf. Pass.*): quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. Rarely *impers.:* nequit, *it is impossible*, Pl.

nēquicquam (nequidquam and nequiquam), *adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly:* et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic.: nequicquam auxilium implorare, Caes. **2.** *without good reason:* ut non nequicquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse, etc., *they ought not to be condemned as having attempted such a feat without good reason* (*without being justified in doing so*), id. **3.** *with impunity:* Pl.

nēquĭor, ius, v. nequam.

nēquīquam, v. nequicquam, *ad init.*

nēquis or **ne quis**, for ne aliquis.

nēquissĭmus, a, um, v. nequam.

nēquĭter, *adv. worthlessly, licentiously, wrongly*, etc.: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. *Comp.:* utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, *more unjustifiably*, Liv.

nēquĭtĭa, ae, and **nēquĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [nequam] *badness:* aceti nequitia, Plin. ‖ Fig.: in moral sense: *idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence:* me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. **2.** *prodigality, profusion:* illum aut nequities expellet, Hor. **3.** *profligacy, wantonness, lewdness:* tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, id. **4.** *worthlessness, vileness, villainy:* officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic.

nērēis, ĭdos, *f.* [Nereus] *a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid:* virides Nereides, Ov.

nervōsē, *adv. strongly, vigorously, energetically:* vigilanter nervoseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. *Comp.:* nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus] *full of sinews, sinewy, nervous:* poples, Ov.

spy-boats, Caes. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, '*to be in the same boat*,' Liv.

nāvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [navis ago] *to sail, navigate.* Neutr.: quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic.: idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic. Proverb.: navigare in portu, *to be in port*, i. e. *in safety*, Ter. Fig.: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, *swept on*, Cic. **2.** *to swim:* Ov. **B.** Act.: *to sail over, navigate* (rare in prose, and only in rhetorical speech): quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, *had walked the ocean and navigated the land*, Cic.: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Hence *Pass.:* Tac. *Pass. Impers.:* iis ventis istinc navigatur, Cic. **2.** *to gain by navigation:* quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, *all the gains* (or *products*) *of agriculture, navigation, and building*, Sall. (Hence Fr. *nager.*)

nāvis, is, *f.* (Acc. navem, or navim; the latter freq. in Cic.; Abl. navi or -e) *a ship:* navis longa, *a ship of war*, Caes.: oneraria or rotunda, *a transport*, id.: praetoria, *the admiral's ship*, Liv.: tecta, *having a deck, decked*, id.: aperta, *without a deck*, id.: navis auri, paleae, *laden with gold, chaff*, Cic.: deducere in aquam, *to launch*, Liv.: or simply, deducere, Caes.: deprimere, *to sink*, id.: subducere, *to haul up, beach*, id.: navibus rem gerere, *by sea*, Hor.: navium tutela, *the image of the tutelary deity on the stern*, Ov. (But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow: v. Smith's Ant. 263.) Proverb. (i) navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid, *i. e. with might and main*, Hor. (ii) navem perforare, qua ipse quis naviget, *to scuttle one's own ship, do an injury to oneself*, Cic. **2.** Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, *the constellation* Argo: id. Fig.: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, *all good citizens are in the same boat;* i.e. *their cause is the same*, id. [Cf. Skr. *nau-s*; Gr. ναῦς; A.-S. *naca*, O. H. G. *nacho* (the guttural arising from *v*); O. I. *nau.*] (Hence Fr. *nef.*)

nāvīta, ae, *m.* [navis] *a sailor, seaman, mariner* (poet.): vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos navita, Ov. (v. nauta.)

nāvĭtas (gnav.), ātis, *f.* [navus] *promptness, assiduity, zeal:* Cic.

nāvĭter (gnav.), *adv. diligently, actively, zealously:* pugnare, Liv. **II.** *wholly, completely:* bene et naviter impudens, Cic.

nāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [navus] *to do, conduct,* or *accomplish with zeal and diligence:* navare aliquid et efficere, Cic.: fortiter in acie navare operam, *to act vigorously*, Liv.: quisque operam navare cuperet, *to do his part*, Caes.: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses! *could have proved* (*shown*) *your zeal to him*, Cic.

nāvus (gnavus), a, um, *adj. active, diligent, assiduous:* homo navus et industrius, Cic. [The orig. form was *gnavus;* cf. *i-gnavus;* prob. from root *gna* (v. nascor) in act. sense; hence "productive, creative, active."]

(1) **nē** (old forms nei and ni), *adv.* and *conj.* the primitive Latin negative particle, = Eng. *no;* whereas non is a derivative (v. non, *ad init.*): cf. A.-S. *na* and *ne* (Eng. no), whence *naht* (Eng. *not*) is derived. The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of ne is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word: ne minores (verres) quam semestres, Varr. **2.** This adverbial use was retained at later periods, (i) in connection with *quidem*, to negative emphatically the word placed between them, *not even:* ne in oppidis quidem; ne in fanis quidem, Cic. (ii) In composition, as an absolute negation, as in neque, nequicquam; nescio, nevolo; nefas, nepus (for non purus), nequeo; nemo (= ne homo), nihil, nullus, nunquam, *etc.:* and sometimes with added *c:* e. g. necopinans, negligo (= nec-lego), negotium (= nec otium). **II.** But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *non*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, *etc.* (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. μή, and *non* to οὐ. Hence it is used, **2.** With the Imper. in prohibitions: ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, *do not!* Virg. So in prohibitions expressed by the *Subj.:* ne aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret, Caes. **3.** In wishes and asseverations: ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret, *may Jupiter forbid it!* Liv.: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. **4.** In conditional clauses: *granted that . . . not:* ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est, id. **5.** In provisional or restrictive clauses: *provided that . . . not:* sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, *only let them not*, Sall. More frequently, dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, and dum quidem ne (v. dum and modo). **6.** Usu. with dum (v. nedum), but also alone, *much less:* me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem, *much less now I am old*, Cic. **7.** In clauses denoting a purpose, in earlier Lat., often with *ut; in order that not, lest:* haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui meae longinquitas aetatis obstet, Ter. Separated from *ut:* quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic. We sometimes find qui ne, quo ne, and quomodo ne for ut ne; ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. Much more freq. without *ut;* esp. after verbs signifying *to ask, command, strive*, etc.: id egi ne interessem, *I made it my object not to*, Cic.: Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, *besought him not to*, Caes. So ne multis, ne pluribus, *sc.* dicam, *not to be tedious:* Cic. **8.** After verbs denoting fear, and without another negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place = *that:* metuebat ne indicarent, id.: nostri ne quo loco erumperent, Pompeiani timebant, Caes. (ii) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will *not* take place: *that not:* vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic. In these cases *ne non* may be represented by *ut* (q.v.). With the negative before the verb in the object clause: timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus judicetur, id. **9.** After verbs of hindering, refusing, *etc.*, to denote a preventing cause: Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quaerentes oppressit, *night came on and prevented them from finding*, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *na;* Goth. *ni*, O. H. G. *ne;* O. I. *ni.*]

(2) **nē**, *adv.* for nae, v. nae.

nĕ, *interrog. part.* (and apocopated n') is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed:* meministine me in senatu dicere? *do you remember my saying*, Cic.: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? *will it be because they are glad to have been relieved?* Virg.: tun' te audes Sosiam esse dicere? *do you indeed dare to say*, Pl. After an elided *s:* satin' habes si feminarum nulla 'st quam aeque diligam? id. **2.** In indirect interrogations, *whether:* ut videamus, satin' ista sit justa defectio, Cic. Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, *by what affliction, I ask*, Hor. With an, annon, or anne, in the second interrogation, v. an, *no.* 1. 4. With necne, v. necne. Sometimes, in the second interrogation, ne for an: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv.

nĕbŭla, ae, *f. mist, vapour, fog, smoke:* tenuem exhalat nebulam, Virg. Poet. of the clouds: nebulae pluviique rores, Hor. Of smoke: Ov. Fig.: erroris, *the mists of error*, Juv. **2.** *a steam, vapour:* nebulae dolia summa tegunt, Ov. **3.** Of something empty, worthless: nebulae cyathus, *a cup-full of mist*, Pl.: Pers. [Cf. Skr. *nabh-as*, mist; Gr. νέφ-ος, νεφ-έλη; Lat. *nimbus* (with nasal, for *nembus*), *nubes*; O. N. *nifl-heim-r*, O. H. G. *nēbal*, mod. Germ. *nebel.* V. nubo.] (Hence It. *nebbia.*)

nĕbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [nebula] *a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal:* nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic.: nebulones Alcinoique juventus, Hor.

nĕbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of mist* or *vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark:* nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.

nĕc, *conj.* v. neque.

nĕc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *ne:* necopinans, necopinus: v. nĕ, I. *fin.*

necdum, v. neque.

nĕcessārĭē, *adv.* (v. rare = foll.): *unavoidably, necessarily:* Cic.

nĕcessārĭo, *adv. by necessity, unavoidably:* quod necessario rem coactus Caesari enuntiarit, Caes.: Cic.: Sall.

nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [necesse] *unavoidable, inevitable* (opp. to voluntarius): id quod imperatur necessarium, Cic.: necessaria re coactus, Caes. **2.** *indispensable, needful, requisite:* omnia ad vitam necessaria, Cic.: res maxime necessaria, id. **II.** Transf.: *connected by blood, friendship,* etc.; *related, closely connected, bound:* mors hominis necessarii, *of an intimate friend,* Mat. in Cic.: homo, *a relation* (of a *father-in-law*) Nep. **2.** Hence as subst. necessarius, i, *m.* and necessaria, ae, *f. a relation, relative, kinsman* (*kinswoman*), *connection, friend* (v. freq. in *plur.*): L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.

nĕcessĕ, *indecl. adj. n.* (like abunde; old form, necessum) *unavoidable, inevitable, necessary;* only with esse and habere: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, *I deem it the less needful to write,* id. Form *necessum:* necessum est paucis respondere, Liv.: Pl.: Lucr. With *Subj.:* unde anima atque animi constet natura necessum est, id. **II.** *needful, requisite:* id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic. [Prob. to be referred, along with Gr. ἀ-νάγκ-η, to the root whence comes Lat. *nanc-iscor.*]

nĕcessĭtas, ātis, *f.* [necesse] *unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity, fate, destiny, doom:* tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, *to bow to necessity,* Cic.: majores necessitates, *more urgent necessities, pressure of destiny,* Liv.: leti, *the doom of death,* Hor. **2.** Esp. in *plur.: wants, requirements:* vitae necessitatibus servire, *to be taken up with supplying the necessaries of life,* Cic.: suarum necessitatum causa, *wants, interests,* Caes.: publicae necessitates, Liv. **3.** *privation, want:* famem et ceteras necessitates tolerabant, Suet. **4.** Like necessitudo, *connection, relationship, friendship:* necessitatem familiaritatemque violare, Cic. **II.** Personified: *the goddess of doom:* Hor.

nĕcessĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *necessity, inevitableness:* puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest, Cic. **2.** *need, want:* quibus maxuma necessitudo, *whose circumstances were most pressing* (*desperate*), Sall. **II.** Transf.: *social connection, relationship, clientship, friendship, intimacy:* necessitudo et affinitas, Cic.: necessitudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id. **2.** Meton. in *plur. relatives, connections, friends:* petiit, ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines, Suet.

nĕcessum, v. necesse.

necnĕ, *adv. or not:* answers, in the second clause of a disjunctive interrogation, to *ne* or *utrum* in the first; which particles, however, are frequently omitted. In such interrogations both *ne* (or *utrum*) and *necne* refer to the same verb, which is therefore usu. omitted in the second clause. The verb, however, is sometimes repeated. The use of *necne* is most common in indirect questions, as: quaero, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere, necne, *whether or no he could have claimed,* Cic.: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, necne, Caes. With the verb repeated: hoc doce, doleam necne doleam nihil interesse, Cic. But it can equally well be used in a direct interrogation: sunt haec tua verba necne? *are these your words or no?* id.

necnon, also nec non or neque non, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives: *also:* v. neque, II. 4.

nĕco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to kill, murder, put to death, destroy* (esp. *by unlawful and cruel means:* whereas, interficio is simply *to put to death*): plebem fame, Cic.: aliquem igni necare, Caes. Of impersonal subjects: lien necat, renes dolent, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to worry to death* (with talking): id. [Cf. Gr. νέκ-υ-ς, νεκ-ρός; Lat. *nex, per-nic-ies* and *noceo.*]

nĕc-ŏpĭnans, antis, *adj. not expecting, unaware* (rare): Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic.: cf. nĕ, I. *fin.*

nĕcŏpĭnāto, *adv. unexpectedly:* si necopinato quid evenerit, Cic.

nĕc-ŏpĭnātus (also separately nec opinatus), a, um, *adj. unexpected:* necopinata bona perspicere, Cic.: nec opinato adventu, Liv. Adverbially: ex necopinato aversum hostem invadere, *unexpectedly, unawares,* id.

nĕcŏpĭnus, a, um, *adj.* (poet.) [opinor]. Pass. *unexpected:* mors, Ov. **II.** Act. *not expecting, unsuspecting, careless:* ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr.

nectar, ăris, *n.* = νέκταρ, *nectar, the drink of the gods* (ambrosia being their food): Cic. **II.** Poet. transf.: *anything sweet, pleasant, delicious:* of honey: liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. Of milk: pleno quae (oves) fertis in ubere nectar, Ov. Of a pleasant smell: nectar qui naribus halat (of the fragrance of spikenard), Lucr. Fig.: of poetry: cantare Pegaseïum nectar, Pers.

nectăreus (nectărĭus), a, um, *adj.* [nectar] *pertaining to nectar, nectared:* aquae, Ov. **II.** Transf. *sweet* or *delicious as nectar:* Falernum, Mart.

necto, xŭi and xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect:* necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg.: catenas, Hor.: talaria pedibus, Virg. **2.** *to bind, fetter, confine,* esp. for debt: eo anno (plebeii) necti desierunt, *ceased to be liable to have their persons attached for debt,* Liv. Hence, Fig. *to bind, oblige:* sacramento, Just. **II.** Fig. *to attach, connect, unite:* ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic.: nectere dolum, *contrive,* Liv.: causas inanes, *to invent a chain of idle reasons,* Virg. [Cf. Skr. *nah,* which indicates an orig. *nagh.*]

nē-cŭbi, *adv.* [cubi, v. ubi] *that no where, lest any where:* dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romam copias transducerent, *to guard against their moving their forces in any quarter towards Rome,* Caes.: Liv.

nē-cundĕ, *adv.* [cunde, v. unde] *that from no place, lest from any place:* circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv.

nē-dum, *conj. much less, still less.* After an expressed negation: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv.: vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. **2.** After an implied negation: secundae res sapientium animos fatigant; nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, *much less could they be expected to make a moderate use of victory,* Sall. **II.** Affirmatively (= ne dicam); *not to say, not only, much more:* adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more as victors,* Liv. In the first clause: nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, *not only,* Cic.

nē-fandus, a, um, *adj.* [ne fari, I. fit. not to be mentioned; hence] *impious, heinous, execrable, abominable:* adulterium, Cic.: vehiculum, *polluted by blood,* Liv. Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. *Absol.:* sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *of right and wrong,* Virg.

nēfārĭē, *adv. impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably:* aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic.

nēfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas] *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious:* homo nefarius et impius, Cic.: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes.: multa commemorare nefaria in socios, *outrageous deeds,* Cic. Rarely as subst. in *sing.:* rem publicam nefario o stringere, *to involve the whole state in guilt* Liv.

nĕ-fās, *n. indecl. that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime,*

wickedness, abomination: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.: quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes.: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: fas et nefas, *right and wrong*, id.; and without et, Hor.: per fas et nefas, *by right means or by wrong* (i. e. *without caring in what way*), Liv. 2. As an exclamation: *horrid! shocking! dreadful!* heu nefas, *O fie on us!* Hor. ||. Meton. *a horrible* or *monstrous person* or *thing, an abomination* (poet.): extinxisse nefas laudabor, i.e. *Helen*, as the destroyer of Troy, Virg. 2. *an impossibility:* quicquid corrigere est nefas, *what cannot be mended*, Hor.

nĕ-fastus, a, um, *adj.:* dies nefasti, *days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held:* ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, Liv. ||. Transf.: *contrary to the sacred rites* or *to religion:* in gen. *irreligious, impious:* quae augur injusta, nefasta defixerit, Cic. 2. In gen. *wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious:* quid intactum nefasti liquimus? *what crime, outrage*, Hor. 3. *unlucky, inauspicious:* dies, id.: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, i. e. *so inauspicious as to stand in the way of victory*, Liv.

nĕgantĭa, ae, *f.* [nego] *a denying, a negation:* Cic.

nĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a denying, denial, negation:* Cic.

nĕgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to deny* or *refuse often* or *steadfastly* (rare): Lucr.: rex primo negitare, Sall.

neglectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [negligo] *a neglecting, neglect:* amicorum, Cic.

neglectus, a, um, *Part.* [negligo].

neglectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a neglecting, neglect* (rare): Ter.

neglĭgens, entis, *Part.* [negligo]. ||. Adj.: *heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent:* absol. or with *Gen.:* also with *prep.:* improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic.: adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv. With *Gen.:* legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. With *prep.:* circa deos ac religiones negligentior, *careless about them*, Suet.: in sumptu negligens, Cic. With *Inf.:* post illa obtegere eam negligens fui, Pl. With *Subj.:* neglig ns ne qua populus laboret, *ceasing to be concerned lest the people suffer in any wise*, Hor.

neglĭgenter, *adv. heedlessly, carelessly, negligently:* opp. to diligenter: scribere, Cic. *Comp.:* negligentius asservare aliquid, id.

neglĭgentĭa (neglegentia), ae, *f.* [negligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence:* negligentia, pigritia, inertia impediri, Cic.: caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, *neglect of*, Liv.

neg-lĭgo (also neglĕgo and neclĕgo), lexi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [nec lego] (lit. not to pick up, *i. e.*) *not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect* constr. with *Acc.* or *Inf.:* rarely with *de* or *absol.:* si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic.: herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Pl.: Cic.: de Theopompo negleximus, id. ||. Esp. *to slight, despise, disregard, neglect:* qui periculum capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, id.: imperium alicujus, Caes.: fraudem committere, *to be careless of committing a crime*, Hor. *Absol.:* bonus tantummodo segnior fit, ubi negligas, *if unnoticed*, Sall. |||. *to overlook, pass over:* negligere pecuniam captam, Cic.

nĕgo, avi, atum (*perf. Subj.* negassim for negaverim, Pl.) 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ne *agio* = aio] *to say 'no,' to deny:* Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, *Diogenes says 'yes,' Antipater, 'no,'* Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* *to say not, deny:* Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id.: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, *says that he will not go, refuses to go*, Caes. Sometimes two depend. clauses follow negare, although the first only is connected with it, the second being dependent on an affirmative verb not expressed: plerique negant Caesarem in condicione mansurum; postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, *and affirm that these demands*, Cic. Pass.: casta negor, Ov. ||. *to refuse, decline:* nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. 2. Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, *refuses; does not yield*, Ov. (Hence It. *niego*; Fr. *nier.*)

nĕgōtĭālis, e, *adj.* [negotium] *pertaining to affairs* (rare): Cic.

nĕgōtĭans, antis, *Part.* [negotior]. ||. Subst. *a wholesale dealer, trader, banker:* negavi me cuipiam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic.

nĕgōtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *banking business* (v. negotiator): Cic.: v. foll. art.

nĕgōtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a money-lender, banker:* the negotiatores were Roman citizens who carried on money-lending and banking business in the provinces, and different from the mercatores (v. Smith's Ant. 269): negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, Cic. ||. In gen. *a trader, tradesman:* mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint.

nĕgōtĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [negotium] *a little business, small matter:* nescio quid negotioli, *some trifling matter or other*, Cic.

nĕgōtĭor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.] *to carry on a banking business* in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. 2. In gen. *to trade, traffic:* negotiandi causa, Liv.

nĕgōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of business, busy:* provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic.: negotiosi dies, *business days, working days*, Tac. Comically: tergum, *a back on which business is performed*, i.e. *which receives a drubbing*, Pl.

nĕg-ōtĭum, ii, *n.* [nec otium: v. nĕ, I. *fin.*] 1 lit. *want of leisure;* hence, *a business, employment, occupation, affair:* nihil habere negotii, *to be wholly unoccupied*, Cic.: negotio desistere, Caes.: in magno negotio habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as important*, Suet.: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, *what you had to do here*, Ter. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Of *military operations:* occasionem negotii bene gerendi, *an opportunity for operating successfully*, Caes. Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, *do nothing but mind their own affairs*, Cic. 2. Of *money-lending* or *banking in the provinces* (v. negotiator): Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, id.; and of *trade in general*, maritima negotia, id. Of *a law-suit:* Suet. ||. Transf.: *difficulty, pains, trouble, labour:* alicui negotium exhibere, *to give him trouble*, Pl.: Cic.: neque esse quidquam negotii, *and that it was no trouble*, Caes. 2. Like the Gr. πρᾶγμα, for res, *a matter, thing:* quid est negotii? Pl.: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, *a slow affair*, id.

nēmo, inis, *m.* and *f.* (instead of *Gen.* neminis, in class. Lat. nullius is preferred; and for *Abl.*, nullo) [ne and hemo, old form of homo] *no man, no one, nobody:* usu. foll. by *Gen.* or de, ex (e): facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic.: nemo de iis, id. Nemo non, with a verb, *every one:* aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Non nemo, *some one:* video de istis abesse non neminem, id.: nemo unus, *no single person*, Liv. *Fem.:* vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl.: Ter. ||. Often used with noun in apposition: nulla ars, nulla manus, nemo opifex (not nullus opifex), Cic.: nemo vir bonus, *no good man*, id.: and even nemo homo, Pl.: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic.

nĕmŏrālis, e, *adj.* [nemus] *of groves* or *woods, woody, sylvan* (poet.): templum nemorale Dianae, Ov.

nĕmŏrensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a grove* or *wood:* mel, Col. ||. Esp. *pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia:* Ov. Hence, rex nemorensis, *the priest presiding over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia*, Suet.

nĕmŏrĭ-cultrix, icis, *f. she that dwells in the woods:* sus, Phaedr.

nĕmŏrĭ-vāgus, a, um, *adj. that wanders in the woods:* aper, Cat.

nĕmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nemus] *full of woods, woody:* Zacynthos, Virg.: Atlas, Ov.

nempĕ, *conj.* [=nam-pe; cf. quippe] *certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely:* scio jam quid velis: nempe hinc me abire vis, Pl.: unde justitia,

fides, aequitas? Nempe ab his, *without doubt*, Cic. Even at the beginning of a piece: nempe dixi, *true, I said*, Hor.

nēmus, ŏris, *n. a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove:* poet. *a wood* in gen.: multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Cic.: montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor. **2.** Esp. *the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia:* Cic. [Cf. Gr. *νέμ-ω*, to pasture flocks, *νέμος* and prob. *Νεμέα*; also *νομός*.]

nēnĭa (naenia), ae, *f. a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead:* honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic.: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *a mournful ditty* of any kind: Ceae retractes munera neniae, id. Proverb.: id fuit nenia ludo, *my joy was turned to grief*, Pl. **2.** *a magic song, incantation:* Marsa, Hor. **3.** *a common, trifling song, popular song; a nursery song, a ditty:* puerorum nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, *the children's rhyme*, id. [Etym. unknown.]

nēnŭ and **nēnum**, v. non, *ad init.*

nĕo, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. *a. to spin:* subtemen tenue nere, Pl. ‖ Transf. *to weave; to interlace, entwine:* tunicam quam neverat auro, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *νέω*; O. H. G. *nâ-an*, *nâ-dala* (*needle*), Goth. *nethla*, (id.)]

nēpa, ae, *f.* [an African word] *a scorpion:* Cic. **2.** *a constellation, the Scorpion:* pectus Nepai, Cic. poet. ‖ Transf. *a crab:* recessim cedam ad parietem, imitabor nepam, Pl.

nēpenthēs, *n. indecl.* = *νηπενθές* (that drives away sadness), *a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect:* Plin. (Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was *the poppy*.)

nĕpos, ōtis, *m. a son's* or *daughter's son; a grandson:* Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. **2.** *a brother's* or *sister's son, a nephew:* tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. **3.** In gen. *a descendant* (poet.); in this sense, usu. *pl.:* filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg.: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. ‖ Transf. *a spendthrift, prodigal:* quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *nap-tar*, grandson, fem. *nap-ti*, grand-daughter; Gr. *νέπ-οδες* (Hom.), *ἀ-νεψιό-ς*; O. H. G. *nefo*, grandson, *niftila*, grand-daughter.] (Hence Fr. *neveu*.)

nēpōtātus, ūs, *m.* [nepos] *extravagance, prodigality, profusion:* Suet.

nēpōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *extravagant, profuse:* sumptus, Suet.

nēpōtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little grandson:* Pl.

neptis, is, *f.* [v. nepos] *a granddaughter:* Cic.: neptis Veneris, i. e. *Ino*, Ov.: neptes Cybeles, i. e. *the Muses*, id. (Hence Fr. *nièce*.)

Neptūnus, i, *m. Neptune; the sea-god:* hence, meton.: *the sea* (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl.: hibernus, Hor.

nēquam, *adj. indecl. worthless, good for nothing:* piscis nequam est nisi recens, Pl. ‖ Esp. of character, *worthless, vile, bad:* opp. to frugi: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.: quid est nequius aut turpius? id.: homo nequissimus, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

nēquāquam, *adv. in no wise, by no means, not at all:* nequaquam comparandus, *by no means deserving to be compared*, Cic.: nequaquam idoneus locus ad egrediendum, Caes.

nēquĕ or **nĕc** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants), *adv.* and *conj.* [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (esp. the latter) like ne = non, *not*, in which way they are occasionally used by later writers: cf. necopinatus, necopinus. ‖ *Conj.* = et non, *and not, also not:* illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus, nec iisdem semper uno modo videntur, *and which also do not always appear in the same way to the same persons*, Cic.: nec mirum, *and no wonder*, id. Connected with *vero, enim, autem, tamen:* neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, *nor indeed*, id.: neque enim beneficia feneramur (in a parenthesis), id.: neque enim tu is es qui qui sis nescias . . . neque autem ego sum ita demens . . . , *neither you on your part . . . nor I on mine*, id. **2.** Esp. repeated, neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *neither . . . nor:* virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id.: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque . . . neque: non mediusfidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. **3.** Neque (nec) . . . et (que) and et . . . neque (nec); when one clause is affirmative: *on the one hand not . . . and on the other hand; not only not . . . but also*; or the contrary: *on the one hand . . . and on the other hand not; not only . . . but also not:* (i) Neque (nec) . . . et (que): animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, *which, on the one hand, was never born, and on the other, is destined for perpetuity*, id. (ii) Et . . . neque (nec): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, *I shall certainly anticipate the fulfilment of your promises, but yet I shall not claim it*, id. **4.** Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, *and also, and besides, and indeed, and:* neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. (ii) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: *and likewise, and so too, also:* necnon et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes convenere, Virg. **5.** Neque (nec) dum, and in one word, necdum, *and not yet, not yet:* ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. **6.** Nec . . . quidem, v. quidem. **7.** *but yet, nor yet:* si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum, *but none of these has happened*, id.: sine ulla patrum injuria nec sine offensione, *and yet not*, Liv. (Hence It. *nè*; Fr. *ni*; from Lat. nec ipse unus, It. *nessuno*; from Lat. nec ens, It. *niente*; Fr. *néant*.)

nĕquĕdum (necdum), v. neque, *no.* II. 5.

nĕ-quĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. *n. not to be able, to be unable:* ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Pl.: quum rho (litteram) dicere nequiret, Cic.: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall.: Cic. *Pass.* (followed by an *Inf. Pass.*): quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. Rarely *impers.:* nequit, *it is impossible*, Pl.

nēquicquam (nequidquam and nequīquam), *adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly:* et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic.: nequicquam auxilium implorare, Caes. **2.** *without good reason:* ut non nequicquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse, etc., *they ought not to be condemned as having attempted such a feat without good reason (without being justified in doing so)*, id. **3.** *with impunity:* Pl.

nēquĭor, ius, v. nequam.

nēquīquam, v. nequicquam, *ad init.*

nēquis or **ne quis**, for ne aliquis.

nēquissĭmus, a, um, v. nequam.

nēquiter, *adv. worthlessly, licentiously, wrongly*, etc.: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. *Comp.:* utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, *more unjustifiably*, Liv.

nēquĭtĭa, ae, and **nēquĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [nequam] *badness:* aceti nequitia, Plin. ‖ Fig.: in moral sense: *idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence:* me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. **2.** *prodigality, profusion:* illum aut nequities expellet, Hor. **3.** *profligacy, wantonness, lewdness:* tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, id. **4.** *worthlessness, vileness, villainy:* officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic.

nērēis, ĭdos, *f.* [Nereus] *a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid:* virides Nereides, Ov.

nervōsē, *adv. strongly, vigorously, energetically:* vigilanter nervoseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. *Comp.:* nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus] *full of sinews, sinewy, nervous:* poples, Ov.

II. Fig.: *nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

nervŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little nerve, vigour:* si tu nervulos tuos adhibueris, *just a little of your strength*, Cic.

nervus, i, *m. a sinew, tendon, nerve:* his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. II. Transf.: *the string of a musical instrument:* nervi in fidibus, id. 2. *a bow-string:* nervo equino intendit telum, Virg. 3. *the leather with which shields were covered:* Tac. 4. *a thong with which a person was bound:* Pl. 5. *a fetter:* id. Hence, 6. *a prison:* eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. 7. *the male organ of generation:* Hor. III. Fig. in *pl.: nerve, vigour, strength:* digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter.: opibus ac nervis uti, Caes.: nervi belli pecunia, '*sinews of war*,' Cic.: nervi conjurationis, *the leaders*, Liv. 2. Esp. of style: *force, energy:* horum oratio neque nervos neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *νεῦρο-ν* for *νερ-ϝο-ν*.] (Hence It. *nerbo*; Fr. *nerf*.)

nesciens, entis, *Part.* [nescio]. II. Adj.: *ignorant, unaware:* Ter.

ne-scĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. not to know, to be ignorant of:* nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic.: nescis quanta cum exspectatione sim te auditurus, *you cannot think*, id.: quod scies, nescis, *what I am going to tell you*, (*remember*) *you don't know*, a phrase to inculcate secrecy: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapies, Ter. *Pass.:* utrum consistere uspiam velit an mare transire, nescitur, *is unknown*, Cic. 2. Esp. in the phrases, nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, *etc.*, to denote uncertainty: nescio quis, *I know not who, somebody or other:* nescio quid, *I know not what, something or other:* prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl.: nisi me forte Paconii nescio cujus querelis moveri putes, *one Paconius, whoever he may be* (in affected ignorance, to imply *insignificance, meanness*, etc.), Cic.: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi, *this trifling matter*, id.: ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, *and probably*, Liv. (v. an, *no.* II.). II. *not to know, to be unacquainted with* (with *Acc.* of direct obj.): illa illum nescit, Pl.: non nescire hiemem, Virg. 2. *not to understand; to be unable:* Latine nescire, *to be ignorant of Latin*, Cic.: stare loco nescit, *cannot stand still* (of a spirited horse), Virg.

nescītus, a, um, *Part.* [nescio].

nescĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *not knowing, ignorant, unaware.* With *Gen.:* nescia mens hominum fati, Virg. With *de:* Ov. With *depend. clause:* arvaque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri nescia, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* non sum nescius, Scaevola, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. 2. *not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable.* With *Inf.:* pueri fari nescii, i. e. *infant children*, Hor.: vinci nescius, *invincible*, Ov. II. Pass. *not known, unknown* (rare): locus, Pl.: tributa, Tac.

nētus, a, um, *Part.* [neo].

neu, *adv.* v. neve.

neuter, tra, trum, *adj.* [ne uter] *neither the one nor the other, neither of two:* ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic. With *plur. verb:* ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia, Pl. In *plur.* to denote *two different parties:* in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. II. Esp. *of neither sex:* neuter anguis, id. Hence, 2. In gramm. *of neither gender:* neutra nomina, or *absol.* neutra, *neuter nouns:* id.

neutĭquam (in Pl. and Ter. to be read nūtĭquam), *adv.* [ne utiquam] *by no means, in no wise* (stronger than nequaquam); *not on any account:* (rare): id neutiquam mihi placet, Pl.: neutiquam probari potuit tam flagitiosa libido, *on no consideration*, Cic.: dictatori neutiquam placebat, Liv.

neutro, *adv. to neither side, neither way:* neutro inclinata spe, Liv.

neutrŭbi, *adv.* [neuter ubi] *in neither the one place nor the other:* Pl.

nēvĕ (neu), *adv.* [ne ve] *and that not, nor* (=et ne, et ut non): ut earum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent, *and that they might not injure the bridge*, Caes.: hoc te rogo, ne dimittas animum, neve te obrui magnitudine negotii sinas, *and not suffer yourself to be overwhelmed*, Cic. So after ut, ne; instead of neque . . . neque: ut eam ne quis nobis minuat, neve vivus, neve mortuus, *neither . . . nor*, id.

nēvis, nēvolt, *etc.* v. nolo.

nex, nĕcis, *f.* [v. neco] *death;* esp. *violent death, murder, slaughter:* insidiatori et latroni quae potest inferri injusta nex, Cic.: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, Caes.: neci dare, Virg. With *Gen. obj.:* multorum civium neces, Cic. With *Gen. subj.:* venatorum, Phaedr. 2. In gen. sense; *death* (late and rare): Suet.: Just. II. Transf. *the blood of the slain:* manus nece Phrygia imbutae, Ov.

nexĭlis, e, *adj.* [necto] *tied* or *bound together* (poet.): vestis, Lucr.

nexo, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to tie* or *bind together, to interlace, entwine:* Lucr.

nexum, i, v. nexus, *no.* II.

nexus, a, um, *Part.* [necto].

nexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a tying* or *binding together; an interlacing, entwining:* arto luctari nexu, Ov.: bracchiorum nexibus elidere aliquem, *grip* (of a wrestler), Suet. II. Transf. (and in this signif. also nexum, i, *n.*): *the state* or *condition of a* nexus, *a personal obligation, a voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt* (for the legal explanation of the term, v. Smith's Ant. 269): abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, Cic.: nexum inire, *to fall into such a condition*, Liv.

nexus, i, *m.* [id.] *a freeman who has pledged his person as security for a debt* (*v.* preced. art.): ita nexi soluti, cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur, *all pledged persons were released*, Liv.

nī (anciently nei), *conj.* [identical with ne] is an absolute negative only in the interrogative form quidni? (or separately, quid ni?) *why not?* quid ego ni ita censeam? Pl.: for the combination nimirum, v. nimirum. II. Like ne, with clauses denoting a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition, *that not:* monent ni (appy. =ne) teneant cursus, *warn them not to sail*, Virg. 2. Much more freq. as conditional negative = *nisi*, which is formed from it by the addition of si: *if not, unless.* In this constr. it is found, like *si*, with the *Indic.*, when the reference is to an assumed fact: mirum, ni domi est, *'tis odd, if he isn't at home*, Ter.: mirum ni puto, Cic.: ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Virg.: and with *Subj.* in strictly hypothetical sentences: quae ni fiant, nulla sit pacis condicio, Liv.: ni ita se res haberet, id.: ni faciat, Virg. (ii) Esp. in legal agreements, stipulations, *etc.:* quum is sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset, *had undertaken so to be*, Cic.

nīcētērĭum, ii, *n.* = *νικητήριον, the prize of victory:* Juv.

nĭco, ci, 3. *v. a. to beckon:* Pl. [Cf. conīveo (for *co-nigv-e-o*). The root *gnik* (*gnigv*) meant "to incline, bow, bend." In *nico* initial *g* has been lost.]

nicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and **nictor**, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [nico] *to move the eyelids up and down, to wink:* Plin. 2. *to wink* as a sign: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. 3. Transf. of fire: nictantia fulgura flammae, *flickering*, Lucr. II. Fig. *to exert oneself, to strive:* hic ubi nictari nequeant (*al.* nixari), id.

nictus, ūs, *m.* [nico] *a winking, blinking:* Ov.

nīdāmentum, i, *n.* [nidus] *material for a nest:* in nervum ille hodie nidamenta congeret, i. e. *he will get himself a drubbing*, Pl.

nīdĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* [nidificus] *to build a nest:* nidificant aves, Col.

nīdor, ōris, *m. a vapour, steam, smell*, from anything boiled, roasted, burned, *etc.:* galbaneus nidor, Virg.: ganearum nidor atque fumus, Cic. [For *cnidor*; cf. *κνίσσα* (for *κνιθ-γα*).]

nīdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [nidus] *a little nest:* Fig.: Ithacam illam, in asperrimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam, *perched like a little nest on the rocks*, Cic.

nīdus, i, *m. a nest:* fingere et con-

struere nidos, Cic.: Virg. Poet.: pennas majores nido extendere, *i. e. to raise oneself above one's birth*, Hor. 2. Meton. (in *pl.* only): *the young birds in a nest; nestlings, brood* (poet.): nidi loquaces, Virg. ||. Transf. tu nidum servas, *you stick to the nest;* i. e. *keep at home*, Hor. [Cf. Skr. *nida-s* (perh. for *nisda-s*): Germ. and Eng. *nest.*] (Hence It. *nido;* Fr. *nid.*)

nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. black, sable, dark, dusky* (oft. with the idea of beauty or lustre associated; whereas ater marks something dismal and unsightly): quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic.: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, *swarthy*, Virg.: nigros efferre maritos, *blackened, i. e. killed by poison*, Juv. Subst. nigrum, i, *n. a black spot:* Ov. ||. Fig.: *pertaining to death; dismal:* nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium, *of the funeral pile*, Hor. 2. *unlucky, ill-omened:* hunccine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? id. 3. Of character, *black, bad, wicked:* Cic.: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *nero;* Sp. *negro;* Fr. *noir.*)

nĭgrans, antis, *Part.* [nigro]. ||. Adj.: *black, dusky:* color, Lucr.: nigrantes terga juvenci, *with black backs*, Virg.

nĭgresco, grŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [niger] *to become black, grow dark:* latices nigrescere sacros, Virg.: nigrescunt sanguine venae, Ov. (Hence Fr. *noircir.*)

nĭgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be black:* ea, quae nigrant, Lucr. Most freq. as *part. adj.* (cf. nigrans): nigrans aegis, in quasi-trans. sense, *cloud-bringing*, Virg.

nĭgror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *blackness:* mortis, Lucr.

nīhil, *n. indecl.* [by apocope, from nihilum, *i. e.* ne hilum: cf. nihilum] *nothing.* With *part. Gen.:* nihil mali, *no evil*, Cic. With an *adj.:* nihil exspectatione vestra dignum dico, id. With ref. to persons: victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, *than whom (whose conduct) nothing could be more moderate*, id. (ii) nihil agere, *to accomplish nothing:* nihil agis, dolor! i. e. *your efforts (to move me) are vain*, id.: nihil afferre, *to advance arguments which are good for nothing; to say nothing to the purpose*, id. (iii) nihil, nec . . . nec, without destroying the negation: nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo, *neither wished to shirk anything, nor . .*, id. (iv) nihil non, *everything:* nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id. (v) non nihil and haud nihil, *something, somewhat:* non nihil, ut in tantis malis, est profectum, id. (vi) nihil quicquam, *nothing whatever, nothing at all:* id. (vii) nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, praeter, praeterquam, *etc., nothing else than, nothing but:* tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, *from head to foot you are every bit wisdom*, Ter.: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. (viii) nihil . . . quin *or* quominus, after a verb signifying *to omit, leave undone:* nihil praetermisi quin . . ., *I left no stone unturned to . . .*, id.: with quominus, Liv. (ix) nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, *etc., there is no reason why:* nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. (x) nihil est in aliquo ut putes . . ., *there is nothing in any one to justify the notion that . . .*, id. (xi) nihil est, *it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain:* Pl.: Hor. (xii) nihil ad me (*sc.* pertinet): recte an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Also, nihil ad, *nothing in comparison with:* nihil ad Persium, id. (xiii) nihil minus, *nothing less so*, i. e. *by no means, not at all:* cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, id. (xiv) nihil dum, *nothing as yet:* id. (xv) nihil mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with him:* tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est, Ter. (xvi) nihil esse, *to be nothing* or *nobody, to have no power, to be of no use:* sin mecum in hac prolusione nihil fueris, quem te in ipsa pugna fore putemus? Cic. ||. Adverbially, as an emphatic non, lit. *in nothing, not at all:* nihil opus est, Ter.: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic.

nīhildum, v. nihil (xiv).

nīhili, v. nihilum.

nīhĭlo, v. nihilum.

nīhĭlōmĭnus, v. nihilum (iv).

nīhĭlum, i, *n.* [ne hilum] *nothing* (differs from nihil only in use, not in sense; being used after a *prep.* and in *Abl.* with comparatives: whereas nihil is chiefly used as subject or direct object): docui nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr.: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. (ii) Nihili, *of no value, worthless:* nihili est autem, suum qui officium facere immemor est, *he is a good for nothing person*, Pl. Hence, nihili pendere *or* facere, *to esteem as nothing*, Ter. (iii) De nihilo, *for nothing, without cause* or *reason:* mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corripi, Liv. (iv) Nihilo with comparatives, *by nothing, no:* nihilo benevolentior, Cic. So, nihilo minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, *no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding:* in iis rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt, id. (See also secius.) With minus omitted: nihilo ego quam tu nunc amata sum, Pl. Similarly, nihilo aliter, *no otherwise:* Ter. ||. Adverbially, for non, *not:* nihilum metuenda timere, Hor.

nīl (contracted form of nihil), *nothing* (rare, and mostly poet.): si nil sit durius, Caes.: nil intra est oleam duri, Hor.

nīlum, i. q. nihilum, *nothing:* ad nilum revorti, Lucr.

nīlus, i, *m.* [Νεῖλος. the river Nile] *a canal, conduit, aqueduct:* piscina et nilus, Cic.

nimbātus, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus] perh. *light, trifling, frivolous:* Pl.

nimbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nimbus fero] *storm-bringing, stormy:* Ov.

nimbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus] *laden with storm-clouds, stormy:* nimbosus Orion, Virg.

nimbus, i, *m. a black rain-cloud, storm-cloud, thunder-cloud:* involvere diem nimbi, Virg.: tempestas denso regem operuit nimbo, Liv. (ii) Of the *bright cloud* or *cloud-shaped splendour* which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: nimbo succincta, Virg. 2. Like the Eng. *cloud*, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: fulvae nimbus arenae, id.: nimbus peditum, id. 3. *heavy rain, a rain-storm:* terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. ||. Fig.: *a storm, tempest*, i. e. *sudden misfortune:* hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, id. [For etym. v. nebula. For the nasal, cf. *cub-o, cumb-o.*]

nĭmĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [nimius] *a too great number* or *quantity:* Eutr.

nĭmĭo, v. nimius, *ad fin.*

nĭmĭŏpĕrĕ, more correctly separate, nimio opere: *too much:* Cic.

nīmīrum, *adv.* [ni, and mirum; strange if it were not so; hence] *without doubt, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly:* nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic.: non omnia nimirum eidem dii dedere, *truly*, Liv.: nimirum haec est illa Charybdis, *'tis strange if this be not the famous Charybdis; this must surely be*, Virg. ||. Freq. in an ironical sense: *doubtless, to be sure, forsooth:* nimirum contra dici nihil potest, Cic.

nĭmĭs, *adv. too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure:* nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. 2. With a preceding negative, *not too much, not very much not particularly, not very:* Philotimi litterae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectarunt, id.: praesidium non nimis firmum, Caes. 3. As subst. with *part. Gen.:* haec loca lucis habent nimis, *too much daylight*, Ov.: Cic. ||. Transf. *very much, very, exceedingly:* nimis velim lapidem, Pl. So nimis quam, *very much:* nimis quam formido, id. [From negative *ne* and *mi*=με in μέ-τρο-ν (root *ma*, to measure); "immoderately."]

nĭmĭum, *adv.* [v. nimis] *too much, too:* nimium diu, Cic.: vento nimium secundo, *too much favourable*, i. e., *too dangerously favourable*, Hor. 2. Non nimium, *not very much, not particularly:* illud non nimium probo, Cic. ||. Transf. *very much, greatly, exceedingly:* o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas! Virg.: felix, heu nimium felix, *happy beyond human happiness*, id. 2. Nimium quantum, *as much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very:* differt inter

honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Also, in same sense, nimium quam (rare): nimium quam, es barbarus, Pl.

nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [v. nimis] *beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much:* vitem coërcet, ne in omnes partes nimia (= nimis) fundatur, Cic.: nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes. (ii) *too mighty, too powerful:* Cn. Pompeium esse nimium jam liberae reipublicae, Vell. (iii) *immoderate, intemperate:* rebus secundis nimii, Tac. With *Gen.:* impotens et nimius animi, *outrageous in temper*, Liv. Subst.: nimium, ii, *n. superabundance, excess:* mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. II. Transf. *very great, very much:* homo nimia pulchritudine, Pl. Subst.: nimium boni est, cui nihil est mali, *it is great good fortune*, Enn. in Cic. Hence, adverbially, in the *Abl.* nimio, *exceedingly, by far, much:* nimio mavolo, Pl.: nimio melius, id.

ningo (ninguo), nxit, *3. v. n.* (mostly *impers.*) *it snows:* Virg. II. Fig. *to shower down, scatter:* ningunt rosarum floribus, Lucr. [For etym. v. nix; there is nasalization in *ningo* and *ninguis.*]

ninguis, is, *f.* [ningo] *snow:* albas decedere ningues, Lucr.

ninguit and **ninguo,** v. ningo.

nĭsi, *conj.* [ni si] *if not, unless:* its construction is the same as that of *si* (q. v.), being followed sometimes by the *Indic.*, sometimes by the *Subj.*, according to the nature of the predication: quid tu malum curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Pl.: quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. It is also used without a verb = praeter, *except:* ne quem coleremus nisi Populum Romanum, Sall. (ii) After negatives, or interrogatives equiv. to negatives, *except, save only, only:* ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes.: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic. (iii) Nisi si, *except if, unless:* nisi si quid in Caesare sit auxilii, Caes.: Sall. (iv) Nisi ut, *except on condition that, unless:* neque convivia inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. (v) Nisi quod, *except (the fact) that:* praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circumforaneo obruerunt, Cic. (vi) Nisi quia, *except because*, i. e. *until that:* at nescibam id dicere illam, nisi quia correxit miles, quod intellexi minus, Ter. 2. In transitions, nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen: *unless indeed; unless perchance; unless however:* nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, Cic.

nīsus, a, um, *Part.* [nitor].

nīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing* or *resting upon* or *against, a pressure* (cf. nixus; which is another form of the same word): nisu immotus eodem, *in the same (firmly planted) posture*, Virg. 2. Esp. *of a striving upward movement:* insolitos docuere nisus, *unwonted flights*, Hor.: uti prospectus nisusque per saxa facilius foret, *climbing*, Sall. II. Transf.: *a striving, endeavour, effort, labour:* ad summum non pervenit nisu, sed impetu, Quint. 2. Esp. *the throes of childbirth, labour:* hunc stirps Oceani maturis nisibus Aethra edidit, Ov.

nītēdŭla, ae, *f. a kind of small mouse, a dormouse:* Cic.

nĭtens, entis, *Part.* [niteo]. II. Adj.: *shining, glittering, gleaming, bright* (usu. of reflected light): arma nitentia, Liv.: capilli malobathro, Hor. 2. Transf.: of animals, *sleek, fat:* taurus, Virg. (ii) Of persons, *shining, bright, beautiful:* nitentior femina, Ov. (iii) Of plants, *blooming:* nitentia culta, Virg. II. Fig. *brilliant, elegant:* oratio, Cic.

nĭtĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine, beam, glitter, glisten:* placatum nitet diffuso lumine caelum, Lucr.: qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura, *are glossy*, Cic.: diversi niteant cum mille colores, Ov. 2. Transf.: of animals, *to be sleek, in good condition:* unde sic quaeso nites? Phaedr. (ii) Of persons, *to look bright* or *beautiful:* miseri quibus intentata nites! Hor. (iii) Of fields and plants: *to look flourishing, thriving:* campos nitentes desuper ostentat, Virg.: cf. nitens. (iv) In gen., *to flourish:* recenti gloria nitens, *in all the lustre of his new glory*, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

nĭtesco, tŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* [niteo] *to begin to shine, to shine out* or *forth:* exiguo qui stellarum nitore nitescit, Cic.: juventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. 2. Transf.: Of animals, *to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat:* armenta nitescunt, Plin. (ii) Or persons, *to become blooming;* in *perf. tenses, to be blooming:* o pueri, nituistis, Hor. 3. Fig.: *to become illustrious* or *celebrated:* eloquentiae gloria nitescere, Tac.

nĭtĭdē, *adv. splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently:* Pl.

nĭtĭdĭuscŭlē, *dim. adv. somewhat finely, sprucely:* Pl.

nĭtĭdĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [nitidus] *somewhat shining:* caput, Pl.

nĭtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [niteo] *shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear:* caput (solis), *beaming*, Virg.: caesaries, *glossy*, id.: nitidus juventa anguis, *in the fresh gloss of his (renovated) youth*, id.: aedes, Pl.: in picturis alios horrida, inculta, contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, i. e. *bright and gay* (opp. to *wild and gloomy*), Cic.: ebur, Ov. 2. Transf.: of animals, *sleek, plump, fat:* jumenta, Nep. (ii) Of persons, *well-conditioned, well-favoured, healthy-looking:* me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Hor. (iii) *good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, smart, trim:* nimis nitida femina, Pl.: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. (iv) Of fields and plants, *blooming, fertile, luxuriant:* campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Poet.: nitidissimus annus, *rich, fertile*, Ov. II. Fig.: *cultivated, polished, refined:* nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *net.*)

nītor, nisus and nixus, *3. v. n. dep. to bear, lean,* or *rest upon.* With *Abl.:* stirpibus suis niti, Cic.: hastili nixus, id. With *in* and *Acc.:* nixus in hastam, Virg. *Absol.:* partes aequaliter nituntur, *press equally*, Cic.: in medium sunt omnia nixa, *have been always pressing towards the centre*, Lucr. 2. Transf. *to make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance, to mount, climb, fly*, etc.: nituntur gradibus, Virg.: in aëra, Ov. (ii) *to strain in giving birth, to bring forth:* de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, id. (iii) *to strain for a stool:* Suet. II. Fig.: *to strain* or *strive mentally, to exert oneself, labour, endeavour:* modo tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic.: nihil contra se regem nisurum existimabat, Caes.: pro aliquo, Liv. With *Inf.:* summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. With *ad:* ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, Caes. (ii) ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, *to strive after*, Cic. 2. *to rest, rely, depend upon:* with *in* and *Abl.:* ea, in quibus causa nititur, id. With simple *Abl.:* spe niti, id.: auctoritate, Caes. With *ubi:* quo confugies? ubi nitere? Cic. [Prob. for *niv-i-tor*, from the same *nigv* (orig. *gnigv*), "to incline, bend," which appears in *conniveo;* v. nico.]

nĭtor, ōris, *m.* [niteo] *brightness, sheen from a polished surface; splendour, lustre:* nitor exoriens aurorae, Lucr.: argenti et auri, Ov. 2. Transf.: *sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty:* nitor corporis, Ter.: urit me Glycerae nitor, *the brilliant charms*, Hor. (ii) *splendour, brilliancy:* Cic. (iii) In gen. *gay colour:* Lucr. II. Fig. of speech, *splendour, elegance, grace* of style: orationis nitor, Cic.

nĭtrum, i, *n.* = νίτρον, also called sal nitrum, *natron, native nitre* or *saltpetre:* found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace, and Macedonia: Plin. II. Fig. (from its use as a soap): censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, *acts like soap (as a purger)*, Cael. in Cic.

nĭvālis, e, *adj.* [nix] *pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-:* dies, *a snowy day*, Liv.: Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, *in icy fetters bound*, Hor. II. Transf.: *wintry, cold:* dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste caelum est, Sen. 2. *snow-like, snowy* (poet.): equi candore nivali, Virg.

nĭvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cooled with snow, iced:* Suet.

nĭvĕus, a, um, *adj.* [nix] *of* or *from snow, snowy, snow-* (poet.): aggeribus niveis informis, *snow-drifts*, Virg.: mons, *covered with snow*, Cat.

II. Transf. *snow-white, snowy* (poet.): lacerti, Virg.: lac, id.: vestis, Ov.

nīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of snow, snowy:* hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv.: Strymon, Ov.

nix, nivis, *f. snow:* Cic. In *pl., accumulated snows:* miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv.: duratae solo nives, Hor. II. Transf.: *white hair, hoary locks:* capitis nives, id. (Nix is for *nigv-s;* in the oblique cases the guttural disappears, as in levis, brevis, conīveo. In Gr. *νίφ-α, νίφ-ει,* φ exceptionally represents orig. *gh.* The I. E. root had initial *s*; cf. Goth. *snaiv-s,* O. H. G. *snéo,* Mod. Germ. *schnee,* Eng. *snow.* V. ningo, ninguis.] (Hence It. *neve;* and, through *nivea,* Fr. *neige.*)

nixor, 1. v. *n. dep.* [nītor] *to lean* or *rest upon; to strive, endeavour* (poet.): pars vulnere clauda retentat nixantem (serpentem), *writhing,* Virg. II. Fig. *to depend upon:* fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr.

nixus and **nīsus,** a, um, *Part.* [nitor].

nixus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressure* (cf. nisus; which is a parallel form of same word): astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, *by their own gravitation,* Cic. II. Transf.: *a striving, exertion, effort:* Quint. 2. Esp. *pains, throes, travail* of parturition: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg.

no, navi, 1. v. *n. to swim:* Pl.: Ov. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, *to be able to swim without corks* (*manage for oneself*), Hor. II. Poet. transf. of similar modes of motion; *to sail, flow, fly,* etc.: nare per aestatem liquidam, Virg. 2. Of the eyes of drunken persons, *to swim:* nant oculi, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *νή-χ-ω;* Lat. *na-t-o.*]

nōbĭlis, e (old form, gnobilis), *adj.* [v. nosco] *that can be* or *is known, knowable* (v. rare in this sense): neque his unquam nobilis fui, Pl. 2. *well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned:* constr. *absol.,* with *Abl.* or (poet.) with *Inf.:* magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic.: Corinthus aere, Ov.: puerosque Ledae, hunc equis, illum superare pugnis nobilem, Hor.: palma, *the palm of glory,* id. (ii) In bad sense, *notorious:* ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. II. *high-born, of noble birth, noble,* i. e. *sprung from a family* (either patrician or plebeian) *of which some member had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the* jus imaginum (opp. to homo novus and ignobilis): nobili genere nati, id.: Liv. Subst. nobilis, is, *m. a noble* (in *pl.*): nobiles nostri, Plin. 2. *of a superior kind, noble, excellent:* tres nobilissimi fundi, *very fine,* Cic.: nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum, *high-bred,* Ov.

nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nobilis] *famousness, celebrity, fame, renown* (rare): praedicationem nobilitatemque despicere, Cic. II. *high* or *noble birth, nobility:* ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, id. 2. In concr. sense; *the nobility, the nobles* (v. nobilis, II.): conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes.: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv. With plur. verb: coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, Sall. *Plur.:* Tac. III. *noble* or *excellent quality, distinction, excellence, superiority:* quum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic.. eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov.

nōbĭlĭter, *adv. famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly:* Plin.

nōbĭlĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [nobilis] *to make known, to render famous* or *renowned:* poëtae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic.: famam, Liv. Also in bad sense, *to render notorious:* aliquem flagitiis, Ter. II. *to render excellent, to ennoble, exalt:* qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell.

nŏcens, entis, *Part.* [noceo]. II. Adj.: *hurtful, injurious, noxious:* a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. *Comp.:* cicutis allium nocentius, Hor. 2. Esp. in moral sense, *wicked, culpable, criminal:* nocens et nefarius, Cic.: meritae caede nocentum, Ov.

nŏcenter, *adv. hurtfully, injuriously:* Cels.

nŏcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. v. *n. to harm, hurt, injure;* with *Dat.* or *absol.:* nocere alteri, *to injure your neighbour,* Cic.: declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, id. *Pass. impers.:* mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id.: ille respondit, ipsi nihil nocitum iri, Caes. [*Noceo* is from root of *neco,* q.v.] (Hence It. *nuocere:* Fr. *nuire.*)

nŏcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo] *hurtful, injurious, noxious:* Phaedr.

noctĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [nox fero, the night-bringer] *the evening-star:* Cat.

noctĭlūca, ae, *f.* [nox luceo] *that shines by night;* hence, *the moon:* canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor.

noctĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. night-wandering; that wanders about by night* (poet.): noctivagae faces caeli, Lucr.: currus (*sc.* Phoebes), Virg.

noctĭvĭgĭlus (noctŭvĭgĭlus), a, um, *adj.* [nox vigilo] *night-watching:* Pl.

noctu, v. noctus.

noctŭa, ae, *f.* [nox] *the* (*short-eared*) *owl,* a bird sacred to Minerva: Virg.

noctŭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [noctu] *in the night-time, by night:* Cic.

noctŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [noctua] *pertaining to owls:* Pl.

nocturnus, a, um, *adj.* [nox] *pertaining to the night, nocturnal:* labores, Cic.: bella, Virg. Sometimes used with force of *adv.* (cf. vespertinus): qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, *by night,* Hor.

noctus, ūs, *f.* [id.] only in *Abl.* noctu, *by night, in the night-time:* somnium quod noctu hac somniavi, Pl.: esp. opp. to diu (q.v.): nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, *by day, by night,* Caes.

noctŭvĭgĭlus, v. noctivigilus.

nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo] *hurtful, injurious, noxious:* Ov.

nōdātus, a, um, *Part.* [nodo].

nōdo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [nodus] *to furnish* or *fill with knots, to make knotty:* esp. in *p. part.:* ferula nodata, Plin. II. *to tie in a knot, to knot:* crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. (Hence Fr. *nouer.*)

nōdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of knots, knotty:* stipes, Ov.: plagae, id.: cheragra (from its producing knots on the fingers), Hor. II. Fig.: *knotty, intricate, difficult:* quaestiones, Macr.: Cicuta, *a usurer skilful in drawing up valid bonds* (*which tie the debtor fast as with knots*), Hor.

nōdus, i, *m. a knot:* nodus vinculumque, Cic.: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amaryllī, colores, Virg. 2. Transf.: *a girdle* (poet.): ludit Acidalio, sed non manus aspera, nodo, Mart. Hence, nodus anni, *the circle of the equator,* Lucr. (ii) *a knot, knob, node* on an animal's joint: crura sine nodis, Caes. (iii) *a knot* or *knob* in wood or plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to look for knots in a bulrush,* i. e. *to anticipate difficulties where there are none,* Pl. (iv) *a star in the constellation* Pisces: Cic. II. Fig.: *a band, bond:* amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. 2. Esp. *a bond, obligation* (poet.): exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr. 3. *a knotty point, difficulty, impediment:* dum hic nodus expediatur, *till this knot is untied* (*this point cleared up*), Cic.: Abantem, pugnae nodumque moramque, *the knot and stay of the fight,* Virg. So of a complicated and critical situation in a drama: dignus vindice nodus, *an entanglement, crisis,* Hor. [For *gnodus,* as natus for *gnatus;* cf. Eng. *knot.*] (Hence Fr. *noeud.*)

nōlo, nōlŭi, nolle, v. *irreg.* (old forms: nĕvis for non vis: Pl.: nĕvolt *or* nĕvult, for non vult: id.) [ne volo] *to wish not, to be unwilling:* novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter.: idem velle, atque idem nolle, *to have like desires and like fears,* Sall. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic.: Caes. Esp. freq. in imperat. foll. by *Inf.,* periphrastically for the imperative with *ne:* noli irascier, *do not be angry,* Pl.: noli putare, *do not suppose,* Cic. Sometimes even with velle: nolite velle, *do not wish,* id. A follg. negative does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, id.: nollem factum, *I could wish it had not been*

done, Ter.: cum se non nolle dixisset, *that he had no objection*, Cic. II. *to wish ill, be adverse to* (rare): cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, id.

nŏmas, ădis, *c.* = νομάς (pasturing flocks), *plur.* nŏmădes, *pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, nomads*: Plin. Hence esp. *a Numidian*: nomas versuta, *a Numidian fortune-teller* (cf. Eng. *gipsy*), Prop. *Plur.*: Virg.

nōmen, ĭnis, *n. a name*: infaustum Allia nomen, *ill-omened name*, Virg.: ut is locus ex calamitate P. R. nomen caperet, Caes.: so, nomen invenire ab aliqua re, Cic. Nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomen respondere, *to be enrolled as a soldier, to enlist; to answer to one's name on the muster-roll*: Liv. Also, dare nomen in conjurationem, *to join a conspiracy*, Tac. 2. Esp. *the middle name of a free-born Roman*, viz. that of his gens as distinguished from his cognomen, or that of his familia, and from his praenomen, or that which distinguished the individuals of a familia (v. Smith's Ant. 270 *seq.*). But sometimes nomen is used, in less exact sense, both for praenomen and for cognomen: cui nomen est Phormio, Cic. 3. In gramm. *a noun*: Quint. II. In legal sense, nomen alicujus deferre, *to lay an accusation against anyone*, Cic.: nomen recipere, *to receive an accusation*, id. 2. *a bond, note, claim, debt* (bearing a certain *name*): tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *on good bonds, good security*, id.: nomina sua exigere, *to call in one's debts*, id. (ii) nomen facere, *to enter* or *book the items of a debt*: nomina facit, negotium conficit, id. (iii) nomen locare, *to borrow money*: Phaedr. 3. In polit. lang., collectively, *all those bearing a certain name; stock, race*: esp. in phr. nomen Latinum: concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Also by meton. = *nation*; only more emphatic: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall.: Volscum nomen prope deletum est, Liv. III. Fig.: *name, fame, reputation, renown*: hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic.: officere nomini alicujus, *to eclipse anyone's fame*, Liv.: nos aliquid nomenque decusque gessimus, *distinction*, Virg. Of things: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, i. e. *the sorts known by peculiar names*, id. 2. *a title, pretext, excuse, account, reason*: an alio nomine et alia de causa abstulisse? Cic.: et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, *on your account*, id.: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. 3. *a name*, as opposed to a reality: Campani magis nomen ad praesidium sociorum quam vires quum attulissent, Liv. [For *gnomen*; cf. *co-gnomen*, and v. nosco. Gr. ὄνομα is cognate, being for ὁ γνο-μα; in Skr *na-ma(n)*, Goth. *namô*, and Germ. *name*, as well as in Lat., the initial guttural has been lost.] (Hence It. *nome*, Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom*.)

nōmenclātor (nomenculator, Mart.: Suet.), ōris, *m.* [nomen calo] *one who calls a person or thing by name*; hence, *a slave who attended his master in canvassing* for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met (v. Smith's Ant. 18): Cic. Under the emperors, also, *a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves; a nomenclator*: Plin.

nōmenclātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature*: Plin.

nōmencŭlātor, v. nomenclator.

nōmĭnātim, *adv. by name, expressly*: aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic.

nōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nomino] *a naming*: Vitr. II. *a nomination to an office* (rare): paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego eum mea nominatione coŏptabo, Cic.: Liv.

nōmĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to naming, nominative*: in Gramm.: casus nominativus, *the nominative case*, Quint.

nōmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [nomino]. II. Adj.: *famed, renowned, celebrated*: illa Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic.

nōmĭnĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to name* (*frequently* or *as a regular practice*): Lucr.

nōmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nomen] *to call by name, to name*: urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic. 2. *to mention by name*: esp. in phr. quem honoris causa nomino, *whom I mention with all respect*, id. II. *to render famous, renowned, celebrated*: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, id. 2. *to nominate* or *appoint to an office*: patres interregem nominaverant, Liv. 3. *to denounce, accuse, arraign* (usu. denoting a less formal mode of accusation; as when an informer mentions the names of persons as parties to a plot, &c.): qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finiturus, id.: inter socios Catilinae nominatus, Suet.

nŏmisma (num.), ătis, *n.* = νόμισμα, *a piece of money, a coin*: regale nomisma, Philippos, Hor.

nŏmos and **nōmus**, i, *m.* = νομός, *a district, province, nome*: Plin. II. In music = νόμος, *a tune, air*: Suet.

nōn (old form, nēnum and nēnu; also written noenum and noenu), *adv.* [contr. from ne oenum or unum, not one, like ne hilum, not anything: v. unus] *not*. (i) Non, before other negatives, forms a weak affirmative: fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, *should not object*, Cic.: so, non nemo = *some one*; non nihil = *something*; non nullus, a, um = *some*. (ii) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, *every* (*conceivable*) *thing*, id.: v. nemo, nihil, nullus. (iii) Followed by nec . . . nec, it retains its negative force: non medius fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, id. (iv) Non quod, non quo, *not that, not as if*, with *Subj.*: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant, id. (v) Non nisi, *only*: Ov.: Tac. (vi) Non modo, non solum . . . sed or sed etiam, *not only . . . but also*: non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, *that not only is the other false, but this undoubtedly true*, Cic. When the two clauses are both negative, *not only not . . . but not even* (non modo non . . . sed ne . . . quidem), a negative is sometimes omitted in the former, the sense being obvious from the latter member: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem, *they not only lost their presence of mind, but could not even hear*, Liv. (vii) Non ita, non tam, *not so very, not particularly*: simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. So, non fere, *scarcely, hardly*: non fere quisquam, *hardly anyone*, id. (viii) For nedum (rare): vix mehercule servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitrer, *much less*, id. (ix) In interrogations for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? id. (x) In imperative clauses, for ne (denounced by Quint. as ungrammatical): non sint sine lege capilli, *let them not be*, Ov.: Hor. (xi) Connected with substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, *could be other than material*, Cic. (xii) In answers: *no*: aut etiam aut non respondere, *to answer 'yes' or 'no,'* id.

nōnae, arum, *f. plu.* [nonus] *the fifth day in all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nones*: so called because it was the ninth day before the Ides, counting inclusively: Cic.

nōnāgēni, ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [nonaginta] *ninety each*: Plin.

nōnāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [id.] *ninetieth*: Cic.

nōnāgĭēs (-ens), *num. adv. ninety times*: nonagies sestertium, *nine million sesterces*, Cic.

nōnāgintā, *card. num. adj. indecl. ninety*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *nonante*.)

nōnānus, a, um, *adj.* [nona, *sc.* legio] *belonging to the ninth legion*: miles nonanus, Tac. Subst. nonanus, i, *m. a soldier of the ninth legion*: id.

nōnārĭa, ae, *f.* [nonus] *a public prostitute*: Pers.

non-dum, *adv. not yet*: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, Cic.

nongenti, ae, a, *card. num. adj. nine hundred*: Cic.

non-nĕ, *adv. is it not?* in questions which suggest an affirmative answer: nonne meministi, *do you not remember?* Cic: Caes. The affirmative force remains in indirect questions: *if . . . not, whether . . . not*: quum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdiccae filium

nonne beatum putaret, *if he did not think*, Cic.

non-nēmo, ĭnis, *m. some one, several persons, many a one:* Cic. **II.** *some one, a certain person:* id.

nonnĭhil, v. nihil.

non-nullus, a, um, *adj. some, several:* nonnulla in re, Cic.: esse nonnullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, *some obligation to Caesar*, Caes. Esp. freq. in *pl.:* nonnulli, *some persons*, id.

non-nunquam, *adv. sometimes:* nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. With aliquando, Cic.

non-nusquam, *adv. in some places:* Plin.

nōnus, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [for *novimus* (with *n* for *m*), from novem] *the ninth:* Cic. As subst.: nona, ae, *f.* (*sc.* hora), *the ninth hour of the day*, i.e. the third before sunset: post nonam venies, Hor.

nōnus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. adj. the nineteenth:* Tac.

norma, ae, *f. a square*, employed by carpenters, masons, *etc.:* anguli ad normam respondentes, Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *a rule, pattern, precept:* musicorum acerrimâ normâ, *according to the rigour of the rule as laid down by musicians*, Cic.: loquendi, *correct usage*, Hor. [For *gnorima*, appy. borrowed from Gr. γνωρίμη; in sense it=γνώμων.]

normālis, e, *adj.* [norma] *made according to the square:* Quint.

nōs, nostrum, etc. *the plur. first pers. pron.* (v. ego) (*Gen.* nostrorum and nostrarum, for nostrum: Pl.: Ter.) *we.* It is often used instead of ego: nos habemus, *I have*, Cic.: and in the lang. of comedy, even with *sing.* concord: absente nobis, Ter. The *Gen.* nostri is used objectively, *towards us:* amor nostri, Cic.: nostrum is used only partitively, uterque nostrum, *both of us*, id. Nos often takes the suffix *met:* nosmet, nobismet, etc.; but not in *Gen.* [Cf. Gr. νῶ-ϊ, νω-ΐν.] (Hence It. *noi;* Fr. *nous.*)

noscĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [nosco] *to know, to recognise:* aliquem facie, Liv.: ducem, Tac. **2.** *to perceive, observe:* circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv. **II.** Transf.: *to examine, explore:* aedes, Pl.

nosco, nōvi, nōtum (old forms, gnosco, gnovi, gnotum. The contracted forms in class. Lat. are, nosti, noram, norim, nosse), 3. *v. a. incep. to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know; to examine, consider:* hence, in perf. tenses, *to be acquainted with, to know:* quum igitur nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, *learn to know*, Cic. *Pass.:* forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, *could not be recognized*, Ter.: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscar, Ov. (ii) *perf. tenses:* si me novi-ti minus, *if you know me not*, Pl.: qui non leges, non jura noritis, *have no knowledge of*, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *to know, recognize* (rare): hau! nosco tuum, *I perceive your drift*, Pl.: hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt, Caes. **2.** Esp. *to acknowledge, allow, admit of* a reason or an excuse: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic. [The orig. root is *gna*, in Gr. γνω (ἔ-γνω-ν, γι-γνώ-σκ-ω), in Lat. *gna* and *gno;* cf. *i-gna-rus, co-gno-sco, i-gno-ro;* O.H.G. *knâ-u*, Eng. *know.* From another form *gan* of same root come Goth. *kann*, Eng. and Scot. *ken.*]

noster, stra, strum (*Gen. pl.* nostrum, Pl.), *pronom. adj.* [nos] *our, our own, ours:* nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic.: in wider sense, *belonging to our country* (*Rome*): Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes.: nostrum mare, *our sea, the Mediterranean*, id. Strengthened by suffix *pte:* nostrapte culpa, Ter. **2.** Colloq.=meus (esp. in familiar style): nostri aequales, *my contemporaries*, Cic.: cognosce itinera nostra, *let me tell you my movements*, id. **3.** In *masc.* as subst.: noster, *our (my) friend;* and *pl.* nostri, *our side, our men:* impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, *our troops*, Caes.: Ennius noster, *my friend Ennius*, Cic. **4.** In addresses: *my dear, good:* o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? Ter. **5.** *convenient for us, favourable to us:* nostra loca, Liv. **6.** Objectively: amor noster, *love towards us*, Cic. (Hence It. *nostro;* Sp. *nuestro;* Fr. *notre.*)

nostrās, ātis, *adj. of our country, native:* verba nostratia, Cic.: nostrates philosophi, id.

nŏta, ae, *f.* lit. *that by which a thing is known;* hence, *a mark, sign, note:* reliquis epistolis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic.: caeruleae cui (angui) notae, *blue marks* (*spots* or *lines*), Virg. **2.** notae litterarum, *written characters, letters:* qui primus sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis terminavit, *denoted all the sounds of the voice by a few characters*, Cic. (ii) Meton.: notae, *a letter, epistle, writing* (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. **3.** *secret characters, secret writing, cipher:* si qua occultius perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. **4.** *short-hand characters, stenographic signs:* id. **5.** *a critical mark*, made on the margin of a book: notam apponere ad malum versum, Cic. Also, *a mark of punctuation:* notae librariorum, id. **6.** *a mark on a wine-jar:* nota Falerni, Hor. Transf. *a sort, kind, quality:* eae notae (Falerni) sunt optimae, *those brands* or *sorts are the finest*, Cic.: ex hac nota corporum est acer, *of this class*, Sen. **7.** *a distinguishing mark, distinctive feature:* cujusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. **8.** *a nod, beck, sign:* innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. **9.** *a brand* on a slave: Suet. Also of *tattoo-marks:* Cic. **10.** *a mark, spot, mole* on the body: Hor. **11.** *a stamp, impression* on a coin: numos omnis notae, Suet. **II.** In polit. sense; *the Censor's mark of disgrace*, placed against a senator's or citizen's name (v. Smith's Ant. 80): censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. (ii) Transf.: *any mark of ignominy* or *infamy; a reproach, disgrace:* o turpem notam temporum illorum! id.: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. **III.** Fig.: *a mark, sign, token:* notae ac vestigia scelerum, id. **2.** *a characteristic quality, character:* patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet. [A fem. participial form from *gna* (v. nosco), which is here weakened to *nŏ* as in ὀ-νο-μα (=ὀ-γνο-μα); cf. a-gnī-tus, co-gnī-tus, in which ŏ has become ī.] (Hence It. Sp. *nota;* Fr. *note.*)

nŏtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [noto] *noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable:* exitus, Cic.: introitus, Tac. **2.** *notorious, infamous:* si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint.: notabilior caedes, Tac. **3.** *discernible, perceptible:* Sen.

nŏtābĭlĭter, *adv. remarkably, notably; perceptibly:* quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, *in a more marked way*, Suet. *Comp.:* notabilius turbare, Tac.

nŏtārĭus, i, *m.* [nota] *a short-hand writer, stenographer:* Plin.: Quint.

nŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [noto] *a marking, noting:* tabellarum, *i.e. the marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colours*, Cic. **II.** Esp. *the animadversion* of a censor: censoria, id. **2.** *a designation, choice:* delectus et notatio judicum, id. **3.** *a noticing, observing, observation:* notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, id. **4.** *the analysis of a word for the purpose of finding its precise meaning as a foundation for argument:* notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, id.

nŏtātus, a, um, *Part.* [noto]. **II.** Adj.: *marked, distinguished:* homo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic.

nōtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [nōtus] *to become known:* notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat.: malis facinoribus notescere, *to become notorious*, Tac.

nŏthus, a, um, *adj.*=νόθος, *spurious, not genuine.* Of persons, *illegitimate, bastard* (opp. to legitimus): as subst.: Antiphaten Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, Virg. **2.** Of animals: *mongrel:* id. **II.** Transf.: *not genuine, false, counterfeit:* lumen (lunae), *i.e. borrowed, not its own*, Lucr.: Attis notha mulier, *who had unmanned himself*, Cat.

nōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nosco] *a becoming acquainted, a making oneself acquainted with:* quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, amicam meam? *what business have you to be acquainted with her?* Pl. **2.** *a taking cognizance of by a magistrate, an examination, investi-*

gation: sine notione populi Romani, *without the cognizance of*, Cic.: ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. **II.** Transf.: *an idea, conception, notion:* rerum, Cic.: neque alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, id.

nōtĭtĭa, ae (also **nōtĭtĭes,** ēi, Lucr.), *f.* [nōtus] *a being known, celebrity, notoriety:* hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. **II.** Transf.: *acquaintance with a person:* with *obj. Gen.:* mulieris, Cic. In physical sense, notitiam feminae habere, Caes. **2.** In gen. *a knowing, knowledge; an idea, conception, notion:* notitiam habere dei, Cic.: natura ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id.

nōtĭtĭes, ēi, v. notitia.

nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nota] *to mark, to distinguish by a mark:* notare tabellam cera, Cic.: ungue genas, *to mark with one's nails; scratch*, Ov. **II.** Transf.: *to write:* scribit damnatque tabellas, et notat et delet, id. (ii) Esp. *to write in cipher* or *with contractions:* notata, non perscripta erat summa, i. e. *set down in figures only, not in words*, Suet. **III.** Fig.: *to indicate, denote:* quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to allude to, hint at:* Suet. **3.** *to mark, note, observe:* numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. **4.** Esp. of the censors, *to mark* or *brand with a censure* (nota, q. v. II.), *to censure, reprimand:* quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, id. Hence, in wider sense, *to stigmatize, expose, etc.:* stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari, *well deserving to be branded (exposed)*, Hor.: notante judice, quo nosti, populo, *the very populace passing sentence of degradation (upon him)*, id.: ut tribunicia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, *should be marked out for infamy*, Caes.

nŏtos, i, for nŏtus, q. v.

nōtus, a, um, *Part.* [nosco]. **II.** Adj.: *well-known:* res nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. *Comp.:* nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, Caes. *Sup.:* vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. With *Gen.* (Gr. constr.): notus in fratres animi paterni, *famed for*, Hor. Esp. (ii) Subst.: noti, *acquaintances, friends:* Cic.: Hor. **2.** In bad sense, *notorious:* Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. **3.** *usual, customary:* nota sedes, Hor. **III.** In act. sense (v. rare): notis praedicas, *to those who know*, Pl.

nŏtus and **nŏtos,** i, *m.* = νότος, *the south wind:* madidis notus evolat alis, Ov.: udus, Hor. But albus notus (=Gr. λευκόνοτος), *fair, bringing fair weather*, id. **II.** Poet. transf. *wind* in gen.: tendunt vela noti, Virg.

nŏvācŭla, ae, *f. a sharp knife, a razor:* cotem novacula praecidere, Cic.: Liv. (Hence Sp. *navaja.*)

nŏvālis, e, *adj.* [novus]. In agriculture, *that is ploughed afresh* or *for the first time:* Varr. **II.** Subst.: novalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* terra), and novale, is, *n.* (*sc.* solum): *fallow-land:* alternis idem tonsas cessare novales patiere, *fallows from which the crops have been cut*, Virg. **2.** *a field ploughed for the first time:* Plin. **3.** Transf.: *unploughed land, meadow-land:* Col. **4.** *any cultivated field* (poet.): impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit? Virg.

nŏvātrix, īcis, *f.* [novo] *she who renews* or *changes:* rerum, Ov.

nŏvē, *adv. newly, in a new* or *unusual manner:* ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! ut nove! Pl. **II.** *Superl.:* of time: *recently, lately, a short time ago:* novissime memoria nostra argentum aere solutum est, Sall. **2.** Of succession, *lastly, last of all, finally:* dicam primum . . . deinde . . . novissime, Sen.

nŏvellē, *adv.* i. q. nove: Pl.

nŏvello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [novellus] *to till new fields, to set out new vines:* edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet.

nŏvellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [novus] *young, new:* arbor et novella et vetula, Cic.: vites, Virg. Poet.: turba, *young brood*, i. e. *children*, Tib. **2.** *recent, fresh:* Cn. et L. Gavilii, novelli Aquileienses, *new colonists of Aquileia*, Liv. **3.** *new*, i. e. *unfamiliar, unaccustomed:* cum regerem tenera frena novella manu, Ov. (Hence It. *novello;* Fr. *nouveau, nouvelle.*)

nŏvem, *card. num. adj. nine:* Cic.: Caes. [Skr. *navan;* Gr. *ἐ-ννέ-Fα;* Goth. *niun*, Germ. *neun*, Eng. *nine.*] (Hence It. *nove*, Fr. *neuf.*)

nŏvember and **nŏvembris,** is, *adj.* [novem] *pertaining to the ninth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): Kalendis Novembribus, Col. **2.** Usu. subst. *m. the month of November:* Mart.

nŏven-dĕcim and **nŏvemdĕcim,** *card. num. adj.* [novem decem] *nineteen:* Liv.

nŏvendĭālis, e, *adj.* [novem dies] *of nine days, that lasts nine days:* novendiale sacrum, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 272): novendiales feriae, Cic. **II.** *that takes place on the ninth day;* of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated nine days after the funeral: novendialis cena, Tac.: novendiales pulveres (the ashes of the dead were frequently used in magic rites, and for this purpose, were taken from the tomb on the ninth day after interment): Hor.

nŏvensĭdes or **nŏvensĭles** (dii), ium, *m. plu.* [perh. from novus insideo] *new gods* (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigetes, the native gods): Divi Novensiles, Dii Indigetes, in a form of prayer, Liv.

nŏvēnus, a, um, *num. distrib. adj.* [novem] *nine each, nine;* ut virgines ter novenae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, *thrice nine*, Liv.

nŏverca, ae, *f.* [novus] *a stepmother:* Cic.: injusta, Virg.: scelerata, Ov. Proverb.: apud novercam queri, *i. e. in vain*, Pl. Fig.: quorum noverca est Italia, *to whom Italy is but a step-mother*, i. e. *who are not natives*, Vell.

nŏvercālis, e, *adj.* [noverca] *of* or *like a step-mother:* novercalia odia, Tac.: Juv.

nŏvīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [novus] *new* (mostly technical): quaestus, Pl. **2.** *fresh, recent:* esp. of persons *newly enslaved:* recens captus homo nuperus et novicius, id. Freq. as subst.: de grege noviciorum, *one of the herd of newly bought slaves*, Cic.: jam sedet in ripa tetrumque novicius horret porthmea, *newly arrived, a novice*, Juv. (Hence Fr. *novice.*)

nŏvĭēs (-ens), *num. adv. nine times:* Virg.

nŏvissĭmē, *adv.* v. nove.

nŏvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [novus] *a being new, newness, novelty:* rei novitas, Cic. In *plur.:* novitates non sunt repudiandae; i. e. *new friendships*, id. **2.** In polit. sense: *the condition of a* homo novus, *newness of rank, upstart condition:* novitas mea, id. **3.** *rareness, strangeness, unusualness:* sceleris atque periculi novitas, *the unheard of nature of the crime*, Sall.

nŏvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [novus] *to make new, to renew, renovate:* ipsi transtra novant, Virg.: fessa membra, Ov.: ardorem, Liv.: ager novatus, *a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing*, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *to change, alter:* nomen faciemque, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to alter a constitution, to overthrow a government, make a revolution:* res, Liv. Also *absol.:* ubi primum dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est, *of a revolution*, Sall. *Pass. impers.:* ne quid eo spatio novaretur, id.

nŏvus, a, um, *adj. new, not old, young, fresh, recent*, etc.: civitates condere novas, Cic.: novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv.: Sall.: serpens, *which has cast its old skin*, Ov.: dum mane novum, *early, fresh*, Virg. **2.** Particular phrases: (i) novae tabulae, *new account-books*, i. e. the remission of outstanding debts: Cic.: Caes. (ii) novus homo *or* homo novus, *the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart:* adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. So, hic novus Arpinas, *this upstart of Arpinum*, Juv. (iii) novae res, *political innovations, a revolution:* Dumnorix cupidus rerum novarum, Caes.: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. **3.** *new, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of:* flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter.: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, Cic.: monstra, *unwonted portents*, Hor. **4.** *unused,*

unaccustomed, inexperienced: novus dolori, Sil. In somewhat diff. sense, delictis novus, *new to the faults (of the soldiers); having had nothing to do with them before*, Tac. **II.** Transf. in *superl.* novissimus, a, um, *latest, last:* histriones, *the lowest class of actors*, Cic. Esp. as milit. *t. t.:* novissimum agmen, *the rear*, Caes.: so *absol.:* novissimos adorti, *the rear-most*, id.: novissima cauda, *the end of the tail*, Ov. **2.** *extreme, severest:* exempla, *the penalty of death*, Tac. [Cf. Skr. *nava-s*; Gr. νέϝος; Goth. *niuji-s*, Germ. *neu*, Eng. *new*.] (Hence It. *nuovo*; Sp. *nuevo*; Fr. *neuf*.)

nox, noctis, *f. night, a night:* de nocte, *by night*, Cic.: multa de nocte profectus est, *late at night*, id.: and simply nocte, adverbially: nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnent (see also noctus), Liv. **II.** Transf.: *anything which is done at night, night-doings:* omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, *nocturnal noise*, Prop. **2.** Meton.: *sleep* (poet.): pectore noctem accipit, Virg. **3.** *company by night:* Cic.: Hor. **4.** *death* (poet.): una manet nox, id.: in aeternam claduntur lumina noctem, Virg. **5.** *darkness:* imber noctem hiememque ferens, id. Fig.: quasi noctem rebus offundere, *obscurity*, Cic. **6.** *blindness:* perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *darkness, confusion, gloomy condition:* doleo me in hanc reipublicae noctem incidisse, Cic. **2.** *mental darkness, ignorance* (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae noctis habent, Ov. [For *noc-ti-s*; cf. Skr. *nakta-m*, "noctu;" Gr. νύξ, νυκτός; Goth. *naht-s*, Germ. *nacht*, Eng. *night*.] (Hence It. *notte*; Sp. *noche*; Fr. *nuit*.)

noxa, ae, *f.* [noceo] *hurt, harm, injury:* tristes noxas a foribus pellere, Ov.: nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. **II.** *a fault, offence, crime:* hic in noxa est, Ter.: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, Liv. **2.** Meton.: *punishment:* aliquem noxa pecuniaque exsolvere, id.

noxĭa, ae, *f.* [noxius] *hurt, damage, injury:* in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter.: alicui noxia esse, *to be to his detriment, involve him in punishment*, Liv. **II.** Meton. *that which causes damage, an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass* (a less grave word than delictum; esp. used of the thefts, etc., of slaves): noxia carere, *to be free from blame*, Pl.: in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis, Cic.

noxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [noxia] *hurtful, injurious, vicious:* res, Sen.

noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* [noxa] *hurtful, injurious, noxious:* magistratus nec obedientem et noxium civem multa coerceto, Vet. Lex. ap. Cic.: aves, Mart.: crimina, *baneful*, Virg. **II.** *guilty, culpable, criminal:* nobilitas, noxia atque eo perculsa, *guilty and therefore terror-struck*, Sall.: reducto comâ capite, ceu noxii solent, *criminals* (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. With *Abl.:* Falisci, eodem noxii crimine, Liv. With *Gen.:* noxius conjurationis, Tac.

nūbēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nubes] *a little cloud; cloudy appearance:* Plin. Fig.: frontis tuae nubecula, *gloom*, Cic.

nūbes, is, *f.* (nubis, is, *m.* Pl.) *a cloud* (most gen. term: cf. nimbus, nubilum, nebula): aër concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic.: atra nubes condidit lunam, Hor. **II.** Transf.: *a cloud of dust* or *smoke:* nubes pulveris, Liv. **2.** *a dense multitude, swarm:* levium telorum, id.: volucrum, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *of anything unreal* or *unsubstantial; a phantom:* nubes et inania captare, Hor. **2.** *cloudiness, gloominess, darkness* (poet.): deme supercilio nubem, id. **3.** *a gloomy* or *mournful condition:* pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet, Ov. **4.** *a veil* or *cloak; means of concealment:* fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. **5.** *a threatening appearance* or *approach* of misfortune, war, *etc.:* belli, Virg. [For etym. v. nebula and nubo.] (Hence It. Sp. *nube*; Fr. *nue, nuage, nuer, nuance*.)

nūbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nubes fero] *cloud-bearing, cloud-capped* (poet.): Apenninus, Ov. **II.** *cloud-bringing:* notus, id.

nūbĭgĕna, ae, *com.* [nubes and *gen* in gigno] *cloud-born* (poet.): amnes, Stat. **II.** Of *the Centaurs;* fabled to have been born of a cloud: Ov.

nūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [nubo] *marriageable:* filia, Cic.: jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg.

nūbĭlum, i, *n.* [nubes] strictly *neut.* of foll. adj. (*sc.* caelum) *a cloudy sky, cloudy weather:* differre aliquid propter nubilum, Suet. In *plur.* nubila, orum, *the clouds:* igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor.: caput inter nubila condit, Virg.

nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cloudy, overcast, lowering:* annus, Tib. **II.** Transf.: *cloud-bringing, cloudy:* Auster, Ov. **2.** *dark, gloomy, overshadowed:* via nubila taxo, id. **III.** Fig.: *beclouded, troubled:* ita nubilam mentem animi habeo, Pl. **2.** *gloomy, sad, melancholy:* toto nubila vultu, Ov.: nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, *unfavourable, adverse*, id. (Hence It. *nuvolo, nugolo*.)

nūbo, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* and *n. to cover, veil:* tellus cupiet se nubere plantis, Col. poet. **II.** Hence, from the custom of veiling a bride when she was conducted to the bridegroom, of women; *to be married to;* in this sense, *perf.* also nupta sum: constr. with the *Dat., absol.*, and with *cum:* virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic.: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. In *sup.:* propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, *to have given in marriage*, Caes. *Impers. pass.:* cujus modi hic cum fama facile nubitur, Pl. [For root v. nebula; in *nub* the *u* is naturally short, cf. pronūba; there is vowel-extension in nubo and nubes.]

nūcĭfrangĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [nux frango] *a nut-cracker*, comically for *a tooth:* Pl.

nūcleus, i, *m.* [for nuculeus, from nux] *a kernel, a nut* (applied also to fruits resembling a nut: nucleus amygdalae, *an almond*, Plin. Proverb.: qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem: cf. our '*there's no making an omelette without breaking eggs*,' Pl. (ii) nucleum amisi, retinui pignori putamina, *I have lost the kernel and kept the shell*, id. **2.** *the hard, uneatable kernel, the stone* of fruits: nuclei olivarum, Plin. (Hence It. *nocchio*.)

nūd'us, contr. for nunc dies (dius), *it is now the ... day since*, always in connection with *ord. num.* and usu. with tertius: ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudius tertius, *three days ago, the day before yesterday*, Pl.: nudius tertius dedi ad te epistolam longiorem, Cic.: recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, *thirteen days ago*, id.

nūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nudus] *to make naked* or *bare; to strip, bare, uncover.* Of persons: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. Of things: caput, Virg.: gladios, *to unsheath*, Liv.: viscera, *to lay bare*, Virg. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to leave uncovered, to expose:* latera sua, Liv.: murus nudatus defensoribus, *cleared of defenders*, Caes. **3.** *to strip, spoil:* spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.: quem praeceps alea nudat, *makes a beggar*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to lay bare, expose.* te evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic.: defectionem, *to disclose*, Liv.: ingenium res adversae nudare solent, *to reveal*, Hor. **2.** *to divest of:* nudare omnibus rebus tribuniciam potestatem, Caes.

nūdus, a, um, *adj. naked, bare, unclothed:* capite nudo, *bareheaded*, Sall.: nudis pedibus, Hor. Esp. *without the toga, in one's tunic:* nudus ara, sere nudus, as we say, *in one's shirt-sleeves*, Virg. Proverb.: vestimenta detrahere nudo, i. e. '*to take the breeches off a highlandman*,' Pl. **2.** Of things: *bare, uncovered, exposed:* subsellia, *empty, deserted benches*, Cic.: silex, Virg. With *Gen.:* loca nuda gignentium, *bare of vegetation*, Sall. **3.** *unarmed:* nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, *his defenceless back*, id. **4.** *stripped, spoiled, deprived*, or *destitute of.* With *Abl.:* nudus agris, nudus numis, Hor. Also *absol.:* nudus, *stripped of all*, id. With *ab:* Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, *badly off for these things*, Cic. **5.** *poor, needy, destitute, forlorn:* senecta, Ov. **II.**

Transf.: *bare, mere, pure, simple, only:* nuda ista si ponas, judicari non possunt, *if you put the cases so barely; in such an unqualified manner,* Cic.: nuda ira Caesaris, *the mere anger of Caesar,* Ov. **III.** Fig.: *simple, unadorned:* commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *nudo:* Fr. *nu.*)

nūgae, arum, *f. plu. jokes, jests, silly things, idle speeches, trifles, nonsense:* aufer nugas, *away with your jesting,* Pl.: nugas agere, *to trifle, play the fool:* nisi argentum dederit, nugas egerit, id.: and ellipt. without ago: quo illum sequar? in Persas? nugas, *nonsense!* id. Of verse: nescio quid meditans nugarum, *some trifle or other,* Hor. So of the *songs* of hired female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortualia, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *good for nothing fellows:* much as we say '*humbugs*': amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

nūgātor, ōris, *m.* [nugor] *a trifler;* also, *a liar, a humbug:* vae tibi nugator! Pl.: non vero tam isti (lacerti), quam tu ipse, nugator, *silly man!* Cic.

nūgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nugator] *trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory:* nugatoriae artes, i. e. *lies,* Pl.: ad probandum res infirma nugatoriaque, Cic.

nūgax, ācis, *adj.* [nugor], *trifling, silly, frivolous:* Cael. in Cic.

nūgĭgĕrŭlus, i, v. nugivendus.

nūgĭlŏcŭlŭlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [nugae πολύς loqui] *a great talker of nonsense:* Pl. (*al.* Nugidoliloquides, Nugipalamloquides).

nūgivendus, i, *m.* [nugae vendo] *a dealer in female finery:* ubi nugivendis res soluta est omnibus, Pl. (*al.* nugigerulis.)

nūgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [nugae] *to trifle, play the fool, talk nonsense:* Democritus non inscite nugatur, ut physicus, Cic. **II.** *to trick, cheat:* nugatur sciens, Pl.

nullus, a, um, *adj.* (*Gen. m.* nulli, for nullius, Ter.: *Gen. fem.* nullae, for nullius, Pl.) [ne ullus] *not any, none, no:* nulla aptior persona, Cic.: nullo certo ordine, Caes. Foll. by *part. Gen.:* elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, *not one of all the larger quadrupeds,* Cic. With *dum* affixed: nulladum via, *no way as yet,* Liv. Nullus non, *every:* nulla rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, id.: non nullus, v. nonnullus. **2.** For non, *not, not at all* (colloq.): at tu edepol nullus creduas, *never you believe him!* Pl.: Philotimus nullus venit, Cic. **II.** Subst. for nemo, *no one, nobody: Pi.* Qui scire possum? *Chry.* Nullus plus, Pl.: sunt nulli, Cic. *Fem.* = *no woman:* talem nulla pareret filium, Ter. *Neut.* = *nothing* (rare and not in *Nom.*): Grail praeter laudem nullius avari, *greedy of nought save praise,* Hor. **III.** In emphatic rhetor. sense; *of no account; as good as non-existent:* igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cic.: ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducamus, *unworthy of the name of life,* id. **2.** *actually not existing:* nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, *shall have no being,* id.: proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras, *who had ceased to exist,* Ov. **3.** *lost, undone:* nullus repente fui, Liv. (Hence Fr. *nul.*)

num, *adv.* an interrog. particle, used generally when a negative answer is expected: *you do not suppose, do you; surely it is not the case:* num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? Cic. (ii) With *nam* and *ne,* numnam, numne: eho numnam hic relictus custos? *you aren't left here as sentinel, are you?* Ter.: Cic. (iii) num quid (*or* numquid) vis? *you don't want anything further, do you?* a common form of leave-taking: Ter.: Cic.: Hor.: and elliptically, numquid me? Pl. (iv) numquid = num: numquid meministi? *you don't happen to remember, do you?* Ter. **II.** In indirect interrogations without negative assumption, *whether:* quaero, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent, Cic.: jusserunt speculari, num sollicitati animi sociorum essent, Liv. So also numquid (rare): scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitiis esse Romae, Cic.

nūmārĭus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numus] *pertaining to money, money-:* difficultas, *pecuniary embarrassment,* Cic.: theca, *a money-box, coffer,* id. **II.** Transf.: *bribed, venal, mercenary:* judicium, id.

nūmātus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with money, rich:* homo bene numatus, Cic.

numella, ae, *f. a kind of shackle* or *fetter,* for cattle and criminals: Pl.

nūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nuo] *a nodding with the head, a nod* (rare): terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas, Lucr. Hence, *the inclination* of a thing towards a place (= nutus, q. v.): in quem quaeque locum divorso numine tendunt, id. **II.** Fig. *a nod* as expressive of *consent, command* or *will;* esp. *the divine will, the will* or *power of the gods:* deo, cujus numini parent omnia, Cic.: Nox et Diana, nunc in hostiles domos iram atque numen vertite, Hor.: ea numina divom, *directions of the gods,* Virg. Transf., of the *will* or *authority* of the Caesars: flectere tenta Caesareum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo, Ov. Similarly of the Senate: annuite, P. C., nutum numenque Campanis, *your supreme will and pleasure,* Liv. Hence, **2.** *divine power* or *majesty;* oft. in *pl.:* Dianae non movenda numina, Hor.: numina Palladis, Virg. **3.** *a deity; god* or *goddess:* numina montis (= Oreades), Ov.: Virg. (Hence It. *nume.*)

nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [numero] *that can be numbered* or *counted* (poet. and rare): calculus, Ov.

nŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [numero] *a counting out, paying, payment:* Sen.

nŭmĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [numero]. **II.** Adj.: *counted out, paid down;* hence, *in ready money, in cash:* dos uxoris numerata, Cic. As subst. numeratum, i, *n. ready money, cash:* id.

nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [numerus] *to count, reckon, number:* si singulos numeremus in singulas (civitates), Cic.: numerare per digitos, Ov.: numera senatum, *count the house,* a phrase addressed to the Consul by a senator who considered that there was not a quorum present: ne quid ad senatum "*consule!*" aut "*numera!*" Cic. **2.** Esp. of money, *to count out, pay:* pecuniam de suo, id.: Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to reckon* as one's own, *i. e. to have, possess:* donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. **2.** *to account, reckon, esteem, consider:* Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat non competitorem, Cic.: Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator, id. **3.** *to enumerate, mention:* dies deficiat si velim numerare quibus bonis male evenerit, id.

nŭmĕro, *adv. precisely, exactly, just now:* numero mihi in mentem fuit, Pl. **2.** *too soon:* o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, cur numero estis mortui, hinc exemplum ut pingeretis? id.

nŭmĕrōsē, *adv. numerously, multifariously:* onerare, Col. **II.** *rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously:* fidiculae numerose sonantes, Cic.

nŭmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [numerus] *consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold:* civitas numerosissima provinciae totius, *the most populous,* Tac.: pictor diligentior quam numerosior, *who is more accurate than prolific,* Plin.: numerosum opus, *of various contents,* Quint. **II.** *measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious:* numerosa bracchia ducit, *with measured, graceful movement,* Ov.: oratio, Cic.

nŭmĕrus, i, *m.* [from the same root as Gr. *νέμω*; the prim. sense of this root was "to portion out, allot"; hence came the notion of counting; cf. *ἀνα-νέμεσθαι* in Herod.] *number:* Cic.: Caes. In *pl.* numeri, *numbers;* as an invention or art: ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et caelestia acciperet, *arithmetic and astronomy,* Cic. Esp. numeri Babylonii, *astrological calculations; horoscopes:* Hor. **2.** *a certain collective quantity, a number* of persons or things: Pompilius ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic.: si naves suum numerum haberent, *their full* or *proper number* or *complement,* id. **3.** *absol.* like the Eng. *number,* for *a considerable number:* est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum

honestissimorum, id. II. Transf.: *a class, category*, etc.: in proscriptorum numerum relatus, Nep.: missis legatorum numero centurionibus, *in the place of*, Caes.: parentis numero alicui esse, Cic.: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes.: numero beatorum aliquem eximere, Hor. 2. *a part* of a whole, *a member:* mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, Cic.: animalia imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. 3. *order:* quaecunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo digerit in numerum, Virg. 4. *musical measure, time, rhythm of motion* or *sound, harmony, numbers:* in numerum exsultant, Lucr.: in musicis numeri et voces et modi, Cic. Hence, quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas, *nothing out of measure, improper*, Hor. (ii) *a measure, metrical foot:* nectere verba numeris, Ov.: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg. (iii) *a verse*, in gen. (poet.): arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam edere, *i. e. verses in heroic metre*, Ov.: impares, *i. e. elegiac verses*, id. III. Special uses: in milit. lang. *a division, a troop, band:* sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. 2. Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, *a mere number*, opp. to quality, worth: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *we are mere ciphers*, Hor. 3. In gramm. *a number* (singular, plural, dual): Quint. 4. Meton. poet. *dice* (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit eburnos, Ov. (Hence It. *numero, novero:* Fr. *nombre.*)

nŭmisma and **nummisma,** atis, v. nomisma.

nummārĭus, *etc.* v. numarius, *etc.*

numnam and **numne,** v. num.

Nūmōrum-expalpōnĭdes (Nummos.), ae, *m.* [numus expalpor] *a flatterer for money*, a fictitious comic name: Pl.

numquam, v. nunquam.

Numquampostĕāreddĭdes, ae, *m.* [nunquam postea reddo] *one who never restores what he has once seized, Nevergivebackagainides*, a comically-formed patronymic: Pl. (*al.* numquamposteaeripides).

numquando, more correctly written separate, num quando; v. num.

num-quid (nunqu.), v. num.

numquis, more correctly written separate, num quis; v. num.

nūmŭlārĭus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numulus] *pertaining to money-changing:* mensa, Scaev. More freq. as subst. numularius (numm.), ii, *m. a money-changer, money-broker:* Suet.

nūmŭlus (numm.), i, *m. dim.* [numus] *a piece of money, money:* the dimin. mostly implying something of contempt: numulis acceptis, *a paltry bribe*, Cic.: nihil aliud curant nisi agros, nisi villas, nisi numulos, *their precious cash*, id.

nūmus (also nummus), i (*Gen. pl.* usu. numûm, Cic.), *m.* [borrowed from Gr. νόμος (cf. νόμισμα), found in this sense on the Heraclean Tables and elsewhere] *a piece of money, a coin, money, cash:* jactabatur temporibus illis numus, sic ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, *the value of money fluctuated*, Cic.: habere in numis, *in ready money*, id. 2. Esp. *a Roman silver coin, called also* numus sestertius, *and simply* sestertius (v. sestertius), *a sesterce;* value about *twopence:* quinque milia numum dare atque annumerare Apronio, id. With sestertius: numo sestertio, id. 3. As a Greek coin, *a di-drachma* (=two drachmas): Pl. II. Fig.: like our *penny* or *farthing*, to denote *a very small sum, a trifle, low price*, etc.: ad numum convenit, *to a penny*, Cic.: numo sestertio addici alicui, *to be knocked down to anyone for a penny*, id.

nunc, *adv.* of time: *now, at present, at this time:* opp. to olim, Ter.: to tunc, tum, antea, quondam, with ref. to the past; and to postea, aliquando, alias, with ref. to the future, Cic.: ut nunc est, *as matters stand*, id.: qui nunc sunt, *the men of the present day*, id. (i) Sometimes of past time, regarded as present: nunc reus erat apud Crassum, id. (in Hor. Od. 1, 37, nunc Saliaribus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, the sense is, *we were right in arranging for a feast now*). (ii) Less freq. with ref. to the *fut.:* quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? *henceforth*, Cat. With the suffix ce and the interrog. particle ne, nuncine: hem, nuncine demum? Ter. Strengthened by ipsum: nunc ipsum, *at this very time*, Cic. 2. Nunc ... nunc, *now ... now; at one time ... at another time:* tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. The first nunc is sometimes omitted: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. (ii) Nunc ... mox: Vell. (iii) Nunc ... postremo: Liv. II. As a particle of transition: *but now:* quae quidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. [Nunc implies *num* (cf. etiamnum), whence it is formed as tunc from tum. *Num* is cogn. with Gr. νύ, νῦν; Goth. and O. H. G. *nu*, Eng. *now.*]

nuncĭne, v. nunc.

nuncĭa, nuncĭus (nunt.), *etc.* v. nunt-.

nuncĭam (trisyll. in Pl. and Ter.). [Gen. explained as = *nunc jam;* but by some regarded as *nunc* with termin.; v. etiam.]

nuncŭbi, *adv.* [num cubi] *anywhere? whether anywhere?:* Varr. II. Transf. *at any time? ever?* nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter.

nuncŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nuncupo] *a naming, calling; a name, appellation:* App. II. In partic.: *a naming* or *appointing as heir:* Suet. 2. *the dedication of a book:* Plin. 3. *a solemn and public pronouncing of vows* (v. nuncupo, 4): votorum nuncupationes, Tac.

nuncŭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nomen capio] *to call by name, to call, name:* tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic. 2. *to mention by name, enumerate:* alicujus titulos omnes triumphosque, Plin. 3. *to proclaim, pronounce, appoint.* Esp. nuncupare heredem, *to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir:* voce nuncupatus heres, Just.: magna ex parte heredem Caesarem nuncupare, Tac. Also, adoptionem, id.: testamentum, Plin. Ep. 4. *to pronounce* or *offer public vows, to vow:* quum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, profectus ab urbe esset, Liv. Hence, *absol.* laturos ea spolia [opima] posteros nuncupavit, *he said in his vow that they would bring*, id.

nundĭnae, arum, *f. plu.* [novem dies] *the ninth day*, i. e. *the market-day, the weekly market:* erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum πανήγυρις, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 272.) 2. Meton. *a market-place* or *town:* illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id. 3. Fig.: *trade, traffic:* totius reipublicae nundinae, id.

nundĭnālis, e, *adj.* [nundinae] *pertaining to the* nundinae or *markets:* nundinalis cocus, *a bad cook* (but the true explanation is uncertain), Pl.

nundĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nundinor] *the holding of a market* or *fair;* hence, *a trading, trafficking; corrupt dealings:* fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic.

nundĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [nundinae] *to attend* or *hold a market; to trade, traffic:* in captivorum pretiis nundinans, *chaffering*, Liv. 2. Transf.: *to meet in large numbers:* in Solonio, ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. II. Fig. *to get by trafficking; to purchase, buy:* senatorium nomen, id. 2. *to sell justice; practise corruption:* constabat eum in cognitionibus patriis nundinari solitum, Suet.

nundĭnum, i, *n.* [novem dies: cf. nundinae] *the market-time:* inter nundinum, *the time between two* nundinae, and trinum nundinum, *the time of three* nundinae, or at least 17 days, Macr.: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *on the third market-day*, Liv.

nunquam (numquam), *adv.* [ne unquam] *at no time, never:* Cic.: Caes. With a follg. negative = an emphatic affirmative: nunquam non ineptum, *always*, Cic. II. For an emphatic negative, *certainly not:* nunquam hodie effugies! Virg.

nuntĭātĭo (nunc.), ōnis, *f.* [nuntio] *a declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement,* made by the augur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, Cic.

nuntĭo (nuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nuntius] *to announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform,* etc.: foll. by *Acc.* of direct obj., or by *Acc.* and *Inf.*: non dubito, quin celerius tibi hoc rumor, quam ullius nostrum litterae nuntiarint, Cic.: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. *Pass.*: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nuntiaretur, id. *Pass. impers.*: nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Roma, Cic. 2. With *ut* and *Subj.*: *to intimate authoritatively; to command:* paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret, id. Less freq. and late in same sense with *Infin.*: Tac.

nuntĭus (nunc.), a, um, *adj.* [prob. for novi-ventius: hence lit. *newly come* or *arrived*] *that announces, signifies, makes known* (poet.): simulacra divinae nuntia formae, *giving intimation of,* Lucr.: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. II. Subst.: nuntius, ii, *m. a bearer of intelligence,* etc., *a messenger, courier:* Mercurius Jovis nuntius, Pl.: litteras et nuntios mittere, Caes.: Cic. Nuntia, ae, *f. a female messenger:* historia nuntia vetustatis, id.: nuntia fulva Jovis, Poet. ap. Cic. 2. Meton. *a message, news, tidings:* nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl.: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, *grievous tidings,* Cic. Also *neutr.* nuntium, ii: ad aures nova nuntia referens, *this new message,* Cat. (ii) In partic. *an authoritative notice; an order, injunction:* quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntio paruisset, Cic. (iii) nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, *to send one's wife a letter of divorce:* id. Also of a woman who separates from her husband: id. So of the rejection of the marriage contract by parents or guardians: Pl.

nŭper, *adv.* [noviper, from novus] *newly, lately, recently, not long ago:* Allobroges qui nuper pacati erant, Caes.: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, *till recently,* Hor. *Sup.*: nuperrime, *very recently,* Cic. 2. In wider sense: *in modern times:* neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, id.

nŭpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [nuper] *late, fresh, recent* (rare): recens captum hominem nuperum et novicium te perdocere, Pl.

nupta, ae, *f.* v. nuptus.

nuptĭae, arum, *f. plur.* [nubo] *a marriage, wedding, nuptials:* nuptias facere, adornare, Pl.: in nuptiis alicujus cenare, Cic.: multarum nuptiarum (mulier), *who has been many times married,* id. (Hence It. *nozze*; Fr. *noces.*)

nuptĭālis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial:* ludi, Pl.: dona, Cic.

nuptus, a, um, *Part.* used only in *fem.* [nubo]. II. Adj.: *married, wedded:* filia, Cic. III. Subst. nupta, ae, *f. married woman, bride, wife:* nova nupta, Ter.

nŭrus, ūs, *f. a daughter-in-law:* uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter.: Cic. II. Transf. *a young woman, married woman* (poet.): inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov.: nurus Latinae, id. [For *snusu-s*; cf. Skr. *snushâ*; Gr. *νυός* for *σνυσός.*] (Hence It. *nuora*; Sp. *nuera.*)

nusquam, *adv.* [ne usquam] *nowhere, in no place:* strengthened by *part. Gen.*: nusquam gentium, *nowhere in the world,* Ter.: opp. to uspiam, Cic. 2. nusquam non, *everywhere* (emphatically): Plin. 3. *towards no place:* nusquam moturos, Liv. II. Transf.: *on no occasion, nowhere, in nothing:* praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, *cannot anyhow be better laid out,* Cic. 2. *to* or *for nothing:* plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, *for no other end,* Liv.

nutĭquam, v. neutiquam.

nūto, āvi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [freq. of *nuo* in abnuo, q. v.] *to nod repeatedly:* neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl.: nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. 2. *to sway to and fro:* nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. II. Fig.: *to waver in opinion* or *judgment; to doubt, hesitate:* etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. 2. *to falter in fidelity, to be faithless:* primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium fovens, Tac. 3. *to be in peril; to totter, to waver:* urbs nutabat, id.

nūtrīcātus, ūs, *m.* [nutrico] *a suckling, nursing:* Pl.

nūtrīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nutrix] *that suckles, nourishes; nursing:* quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutricium, *foster-father,* Varr. II. Subst.: nutricius, ii, *m. a bringer up, a tutor:* erat in procuratione regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes.

nūtrīco, 1. *v. a.* and **nūtrīcor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear:* pueros nutricare, Pl. II. Fig.: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic.

nūtrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a nurse:* quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? *his poor fond nurse,* Hor. Fig.: nutriculae praediorum, *nurses of their estates;* i. e. *the means of keeping them up,* Cic.

nūtrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nutrio] *nourishment:* Ov. (Hence Fr. *nourrain.*)

nūtrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *nourishment, nutriment:* esp. in *pl.*: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Transf.: suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum nutrimenta dedit, *dry leaves to feed the flame,* Virg. II. Fig.: nutrimenta eloquentiae, i. e. *the elements of its training,* Cic. 2. In *plur. a bringing up, rearing:* nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet.

nūtrĭo, ivi and ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (nutribam for nutriebam, Virg.) *to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear:* quos lupa nutrit, Ov.: iligna nutritus glande, Hor. II. Transf. of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov.: fruges humo nutriente, Curt. Of fire: ignes foliis et cortice sicco nutrit, *feeds,* Ov. 2. *to nurse, take care of, attend to:* cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 3. nutrire vinum, *to mix wine with spices, to make it keep:* Col. 4. In gen. *to preserve:* Cat. III. Fig. *to nourish, cherish, support, sustain:* indoles nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor.: amorem, Ov. (Hence Fr. *nourrir.*)

nūtrĭor, 4. *v. dep.* for nutrio, *to nourish:* Virg.

nūtrītor, ōris, *m.* [nutrio] *a bringer up, rearer, breeder:* a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet.

nūtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [nutrio].

nūtrix (old orthogr. notrix, acc. to Quint.), īcis, *f. one who suckles; a wet-nurse, nurse.* Proverb.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic.: nutricis pallium, of anything soiled or dirty, Pl. As *adj.*: mater nutrix, *that suckles her own child,* Gell. II. Transf.: *she that nourishes* or *maintains:* (Libya) leonum arida nutrix, *mother of,* Hor. 2. nutrices, *the breasts, paps:* Cat. 3. *a bed for rearing young plants; nursery-bed:* Plin. 4. *the land that supports a family:* Pl. III. Fig.: est quasi nutrix oratoris, Cic. [*Nu-tri* is the "suckler;" from root *nu* (for *snu*) seen in Gr. *νέω* and *νάω*, "to flow;" here that root has a causative sense.] (Hence Fr. *nourrice.*)

nūtus, ūs, *m.* [nuo in abnuo, q. v.; cf. numen] *a nodding, a nod:* nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. 2. Meton. *a slight expression of will,* or *command:* nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere, *a nod from you,* Cic.: monuit ad nutum omnes res ab iis administrarentur, *at his very beck,* Caes. Hence, in wider sense: *will, command, pleasure:* ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic.: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Virg. 3. *inclination towards, favour:* annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. II. Transf.: *a downward tendency* or *motion, gravity:* terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic.: terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, id.

nux, nūcis, *f. a nut:* nux juglans, *a walnut,* Plin.: sparge, marite, nuces

(a custom at weddings), Virg.: nux cassa, *an empty nut*, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. Proverb.: nuces relinquere, *to give up childish sports* (since children played with nuts), Pers. II. Transf. *any fruit with a hard shell* or *rind:* castaneae nuces, *chestnuts*, Virg. Also of such a tree itself; e. g. *an almond-tree:* id. (Hence It. *noce*; Fr. *noix*.)

nympha, ae, and **nymphē**, ēs, *f.* = νύμφη: *a bride, a mistress:* Ov. 2. Nymphae, *demi-goddesses, who inhabited fountains, rivers, the sea, woods, trees, and mountains, nymphs:* Nymphae genus amnibus unde est, Virg.: vocalis Nymphe, *Echo*, Ov. II. Transf. *water* (= lympha: poet.): cadit in patulos nympha Aniena lacus, Prop. (Hence It. and Sp. *ninfa*.)

O, o, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series. II. Relations of *o* with the other vowels. For those with *a*, *e*, and *i*, vide those letters. 2. with *u*. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit *o* where the classic language has *u*. So on the Column. rostr., exfocionț, consol, primos (*Nom. sing.*), captom. And, on the contrary, *u* in the old forms, fruns, funtes, for the later frons, fontes. *O* and *u* both appear in connection with *v: e.g.* avos and avus, servos and servus, though in these combinations *o* was preferred. 3. *O* is substituted for *au* in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, *etc.* III. Changes of *o* in the Romance languages: ŏ in Italian sometimes becomes *u*, *uo*; *e.g.* Lat. *totus*, It. *tutto:* Lat. *ovum*, It. *uovo:* in French it is most commonly changed to *ou*, *eu*, and *oeu: e.g.* Lat. *totus*, Fr. *tout;* Lat. *hora*, Fr. *heure;* Lat. *nodus*, Fr. *noeud.* Before *m* and *n* it sometimes remains unchanged, as Lat. *non*, Fr. *non;* Lat. *pomum*, Fr. *pomme;* Lat. *corona*, Fr. *couronne*. 2. ŏ is generally changed, in It. into *uo*; *e.g.* Lat. *bonus*, It. *buono;* in Fr. into *eu* (*oeu*): Lat. *populus*, Fr. *peuple;* Lat. *cor*, Fr. *coeur*. Before *l*, *m*, or *n*, it sometimes remains unchanged, as Lat. *schola*, Fr. *école;* Lat. *homo*, Fr. *homme;* Lat. *bonus*, Fr. *bon*. 3. *o* long by position is sometimes changed in It. into *u*; *e.g.* Lat. *ostium*, It. *uscio;* in Fr. it almost always remains unchanged, as Lat. *fortis*, Fr. *fort;* Lat. *corpus*, Fr. *corps;* very rarely it becomes *ou* or *ui: e.g.* Lat. *cohors*, Fr. *cour;* Lat. *post*, Fr. *puis*. IV. As an abbreviation, O stands for omnis and optimus: I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo.

ō, *interj.* expressing joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, *etc.; O! oh!* (i) constr. with *Voc.* in addressing a person: o mi Furni! Cic. (ii) With *Acc.* or *Nom.* in calling attention to something; when indignation is expr., usu. with *Acc.:* o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! id. With *Nom.:* o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. (iii) to express a wish; *O that!* with *utinam:* o utinam obrutus esset! Ov. With *si:* quanquam, o, si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset! *yet oh! O if, would that!* Virg. (iv) With *Gen.* (Gr. constr.): o nuntii beati, Cat. Poet. after a word: o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, Virg. It is usu. long before another vowel: o ego laevus, Hor.: though sometimes short: te Corydon, o Alexi, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg.

ŏb, *prep.* with *Acc.* [cogn. with Gr. ἐπί, as *ab* with ἀπό; in composition sometimes obs, like abs: *e.g.* os-tendo =obs-tendo]. Indicating motion, *towards, to* (this use of it is ancient and rare): ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn. 2. Indicating mere position: *against, before:* follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Pl.: mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. II. Transf. to indicate an object or cause: *on account of, owing to, for, with regard to,* etc.: civitas ob eam rem incitata, *on that account*, Caes.: ob meas injurias, Ter.: ob industriam, *on purpose, intentionally*, Pl. (ii) So, ob id, ob hoc, ob haec, etc., *on that account, therefore*, etc.: ignaris hostibus et ob id quietis, Liv.: ob ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consulebat, Sall. (iii) Ob rem, like ex re, opp. to frustra, *to the purpose, with advantage* (rare): verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vostra manu situm est, id. (iv) Quam ob rem, and in one word, quamobrem, *on which account, wherefore:* quam ob rem id primum videamus, Cic. 2. To indicate the consideration for which something is done: *for* or *in consideration of* (ancient): ob asinos ferre argentum, Pl. III. In composition, ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; before *p*, *f*, *c*, *g*, the final *b* is usu. assimilated: *e.g.* oppeto, offero, occido, oggannio. As a prefix its significations are various, and somewhat difficult of classification; nor are they all obviously connected with its meanings as a preposition. (i) *against, towards: oppetere*, to go towards. (ii) *before, in the way of*, denoting hindrance or encumbrance: *opponere*, to put before, to oppose; *obesse*, to be in the way of, to be a hindrance or injurious to. (iii) *against*, denoting hostility: *oppugnare*, to fight against; *offendere*, to strike against. (iv) *down* (apparently equivalent to *de*): *opprimere*, to press down. (v) *over*, denoting covering: *operire* (q.v.), *to cover; obtendere*, to stretch over. (vi) *over*, in sense of traversing: *obire*, to travel over. These are the more usual significations, but there are others which cannot be here specified.

ŏb-aerātus, a, um, *adj.* [ob aes] *involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt:* tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. *Comp.:* quanto quis obaeratior, aegrius distrahebant, *the more deeply in debt*, Tac. As subst. esp. in *pl. a debtor:* Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes.

ŏb-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to walk before* or *over, to go past:* constr. with *Dat.* or *Acc.*; also with *prep.:* obambulare muris, *to walk about in front of*, Liv.: totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, *ranges over*, Ov. With *prep.:* ante vallum, Liv.: in herbis, Ov. 2. With hostile sense (cf. ob, III. iii): gregibus (of the wolf), Virg.

ŏb-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to arm against the foe:* securi dextras, Hor.

ŏb-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to plough over* or *up:* Liv.

obba, ae, *f. a kind of cup:* Pers.

ob-brūtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become brutish, stupid:* Lucr.

obc., v. occ.

obdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obdo].

ob-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put, place*, or *set before* or *against; to shut, fasten, bolt*, etc.: pessulum ostio, *slip the bolt*, Ter.: forem, *to shut*, Pl. II. Fig.: *to put in the way of, to expose:* hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, *presents an exposed side to*, Hor. 2. *to oppose:* rigidam vocibus obdere forem, Ov. [V. do.]

ob-dormĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to fall asleep.* Neut.: Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. II. Act.: crapulam, *to sleep off*, Pl. (cf. edormio).

obdormisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [obdormio] *to fall asleep:* quid melius, quam in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, Cic.

ob-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw before* or *against:* ad oppidum exercitum, Pl.: ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit Caes.: callum, *to draw over*, Cic. 2. *to draw* or *bring over; to run one candidate against another:* id. II. Transf.: *to cover by drawing over; to cover over, surround, envelope:* trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, id.: refricare obductam reipublicae cicatricem, *to disturb the scar that has formed over a wound* (fig.), id.: obductâ nocte, *overcast*, Nep. Fig.: obductâ solvatur fronte senectus, *clouded* =συννεφεῖ, Hor. 2. *to draw in, drink down, swallow:* venenum, Cic. III. Fig.: *to draw* or *spread over:* clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, id. 2. *to cover, conceal:* obductus dolor, *hidden grief*, Virg.: Ov. 3. Of time, *to pass, spend:* ĭtaque obduxi posterum diem, Cic.

ob-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduco] *a draw-*

ing over, a covering, veiling: Arn. **II.** Esp. *a veiling* of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic.

obducto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lead* or *bring often to:* Pl.

obductus, a, um, *Part.* [obduco].

ob-dūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow hard, to harden:* Cato. **II.** Fig.: *to become hardened, insensible:* ad ista obduruimus, Cic.

ob-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to be hard* or *hardened;* only fig. *to hold out, persist, endure:* persta atque obdura, Hor. *Pass. impers.:* quare obduretur hoc triduum, *let us bear up,* Cic.

ŏbēdĭens, entis, *Part.* [obedio]. **II.** Adj.: *obedient:* nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic.: dicto obedientem esse alicui, *to be obedient to one's word* or *command; to take orders from:* magistro desinebat esse dicto obediens, Pl. *Comp.:* imperiis nemo obedi ntior, Liv. *Sup.:* imperiis obedientissimus miles, id. **2.** Of things, *yielding, compliant:* omnia secunda et obedientia sunt, *according to your wishes,* Sall.

ŏbēdĭenter, *adv. obediently, willingly, readily:* conferre tributum, Liv. *Comp.:* nihil obedientius fecerunt, id.

ŏbēdĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [obediens] *obedience:* servitus est obedientia fracti animi, Cic.

ŏbēdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum (oboedire, Cic.), 4. *v. n.* [ob audio] *to give ear, be guided by anyone's advice* (in this sense rare): with *Dat.:* quibus rex maxime obediat, Nep. **II.** Esp.: *to obey, yield obedience to, be subject to* (usu. with ref. to a special injunction; whereas pareo often denotes habitual obedience or service): parere et obedire praecepto, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* utrimque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv. **2.** *to comply with, accommodate oneself to:* obedire tempori multorum, Cic. (Hence It. *ubbidire, obbedire;* Fr. *obéir.*)

ŏbĕliscus, i, *m.* = ὀβελίσκος (a small spit; hence) *an obelisk:* Plin.

ŏb-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Constr. *absol.* or with *Acc.* which is to be regarded as depend. on the prefix: *to go* or *come to, to go to meet, go against:* in infera loca, Cic.: ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet, to oppose,* Liv.: diem obiit supremum, *he encountered his last day,* i.e. *died,* Nep.: diem obire, *to die,* Suet.: mortem, Cic. In *pass.:* morte obita, *after death,* id. **2.** Hence, by ellipsis, *absol.: to die:* tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. (ii) So of constellations, *etc. to go down, to set:* in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic. (iii) Also in gen sense, *to fall, perish:* et Agamede obiit et Hiera, Plin. **3.** *to go over* or *through: to traverse, visit:* tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obiit, *travelled over,* Cic. Hence fig., *to go over* with the eyes or in speaking; *to survey; to mention:* omnia visu, Virg.: oratione omnes civitates, Cic. (ii) *to encircle, envelope* (poet.): chlamydem limbus obibat aureus, Ov. **4.** *to apply oneself to, to engage in, to enter upon, to discharge, accomplish:* negotium, Cic.: consularia munera, Liv.: minus facile per se omnia obiri possent, Caes.: vadimonium, *to surrender to one's bail, to appear at the appointed time,* Cic.

ŏb-ĕquĭto, 1. *v. n. to ride towards, ride up to:* with *Dat.:* castris, Liv.

ŏb-erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to wander, rove,* or *ramble about:* with *Abl.:* oberrare tentoriis, Tac. **2.** Transf.: crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. **II.** Fig.: mihi monstrum oberrat, *hovers before my eyes,* Sen. **2.** *to err, blunder:* ut citharoedus ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor.

ŏbēsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obesus] *fatness, corpulence, obesity:* Suet.

ŏbēsus, a, um, *adj.* [ĕdo] *fat, stout, plump:* turdus, Hor.: cervix, Suet. Poet.: fauces, *swollen,* Virg. **2.** Fig.: *gross, coarse, heavy, dull* (poet.): naris obesae, *having a coarse nose; not nice* or *delicate,* Hor.

ōbex, obĭcis and objĭcis, *m.* and *f.* [objicio, lit. *that which is cast* or *placed before;* hence] *a bolt, bar, barrier, wall:* emuniit objice postes, Virg.: qua vi maria alta tumescant objicibus ruptis, *having burst their barriers,* i.e. *their banks, shores,* id. **II.** Meton. *a hindrance, impediment, obstacle:* obices viarum, Liv.

obf., v. off.

obg., v. ogg.

ŏb-haerĕo, 2. *v. n. to stick fast;* with *Dat.:* navis obhaerens vado, Suet.

ŏb-haeresco, haesi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become fixed to:* in *perf. tenses, to cleave* or *adhere to:* consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, Suet.

obicio: v. objicio.

ŏb-īrascor, īratus, 3. *v. n. dep. to be angry at:* Sen.

ŏbīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obirascor] *a becoming* or *being angry, anger:* Cic.

ŏbīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [obirascor]. **II.** Adj.: *angry:* with *Dat.:* fortunae, *conceiving a spite against Fortune,* Liv.

ŏb-iter, *adv. on the way, in going* or *passing along:* obiter leget aut scribet, Juv. **II.** Fig.: *in passing, incidentally:* obiter dictum, Plin.

ŏbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obeo].

ŏbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going to, approaching; meeting* (rare): ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus quocumque adveneris, semper siet, *it is a pleasure to meet you,* Ter. **2.** *a going down, setting* of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus, Cic.: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *downfall, destruction, death, ruin,* etc.: post eorum obitum, Caes.: longum miserata dolorem difficilesque obitus, *her painful death,* Virg.: post obitum occasumque nostrum, *since my ruin* (i.e. exile), Cic. (Hence Fr. *obit.*)

ob-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie before* or *over against:* with *Dat.:* saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv. *Absol.:* objacente sarcinarum cumulo, *lying in the way,* id.

objectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objecto] *a reproach* (v. rare): ex aliorum objectationibus, Caes.

objecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [objicio] *repeatedly to throw before* or *against, to set against, oppose* (poet.): (pelagi volucres) nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, *i.e. to dive down,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to expose to, abandon:* statuit eum objectare periculis, Sall.: animam pro aliquo, Virg. **2.** *continually to reproach* or *upbraid with, to accuse of:* quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, Caes.: natum (*i.e.* filii mortem), Ov. With *Inf.:* mihi objectent lenocinium facere, Pl. **3.** *to throw out, let fall, say:* cave tu illi objectes nunc in aegritudine, te has emisse, id.

objectus, a, um, *Part.* [objicio]. **II.** Adj.: *lying in the way, before* or *opposite:* complures objectae insulae existimantur, *situated between* (Britain and Ireland), Caes. **2.** *exposed:* constr. with *Dat.* or *ad:* objectus fortunae, Cic.: ad omnes casus, id. **III.** Subst. objecta, orum, *n. plu. charges, accusations:* Quint.: Auct. pro dom.

objectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting before, a putting against, in the way,* or *opposite;* also, *a lying before* or *opposite:* insula portum efficit objectu laterum, *by the extension of its sides,* Virg.: quum terga flumine, latera objectu paludis tegerentur, *by the intervention of a marsh, were covered by a marsh,* Tac. **II.** Transf. *an object, appearance, sight, spectacle* (v. rare): Nep. (Hence It. *oggetto;* Fr. *objet.*)

objex, v. obex.

ob-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum (obicis = objicis, Luc. *Perf. Subj.* objexim, Pl.) 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw before, in the way of,* or *towards; to hold before, to offer, expose:* constr. with *Acc.* of the direct object; indirect expr. by *Dat.* or by *Acc.* with *contra, ad, in,* etc: ei nos glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, Pl.: aliquem feris, *to throw him to the wild beasts,* Cic.: florem vini naribus, *to present to,* Pl.: exercitum tantae magnitudinis flumini, Caes. **2.** Esp. *to cast in the way, set against, oppose:* Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et oppono, Cic.: clipeosque ad tela sinistris protecti objiciunt, *hold out, present,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to throw before* or *over, to put* or *bring before, to present; to expose to;* and in gen. *to bring upon, to cause,* etc.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor.: aliquem morti, Cic.:

ad omne periculum objici, id.: alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodat, *to suggest*, Liv.: furorem alicui objicere, *to inspire anyone with madness*, Cic.: objicitur animo metus, *is infused into*, id. **2.** Esp. *to taunt, reproach*, or *upbraid with:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* alicui multa probra, id.: also with *Acc.* and *Inf.* or *de* and *Abl.:* objicit mihi me ad Baias fuisse, id.: de Cispio mihi igitur objicies, *reproach me about him*, id.

objurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo] *a chiding, reproof, reprehension:* ut objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic.: deliciarum, id.

objurgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a rebuker, blamer, censor;* both in good and bad sense: Cic.

objurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [objurgator] *reproving, reproachful:* Cic.

objurgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [objurgo] *to chide repeatedly:* Pl.

ob-jurgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove:* objurgavit M. Caelium, sicut neminem unquam parens, Cic.: aliquem molli bracchio de aliqua re, *to rebuke moderately*, id. **2.** *to deter by reproof:* objurgans me a peccatis, Pl. **3.** *to punish, chastise, correct:* flagris, Suet.: sestertio centies, *to punish, fine*, Sen.

ob-languesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become feeble* or *languid, to languish:* litterulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic.

ob-lātrātrix, īcis, *f.* [oblatro] *a female barker, railer:* Pl.

ob-lātro, 1. *v. n. to bark at.* Fig.: *to rail* or *carp at:* with *Dat.* of person: Sen.: with *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* nescio quid, *to make some abusive observation or other*, Suet.

oblātus, a, um, *Part.* [offero].

oblectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [oblecto] *a delight* (poet. for oblectamentum): Ov.

oblectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a diversion, recreation, pleasure, amusement:* requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic.: puerorum, id.: with *subj. Gen.*, rerum rusticarum oblectamenta, *the pleasures of the country*, id.

oblectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *delight, amusement:* indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic.: animi, *recreation of mind*, id. With *obj. Gen.:* curarum, *means of diverting care*, id.

ob-lecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lacto] *to divert, entertain, amuse* (a weaker word than delecto, which denotes *settled satisfaction*): constr. usu. with *Acc.* of pers. and *Abl.* of means, either alone or with *prep.:* ut te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic.: quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id.: in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar specula, *was diverted from my cares, cheered*, id. With *cum:* cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, *find my recreation in reading them*, id. With *in:* in eo me oblecto, *I delight in him, he is my delight*, Ter. And with *Abl.* or *adv.* of *place* where: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano satis commode oblectabam, *'had a very good time,'* Cic. With *Acc.* only: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, *are the diversion of*, id. **2.** *to delay* (*pleasurably*): ego illum interea hic oblectabo, Pl.: Ter. ‖ Transf.: *to spend* or *pass agreeably:* iners otium, Tac.

ob-lēnĭo, 4. *v. a. to soften, to soothe:* Sen.

ob-līdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to squeeze together:* collum digitulis duobus oblidere, *to strangle him*, Cic.

ob-līgātĭo, ōnis, *f. a binding;* or pass. *a being bound:* propter linguae obligationem, *because of his being tongue-tied*, Just.

oblīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [obligo]. ‖ Adj.: *obliged, under an obligation:* Cic.

ob-līgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *tie over, to bind* or *fasten to:* Prometheus obligatus aliti, Hor. **2.** *to bind up, bandage, swathe:* age obliga, obsigna cito, *tie up the letter*, Pl.: vulnus, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable*, etc.: vadem tribus millibus aeris, *to bind in the sum of*, Liv.: voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic.: obligari foedere, Liv.: obligatus ei nihil eram, *was under no obligation to him*, Cic. Poet.: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *vowed, due*, Hor. **2.** Esp.: *to render liable through guilt, to make guilty;* hence, *pass. to be guilty of, to commit an offence:* se scelere, Suet.: est periculum, ne neglectis iis impia fraude obligemur, *may incur the guilt of*, Cic. **3.** In law, *to bind, engage one:* opp. to solvere, Ulp. (ii) *to pledge, pawn, mortgage:* praedia, Cic. Fig.: fidem suam, *to pledge one's word*, id. **4.** *to fetter, restrain, embarrass:* judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, id.

oblīmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [limus] *to cover with mud* or *slime:* mollitosque et oblimatos ad serendum agros, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to lavish, squander* (*fling about like mud*): rem patris oblimare, Hor.

ob-līno, lēvi, rarely lĭni, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. to daub* or *smear over, to bedaub, besmear:* cerussa malas oblinere, Pl.: obliti unguentis, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to befoul, defile:* oblitus parricidio, id.: aliquem versibus atris, *to defame*, Hor. **2.** In *p. Part.: covered:* oblitus peregrinis divitiis, *bedizened*, id.: Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, *tricked out, overloaded*, Suet.

oblīquē, *adv. sideways, athwart, obliquely:* opp. to recte, Cic.: sublicae oblique agebantur, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *indirectly, covertly:* aliquem castigare, Tac.

oblīquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [obliquus] *to turn, bend,* or *twist aside, awry,* or *in an oblique direction:* oculos, Ov.: sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to turn obliquely to the wind*, Virg.

obliquus, a, um, *adj. side-long, slanting, awry, oblique:* motus corporis, Cic.: iter, Caes.: obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo, *its winding channel*, Hor. Adverbial expressions: (i) ab obliquo, *from the side*, Ov.: (ii) per obliquum, *across, in a slanting direction*, Hor. ‖ Fig.: of relationship, *not direct, collateral* (poet.): obliquum a patre genus, *not born of the same mother*, Stat. **2.** Of speech: *indirect, covert:* obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. (ii) *envious, hostile:* Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. (iii) In gramm.: obliquus casus, *an oblique case* (not the *Nom.* or *Voc.*), opp. to rectus: Varr. Also, obliqua oratio, *indirect speech:* Quint. [*Liquis* is found in the same sense; and *licinus* ("turned up") is given by Serv. on Virg. Cf. Gr. λικ-ρι-φίς, λέχ-ριος (where the χ is due to the ρ which follows), λοξός; v. luxus (I.)]

oblīsus, a, um, *Part* [oblido].

ob-lītesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [latesco] *to hide* or *conceal oneself* (rare): a nostro aspectu, Cic.

oblĭttĕro (oblit.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [littera] lit. *to cover* or *conceal any thing written;* hence, *to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate:* monimenta, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten:* quod maximis rebus, quas postea gessit, oblitterandum esset, Cic.

oblĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [oblino].

oblītus, a, um, *Part.* [obliviscor].

oblīvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obliviscor] *a forgetting, oblivion:* veteris belli, Cic.: dare aliquid oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion*, Liv.: in oblivionem ire, *to be forgotten*, Sen. *Plur.:* lividas obliviones, *jealous oblivion* (*which preys upon human achievements*), Hor. ‖ Subjectively: *a forgetting, forgetfulness:* oblivio et inconsiderantia, Suet.

oblīvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio] *that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious:* (senes) credulos, oblivios, Cic. ‖ *that produces forgetfulness* (poet.): of wine, Hor.

oblīviscor, lītus, 3. *v. dep. to forget:* constr. with *Gen.* of a pers. and *Gen.* or *Acc.* of a thing; less freq. with *Acc.* and *Inf.* or *depend. clause* with *Subj.:* vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic.: prorsum oblitus sum mei, *I have completely forgotten myself*, Ter.: veteris contumeliae oblivisci, Caes.: injurias, Cic.: obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, id.: in scriptis obliviscebatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, id. Poet. of things: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, i. e. *losing*, Virg. **2.** *Ger. Part.* in pass. signif.: oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to be unmindful of, act inconsistently with one's character:* nec oblitus sui est Ithacus

discrimine tanto, *was not untrue to his nature*, Virg.: ut nostrae dignitatis simus oblīti, Cic. [Perh. to be connected with *liveo*, the prim. sense being 'to obscure oneself, become dark.']

oblīvĭum, ii, *n.* [obliviscor] *forgetfulness, oblivion* (esp. in obj. sense): Tac. More freq. *plur.*: longa oblivia potant, Virg.: ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae, Hor. (Hence Fr. *oubli*.)

ob-lŏco, 1. *v. a. to let on hire*: Suet.

oblŏcūtor, ōris, *m.* [obloquor] *one that contradicts*: Pl.

ob-longus, a, um, *adj.* strictly, *long-crosswise; oblong*: scutula, Tac.

ob-lŏquor, quūtus or cūtus, 3. *v. dep. to speak against; to join in* (*in speaking*), *to interrupt, contradict*: constr. with *Dat.* or *absol.*: vestra expectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic.: ferocissime, Curt. 2. Poet.: *to join in singing, to accompany* (poet.): obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *sounds to his strains the seven different notes of his lyre*, Virg.: non avis obloquitur, Ov. ||. Transf.: *to blame, condemn* (with *Dat.*): Sen. 2. *to rail at, abuse*: Cat.

oblŏquūtor, v. oblŏcūtor.

ob-luctor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to strive* or *struggle against, to contend with, oppose*: with *Dat.*: flumini, Curt.: genibusque adversae obluctor arenae, *I strain with my knees against the resisting soil*, Virg. ||. Fig.: difficultatibus, *to grapple with*, Curt.

ob-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n. to play off jokes*: Pl.

ob mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to push* or *throw up one thing before another* (as a defence or obstruction): arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. ||. Transf.: *to block up, render impassable* (a breach in a wall): Liv.

ob-murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to murmur against, at*, or *to*: with *Dat.*: precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov.

ob-mūtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become dumb, to lose one's speech*: Cels. 2. *to become mute, silent*: ipse obmutescam, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to be hushed; to cease*: animi dolor, Id.

ob-nātus, a, um, *adj. growing on* or *about* (v. rare): obnata ripis salicta, Liv.

obnīsē, *adj.* v. obnixe.

obnīsus, a, um, *Part.* [obnitor]: v. obnixus.

ob-nītor, sus and xus, 3. *v. dep. to bear, press, push* or *strive against*: constr. with *Dat.* or *absol.*: taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Virg.: in obnixos, *against their butting foes*, Id.: obnixi (*al.* obnisi) urgebant, Liv. Of things: navigia videntur obnitier undae, Lucr. ||. Fig.: *to strive against, resist, oppose, to strive, endeavour*: adversis, Tac. With *Inf.* (late): triumphum Pauli impedire obnitebantur, Vell.

obnixē (obnisē), *adv. with might and main, strenuously, vehemently*: obnixe omnia facere, Ter.

obnixus, a, um, *Part.* [obnitor]. ||. Adj.: *steadfast, firm, resolute*: obnixos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv.

obnoxĭē, *adv. guiltily*: nihil obnoxie perire, *quite innocently*, Pl. ||. *subserviently, slavishly*: sententias dicere, Liv.

obnoxĭōsē, *adv. abjectly*: Pl.

obnoxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obnoxius] *subject, submissive*: alicui, Pl.

ob-noxĭus, a, um, *adj liable* or *obnoxious to* punishment: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor, Pl. 2. *liable* or *addicted to, guilty of* (with *Dat.*): lubidini, Sall. 3. *subject, exposed to*: constr. with *Dat.*, *ad*, or *in* and *Acc.*: infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac.: terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, *exposed to such accidents* (viz. earthquakes), Plin.: in omnia obnoxius, Flor. 4. *absol.: exposed to danger* or *misfortune, infirm, frail*: in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen. Hence, obnoxium est, *it is hazardous, dangerous*: Tac. ||. Transf.: *submissive, subservient*: dum illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret, Sall. 2. *abject, mean-spirited, cowardly*: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 3. *obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted* (with *Dat.* of person *to whom*): totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Id.

ob-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. overclouded, dark*: Enn. in Cic.

ob-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to veil, cover* (rare): lictor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, old formula in Cic.: Liv.

ob-nuntĭātĭo (obnunc.), ōnis, *f.* In augury, *an announcement of an adverse* or *evil omen*: dirarum, Cic. Esp. of such an announcement made to stop public business: Id.

ob-nuntĭo (nuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In augury, *to announce an adverse* or *evil omen* (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates: v. Smith's Ant. 51): augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiasti, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, Id. ||. Transf. in gen. *to tell* or *announce anything bad* or *unfortunate*: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter.

obnuptus, a, um, *Part.* [obnubo].

oboedĭo, v. obedio, *ad init.*

ŏb-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to smell of, emit an odour*: oboluisti allium, Pl. ||. Transf.: marsupium huic oboluit, *she smells your purse*, Id.

ŏbŏlus, i, *m.* = ὀβολός, *an obole, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachma*; about 1½*d.*: Vitr.

ŏb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep. to arise, appear*, or *spring up before*: tenebrae oboriuntur, Pl.: lacrimis obortis, *with the tears starting to his eyes*, Virg. Fig.: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi oboriatur, Cic.

ŏbortus, a, um, *Part.* [oborior].

ŏbortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an arising, origin*: Lucr.

obp., v. opp.

ob-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep up to, steal upon unawares*: possim media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib. ||. Fig.: *to steal upon, come suddenly upon; to take by surprise*. With *Dat.*: qui citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. With *Acc.* (prae-class.): tacitum te obrepet fames, Pl. With *ad*: Plancium non obrepsisse ad honorem, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.*: imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, *steal upon, find access to*, Id. 2. *to 'steal a march upon;' to deceive, cheat*: nunquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, *catch me napping*, Pl.

ob-repto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq. to steal on unawares*: ne quis obreptaverit, Pl.

obrētĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [rete] *to catch in a net, to entangle* (poet.): Lucr.

ob-rĭgesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to stiffen, become stiff*: nive pruinaque, *to be frozen hard* (of the soil), Cic. ||. Fig.: *to become hardened*: Sen.

ob-rōdo, 3. *v. a. to gnaw at*: Pl.

obrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obrogo] *the alteration of a law*: Auct. Her.

ob-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to alter part of a law by a new one* (v. Smith's Ant. 225: cf. abrogo): with *Dat.*: ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv. ||. *to oppose the passing of a bill*: legibus, Flor.

ob-rŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* and (rarely) *n. to cover by digging or heaping* something *over; to whelm; to hide in the ground, bury*: thesaurum, Cic.: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese arena solere, *to bury themselves in the sand*, Id.: terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr. 2. Hence, *to bury, inter* a dead body: cadaver, Suet.: Tac. 3. Esp. *to cover with water; to overwhelm* in the sea: submersas obrue puppes, Virg.: Aegyptum Nilus tota aestate obrutam oppletamque (tenet), *completely buried*, Cic. 4. *to overload, surfeit*: se vino, Id. ||. Fig.: *to overwhelm, conceal, abolish*: ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, Id.: Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, *destroyed the glory of six consulships*, Id.: Tac. 2. *to overwhelm, overload, oppress*: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, Cic.: fenore, Liv.: obruimur numero, *we are overpowered by numbers*, Virg. |||. Neut.: *to fall, perish*: Lucr.

obrussa, ae, *f.* = ὄβρυζον, *the testing* or *assaying of gold by fire in a cupel*: Plin.: aurum ad obrussam, *refined, pure gold*, Suet. ||. Fig.: adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, *as a test*, Cic.: ad obrussam exigere, *to put to the test*, Sen.

obrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obruo].

ob-saepio, v. obsepio.

ob-sātŭro, 1. *v. a. to sate, glut*. Fig.: nae tu propediem istius obsaturabere, *you'll soon have enough of him*, Ter.

obscaenus, v. obscen-.

obscaevo, avi, 1. v. *a.* [scaeva] *to give* or *bring a bad omen:* Pl.

obscēnē (obscaene and obscoene), *adv. impurely, indecently, obscenely:* Cic. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* Eutr.

obscēnĭtas (obscaen. and obscoen.), ātis, *f.* [obscenus] *filthiness, lewdness, obscenity:* verborum, Cic.: obscenitatis in feminas reus, Suet. **II.** *unfavourableness, inauspiciousness,* of a bad omen: mali ominis, Arn.

obscēnus (obscaen. and obscoen.), a, um, *adj. foul, filthy, abominable, disgusting:* (Alecto) frontem obscenam rugis arat, Virg.: cruor, id. **2.** Esp. *immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene:* jocandi genus, Cic.: delicatae et obscenae voluptates, id. *Comp.* and *Sup.:* id. **II.** *of adverse* or *evil omen, ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous:* volucres, *birds of ill omen,* Virg.: canes, id.: puppis, *the fatal ship,* that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov.: anus, *old witches, hags,* Hor. [From obs=ob, and coenum, q.v.] (Hence It. *osceno.*)

obscūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obscuro] *a darkening, obscuration:* solis, Cic. (fr.) **II.** Fig.: *disappearance; being lost sight of:* id.

obscūrē, *adv. darkly, obscurely:* obscure admodum cernimus, *very dimly,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: of speech, *obscurely, indistinctly:* dicta, Quint. **2.** Of birth, *meanly:* obscure natus, Macr. **3.** *covertly, secretly:* malum obscure serpens, Cic. *Comp.:* ceteri sunt obscurius iniqui, *more secretly,* id. *Sup.:* id.

obscūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obscurus] *a being dark, darkness, obscurity:* latebrarum, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *obscurity, difficulty of* (*a thing*) *being understood:* Pythagorae, Cic.: naturae, id. In *plur.:* obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, *obscurities,* id. **2.** Of rank: *lowliness, meanness:* humilitas et obscuritas (hominum), id.

obscūro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [id.] *to render dark, to darken, obscure:* obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.: volucres aethera obscurant pennis, Virg.: obscuratus sol, *eclipsed,* Cic. **2.** Transf.: *to cover, conceal; to render invisible* or *imperceptible:* caput obscurante lacerna, Hor.: dolo ipsi atque signa militaria obscurati, *concealed, kept out of sight,* Sall. **II.** Fig.: *to blind* the understanding: scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse, Pl. **2.** Of speech, *to obscure, render indistinct; to deliver* or *express indistinctly:* Cic.: stilum, *to render obscure,* Suet. **3.** Of articulation: (M) neque eximitur sed obscuratur, *is pronounced indistinctly,* Quint. **4.** *to render obscure* or *unknown:* fortuna res cunctas lubidine celebrat obscuratque, Sall. **5.** *to put out of view, render of no account;* in pass., *to become of no account, to grow obsolete,* etc.: magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, *caused it to be lost sight of,* Cic.: obscurata vocabula, *obsolete,* Hor.

obscūrus, a, um, *adj. dark, dusky, shady, obscure:* umbra, Virg.: caelum, Hor. Transf. to persons, *in the dark, unseen:* ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. Neut. as subst. after *prep.:* sub obscurum noctis, *under cover of the darkness,* id. **2.** *secret, concealed:* locus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *obscure, unintelligible:* Heraclitus clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr.: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. (ii) Esp. in rhetor.: obscurum genus causae, *obscure,* i.e. *intricate, involved,* Cic. **2.** *not known, unknown:* Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, Caes. (ii) Esp. of rank and station, *obscure, ignoble, mean, low:* Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, Cic. **3.** Of character, *close, secret, reserved:* obscurus et astutus homo, id.: plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem, *reserved,* Hor. **4.** *gloomy, troubled:* obscurus vultus candidatorum, Cic. [The I. E. root is *sku,* to cover; seen in Gr. σκεν-ή, σκῦτος; Lat. *scu-tu-m, cu-ti-s;* A.-S. *scû-a, scû-va* (shade).]

obsĕcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsecro] *a beseeching, earnest supplication* or *entreaty:* prece et obsecratione humili uti, Cic. **II.** *an asseveration, protestation,* accompanied with an appeal to the gods: id. **2.** *a public supplication:* obsecrationem indicere, Liv.

ob-sĕcro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [sacro] *to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure:* quum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. With *ab:* nunc si me fas est obsecrare abs te pater, Pl. With double *Acc.* (of pers. and thing; the latter only in case of *neut. pron.* and like words): itaque te hoc obsecrat, Cic. With *Subj.:* pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. **II.** Esp. in colloq. lang., to deprecate something, or as a mere expression of polite entreaty: *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake, pray,* etc.: tuam fidem obsecro, Pl.: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic.

ob-sĕcundo, avi, atum, 1. v. *n. to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly:* with *Dat.* or *absol.:* alicujus voluntatibus, Cic.: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv.

ob-sēpĭo (more correctly obsaep.), psi, ptum, 4. v. *a. to hedge* or *fence in, to inclose;* hence, transf. *to close up, to render impassable* or *inaccessible:* obseptis itineribus, Liv.: Tac. **II.** Fig.: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiebant, *closed up, barred,* Cic.

ob-septus, a, um, *Part.* [obsepio].

ob-sĕquēla, ae, *f.* [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness:* obsequelam facere (alicui), *to show complaisance,* Pl.

obsĕquens, entis, *Part.* [obsequor]. **II.** Adj.: *yielding, compliant, obsequious:* patri, Ter. **2.** Of the gods: *favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious:* bonam atque obsequentem deam, Pl.

obsĕquenter, *adv. compliantly, obsequiously:* foll. by *Dat.:* Liv.

obsĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [obsequens] *complaisance, obsequiousness* (rare): with *obj. Gen.:* reliquorum, *compliance with,* Caes.

obsĕquĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obsequium] *complaisant, obsequious:* alicui, Pl.

ob-sĕquĭum, ii, *n.* [obsequor] *compliance, obsequiousness:* obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, *complaisance; saying what will please,* Ter.: obsequium atque patientia, Cic.: ventris, *being the slave of appetite, gluttony,* Hor. **2.** In gen.: *obedience:* jurare in obsequium alicujus, Just.

ob-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. *dep. to accommodate oneself to the will of another; to comply with, yield to, gratify, humour, submit to:* constr. with *Dat.* of person: quum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* to denote *what one does* to gratify another: et id ego percupio obsequi gnato meo, *in this,* Pl. **II.** Transf.: *to yield to, give oneself up to, indulge in:* studiis suis, Nep.: tempestati, *to bow before the storm,* Cic.

(1) **obsĕro**, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [sera] *to bolt, bar, fasten:* ostium, Ter.: aedificia, Liv. **II.** Fig.: aures, *to close one's ears,* Hor.

(2) **ob-sĕro**, sēvi, sĭtum, 3. v. *a. to sow* or *plant about:* frumentum, Pl. Comice: pugnos, *to give one a good drubbing,* id. **2.** Transf. *to sow* or *plant with:* terram frugibus, Cic. **3.** In gen. *to cover over, fill with;* esp. in *p. part.:* loca obsita virgultis, *overgrown with bush,* Liv.: legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, id.: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov. **II.** Fig.: obsitus aevo, *bearing the marks of age,* Virg.

observābĭlis, e, *adj.* [observo] *easy to be observed* or *guarded against.* manus, Quint.

observans, antis, *Part.* [observo]. **II.** Adj.: *attentive, respectful:* with *Gen.:* observantissimus mei homo, Cic.

observantĭa, ae, *f.* [observans] *a remarking, noting, observance:* temporum, Vell. **II.** With ref. to persons entitled to respect; *respectful attention, respect, regard, reverence:* Cic.: in regem, Liv.

observātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [observo] *a watching, observing, observation:* observationi operam dare, Pl.: siderum, Cic. **2.** Transf.: *an observation, remark, rule:* esp. in *pl.:* observationes sermonis antiqui, *remarks on,* Gram. in Suet. **II.** *Circumspection, care, exactness:* summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.

observātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a watcher, observer:* Plin.

observĭto, avi, v. *a. freq.* [id.] *to*

watch often or *carefully, to note, observe:* deorum voces, Cic.

ob-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to watch, note, mark, heed, observe; to take notice of, pay attention to:* ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Pl.: fetus, *to watch for, seek to catch,* Virg.: Assyrii trajectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. **2.** *to watch, guard, keep:* januam, Pl.: greges, Ov. **3.** *to observe, attend carefully to, keep, comply with:* leges, Cic.: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes.: ordines, *to keep the ranks,* Sall. **4.** *to pay attention* or *respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour:* tribules suos, Cic.: regem, Virg.

ob-ses, idis, *m.* and *f.* [obsideo; lit. *one who remains with another, i. e. in his keeping:* hence] *a hostage:* obsides accipere, dare, Caes.: obsides alicui imperare, *to exact,* Cic. ‖ Transf.: *any surety, security, bail, pledge:* accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, id. Of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis, id. (Hence, through low Lat. *obsidaticus,* It. *ostaggio;* Sp. *hostaje;* Fr. *ôtage.*)

obsessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a besieging, encompassing, a blockade:* militaris viae, Cic.: obsessionem omittere, Caes.

obsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who sits before* or *near; a frequenter, haunter:* hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori, Pl.: aquarum, *i. e. a water-snake:* Ov. ‖ *a besieger, invester, blockader:* urbis, Liv.

obsessus, a, um, *Part.* [obsideo].

ob-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo]. Neutr.: *to sit still, remain:* domi, Ter. ‖ Act.: *to sit on* or *in, to remain on* or *in, to haunt, frequent:* aram, Pl. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t.; to sit down before, to besiege, invest, blockade:* quum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic.: Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. **3.** *to occupy, fill, possess:* corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, *is filled,* Cic.: palus obsessa salictis, *full of osier-beds,* Ov. **4.** *to watch closely, be on the look-out for:* jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to occupy, take possession of:* alicujus tempus, *to steal the time properly belonging to another,* id.: ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, i. e. *the orator has gained entire possession of him,* id.

obsĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo] *a siege, investment, blockade:* partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic.: also opp. to oppugnatio, Liv. **2.** *captivity* (late): Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just. ‖ Fig.: *pressing* or *imminent danger:* obsidione rempublicam liberare, Cic.

obsĭdĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [obsidio] *pertaining to a siege:* corona, *a crown of brass, the reward of a general who had compelled the enemy to raise a siege,* Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 118.)

(1) **obsĭdĭum,** ii, *n.* [obsideo] *a siege, investment, blockade* (=obsidio: rare): obsidio circumdare, Tac.

(2) **obsĭdĭum,** ii, *n.* [obses] *the condition of a hostage:* Tac.

ob-sīdo, *3. v. a. to beset, invest, lay siege to:* pontem, Sall.: portas, Virg. **2.** Transf.: vias oculorum, Lucr.

obsignātor, ōris, *m.* [obsigno] *he that seals:* litterarum, Cic. **2.** Esp. of *the witnesses who set their seals to a will:* testamenti, id.

ob-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to seal up, seal:* epistolam, Cic. **2.** In partic. *to sign and seal,* as a witness: istam ipsam quaestionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? id. Proverb.: tabellis obsignatis agere cum aliquo, *on sealed agreements,* i. e. *with the strictest formality,* id. ‖ Fig.: *to stamp, impress:* formam verbis, Lucr.

ob-sĭpo, 1. *v. a.* [supo, v. dissipo] *to sprinkle at* or *upon:* Fig.: obsipat aquulam, *it pours a little water on me,* i. e. *it does me good to hear that,* Pl.

ob-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, *3. v. n. to place* or *post oneself before:* hic obsistam, *will station myself,* Pl.: obsistere alicui abeunti, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to set oneself against; to oppose, resist, withstand:* qui quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic.: visis, *to refuse to believe the evidence of the senses,* id. With *Inf.:* obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, *prevented, forbade,* Tac.

obsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obsero].

obsŏlē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.; pass.* obsolefĭo, factus, fieri, *to wear out;* hence, *to mar, spoil:* Sen. ‖ Fig.: *to sully, degrade, lower, make common:* obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia, Cic. (dub.)

obsŏlĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [obsolefacio].

obsŏlesco (obsoleo), lēvi, lētum, *3. v. n. incep. to grow out of use; to grow old, decay, lose value, become obsolete:* haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic.: laus, Tac. [*Obsol-e-sco* is from the Lat. root *ol,* to grow, seen also in *ad-ol-e-sco, sub-ol-es, indol-es, proles;* v. alo.]

obsŏlētē, *adv. in an old* or *worn-out style, poorly, meanly:* Cic.

obsŏlētus, a, um, *Part.* [obsolesco]. ‖ Adj.: *old, worn out, thrown off:* erat veste obsoleta, Liv.: vestitu obsoletiore, Cic.: tectum, *old, dilapidated,* Hor.: verba, *obsolete,* Cic. **2.** Transf.: *common, ordinary, poor:* crimina, id.: gaudia, Liv. (ii) *filthy, polluted:* paternis sordibus, Hor.

obsōnātor (ops.), ōris, *m.* [obsōno] *a caterer, purveyor:* Pl.

obsōnātus (ops.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a catering, marketing:* Pl.

obsōnĭum (ops.), ii, *n.* = ὀψώνιον, *that which is eaten with bread; viands,* esp. *fish:* opulentum, Pl.: coëmere, Hor.

(1) **obsōno** (ops.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **obsōnor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* = ὀψωνέω, *to market, to cater, purvey:* vix drachmis est obsonatus decem, *he barely laid out ten shillings on the supper,* Ter. **2.** Transf.: *to feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment:* obsonat, potat, olet unguenta, id. ‖ Fig.: obsonare ambulando famem, *to provide an appetite,* Cic.

(2) **ob-sōno,** 1. *v. n. to interrupt by noise:* Fig.: alicui sermone, *to interrupt by speaking,* Pl.

ob-sorbĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. a. to sup* or *drink up, to swallow:* aquam, Pl.: placentas, *to gulp down, bolt,* Hor. ‖ Transf.: fores, quae obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, *swallow up,* Pl.

obstans, antis, *Part.* [obsto]. ‖ Subst.: obstantia, *n. plu. hindrances, obstructions:* Tac.

obstĕtrix (opst.), īcis, *f.* [id., in the sense, "to stand by, beside"] *a midwife:* Pl.: Ter.

obstĭnātē, *adv. firmly, inflexibly,* both in good and in bad sense (cf. obstinatus): *resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately:* me obstinate aggressus, Pl.: negare, Caes. *Comp.:* Suet. *Sup.:* id.

obstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obstino] *firmness* both in good and bad sense; *determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy:* quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, *by firm adherence to my determination,* Cic.: taciturna, *obstinate silence,* Nep.

obstĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [obstino]. ‖ Adj.: *fixed, resolved,* both in good and in bad sense; *inflexible, resolute, stubborn, obstinate:* pudicitia, Liv.: fides, Tac.: ad decertandum obstinati animi, Liv. With *Inf.:* jam obstinatis mori spes affulsit, id. *Comp.:* voluntas obstinatior, *more obstinate,* Cic.

obstĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to persist in, be resolved on* (rare as *verb fin.*): id inhiat, ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia, Pl. With *Inf.:* obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv. [*Ob-sti-no* contains the root *sta,* v. sto; cf. de-sti-no.]

obstĭpesco, v. obstupesco.

obstĭpo, 1. *v. a.* [obstipus] *to lean to one side:* obstipat verticem, Pl.

obstĭpus, a, um, *adj.* [v. stipo and stipes] *bent* or *inclined to one side:* opp. to rectus: omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa necessum est, Lucr. **2.** *bent* or *drawn back,* said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Suet. **3.** *bent forwards, bent* or *bowed towards the ground:* stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti, Hor.

ob-sto, stĭti, ĭtum (obstaturus, Quint.), 1. *v. n. to stand before* or *against:* obviam, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct:* constr. with *Dat.* of the direct object: most freq. in negative

or interrog. sentences after which the thing opposed is expressed by *Subj. clause*, with *quin*, *quominus*, *cur*, or *ne:* cur mihi te offers ac meis commodis officis et obstas? Cic.: quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios, amicos, trahant, excidant, *nothing can prevent them from . . .*, Sall.: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? *what is there to prevent*, Cic.: quid obstat, cur non verae nuptiae fiant? Ter. Also in positive sent.: Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep. *Impers.* obstatur, *resistance is offered*, Cic.

ob-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n. to make a noise at, to clamour at* or *against; to accompany with sound:* nihil sensere Poeni, obstrepente pluvia, Liv.: fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, *murmur in our ears*, Hor. With *Dat.:* obstrepit Oceanus Britannis, id. ‖ Fig.: *to interrupt* or *disturb with a noise, to drown with clamour:* with *Dat.:* certatim alter alteri obstrepere, *to drown each other's voices*, Liv. 2. In gen. *to annoy, trouble:* alicui litteris, Cic.

obstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [obstringo].

ob-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bind to* or *about: to bind, tie* or *fasten up:* follem obstringit ob gulam, Pl. 2. *to bind, bind up, imprison:* ventos, Hor. 3. Transf.: *to trim* or *ornament with* (late): vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. ‖ Fig.: *to bind, fetter:* civitatem jurejurando, Caes.: legibus, Cic. 2. *to lay under obligation, oblige:* quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas, *under obligation to him*, Caes.: Cic. 3. With *pron. reflect.* or pass. reflect.; *to become guilty of, commit, perpetrate:* qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, *has been guilty of so many crimes*, id.: se perjurio, Liv.

ob-structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obstruo] *a building before* or *against, a blocking up:* Arn. ‖ Fig.: *an obstruction, a barrier:* Cic.

obstructus, a, um, *Part.* [obstruo].

obs-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust into, gulp down:* stans obstrusero aliquid strenue, Pl. ‖ Fig. *to hide, conceal:* Sen.

ob-strŭo (opstr.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to pile before* or *against; to build, block,* or *wall up:* validum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 2. *to stop* or *block up, render impassable:* iter Poenis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic.: portas, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to impede, obstruct:* viri deus obstruit aures, *renders deaf, inexorable*, Virg.: perfugia improborum, Cic.

ob-strūsus, a, um, *Part.* [obstrudo].

ob-stŭpē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.; pass.* obstŭpēfio, factus, fieri, *to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb; to astonish, amaze:* ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, *paralysed*, Liv.: obstupefactis hominibus, Cic.

obstŭpĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [obstupefacio].

obstŭpĕfĭo, fieri, v. obstupefacio.

ob-stupesco (obstip.), pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed:* ejus aspectu quum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to be astonished, amazed:* ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, id.

ob-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. senseless, stupefied, amazed, confounded:* Pl.

ob-sum, obfŭi or offŭi, obesse, *irreg. v. n. to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure:* with *Dat.:* opp. to prodesse: *Ty.* Nunc falsa prosunt. *Heg.* At tibi oberunt, Pl.: Cic. With *Inf.:* nihil obest dicere, *there is no harm in saying*, id.

ob-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew on:* obsutum caput, Ov. ‖ *to sew up, sew together; to stop* or *close up:* spiritus oris obsuitur, Virg.: obsuta lectica, *closed by curtains*, Suet.

ob-surdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become deaf:* hoc sonitu completae aures obsurduerunt, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to be deaf, not to give ear:* id.

obsūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obsuo].

obtectus, a, um, *Part.* [obtego].

obtĕgens, ntis, *Part.* [obtego]. ‖ Adj.: *given to conceal:* with *Gen.:* animus sui obtegens, Tac.

ob-tĕgo (obtĭgo, Pl.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover over, cover up:* domus arboribus obtecta, Virg.: Pl.: Cato. 2. *to shelter, cover, protect:* aliquem armis, Caes.: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to conceal, keep secret:* ut adolescentiae turpitudo obscuritate obtegatur, id. 2. *to shelter, protect:* obtectus mellorum precibus, id.

obtempĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtempero] *a complying with* or *submitting to; submission, obedience:* Cic.

ob-tempĕro (opt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey:* with *Dat.:* te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic.: imperio populi R., Caes.: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, *who conforms to his own precepts*, Cic. With *ad:* ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare, id. With rel. clause: non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, *I do not heed what he says*, Pl.

ob-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a. to stretch, draw, spread,* or *place before:* proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes, Virg.: obtenta nocte, *by the pall of night*, id.: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, *lies over against Germany*, Tac. 2. Fig.: *to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse:* matris preces obtendens, id. ‖ Transf.: *to cover, hide, conceal:* diem nube atra, id. Fig.: *to envelope:* quasi velis obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic.

(1) **obtentus**, a, um, *Part.* [obtendo].

(2) **obtentus**, ūs, *m.* [obtendo] *a spreading, drawing,* or *placing before:* frondis, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *a pretence, pretext, cloak:* obtentum habere, Tac. Esp. in *Dat.:* aliquid obtentui sumere, *as a pretext*, id.

ob-tĕro, trīvi, trītum (syncop. *past perf. subj.* obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv.), 3. *v. a. to bruise, crush,* or *break to pieces:* ranas, Phaedr. Esp. *to trample upon, trample to death:* sterni et obteri, *to be thrown down and trodden to death* (by cavalry), Liv.: Cic. 2. *to destroy, cut up:* Marcium consulem obterendum, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to crush, trample on, destroy:* calumniam, Cic.: jura populi, Liv.

ob-testātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtestor] *an adjuring, conjuring; an engaging* or *obliging by calling the gods to witness:* viri, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *a vehement entreaty, supplication:* matronae in preces obtestationesque versae, Liv.

ob-testor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to call as a witness; to protest* or *assert:* de quo te, te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patriique Dii, Cic.: sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. ‖ Transf.: *to conjure by calling the gods to witness; to entreat, supplicate:* per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic. With second *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* illud te pro Latio obtestor, Virg.

ob-texo, xŭi, 3. *v. a. to weave to* or *over:* papilio fila araneosa alarum lanugine obtexit, Plin. ‖ Meton.: *to overspread, cover:* caelum obtexitur umbra, Virg.

ob-tĭcĕo, 2. *v. n.* [taceo] *to be silent:* Ter.

obtĭcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [obticeo] *to become* or *be struck dumb;* in perf. *to be silent:* quid nunc obticuisti? Ter.: Hor.

obtĭgo, v. obtego.

ob-tĭnĕo (optineo), tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. Act.: *to hold by:* obtine aures, amabo, Pl. 2. *to hold, have, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain*, etc.: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv.: principatum in civitate, Caes.: proverbii locum obtinet, i. e. *is become proverbial*, Cic. 3. Esp. of argument: *to hold, maintain, prove, demonstrate:* duas contrarias sententias, id.: diu pugnare in iis, quae obtinere non possis, Quint. 4. With the idea of acquiring: *to get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain:* instrumenta ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic.: Romani si rem obtinuerint, *if they gained the victory*, Caes. With *Subj.:* his obtinuit, ut praeferretur candidato, Liv. ‖ Neutr.: *to keep one's ground; to hold, last, continue, obtain:* noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, *prevailed*, id.: quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, *has been current*, id.: pro vero obtinebat, *it passed current as truth* (foll. by *Inf.*), Sall.

ob-tingo, tĭgi, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [tango]

Act.: *to touch, strike:* mustulentus aestus nares obtigit, Pl. ‖ Neutr.: *to fall to one's lot;* of events, *to happen to, befall one:* quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic.: mihi obtinget sors, Pl. With *ut* and *Subj.:* quum ei (L. Paullo) bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, *it had fallen to his lot to . . .*, Cic. 2. Of events: *to happen, fall out:* istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse, laetor, Ter.: si quid obtigerit, *if any thing should happen to me*, Cic.

ob-torpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become numb* or *stiff; to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling:* manus prae metu, Liv. ‖ Fig.: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, *were completely paralysed*, id.

ob-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to twist, wrench, turn round:* obtorta gula in vincula abripi jussit, *seized by the throat*, Cic.: in same sense, collo obtorto, id.: circulus obtorti auri, *twisted, wreathed*, Virg.

obtortus, a, um, *Part.* [obtorqueo].

obtrectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrecto] *an envious detracting; detraction, disparagement:* obtrectatio et livor, Tac.: malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. With *Gen. obj.:* laudis, Caes.

obtrectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a detractor, traducer, disparager:* beneficii, Cic.: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. With *Dat.:* huic sententiae obtrectatores amici regis erant, Just.

ob-trecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [tracto] *to detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to, to thwart, injure:* constr. with *Dat.* or (later) *Acc.:* obtrectare alicui, Cic.: gloriae alicujus, Liv. With *Acc.:* si livor obtrectare curam voluerit, *to detract from, carp at*, Phaedr.: laudes alicujus, Liv. *Absol.:* ne aut obstare aut obtrectare praesens videretur, Suet.: inter se obtrectare, *to be jealous of each other, be rivals*, Nep.

obtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [obtero].

ob-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust against:* App. 2. Esp. *to gulp down, swallow hastily:* pernam, sumen, glandium, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to press* or *force upon, obtrude:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* virginem alicui, Ter.

ob-trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune:* vitem, Col. ‖ In gen. *to cut down in battle, to kill:* caedere alios, alios obtruncare, Sall.: regem, Liv.

ob-tŭĕor, 2. *v. a. dep. to look at, gaze upon:* aliquem, Pl. ‖ *Absol.: to see, behold, perceive:* id.

obtŭĭtus, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum (and tunsum), 3. *v. a. to strike at* or *on; to beat, belabour:* obtundit os mihi, *breaks my jaw*, Pl. 2. *to make blunt* or *dull:* telum, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: *to weaken, impair:* mentem, Cic.: ingenia, id. 2. *to annoy* or *tease with importunity;* ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, id.: aliquem de aliqua re, Ter.: rogitando, *to weary with importunity*, id.

ob-tunsus, v. obtusus.

ob-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stir up, make turbid:* aquam, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to throw into disorder* or *confusion; to disorder, trouble, disturb:* hostes, Tac.: me scriptio et litterae non leniunt sed obturbant, *distract*, Cic.

ob-turgesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to swell, to swell up* (rare): obturgescit pes, Lucr.

obtūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stop up, to close:* gutturem, Pl.: aures, *i. e. to refuse to listen*, Hor.: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. ‖ Fig.: amorem edendi, *to assuage, allay*, Lucr. [*Returo*, to open, unclose, is also found; the Lat. root *tur* must mean "to stop, close;" cf. oc-cludo, recludo.]

obtūsus (-tunsus), a, um, *Part.* [obtundo]. ‖ Adj.: *blunt, dull:* pugio, Tac.: vomer, Virg. Transf.: opp. to clara; vox, *thick, not clear*, Quint.: vires, *enfeebled*, Lucr. 2. Fig.: of the mind or feelings; cujus animi acies obtusior, *whose mental vision is less keen*, Cic.: adeo obtusa pectora, *hearts so insensible*, Virg.: vigor animi, Liv.: castrensis jurisdictio secura et obtusior, *less nice; not requiring so much discrimination*, Tac.

obtūtus, ūs, *m.* [obtueor] *a looking at, a look, gaze:* oculorum, Cic.: dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, *rooted in one stedfast gaze*, Virg. Fig.: in obtutu malorum, *in the contemplation of*, Ov.

ŏb-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to overshadow, to shade:* gramineus madidam caespes obumbrat humum, Ov. ‖ Transf.: *to darken, obscure:* obumbrant aethera telis, Virg. ‖‖ Fig.: *to overcloud, cast into the shade:* nomina, Tac. 2. *to cover, cloak, screen:* crimen, Ov.

ŏb-uncus, a, um, *adj. bent in, hooked* (poet.): Virg.: Ov.

ŏb-undātĭo, ōnis, *f. an overflowing, inundation:* fluminis, Flor.

ŏb-ustus, a, um, *Part.* [uro] *burnt around, partly burnt, hardened in the fire* (poet.): hic torre armatus obusto, Virg.: sudes, id. Of the action of frost: glaeba canenti gelu, Ov.

ob-vāgĭo, 4. *v. n. to whine* or *whimper about:* Pl.

ob-vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to surround with a wall* or *rampart: to fortify, intrench:* urbem, Fest. ‖ Fig.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, *a position fortified (against intruders) in every possible way* (i. e. the consulate), Cic.

ob-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come before* or *in the way of, to meet:* constr. with *Dat.:* alicui, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *to come* or *fall to; to fall to one's lot:* Syria Scipioni, Caes.: Aemilio Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv. 2. Of an event, *to fall out, to happen, occur:* vitium (at the auspices), Cic.: quaecumque obvenissent, Suet.

ob-versor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to move to and fro before; to go about, show oneself:* with *Dat.:* magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dici, Liv.: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. 2. Fig.: *to hover* or *float before, to appear to:* mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, *is constantly before my eyes*, Cic.: also with *Dat.:* animis, oculis, Liv.

obversus, a, um, *Part.* [obverto]. ‖ Adj.: *turned* or *directed towards:* faciemque obversus in agmen utrumque, Ov.: ad matrem, Tac. 2. Fig.: *inclined to:* ad sanguinem et caedes, id. 3. *turned against* = adversus: in *pl.* obversi, *opponents, antagonists:* profligatis obversis, id.

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn towards, against,* or *in a contrary direction; to direct towards:* *ind. obj.* expr. by *ad* or *in* with *Acc.*, or poet. by *Dat.:* arcus in aliquem, Ov.: proras pelago, Virg.: ordines ad clamorem, Liv. 2. Reflect.: *to turn oneself, turn* to anything: obvertor ad undas, Ov.

ob-vĭam, *adv.* (also separately ob viam) lit. *in the way;* hence, with verbs of motion, *towards, against, to meet:* nec quisquam tam audax fuat homo, qui obviam obsistat mihi, *as to put himself in my way*, Pl.: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, *an advance* or *attack should be made*, Caes.: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, *meets*, Cic.: obviam ire alicui, *to go to meet*, id. Fig.: obviam esse, *to be ready, at hand*, Pl. 2. Esp. *in opposition, for the purpose of resisting:* cupiditati hominum obviam ire, *to try to stem or resist*, Cic.: irae obviam ire, Liv.: obviam ire periculis, *to encounter*, Sall. (ii) *for the purpose of remedying* or *obviating:* ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, *met the difficulty*, Tac.

ob-vĭgĭlo, atum, 1. *v. n. to be watchful, vigilant:* only in *p. part. impers.:* obvigilato 'st opus, *there is need of vigilance*, Pl.

obvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet:* with *Dat.:* alicui obvius esse, *to meet*, Cic.: Sall.: cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva, *met*, Virg. Of things: obvias mihi litteras mittas, *send to meet*, Cic.: aquilones, *contrary, adverse*, Tac. 2. Meton.: *lying open*, i. e. *exposed, obnoxious to* (poet.): rupes obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto, Virg. 3. Esp.: *meeting hostilely:* si ingredienti cum armata manu obvius fueris, Cic.: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. 4. *easy of access, affable, courteous:* Plin. Hence, of abstr. things, *at hand, easy, ready, obvious:* obvias opes deferre deos, Tac.

obvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obvolvo].

ob-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wrap*

round, muffle up, cover over: caput, Cic.: bracchium lanis fasciisque, Suet. II. Fig.: verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, cloak, disguise, Hor.

oc-caeco (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make blind, to blind: oculos, Cels. In less exact sense: pulvere occaecatus, blinded by the dust, Liv. 2. Transf.: to make dark, obscure: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. (ii) to hide, conceal: terra semen occaecatum cohibet, Cic. (iii) to render heavy, senseless; to benumb (poet. and rare): timor occaecaverat artus, Virg. (Cul.). II. Fig.: stultitia occaecatus, blinded, Cic. 2. Of style, to make dark, obscure, unintelligible: obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, id.

occallesco (obc.), lŭi, 3. v. n. incep. [calleo] to get a thick skin, to grow or become callous: qui latera occalluere plagis, Pl.: os sensi occallescere rostro, grow hard and horny, Ov. II. Fig.: to become hardened, insensible: jam prorsus occallui, Cic.

oc-căno (obc.), ŭi, 3. v. n. to blow, sound a wind instrument (rare): cornicines occanuere, Sall. fr.: tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac.

occāsĭo, ōnis, f. [occido; lit. a falling in the way of, a happening; hence] an accidental opportunity, fit time, convenient season, occasion: ut primum occasio data est, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, Cic.: occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittere, to lose, let slip a favourable opportunity, Caes.: occasione data, should an opportunity offer, Cic.: in same sense, per occasionem, Liv. With *Inf.*: nunc adest occasio bene facta cumulare, Pl. (Hence It. *cagione.*)

occāsĭuncŭla, ae, f. dim. [occasio] an occasion, opportunity: Pl.

occāsus, ūs, m. [occido] a going down, setting, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: solis, Caes.: ante occasum Maiae, before the setting of the Pleiades, Virg. *Absol.*: praecipiti in occasum die, towards sunset, Tac. 2. Meton.: the quarter in which the sun sets, the west: inter occasum solis et septentriones, i.e. N.W., Caes. II. Fig.: downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death (a rhetor. and poetic expr.): post obitum occasumque nostrum, Cic.: Trojae, Virg.

occātĭo, ōnis, f. [occo] harrowing: Cic. (who erroneously derives it from occaeco): Plin.

occātor, ōris, m. [id.] a harrower: Pl.: Col.

oc-cēdo (obc.), cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go towards, go to, go up to: in conspectum alicujus occedere, Pl. In form occido: cui nos occidimus, Varr.

oc-cento (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [canto] to sing at or before, to serenade: quid, si adeam ad fores atque occentem: Pl.: also with *Acc.* of place where: ostium, id. II. to sing a satirical song or pasquinade: Cic.

occepso, v. occipio *ad init.*

occepto, avi (*perf. Subj.* occeptassit, Pl.), 1. v. a. [occipio] to begin: Pl.

occĭdens, entis, *Part.* [occido]. II. Subst. m. the quarter of the setting sun, the west: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic.

occĭdĭo, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, utter destruction, extermination: orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv. Esp. in the phrase, occidione occidere or caedere, to cut completely off, to destroy utterly: equitatus occidione occisus, were exterminated, Cic. So, occidione occumbere, to be wholly cut off, Tac.: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, everything captured was destroyed, id.

oc-cīdo (obc.), cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to strike down, strike to the ground: aliquem pugnis, Ter. 2. Esp.: to kill, slay: L. Virginius filiam sua manu occidit, Cic.: fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes.: ad unum omnes, to cut off all to the last man, Liv. II. Transf.: to plague to death (rare): occidis me, quum istuc rogitas, Pl.: occidis saepe rogando, Hor.

oc-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall down, fall: alia signa de caelo ad terram occidunt, Pl.: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. 2. Esp. of the heavenly bodies, to go down, set: opp. to orior, Cic.: soles occidere et redire possunt, set and rise again, Cat. *Perf. part.* occasus, appy. in act. sense: ante solem obcasum, before sunset, Pl. 3. Meton. to fall, perish, die: exstincto calore, occidimus ipsi, Cic.: occiderit ferro Priamus? Virg. II. Fig.: to be ruined, lost, undone, etc.: plane occidimus, Cic. Esp. occidi, an exclamation of despair, I am lost, undone: Ter. Of things: vita, Cic.: occidit una domus, Ov.: vestra beneficia occasura esse, will be lost, thrown away, Cic.

occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [occido] going down, setting: opp. to oriens, oriens occiduusque dies, Ov. 2. Transf. western: sol, id. II. Fig.: sinking, failing: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, id.

occillo, 1. v. a. [occo] to break, smash: Pl. (dub.).

oc-cĭno, ŭi, 3. v. n. [cano] to sing or chirp against or inauspiciously, to croak, etc.: si occinuerit avis, Liv.: corvus voce clara occinuit, id.

oc-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum (*fut. perf.* occepso for occepero, Pl.), 3. v. a. and n. [capio] to begin, commence. Act.: cantionem, Pl.: magistratum, to enter upon, Tac. *Pass.*: istuc quicquid est, qua hoc occeptum est causa, loquere, Ter. With *Inf.*: agere armentum, Liv. II. Neutr.: hiems, Tac.

oc-cĭpĭtĭum, ii, n. [caput] the back part of the head, the occiput: Pl.: Suet.

oc-cĭput, ĭtis, n. [id.] the back part of the head, occiput: Pers.

occīsĭo, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, slaughter, murder (rare): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic.

occīsor, ōris, m. [id.] a slayer, murderer: regum, Pl.

occīsus, a, um, *Part.* [occido]. II. Adj.: ruined, unfortunate: occisa est haec res, Pl. *Sup.*: occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, I am the most unfortunate, id.

oc-clāmĭto (obcl.), 1. v. a. freq. to continue to cry out, or bawl at anyone: Pl.

oc-clūdo, si, sum (occlusti for occlusisti, Pl.), 3. v. a. [claudo] to shut or close up: tabernas, Cic. 2. to lock up, or in: me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Pl. II. Transf.: to restrain, stop: linguam, id.

occlūsus, a, um, *Part.* [occludo]. II. Adj.: shut or closed up: qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam, keep their foolish talk more to themselves, Pl. *Sup.*: ostium occlusissimum, id.

occo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to harrow, segetem, Hor. [From *occa*, a harrow, perh. cogn. with Gr. ὀξ-ύ-ς, and so coming from the Indo-European root *ak*, whence *acuo.*]

oc-cŭbo, 1. v. n. to lie down; esp. to rest, repose in the grave (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg.

oc-culco (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [calco] to tread or trample down: Liv.

occŭlo (obc.), cŭlŭi, cultum, 3. v. a. to cover, cover over: virgulta multa terra, Virg. II. Esp. and most usu. to cover up, hide, conceal: vulnera, Cic.: Liv.: classem sub rupe, Virg. Fig.: vitia, Quint. [From the root of *occul-o* (for *oc-col-o*) come also *celo-clam*, etc.: v. *celo.*]

occultātĭo, ōnis, f. [occulto] a hiding, concealing, concealment (rare): aliae fuga se, aliae occultatione tutantur, by hiding themselves, Cic. 2. In astronom.: occultatio stellarum, disappearance of stars (at sunrise), Plin. II. Fig.: cujus rei nulla est occultatio, they can make no secret of such matters, Caes.: occultatione proposita, with the promise of secrecy, Cic.

occultātor, ōris, m. [id.] a hider, concealer: as *adj.*: locus, hiding-place, Cic.

occultē, *adv.* in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately: neque id occulte fert, makes no secret of it, Ter.: proficisci, Caes. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: quam potuit occultissime, Caes.

occulto (obc.), avi, atum (occultassis for occultaveris, Pl.) 1. v. a. freq. [occulo] to hide, conceal, secrete: se latebris, Cic.: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. *Reflect.*: stellae occultantur, hide themselves, disappear, Cic. With *Inf.*: res est quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, was refraining from telling you, Pl.

occultus, a, um, *Part.* [occulo]. II. Adj.: hidden, concealed, secret: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic.

per occultos calles, Virg.: crescit occulto aevo, *by the unmarked lapse of time*, Hor. *Neut. pl.* as subst.: servi, quibus occulta creduntur, *secrets*, Cic. With *Gen.*: occulta saltuum scrutari, *secret parts; not accessible by the ordinary roads*, Tac. Adv. Phr.: in occulto, *in concealment*, Cic.: ex occulto, *from a place of concealment*, Ter.: also = occulte, *secretly*, Cic. **2.** Of persons: *close, reserved, keeping things secret, not open:* ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultisque, Liv. With *Gen.*: occultus odii, *dissembling his hatred*, Tac. (ii) adverbially for occulte: qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, *in secret*, id.

occumbo (obc.), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [v. cubo] *to lie* or *sink down:* in gladium occubuit, *fell upon his sword:* Vell. **2.** Of the heavenly bodies: *to go down, to set:* cometes cum oriretur occumberetque, Just. **II.** Esp. *to die;* constr. *absol.* or with mortem, morte, *or* morti, necem, nece, leto, *etc.:* aut occubuissem honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic.: fertur et ante annos occubuisse suos, Ov.: pro patria mortem (*al.* morte) occumbere, Cic.: mortem, Liv.: certae morti, Virg.

occŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occupo] *a taking possession of, a seizing:* vetus, Cic. **2.** Rhetor. *t. t.:* ante occupatio, *an anticipation* of an opponent's objections, id. **II.** Esp.: *business, employment, occupation:* maximis occupationibus impediri, id. With *Gen.:* neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat, *engagements about such trivial affairs*, Caes.

occŭpātus, a, um, *Part.* [occupo]. **II.** Adj.: *taken up, occupied, employed, busied, engaged:* in opere, Caes.: opp. to otiosus: occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosimus etiam otiosi, *in my times of public activity . . . in my hours of leisure*, Cic.: cui fuerim occupatus, *to whom I have been too busy to attend*, i. e. *whom I have refused to see*, id. *Sup.:* occupatissimus, *very much occupied*, id.

occŭpo, avi, atum (occupassis for occupaveris, Pl.), 1. *v. a.* [capio: lit. to take hold of; hence] *to take possession of, seize, occupy:* totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare, Cic.: urbes, Liv.: montem, Caes. **II.** Transf.: *to occupy*, i. e. *to take up, fill with:* duas partes acies occupabant; tertia vacabat, id.: atra nube polum, *cover the heavens with gloomy cloud*, Hor. **2.** *to fall upon;* esp. when one *anticipates* the attack of another: sed Latagum saxo occupat os faciemque adversam, Virg.: aliquem morsu, Ov. Without hostile sense; *to drop upon, surprise:* Volteium mane Philippus occupat, et salvere jubet prior, Hor. **3.** *to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do first:* with *Inf.:* bellum facere, *to be the first to begin the war*, Liv.: Hor. With direct *Acc.: to get the start of, outstrip:* occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *to seize, invade, engross:* tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. **2.** *to occupy, employ, to invest* (money): pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, *have lent it at a high rate*, Cic.

oc-curro (obc.), curri (rarely cŭcurri), cursum, 3. *v. n. to run, hasten* or *go towards* or *to meet:* with *Dat.:* Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes.: amicis, Hor. **2.** Esp. *to go against, rush upon, attack:* duabus Fabianis occurrit legionibus, Caes. **II.** In gen. *to meet* or *fall in with:* quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, id. **2.** *to hasten to; to go to; to attend:* constr. with *ad*, or *in* and *Acc.*, or *Dat.:* quam primum in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic.: ad concilium, Liv.: also, concilio, id. **3.** *to lie in the way, as an obstacle:* id. **III.** Fig. *to obviate* or *seek to obviate, to oppose, counteract, remedy:* venienti occurrite morbo, Pers.: exspectationi, Cic.: rei, Nep. **2.** *to answer, reply:* ut si dicenti, *quem video?* ita occurras, *ego*, Quint. **3.** *to present itself, appear, occur:* quodcunque in mentem veniat aut quodcunque occurrat, Cic.

occursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occurso] *a running to meet, attention, officiousness:* Cic. In *plur.:* id.

occurso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [occurro] *to run, go,* or *come to meet, to meet:* constr. usu. with *Dat.* or *absol.:* occursare capro, Virg.: fugientibus, Tac. **2.** Esp.: *to rush against, charge, to strive against, oppose:* occursat ocius gladio, Caes.: inter invidos, occursantes, factiosos, *opposing*, Sall. **3.** *to hasten to* or *towards:* quid tu huc occursas? Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to be beforehand with, to anticipate:* fortunae, Plin. **2.** Esp.: *to appear to the mind, enter the thoughts, occur to:* with *Acc.:* me occursant multae (mulieres), *occur to me*, Pl.

occursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a meeting, falling in with:* vacuis occursu hominum viis, *in the streets where they met nobody*, Liv.: occursum alicujus vitare, *to avoid meeting him*, Tac. Of things: rota stipitis occursu fracta ac disjecta, *by running against a stump*, Ov.

ōcĕănus, i, *m.* = Ὠκεανός, *the ocean:* Oceani freta, *i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar*, Cic.: quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes.: Hor. In apposition with mare adjectively: mare Oceanum, Caes.

ŏcellātum, i, *n.* [ocellus] lit. *that which has little eyes;* hence *anything marked with small spots, dice*, etc.: ocellatis ludere, Suet.

ŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [oculus] *a little eye, eyelet:* ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Pl.: irati, Ov. As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! *my little eye! my darling!* Pl. So of things: cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas, non vides? Cic.

ōcĭmum, i, *n. basil:* Plin.: Pers.

ōcĭor, ōcius, *comp. adj.* without *Posit.* [cogn. with ὠκύς; v. acer] *swifter, fleeter:* ocior ventis, Virg.: Hor. *Sup.* ocissimus: Plin.

ōcĭter, *adv. Comp.* ōcius, *Sup.* ōcissĭmē: *quickly, swiftly, speedily:* profer ociter, App. *Comp.:* idque ocius faciet, Cic.: serius, ocius sors exitura, *sooner or later*, Hor. **2.** Sometimes the *Comp.* is used in *posit.* sense (the form ociter not being in general use): *quickly, speedily:* sequere hac me ocius, Ter.: Caes. *Sup.:* quam ocissume ad provinciam accedat, Sall.

ŏcrĕa, ae, *f. a greave* or *defensive armour for the shins* (v. Smith's Ant. 273): Virg.

ŏcrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [ocrea] *wearing greaves:* Hor.

octăphŏron, v. octophoron.

octāvus, a, um, *num. ordin. adj.* [octo] *eighth:* pars, Cic.: legio, Caes. **II.** As subst. octava, ae, *f.* (*sc.* hora) *the eighth hour of the day* (counting from sunrise): Juv. **III.** Adverb. octavum, *for the eighth time:* Liv. (Hence It. *ottavo.*)

octāvus-dēcĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin. adj. eighteenth:* Tac.

octĭēs (-ens), *adv. num. eight times:* Cic.

octingentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin. adj.* [octingenti] *eight hundredth:* annus, Cic.

octingenti, ae, a, *num. card. adj.* [octo centum] *eight hundred:* Cic.

octo, *num. card. adj. eight:* Caes.: Cic. [Skr. *ashṭâu* (for *aktâu*); Gr. ὀκτώ; Goth. *ahtau*, Germ. *acht*, A.-S. *eahta*, Eng. *eight.*] (Hence It. *otto;* Sp. *ocho;* Fr. *huit.*)

octōber, bris, *m.* [octo] *the eighth month* of the Roman year, which originally began with March; *October:* Col. Adjectively: mense Octobri, Vell.: Octobres Idus, Mart.

octōgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octogeni] *of eighty:* Plin.

octōgēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [octo] *eighty each* or *a-piece:* Liv.

octōgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin. adj.* [octoginta] *eightieth:* Cic.: Juv.

octōgĭēs (-ens), *adv. eighty times:* Cic.

octōgintā, *num. card. adj.* [octo] *eighty:* Cic. (Hence It. *ottanta;* Fr. *huitante.*)

octō-jŭgis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *eight in a team, eight together;* transf. in gen. *eight:* nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, i. e. *eight military tribunes harnessed together*, Liv.

octōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octoni] *consisting of eight:* versus, *an Iambic verse of eight feet*, Quint.

octōni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [octo] *eight each:* hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. **2.** With nouns used only in *pl.* = *eight:* octona millia, 8000, Caes.: octonis iterum natalibus actis, *twice eight years old*, Ov. As epith. of the Ides; *including eight days:*

octonis idibus, Hor. (or perh.=*on the Ides of eight months in the year;* allowing four months for vacation).

octŏphŏron (octaph.), i, *n.*=ὀκτώφορον, *a litter carried by eight bearers:* Cic.

octŭplĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [octuplus] *eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled:* octuplicato censu, Liv.

octŭplus, a, um, *adj.* [v. duplus] *eight-fold, octuple:* pars, Cic. Subst.: octuplum, i, *n. an eight-fold penalty, the octuple:* damnare aliquem octupli, id.

octussis, is, *m.* [octo assis (=as)] *eight asses:* Hor.

ŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-:* medicus, *an oculist,* Cels.

ŏcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with* or *having eyes, seeing:* testis, Pl.: Clodius male oculatus, *whose sight was bad,* Suet. **II.** *that strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible:* oculatissimus locus, Plin.: oculata die vendere, *to sell on a visible pay-day,* i. e. *for cash* (opp. to caeca die), Pl.

ŏcŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of eyes; sharp-sighted:* Argus, Pl.

ŏcŭlissĭmus, a, um, *adj.* comically-formed *Sup.* from oculus, *dearest* (cf. ocellus): oculissime homo, Pl.

ŏcŭlĭtus, *adv. as one's eyes,* i. e. *most dearly:* amare, Pl.

ŏcŭlus, i, *m. an eye:* oculos adjicere alicui rei, *to cast one's eye upon, to covet,* Cic.: auferre spectanti, *to cheat him before his eyes,* Liv.: ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i. e. *to picture to oneself,* Cic.: sub oculis alicujus, *before a person's eyes, in his presence,* Caes.: habere in oculis, *to keep in sight, to watch,* Pl.: esse in oculis, *to be beloved, esteemed,* Cic.: facere ut alicui oculi doleant, *to make his eyes sore* (*be an annoyance to him*), Ter. As a term of endearment, *the apple of my eye, my darling:* ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis? quibus vitae? quibus suavia? Pl. **II.** Meton.: *the power of seeing, sight, vision:* oculum, oculos amittere, Cic.: restituere alicui, Suet. **2.** *a spot resembling an eye,* as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, *etc.:* pavonum caudae oculi, Plin. **3.** Of plants: *an eye, bud, bourgeon:* oculos imponere, i. e. *to bud, inoculate,* Virg. **III.** Fig.: *a bright ornament:* hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt (*Corinth and Carthage*), Cic. So of the sun, mundi oculus, Ov. **2.** *the mind's eye:* mentis oculis videre aliquid, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *ak-shi,* eye; Gr. ὀπ (with π from *k*) in ὄπ-ωπ-α, ὄψομαι, also ὄσσε (for ὀκ-γε), ὄσσομαι (for ὀκ-γο-μαι); Goth. *aug-ô,* Eng. *eye.*] (Hence It. *occhio;* Fr. *oeil.*)

ocyor, v. ocior.

ōdēum, i, *n.* = ᾠδεῖον, *a public building for musical performances, music-hall:* Vitr.: Suet.

ōdi, ōdisse (*Perf.* osus sum, Pl.: odivit, Anton. in Cic.), *defect. v. a.* used in perf. tenses only, but with pres. sign. 11t. *to have taken a dislike,* hence, *to hate:* constr. with *Acc., Inf.* (less freq.), or *absol.:* odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes.: servire, Brut. in Cic.: ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, Cic. **2.** In less exact sense: *to dislike; to be displeased* or *vexed at:* Persicos apparatus, Hor.: odi quum cera vacat, *I am disgusted when there is nothing written,* Ov. [The root is ŏd in ŏdium. Curtius compares Gr. ὠθ-εῖν (root ὀθ).]

ŏdĭōsē, *adv. in a hateful manner, odiously:* interpellare aliquem, Cic.

ŏdĭōsĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [odiosus] comically for odiosus: Pl.

ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [odium] *hateful, odious, vexatious, annoying, troublesome,* etc.: odiosus mihi es, Pl.: odiosum genus hominum, Cic. **2.** Of things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Pl.: odiosissima natio, Phaedr.

ŏdĭum, ii, *n.* [v. odi] *hatred, grudge, ill-will, enmity, aversion:* in odium alicujus irruere, *to incur his hatred,* Cic.: esse odio alicui, *to be an object of hatred to anyone,* id.: magnum me cujuspiam rei odium cepit, *I have conceived a great aversion for,* id. In *pl.* with intensified force: Virg. **2.** In less exact sense; *annoyance, disgust:* odio es, *you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you,* Pl.: quum horas tres fere dixisset, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, *by the disgust,* Cic.: odio qui posset vincere regem, *in insolence,* Hor.

ōdium, ii, *n.*=odeum, q. v.

ŏdor (anciently odos, like arbos, labos, *etc.:* Pl.: Lucr.), ōris, *m. a smell, scent, odour:* gravis, *a noisome odour,* Virg.: taeter, Caes.: Cic. **2.** Esp. *a pleasant odour, perfume;* and by meton. *perfumery, essences, spices* (mostly *plur.*): perfusus liquidis odoribus, *perfumed waters* or *unguents,* Hor.: corpus differtum odoribus conditur, *aromatic substances,* Tac. **3.** *a disagreeable smell; a stench, stink:* quum odos aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. **II.** Fig. *a scent, inkling, hint, presentiment:* suspicionis, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ὄζω(=ὀδ-γω), ὀδ-ωδ-α, ὀδ-μή (ὀσ-μή); v. oleo.]

ŏdōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [odoror] *a smelling, smell* (rare): delectatio odorationum et saporum, *of scents and flavours,* Cic.

ŏdōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [odoro]. **II.** Adj.: *that has a smell, that emits an odour:* esp. *sweet-smelling, fragrant:* lignum, Virg.: capilli, Hor.

ŏdōrātus, ūs, *m.* [odoror] *the act of smelling, smell:* pomorum, Cic. **2.** *the sense of smell:* nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, id.

ŏdōrĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. bringing odours, fragrant, odoriferous:* lances, Prop. **2.** *producing perfumes* or *spices:* gens, i. e. Persae, Ov.

ŏdōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [odor] *to give a smell* or *fragrance to, to perfume:* odorant aëra fumis, Ov.

ŏdōror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to smell at, examine by smelling:* pallam, Pl. **2.** *to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent:* cibum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to snuff, to nose,* as a dog, i. e. *to seek for:* quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. **2.** *to search out, trace out, investigate:* odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, id. **3.** *to get an inkling* or *smattering of:* odoratus philosophiam, Tac.

ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *emitting a scent* or *odour, odorous, fragrant:* flos, Ov. **II.** *that tracks by the smell, keen-scented:* odora canum vis, *keen-scented pack of hounds,* Virg.

ŏdos, v. odor, *ad init.*

oecŏnŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = οἰκονομία, *the management of household affairs, domestic economy;* hence in gen. *a proper division, arrangement, distribution* (of an oration, play, *etc.*): Quint.

oecŏnŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = οἰκονομικός; *pertaining to domestic economy:* subst.: in eo libro, qui *Oeconomicus* inscribitur, Cic.

oenŏphŏrum, i, *n.*=οἰνοφόρον, *a wine-holder, wine-hamper:* Hor.

oenŏpōlĭum, i, *n.* = οἰνοπωλεῖον, *a wine-shop:* Pl.

oenus, a, um, an ancient form for unus, q. v.

oestrus, i, *m.* = οἶστρος, *a stinging insect,* not the gad-fly, but prob. *a wasp,* or *stinging-bee,* which were not accurately distinguished by the ancients: cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum Graii vertere vocantes, Virg. **II.** Transf. *frenzy, inspiration:* Juv. (Hence It. Sp. *estro.*)

oesus, an ancient form for usus: Cic.

oesўpum, i, *n.*=οἴσυπος, *the greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool:* Plin. Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies: Ov.

ŏfella, ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel:* Juv.

offa, ae, *f. a bite, bit, morsel;* esp. *a little ball* or *pellet* made of flour: offam objicit, Virg.: pultis, Cic. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a piece, lump, mass:* aufer illam offam penitam, Pl. Of *a swelling:* Juv. Of *a shapeless mass, abortion:* id. [Etym. unknown.]

offātim, *adv. in bits, by bits* or *pieces:* jam hercle ego te hic hac (machaera) offatim conficiam, Pl.

offectus, a, um, *Part.* [officio].

of-fendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [fendo] *to strike,* or *dash against.* Act.: pedem, *to kick against something, to stumble,* Auct. B. Hisp.: also, offendere limen, *to stumble on the threshold,* Ov.: latus, *to injure one's side* (*by a fall*), Cic. Also with *Dat.:* solido, *to impinge upon something solid,* Hor. *Absol.* naves in redeundo

offenderunt, *ran aground*, Caes. **2.** Transf.: *to hit upon, light upon, meet with, find:* paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, Ter.: imparatum te offendam, *shall come upon you unawares*, Cic. **3.** *to shock, offend, displease:* neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. With *Inf.:* ut non offendar subripi (ista munera), *so that I am not offended at their being taken from me*, Phaedr. **II.** Neut.: *to trip; to blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault; to commit an offence, to be offensive:* in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic.: apud aliquem, *to give offence to*, id. Often with *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* ne quid offendas (in causis), id. **2.** *to find fault, be displeased, take offence:* at credo, si Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Caes. **3.** *to fail, to be unfortunate:* esp. of *losing one's suit at law; to be nonsuited:* apud judices offendere, opp. to causam iis probare, Cic. **4.** In wider sense, *to meet with a mishap or disaster:* id.: *impers. pass.:* offendi posset, *a disaster might be incurred*, Caes.: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic.

offensa, ae, *f.* [offendo] *a striking* or *grating against:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *offence, displeasure; hatred; enmity:* magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.: gravissimam contrahere, *to fall into most serious disgrace*, Suet. **2.** *an injury received; an offence, affront, wrong:* offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov.

offensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [offenso] *a hitting* or *striking against:* Plin. **II.** Fig. *a stumbling, a blunder:* Sen.

offensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [offendo] *a striking against, a stumbling:* pedis, Cic. **2.** Transf.: *anything against which one might strike*, ut nihil offensionis haberet, id. **II.** Fig.: *offence, aversion, dislike, hatred:* sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi, id.: offensiones accendere, Tac. **2.** *displeasure, vexation:* habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. **3.** *a bodily ailment;* esp. *a relapse:* graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, id. **4.** *an accident, misfortune, mishap:* offensiones belli, id. **5.** *an offence committed, fault:* offensiones judiciorum, id.

offensĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [offensio] *a slight offence, displeasure:* Cic. **II.** *a slight check* or *mishap:* id.

offenso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [offendo] *to strike* or *dash against repeatedly:* omnes offensare capita, *dash their heads against the wall*, Liv.

offensus, a, um, *Part.* [offendo]. **II.** Adj.: *offensive, odious:* o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! *brought into disfavour*, Cic. **2.** *offended, displeased, incensed, imbittered:* offensus et alienatus animus, id. *Comp.:* quem cum esse offensiorem arbitrarer, id.

offensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking against, a shock:* Lucr. **II.** Fig. *offence, dislike:* sin vita in offensu est, *if life is hateful*, id.

of-fĕro (obf.), obtŭli, oblātum, 3. *v. a. irreg. to bring before; to present, offer; to show, exhibit:* incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter.: dii se nobis non offerunt, *do not reveal themselves to us*, Cic. Reflect. *to meet, encounter:* oblata religio est, *a religious scruple struck him*, id.: offerre se, *to meet hostilely:* Liv. **2.** *to present, expose:* ne offeramus nos periculis sine causa, Cic.: se morti, Caes. **3.** *to bring forwards, adduce:* criminibus oblatis, Cic. **4.** *to bestow; to cause, occasion, inflict*, etc. facultate oblata, *liberty (leave) being granted*, Caes.: alicui optatissimum beneficium, id.: laetitiam, *to cause*, Ter.: stuprum alicui, Cic.: mortem alicui, id.

offĕrūmenta (obf.), ae, *f.* [offero] *a present:* comically, *a stripe:* Pl.

offĭcīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from opificina, *q. v.*] *a workshop, manufactory, shop:* nec quicquam ingenuum potest habere officina, Cic.: armorum, *a manufactory of arms*, Caes. Fig.: falsorum chirographorum officina, Cic.: sapientiae, id.

of-fĭcĭo (obf.), fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [facio]. Lit. *to do* or *make against* or *in the way of: to hinder, stop, obstruct.* Act. (rare): et extra officiuntur, *are impeded*, Lucr. **B.** Neut.: *to get in the way of; to interfere with:* with *Dat.:* nunc quidem paululum inquit, a sole: offecerat videlicet apricanti, *had hindered him from sunning himself*, Cic.: quum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes officerent, *hindered their own escape in their hurry*, Sall. **2.** Fig.: *to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental* or *hurtful to, to hurt:* cur meis commodis officis et obstas? Cic.: consiliis alicujus, Sall.: officiunt laetis frugibus herbae, *injure*, Virg.

officĭōsē, *adv. courteously, obligingly:* officiose et amice factum, Cic. *Comp.:* officiosius fecit, id.

officĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [officium] *full of courteousness* or *complaisance, obliging:* homo, Cic.: sedulitas, Hor. *Comp.:* estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. *Sup.:* officiosissima natio candidatorum, id. **II.** *dutiful, in accordance with duty:* dolor, id.

officĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. of opificium] *service, a kindness, favour, courtesy*, etc.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic.: summo officio praeditus homo, *exceedingly obliging*, id. **2.** Esp. *a courteous observance, ceremony, attendance:* per sollenne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, Suet.: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, *at the funeral*, Tac.: salutationis, *compliment*, Suet.: novorum consulum, *complimentary attendance upon*, id. **3.** *complaisance, favour* in love: Prop.: Ov. **II.** *an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office:* ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes.: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic.: officium suum deserere, *to disregard one's duty*, id. Of things: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. **2.** Of subject nations, etc.: *submission, allegiance:* huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat, Caes. **3.** *official duty, a service, employment, business, office:* toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, *naval service* or *administration*, id. **III.** In phil. sense: *function:* corporis, Lucr.

of-fīgo (obf.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to drive in, fasten down:* ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv.

offirmāte (obf.), *adv. firmly, stubbornly:* resistere, Suet.

offirmātus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [offirmo]. **II.** Adj.: *firm, resolute, obstinate:* animus, Pl. *Comp.:* in hac iracundia offirmatior, *more determined*, Cic.

of-firmo (obf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to render firm, durable*, or *steadfast:* App. **II.** Fig.: *to hold fast to, persevere in:* certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. With *Inf.:* offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, pessume? Pl.

offla, v. offula.

of-flecto (obfl.), 3. *v. a. to turn about:* navem, Pl.

offōco (obf.), 1. *v. a.* [fauces] *to strangle, choke, suffocate:* Flor.

of-frēnātus (obfr.), a, um, *Part. bridled:* only fig. *curbed, tamed:* Pl.

offūcĭa, ae, *f.* [fucus] *a paint, wash:* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *a trick, delusion:* id.

offŭla (syncop., offla), ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *a little bit, a small piece:* carnis, Col.

of-fulgĕo (obf.), si, 2. *v. n. to shine against* or *upon; to appear:* with *Dat.:* continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

of-fundo (obf.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour before:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* cibum (avibus), Pl. **2.** Reflect. *to pour itself abroad* or *over; to spread, extend:* nobis aër crassus offunditur, *surrounds us*, Cic.: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, *is drowned* or *lost*, id. Fig.: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, *the mist of error overspreads (darkens) their eyes*, id.: omnium rerum terror oculis auribusque est offusus, *every possible terror was made to assail their eyes and ears*, Liv. So with personal subject: offusus pavore, *filled*, Tac.

offūsus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [offundo].

og-gannio (obg.), ivi or ii, itum, 4. *v. n. to yelp, snarl,* or *growl at:* Pl.: aliquid alicui ad aurem, Ter.

og-gĕro (obg.), 3. *v. a. to proffer, bring, give:* amor amarum oggerit, Pl.

oh, *interj.* an expression of various emotion, *oh! O! ah!* oh, tibi ego ut credam furcifer? Ter.: oh perii! Pl. Repeated, oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation: id.: oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation: id. (Cf. O.)

ŏhĕ, *interj. ho! holloa! soho! ho there!* ohe, jam satis est, Hor.

ŏho, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or joy, *oho! aha!* oho, amabo, quid illuc non properas? Pl. (dub.)

oi, *interj.* an exclamation of complaint or weeping: *Ph.* I intro nunc jam. *Dor.* Oi, ei, Ter.

ŏlĕa, ae, = ἐλαία, *an olive, an olive-berry:* olea ab elaea, Varr. **II.** Meton. *an olive-tree:* agricola cum florem oleae videt, bacam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 273).

ŏlĕāgĭnĕus, also **ŏlĕāgĭnĭus,** and **ŏlĕāgĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [olea and *gen* in gigno] *pertaining to the olive-tree:* radix, Virg. **II.** *resembling an olive-tree* or *an olive:* vitis oleaginia, Col.

ŏlĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum] *pertaining to oil, oil-:* Cic. **II.** Subst.: olearius, ii, *m. an oil-grinder* or *seller:* Pl.

ŏlĕaster, stri, *m.* [olea] *the wild olive-tree, oleaster:* supposed by some to be the *box-tree:* Virg.

ŏlens, entis, *Part.* [oleo]. **II.** Adj.: *smelling, odorous;* in good or bad sense: *sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous:* serpylla, Virg.: olentia pascua, Ov. (ii) *stinking, foul, rank* (= graveolens): maritus (*i. e.* hircus), *unsavoury mate* (*the he-goat*), Hor. **2.** Fig.: quaedam jam oblitterata et olentia, *musty,* Tac.

ŏlĕo, ŏlŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to emit a smell, to smell of:* constr. *absol.* or with *Acc.,* less freq. with *Abl.* of the thing: mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic.: Arabo rore, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to smell* or *savour of; to indicate, betray:* olere peregrinum, *to have a foreign flavour* or *smack,* Cic.: aurum huic olet, *he smells out that I have money,* Pl. [V. odor. *L* in oleo is from orig. *d;* cf. lacrima, levir.] (Hence It. *olire.*)

ŏlĕum, i, *n.* = ἔλαιον, *olive-oil, oil:* instillate oleum lumini, Cic.: juventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa, Virg. Proverb.: oleum et operam perdere, *to lose one's time and trouble,* Pl. (ii) oleum addere camino, *to pour oil on the fire,* i. e. *to make matters worse,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *the palaestra* (from the use of oil by the wrestlers): Cat. **2.** Transf.: *literary contests, rhetorical exercises:* Cic. (Hence It. *oglio;* Fr. *huile.*)

ol-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [oleo facio] *to smell, scent:* ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to surmise, detect:* numum, id.

olfacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [olfacio] *to smell at:* vestimentum, Pl.

olfactus, a, um, *Part.* [olfacio].

ŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [oleo] *smelling, emitting a smell:* vasa picata bene olida, Col. Of a bad smell, *stinking, rank:* capra, Hor.

ōlim, *adv.* [ollus, the old form of ille; for sense, cf. *ul-s, ul-tra,* from same origin] *at a time distant from the present,* either past or future. Of past time: *some time ago, once upon a time, formerly, in times past:* fuit olim senex, *there was once an old man,* Pl.: sic olim loquebantur, Cic. **2.** *now for a good while* (late): olim nescio quid sit otium, *it is long since I knew what leisure was,* Plin. Ep.: Sen. **II.** Of future time: *one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter* (rare): utinam coram tecum olim, potius quam per epistolas! Cic.: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. **III.** In gen. *at any time, ever;* also, denoting repetition or custom, *at times, sometimes, oftentimes,* etc. (mostly poet.): an quid est olim homini salute melius? Pl.: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, *ofttimes,* Hor.

ŏlĭtor (hol.), ōris, *m.* [olus] *a kitchen-* or *market-gardener:* Plin.: Cic.

ŏlĭtōrĭus (hol.), a, um, *adj.* [olitor] *pertaining to a kitchen-gardener* or *to vegetables:* forum, *the vegetable market,* Liv.

ŏlīva, ae, *f.* = ἐλαία, *an olive,* i. q. olea: Hor.: Col. **II.** *an olive-tree:* Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur, Cic. **2.** *an olive-branch* or *wreath:* fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. (ii) *a staff of olive-wood:* Ov. (Hence It. *uliva, ulivo.*)

ŏlīvētum, i, *n.* [oliva] *a place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard:* Cic.: Hor. (Hence It. *oliveto.*)

ŏlīvĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. olive-bearing* (poet.): arva, Ov.

ŏlīvum, i, *n.* = ἔλαιον, *oil:* pingue, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *the palaestra:* cur olivum vitat, Hor. (cf. oleum, II.). **II.** Transf. *an ointment, unguent:* Syrio fragrans olivo, Cat.

olla (for aulula, q. v.), ae, *f. a pot* or *jar:* fictilis, *earthenware pot,* Col.: Cic. (Hence Sp. *olla,* and, from it, Fr. *oille.*)

olle, v. ille, *ad init.*

ollus, v. ille, *ad init.*

ŏlo, 3. *v. n.* (old form of oleo, q. v.) *to emit a smell:* Pl.

ŏlor, ōris, *m. a swan:* arguti, *tuneful swans,* Virg.: albus, Ov.: purpurei, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

ŏlōrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [olor] *pertaining to a swan* or *swans:* Virg.: Ov.

ŏlus (better, holus), ĕris, *n. kitchen* or *garden herbs, vegetables;* esp. *cabbage, colewort, turnip:* donec discoqueretur olus, Hor.: prandere, id. [Cf. with holus Gr. χλό-η, O.H.G. *grô-j-u* (= vireo), O. S. *grô-ni* (*green*).]

ŏluscŭlum (hol.), i, *n. dim.* [olus] *a small herb* or *vegetable, a little cabbage:* Cic.

ŏlympĭcus, a, um = Ὀλυμπικός, *Olympian:* pulvis, *the dust of the chariot race,* Hor.

ŏlympĭus, a, um = Ὀλύμπιος, *Olympian.* Esp. *n. pl.* Olympia, orum, *the Olympic games:* Cic.

ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.* = Ὀλυμπιάς, *an Olympiad:* the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time (v. Smith's Ant. 276): centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Cic. In the poets sometimes = lustrum, *i. e. a period of five years:* quinquennis Olympias, Ov.

ŏmāsum, i, *n.* [a Gallic word] *bullock's tripe:* patinas cenabat omasi, Hor. Transf.: pingui tentus omaso, *with fat paunch,* id.

ōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [acc. to Festus, from *os,* being "quod fit ore augurium;" if so, for *os-men*] *a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen:* cum bonis ominibus incipere, Liv.: i secundo omine, *good luck attend you,* Hor. **II.** Transf.: *a solemn assurance:* ea lege atque omine, Ter. **2.** *a solemn usage:* hic sceptra accipere et primos attollere fasces regibus omen erat, Virg.

ōmentum, i, *n. the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat:* ast illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. **2.** Esp. *the membrane which includes the bowels, the caul:* Cels. (ii) *the bowels:* porci, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

ōmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [ominor] *a diviner:* Pl.

ōmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [omen] *to forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy:* aliquid rei publicae ominari, *to anticipate,* Cic.: felix faustumque imperium, Liv. Of things: naves velut ominatae, *as if they had divined,* id.: male ominatis parcite verbis, *words of evil omen,* Hor.

ōmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [omen] *full of foreboding, ominous:* Plin.

ŏmissus, a, um, *Part.* [omitto]. **II.** Adj.: *negligent, needless, remiss* (prae-class.): animo esse omisso, Ter. *Comp.:* ab re omissior, *a little careless in money-matters,* id.

ŏ-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* [ob mitto] *to let go, let loose, let fall:* mulierem, Ter.: arma, *to let fall,* Liv.: animam, *to give up the ghost, to die,* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to let go, abandon, give up, lose, neglect, disregard:* obsessionem nostrorum omisit, *raised the blockade,* Caes.: apparatum, *to abandon,* Liv.: pietatem et humanitatem, *lay aside,* Cic. **2.** Esp. *to pass over, say nothing of, omit,* in speaking: ut alia omittam, id.: gratulationes, id. **3.** With *Inf.: to leave off, cease:* urgere, id.: mirari, Hor. **4.** *to over-*

look, leave unpunished: unam hanc noxiam omitte, Ter.

omnĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. all-bearing, all-sustaining:* vultus, *i. e.* the surface of the earth, Ov.

omnĭ-gĕnus, a, um (*Gen. plur.* omnigenum, Virg.), *adj. of all kinds:* colores, Lucr.: omnigenumque deum monstra, Virg.

omnĭmŏdē, omnĭmŏdīs, *adv.* i. q. omnimodo: Lucr.

omnĭmŏdo (and separately omni modo), *adv. by all means, altogether, wholly:* Sen.

omnīno, *adv.* [omnis] *altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly:* non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, *absolutely,* i. e. *expressly, explicitly,* Cic.: ne faciam, inquis, omnino versus, *not at all,* Hor. With *omnis:* non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, *all and every, of all kinds whatever,* Pl. **2.** Esp. with numerals, *in all:* diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes.: sane frequentes fuimus: omnino ad ducentos, Cic. **3.** In concessions: *undoubtedly, no doubt, to be sure:* with *sed, tamen,* etc.: longe omnino a Tiberi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quoque, id.: pugnas omnino; sed cum adversario facili, *you are fighting, no doubt, but . . .,* id. **4.** In general statements: *in general, generally, universally:* de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, id. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, id. **5.** non modo . . . sed . . . omnino, to denote a climax: non modo imperator, sed liber habendus omnino non est, *must not be considered free at all,* id. (Hence It. *onninamente.*)

omnĭ-părens, tis, *adj. all-bearing, all-producing:* per terras omniparentes, Lucr.: terra, Virg.

omnĭ-pŏtens, tis, *adj. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent:* Juppiter, Cat.: fortuna, Virg.

omnis, e, *adj. all, every* (freq. without *subst.* in *plur.,* omnes, *all men;* omnia, *all things*): omnes omnia bona dicere, Ter.: ad unum omnes, *all to a man,* Cic.: omnibus precibus petere contendit, *with prayers of every kind, praying most urgently,* Caes.: omnia facere, *to do everything, make every exertion,* Cic.: esse omnia alicui, *to be one's all,* Ov.: per omne, *through the universe,* Lucr. **2.** Distributively: *every, each* (= quisque): omnibus mensibus, *every month,* Cic.: militat omnis amans, *every lover, all lovers,* Ov. **3.** *the whole* = totus: omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centena millia passuum, *the whole island,* Caes.: caelum, Cic. **4.** After *sine,* for ullus, *any whatever:* sine omni periclo, *without any danger,* Ter. **5.** *all manner of, of every kind:* omne olus cenare, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *ogni.*)

omnĭ-tŭens, tis, *adj. all-seeing:* Lucr.

omnĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. roving everywhere:* Diana, Cic.

omnĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [volo] *willing every thing:* Cat.

omnĭvŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [voro] *all-devouring, omnivorous:* boves, Plin.

ŏnăger and **ŏnăgrus,** i, *m.* = ὄναγρος, *a wild ass:* timidi, Virg.

ŏnāgos, i, *m.* = ὀναγός, *an ass-driver:* Pl.

onchesmītēs, ae, *m.* = Ὀγχησμίτης, *a wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus:* Cic.

ŏnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *pertaining to burden, transport,* or *carriage; that carries freight,* etc.: jumenta, *beasts of burden,* Liv.: navis, *a merchant-ship,* Caes.: also, Subst.: oneraria, ae, *f. a merchant-vessel, transport:* Cic.

ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to load, burden, freight:* naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores, Caes.: jumenta, Sall.: aselli costas pomis, Virg. **II.** In more gen. sense: vino et epulis onerati, *overloaded,* Sall.: membra sepulcro, *to cover,* Virg.: mensas dapibus, *to heap, spread plentifully,* id.: vina cadis, *stow,* id.: comicè: aliquem pugnis, *to belabour heavily,* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to burden, weary; to oppress, overwhelm,* etc.: aliquem mendaciis, Cic.: aethera votis, Virg.: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. Sometimes also in good sense: aliquem laudibus, *to load with,* Liv.: promissis, Sall. **2.** *to make heavier* or *more burdensome, to aggravate:* injuriam alicujus invidia, Liv.: pericula alicujus, Tac.

ŏnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *burdensome, heavy, oppressive:* praeda, Virg. *Comp.:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *burdensome, onerous, irksome:* onerosior altera sors est, id.

ŏnus, ĕris, *n.* (*Abl.* oneri, Pl.) *a load, burden:* cum gravius dorso subiit onus (asellus), Hor.: tanti oneris turris, *of such enormous weight, bulk,* Caes. **2.** Esp. of goods, baggage, *etc.; a load, freight, cargo:* insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic. **3.** onus gravidi ventris, *the burden of the womb,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *a burden, tax, expense* (usu. *plur.*): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic.: haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. **2.** *a load, burden, weight, charge, trouble:* oneri esse alicui, *to be a burden to,* id. [Etym. uncertain.]

ŏnustus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *loaded, laden, burdened, freighted,* etc.: asellus onustus auro, Cic.: Tac. **II.** Transf.: *filled, full:* ager praeda onustus, *abounding in,* Sall. With *Gen.:* auri, Pl. **2.** *full, satisfied* with food: id. **III.** Fig.: *loaded, burdened:* omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, *well-belaboured,* id.: pars onusta vulneribus, Tac. **2.** *full, abounding in:* onustum pectus laetitia lubentiaque, Pl.

ŏnyx, ўchis, *m.* (also *f.:* v. *infra*) [ὄνυξ, a finger-nail; hence, from its colour] *a kind of yellowish marble, onyx:* of which vessels of many kinds were made: it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin.: calcatus tuo sub pede onyx, Mart. **2.** Meton. *a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box:* nardi parvus onyx, Hor. In this signif. also *fem.:* unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart. (Hence It. *nichetto, niccolino.*)

ŏpāco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [opacus] *to cover with shade, to shade:* platanus ad opacandum hunc locum, Cic.

ŏpācus, a, um, *adj. shady, in the shade:* ripa, Cic.: nemus, Virg.: frigus, *cool shade,* id. **2.** In gen.: *darkened, dark, obscure:* nubes, Ov.: mater, *i. e. the earth,* id. In *pl. neut.* with *Gen.:* per opaca locorum, *through dark places,* Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

ŏpella, ae, *f. dim.* [opera] *a little* or *light pains, humble labour, service* (poet.): parva opella, Lucr.: forensis, Hor.

ŏpĕra, ae, *f.* [opus] *pains, exertion, work, labour:* omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, *mere labour,* Cic.: operam et laborem consumere in aliqua re, *to bestow labour and pains on anything,* id.: est operae pretium, *there is a reward for the labour,* i.e. *it is worth while to do it,* id.: and elliptically, est operae, Pl.: operae pretium facere, *to do what is worth the trouble, what is useful,* Liv. **2.** *a service, rendering of service:* in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Caes.: forensibus operis, *by my services in the forum,* Cic.: in operis societatis, *in its service,* id. **3.** Esp. in the phrase, operam dare, *to bestow care* or *pains on, to give attention to:* constr. with *Dat.* or *Subj.:* dare operam funeri, *to attend,* Cic.: tonsori, *to get shaved,* Suet.: sermoni, Cic.: dent operam Coss., ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, *do all in their power,* Caes. **4.** In *Abl.* opera mea, tua, *etc., through my* (*thy,* etc.) *means, agency:* mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepisti, Cic.: Caes. **5.** una *or* eadem opera, *in the same manner, at the same time:* una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Pl. **6.** *practical experience;* in *Abl.:* id opera expertus sum esse ita, id. **II.** *leisure, spare time:* operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, *as soon as I can spare the time,* id.: si operae illi esset, *if he had time,* Liv.: deest mihi opera, *I have not the time to spare,* Cic. **III.** Meton. *a day's work* or *labour* (usu. *plur.*): quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. **2.** *a day-labourer, journeyman;* also, in gen. *a labourer, workman* (usu. *plur.*): nona, *a ninth labourer,* Hor. Hence, transf. in a bad sense, operae, *hired gangs of*

roughs, bravos, etc.: mercenariae, Cic.: theatrales, *parties hired for the purpose of applauding*, Tac. **3.** *that which is wrought* or *produced, a work:* operae aranearum, *i. e. spiders' webs:* Pl. (Hence Fr. *oeuvre.*)

ŏpĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [opera] *pertaining to labour:* homo, Cic. **II.** Subst.: operarius, ii, *m. a labourer, workman:* operarii quinque, Cato: operarius lingua celeri et exercitata, *a mere fluent talker*, Cic. **2.** operaria, ae, *f. a work-woman* (with play on the word), Pl. (Hence Fr. *ouvrier.*)

ŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [operor] *a working, work, labour, operation:* Plin.

ŏpercŭlum, i, *n.* [operio] *a cover, lid:* aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic.

ŏpĕrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a covering, cover, lid:* nuces gemino protectae operimento, Plin.: redditur terrae corpus et quasi operimento matris obducitur, Cic.

ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, ertum, 4. *v. a.* [lit. *ob-par-i-o*, "to put on, over;" v. aperio] *to cover, cover over:* capite operto esse, *to have the head covered, wear a hat*, Cic. Comically: aliquem loris, *to lash soundly*, Ter. **2.** Transf. *to shut, close:* fores, Pl.: operta lectica latus est, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble:* quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter.: domestica mala, Tac. **2.** *to cover, heap upon:* esp. in *p. part.:* contumeliis opertus, Cic.

ŏpĕror, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [opus] *to work, labour, toil, take pains: to be busied:* seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. **2.** With *Dat.: to bestow pains upon; to devote oneself to, be engaged in* or *occupied with:* reipublicae, Liv.: connubiis arvisque novis operari, Virg.: ornandis capillis, Ov.: Tac. **3.** *to perform sacred rites, sacrifice;* esp. in *p. part.* operatus, which has an *imperf.* sense, *engaged in religious rites:* sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus in herbis, *officiating*, Virg.: sacris, Liv.: Vesta fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, *the mouth engaged in worship of thee*, Ov.: Hor.

ŏpĕrōsē, *adv. with great labour* or *pains, laboriously, carefully:* Cic.: Ov.

ŏpĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opera] *full of work.* Act.: *active, busy, industrious:* senectus, opp. to languida atque iners, Cic. Poet. with *Gen.* (after anal. of trans. adjectives): dierum, *taking pains about them*, Ov. **2.** Transf. of a medicine, *active, powerful* (poet.): herbae, id. **II.** Pass.: *troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate:* labor operosus et molestus, Cic.: artes, *handicrafts*, id.: res, Liv.: templa, *built with much labour*, Ov.: carmina, *elaborate*, Hor. *Comp.:* sepulcrum operosius, Cic.

ŏpertus, a, um, *Part.* [operio]. **II.** Adj.: *hidden, concealed:* operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, Pl.: res, Cic. In *neutr. absol.:* Apollinis operta, *dark ambiguous oracles*, id.

ŏpes, opum, v. ops.

ŏphītēs, ae, *m.* = ὀφίτης, *snake-stone, serpentine* (a kind of marble): Mart.: Luc.

ophthalmĭas, ae, *m.* = ὀφθαλμίας, *a fish*, in pure Lat. oculata: Pl.

ŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [another form of Opsus, obscus, and Oscus, lit. *Oscan.* Hence, transf.] *clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant:* Juv.

ŏpĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ops fero] *aid-bringing, helping:* deus, Ov.

ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *c.* [opus facio] *a maker, framer, fabricator:* opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. **2.** Esp. *a handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan:* opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, id.: opifices atque servitia, Sall. **II.** Fig.: verborum, Cic. Poet. with *Inf.:* mire opifex marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, *skilful*, Pers.

ŏpĭfĭcīna, ae, *f.* [opifex] *a workshop:* Pl.

ŏpĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a working, a work:* Varr.

ōpĭlĭo (also upilio), ōnis, *m.* [for *ovipil-io*, from ovis; for the second element of the compound, cf. αἰ-πόλο-ς, βουπόλο-ς] *a shepherd:* etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Pl.

ŏpīmē, *adv. richly, splendidly:* instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl.

ŏpīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [opimus] *plentifulness, abundance:* maximae, Pl.

ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj. fruitful, fertile, rich, nourishing* or *well-nourished:* regio opima et fertilis, Cic.: campus, Liv. Of bodily habit: boves, *fat, in good condition*, Cic.: habitus corporis, *corpulent, portly*, id. **2.** *enriched:* opimus praedâ, id. Fig.: opus casibus opimum, *rich in events*, Tac. **3.** *lucrative:* accusatio, Cic. **II.** In gen. *abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid:* divitiae, Pl.: opima et praeclara praeda, Cic. Esp.: opima spolia, *the arms taken by one general from another*, Liv.: aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis ingreditur, Virg.: and in gen. *the arms taken from an enemy's general:* Liv. **2.** In rhetoric: *gross, overloaded:* opimum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

ŏpīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [opinor] *resting on opinion* or *conjecture; conjectural, imaginary:* artes (which do not rest on demonstration), Cic.: hanc partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, id.

ŏpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a supposing; a supposition, conjecture, mere opinion:* Cic.

ŏpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who holds a mere opinion* (as opp. to demonstrated truth), *a supposer* (appy. a word coined for the occasion): ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, Cic.

ŏpīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [opinor]. **II.** Adj.: *supposed, fancied:* bona, mala, Cic.

ŏpīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *supposition, imagination:* animi, Lucr.

ŏpīnĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *opinion, supposition, conjecture* (opp. to belief founded on evidence or proof, assensio), Cic.: ut opinio mea est, *as I believe*, id.: ut opinio mea fert, *as I incline to believe*, id.: praebere opinionem timoris, *to convey the impression that one is afraid*, Caes.: praeter opinionem, *contrary to expectation*, Nep.: dicere contra opiniones omnium, Cic. So with *comp.:* eo quum celerius omnium opinione venisset, *more quickly than had been expected*, Caes. **II.** In partic.: *a good opinion:* opinione fortasse non nulla, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic.: equites, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, *great repute, prestige*, Caes. **III.** *general impression; rumour:* tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, id.: opinio etiam sine auctore exierat foedus clandestinum inter ipsos ictum, *a belief which could not be traced to any sufficient authority*, Liv.

ŏpīnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opinio] *full of suppositions* or *opinions:* Cic.

ŏpīnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [opinus] *to be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think:* constr. with *Acc.* of *neut. pron., Acc.* and *Infin., de,* or *adv.:* aliquid opinari, Cic.: quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, id.: de vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus, etc., id. Parenthetically: opinor *or* ut opinor, *as I think, according to my opinion:* sed, opinor, quiescamus, id.

ŏpīnus, a, um, *adj. thinking, expecting:* v. necopinus. [Etym. uncertain.]

ŏpĭpārē, *adv. richly, splendidly, sumptuously:* paratum convivium, Cic.

ŏpĭpārus, a, um, *adj.* [ops paro] *richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous:* Athenae, Pl.

ŏpisthographus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀπισθόγραφος, *written on the back:* commentarii, Plin. Ep.

ŏpĭtŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [ops and *tul* in tuli] *to bring aid; to help, assist:* with *Dat.:* amanti ire opitulatum, Pl.: sontibus, Cic.: inopiae, *to relieve*, Sall.

ŏpŏbalsămētum, i, *n.* [ὀποβάλσαμον, balsam, from ὀπός, juice] *a place planted with balsam-trees:* Just.

ŏportet, ŭit, 2. *v. impers. it is necessary, proper,* or *reasonable:* equiv. to *must* or *ought* with personal subject (including not only the sense of *duty* or *obligation*, but also that of *necessity* or *inevitable sequence*). Constr. usu. with *Infin.* as subject: the *Acc.* may be regarded either as connected with the *Infin.* or as directly depending on oportet: rarely with *Subj. clause*, which is grammatically depend. on oportet, but is logically its subject; sometimes also with *neut. pron.* as subject: tanquam ita fieri non solum oporteret, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic.: hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, *she ought to know*, Pl.: servum

hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum, *you must surely be a good-for-nothing slave*, id.: valeat possessor oportet, *the possessor needs to be in good health*, Hor.: haec facta ab illo oportebat, Ter. Without expressed subject: alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. [Perh. for *ob-port-et* (cf. omitto), *portet* being cogn. with *portio*. Oportet would thus mean "it falls to one as his part."]

op-ango (obp.), pĕgi, pactum, 3. *v. a. to fasten or fix on, to affix:* Pl.

op-pecto (obp.), 3. *v. a. to comb off;* transf.: *to pluck or pick off, to pick, to eat:* Pl.

op-pĕdo (obp.), 3. *v. n. to break wind at.* Fig.: *to insult, offend;* with *Dat.:* curtis Judaeis, Hor.

oppĕrĭor (obp.), pĕrītus and pertus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* Neutr.: *to wait:* ibidem opperiar, Cic. II. Act.: *to await, tarry for:* hostem, Virg.: tardum, Hor.: tempora sua, *to watch for opportunities*, Liv. [Cogn. with *experior* and Gr. πειρ-άω.]

oppĕtītus (obp.), a, um, *Part.* [oppeto].

op-pĕto (obp.), īvi and ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a. to go to meet, to encounter* (an evil): pestem, Pl. Esp. with mortem, *to perish, die:* quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic.: omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, Liv. 2. Hence, *absol.: to perish, die:* Virg.

oppĭdānus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum] *of or in a town* other than Rome: hence sometimes in a depreciating sense, *provincial:* genus dicendi, Cic.: Tac. Subst. oppidani, orum, *m. plu. the townsfolk:* Caes.

oppĭdātim, *adv.* [id.] *by towns, in the towns, in every town:* ludos oppidatim constituerunt, Suet.

oppĭdo, *adv.* [v. oppidum, *fin.*] *very, exceedingly* (a familiar colloq. expr.): oppido interii, *I am clean done for*, Pl.: ridiculus, *highly absurd*, Cic. Oppido quam (in same sense strengthened): Liv. As affirmative answer to a question; *just so, exactly:* Pl.

oppĭdŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [oppidum] *a small town:* Cic.

oppĭdum, i, *n.* (*Gen. plur.* oppidum, Sulpic. in Cic.), *a town* (other than Rome, which was called Urbs; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome): ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.: urbe (*i. e.* Roma) oppidove ullo, Suet. Of *Rome:* eos (legatos) in oppidum intromitti non placuit, Liv. Applied to *a fortified wood* among the Britons: Caes. [From *ob* and *pedum* (=Gr. πέδον), and thus = τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ πεδίῳ, "what lies by or upon the plain" (for its protection). The adv. *oppido* is equivalent in meaning to *plane.*]

op-pignĕro (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pledge, pawn* (rare): libelli pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. II. Fig.: filiam, Ter.

op-plo (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stop up, shut up* (rare): ostia, Lucr.: scalis tabernae oppilatis, Cic.

op-plĕo (obpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill, block, choke up:* nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv.: oppletis non solum portibus, sed etiam litoribus, Caes. II. Fig.: haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, *prevailed through Greece*, Cic.

opplētus, a, um, *Part.* [oppleo].

op-pōno (obp.), sŭi (in Plaut., sīvi), sĭtum (syncop. oppostus for oppositus, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to put or place against, before*, or *opposite, to oppose: ind. obj.* expr. by *Dat.*, or *ad, ante*, with *Acc.:* se venientibus in itinere, Caes.: armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic.: moles fluctibus, id.: ante oculos opposuit manus, Ov. 2. *to expose* (esp. in the way of defence): se periculis, Cic.: Liv. 3. *to offer, present:* licet antestari? ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. 4. *to shut, close:* oppositas habere fores, Ov. 5. *to set against as a pledge, to pledge, mortgage:* ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. II. Fig.: *to bring forward against, to object, allege, interpose:* pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic.: auctoritatem suam, id. 2. Esp. *to say against; offer in reply:* foll. by *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* or *adj.*, or by *Acc.* and *Inf.:* quid opponas tandem, si negem . . ., *what could you urge in reply*, id.: ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse . . ., *to maintain in opposition to the Stoics, that . . .*, id. 3. *to set off against, oppose*, by way of comparison: multis secundis proeliis unum adversum opponerent, Caes.

opportūnē, *adv. fitly, seasonably, opportunely:* Cic. *Sup.:* nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Caes.

opportūnĭtas (obp.), ātis, *f.* [opportunus] *fitness, convenience, suitableness:* loci, Caes.: corporis, Cic. II. Esp.: *a fit, opportune*, or *favourable time:* optima opportunitate ambo autem venistis, Pl. 2. *an advantage:* opportunitate aliqua data, *if some advantage were offered*, Caes.

opportūnus (obp.), a, um, *adj.* [portus, lit. at or before the port; hence] *fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune:* locus, Cic.: aetas opportunissima, id. Of persons: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. 2. *advantageous, serviceable:* ceterae res opportunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. 3. *presenting an opportunity to the enemy;* hence, *exposed, liable to:* Romanus opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv.

oppŏsĭtĭo (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppono] *an opposing, opposition* (in logic): Cic.

oppŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [oppono]. II. Adj.: *placed* or *standing against* or *opposite:* opposita soli luna, *occupying a position opposite to the sun*, Cic. Of geogr. position: oppositum petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov.

oppŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a placing against, an opposing:* laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, i.e. *bodily resistance*, Cic.

oppressĭo (obpr.), ōnis, *f.* [opprimo] *a pressing down;* hence, *force, violence:* per oppressionem, *by force*, Ter. 2. *violent interference with; suppression:* legum et libertatis, Cic.

oppressĭuncŭla (obpr.), ae, *f. dim.* [oppressio] *a gentle pressure:* Pl.

oppressus (obpr.), a, um, *Part.* [opprimo].

oppressus (obpr.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing down, pressure:* Lucr.

op-primo (obpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press against, press down:* magno et gravi armorum onere oppressi, *weighed down*, Caes.: os opprime, *shut your mouth! hold your tongue!* Pl.: opprimi ruina conclavis, *to be crushed*, Cic. 2. *to sink:* opprimere classem, id. II. Fig.: *to press or bear down, overcome:* opprimi onere officii, *to be weighed down*, id.: metu, Liv. 2. *to put down, suppress; to overthrow, overwhelm, prostrate, subdue:* sine tumultu rem omnem oppressere, id.: Mithridatem, Cic.: aliquem falso crimine, *to crush* with false accusations, Liv.: somno oppressus, Caes. In gen.: *to have the upper hand, be victorious:* Pl. 3. *to fall upon suddenly; to surprise, seize, catch:* imprudentem, Ter.: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. 4. *to suppress:* iram, Sall. 5. *to wear out, weaken, exhaust:* oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic.

opprŏbrāmentum (obpr.), i, *n.* [opprobro] *a reproach, disgrace:* Pl.

opprŏbrĭum (obpr.), i, *n.* [probrum] *a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium:* vereor, ne civitati meae sit opprobrio, Nep.: opprobria culpae, Hor. (ii) Of persons: *a reproach, disgrace:* opprobrium majorum Mamercus, Tac. II. *a reproach, taunt; abusive language:* morderi opprobriis falsis, id.: dicere, Ov.

opprŏbro (obpr.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to reproach, taunt, upbraid:* aliquid alicui, Pl.

oppugnātĭo (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppugno] *an assaulting; a siege, assault:* de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic.: oppugnationem sustinere, Caes. II. Fig.: *a verbal assault, attack:* Cic.

oppugnātor (obp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an assailant, attacker:* lit.; opp. to obsessi, Tac. More freq. in gen. sig.: patriae, Cic.: meae salutis, id.

op-pugno (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege:* oppidum, Cic.: castra, Caes. 2. With play on apparent deriv. from pugnus; *to batter with the*

fists: os, Pl. (N.B. For this sense, a special verb is sometimes needlessly assumed.) **II.** Fig.: *to assail:* aliquem, Cic.: consilia alicujus, Pl.

ops, ŏpis, *f.* (*Nom. sing.* does not occur) *power, might, strength, ability:* summa ope niti, *with one's utmost strength,* Sall.: omni ope atque opera enitar, *will employ all my strength and efforts,* Cic.: opes ac nervi, Caes.: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, *is not in our power,* Virg. **2.** In *pl.: property, wealth, means; military* or *political resources, power,* etc. (*sing.* in this sense, rare and poet.): opes condere, *to hoard up treasures,* id.: opibus et copiis affluere, *in wealth and all kinds of resources,* Cic.: et quid populi R. disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. In *sing.:* astante ope barbarica, *power,* Enn. in Cic.: Virg. **II.** In *sing.* only: *aid, help, assistance:* sine tua ope, Cic.: opem petere ab aliquo, id.: opem afferre, *to render assistance,* Ov. [From the root *ap,* to reach, gain, acquire, whence *apiscor.* Cf. Skr. *ap-nas,* income, property; with which Gr. ἄφ-ενος, notwithstanding the aspirate, is prob. cognate.]

opsōnĭum, v. obsonium.

optābĭlis, e, *adj.* [opto] *to be wished for, desirable:* quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic.: tempus, Ov. *Comp.:* Cic.

optātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wishing, a wish:* Cic. **II.** Rhetor. *t. t.:* optatio atque exsecratio, id.

optāto, *adv. according to one's wish* (strictly *Abl.* of optatum: v. optatus, III.): venire, Pl.: velut optato ventis aestate coortis, Virg.

optātus, a, um, *Part.* [opto]. **II.** Adj.: *wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear:* optati cives, populares, incolae, Pl.: rumores, Cic. *Comp.:* nihil mihi fuit optatius, id. *Sup.:* vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, id. **III.** Subst. optatum, i, *n. a wish, desire:* dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter.: impetrare optatum, Cic.: mihi in optatis est, *it is my wish,* id.

optĭmās (optum.), ātis (*Gen. plu.* um and ium), *adj.* [optimus] *belonging to the best men* in political sense, *i. e. to the aristocratic party; aristocratic:* respublica, ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Oftener as subst.: optimates, *the aristocratic party:* qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur, id.: plebis et optimatium certamina, Tac.

optĭmē (optum.), *adv.* v. bene.

optĭmus (optūmus), v. bonus. [Prob. superl. from *ob,* and so lit. "overmost, upmost"; cf. in-timus.]

(1) **optĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [opto] *choice, liberty to choose, option:* optio vobis datur, utrum velitis, Cic.: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, *to let a person have his choice,* id.

(2) **optĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a helper, an assistant:* tibi optionem sumito Leonidam, Pl. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t.: an adjutant:* Varr.

optīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *chosen:* cognomen, Hor.

opto, avi, atum (optassis for optaveris, Pl.), 1. *v. a. to wish for, desire:* constr. with *Acc.,* ut and *Subj.,* or *Inf.:* nihil nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. With *Subj.:* (Phaëthon) optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur, id. With *Inf.:* hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. With additional *Dat.* of pers.; *to wish* one any thing, in either a good or a bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, Cic. **2.** *to choose, select:* locum tecto, Virg.: hanc condicionem misero ferunt, ut optet utrum malit, Cic. **3.** *to ask, require, demand:* quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id optatum feres, Ter. [There was a simpler form *opio;* the root is perh. *ap;* cf. apiscor and ops.]

optŭmē (optim.), *adv.* v. bene.

optŭmus (optim.), v. bonus.

ŏpulens, entis, and, more freq., **ŏpŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [ops] *rich, wealthy, opulent:* opulens fortunatusque, Cic.: oppidum plenum atque opulentum, Caes.: opulentissima civitas, Cic. With *Gen.:* copia ruris honorum opulenta, *rich in rural honours,* Hor. With *Abl.:* auro opulentus, *rich in gold,* Pl. **II.** Transf.: *rich, fine, splendid:* opulentum obsonium, id. **2.** *bringing riches:* opulenta ac ditia stipendia facere, Liv. **3.** *respectable, powerful, noble:* reges, Sall.: opulentior factio, Liv.

ŏpŭlentē and **ŏpŭlenter,** *adv. richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (rare): opulenter aliquem colere, opp. to artē, Sall. *Comp.:* ludos opulentius facere, Liv.

ŏpŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [opulens] *riches, wealth, opulence:* habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. **2.** In concr. sense: *resources, power,* of a people: Lydorum, Tac.

ŏpŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [opulentus] *wealth, power* (v. rare): Pl.

ŏpŭlento, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make rich, to enrich:* with *Abl.* of means whereby: herum bacis olivae, Hor.

ŏpŭlentus, v. opulens.

(1) **ŏpus,** ĕris, *n. work, labour* (more concrete in sense than opera, which is the *effort* or *exertion* devoted to the work done): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, *in doing your work,* Ter.: grave Martis opus, Virg. Of political affairs, public business, *etc.:* opus πολιτικὸν efficere, Cic.: opus censorium, *punishment inflicted by the censors,* Suet. **II.** Meton.: *a military work, a fortification, a work of besiegers, a siege-engine,* etc.: Pompeius ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, Caes.: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. **2.** *a work, piece of workmanship:* as, a building, work of art, book, *etc.:* aedium sacrarum, publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic.: habeo opus magnum in manibus, *a literary work,* id. **3.** *workmanship, skill, design,* etc.: quorum iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, id. **III.** Transf. in gen. *a deed, effect:* ut si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, id. **2.** *pains, labour, difficulty:* in *Abl.* with magno, tanto, quanto (usu. in modified sense; the idea of *pains* or *effort* being often lost); magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere (v. magnopere, *etc.*). [For the root *ap,* v. apiscor. The word is the same with the Skr. *ap-as,* deed, work, conceived as something reached, attained, effected.]

(2) **ŏpus,** *n. indecl. need, necessity:* usu. in connection with esse; and constr. with *Dat.* of person, and *Nom.* or *Abl.* of thing needed = *I have need of;* or adjectively, *something is needful to me.* The thing needed is occasionally expressed by *Gen., Acc., Inf., Acc.* and *Inf.,* or *Subj. clause: I* (*thou,* etc.) *have need of, need, want:* dux nobis et auctor opus est, *is needed,* Cic.: magistratibus opus est, id. Esp. with *Abl.* of the *Part. perf.* used as a subst.: maturato opus est, *there is need of promptitude,* Liv. So with *Abl.* of *Supine:* ita dictu opus est (rare), *it is necessary to say, I must say,* Ter. With *Gen.* (rare): ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv. With *Acc.:* puero opus est cibum, Pl. With *Inf.:* quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* nunc opus est te animo valere, id. With *Subj.:* opus nutrici autem, utrem ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Pl. **2.** *useful, serviceable, beneficial:* atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, *whether it would be desirable either,* Cic. [The same word as the preceding, with specialized sense; cf. usus.] (Hence It. *uopo.*)

ŏpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [opus] *a little work:* Cic.

ōra, ae, *f.* [ōs] *the extremity of any thing, a border, edge, margin, end, boundary:* oras pocula circum contingunt mellis liquore, *the rim,* Lucr.: clipei, Virg.: extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. **2.** Esp. *the sea-coast:* Graeciae, id.: maritima, Caes. **II.** Transf.: *a region, clime, country:* quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.: gelida, Hor. Hence, poet.: luminis orae, *the world, the regions of light,* Lucr.: Virg.: Acheruntis orae, *the lower regions:* Lucr. **2.** *zone:* globum terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. **III.** Fig.: aspirate canenti et mecum ingentes oras evolvite belli, *unroll the* (*borders of the*) *mighty scroll,* Virg. **IV.** *a cable, a hawser* (this meaning perhaps arose from the phase oram solvere, *to sail from the shore*): resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur (v. eveho), Liv.: oras et ancoras praecidunt, id.

ōrācŭlum (syncop. oraclum: Ov.), i, *n.* [oro] *a divine announcement, an oracle:* oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen.: *any prophetic declaration, a prophecy:* somnii et furoris oracula, id. 2. *an oracular or authoritative saying:* physicorum oracula, id. 3. Meton. *a place where oracular responses were given, an oracle:* illud oraculum Delphis tam celebre, id. Fig.: domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 276.)

ōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ora] *pertaining to the coast:* naves, *coasting-vessels,* Plin. Ep.

ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oro] *a speaking, speech, language:* ad orationis et ad vitae societatem, Cic. 2. *mode of speech; style:* antiqua, Pl.: dissimili oratione, (*written*) *in different style,* Ter.: uberior, *richer and more copious,* Cic. 3. *a language* (as Greek and Latin): id. ‖ Esp. *a set speech* of an orator, *an harangue, oration:* orationem habere adversus rempublicam, *to deliver an oration,* Caes.: habere multam orationem de re aliqua, *a very long speech,* Cic. 2. Transf.: *oratorical talent, eloquence:* satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingenii, id. 3. *prose,* opp. to poetry: et in poëmatis et in oratione, id. 4. Under the empire: *an imperial message, rescript:* orationes ad senatum missae, Suet.

ōrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [oratio] *a little speech, brief oration:* Cic.

ōrātor, ōris, *m.* [oro] *a speaker, orator:* Cic. Meton.: oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, *the perfect orator,* i. e. *all that goes to make a perfect orator,* id. ‖ *the spokesman of an embassy, an ambassador:* pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt, Liv.: oratoris modo, *in the character of an envoy,* Caes. ‖‖ *a beseecher, suppliant:* Pl.

ōrātōrĭē, *adv. oratorically:* pulchre et oratorie dicere, Cic.

ōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [orator] *pertaining to an orator, oratorical:* ornamenta, Cic. 2. Subst. oratoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *the oratorical art, oratory:* Quint.

ōrātrix, īcis, *f.* [oro] *she that prays* or *beseeches, a female suppliant* (rare): pacis et foederis, Cic.

ōrātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a request, prayer:* in *plur.:* cum orata ejus reminiscor, Ter.

ōrātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.* and *plur.*) [id.] *a praying; a request, entreaty* (rare): oratu tuo, Cic.

orbātor, ōris, *m.* [orbo] *one who deprives of children* or *parents, a bereaver* (poet.): nostri orbator Achilles, Ov.

orbĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [orbiculus] *rounded; circular, round:* Plin.

orbis, is, *m.* (*Abl.* orbi, Lucr.) *a circle;* also, *anything circular,* as *a ring, disk, hoop, orbit,* etc.: in orbem torquere, Cic.: justo commodus orbe, *exact fit* (of a ring), Ov.: ut (milites) in orbem consisterent, *form a circle,* Caes.: signifer, *the zodiac,* Cic.: lacteus, *the Milky Way,* id.: illa (hasta) per orbem aere cavum triplici transiit, *the shield,* Virg.: inanem luminis orbem, *the eye-socket,* Ov.: terrarum or terrae, *the circle of the earth, the world:* permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic.: ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, id. Hence, also, *country, region:* Eoo dives ab orbe redit, *the East,* Ov. ‖ Fig.: *a rotation, round, circuit, routine:* ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, *the same round of events,* Liv.: orbis hic in republica est conversus, *the circle of political changes,* Cic.: in orbem, *in rotation,* Liv. 2. *a routine* or *course of study:* Quint. 3. Of style or composition: *a rounding off, roundness, rotundity:* circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

orbĭta, ae, *f.* [orbis] *a wheel-track, rut:* impressa, Cic. ‖ Fig. *a rut, course, path:* veteris culpae, i. e. *bad example,* Juv. (Hence, through low Lat. *orbitaria,* Fr. *ornière,* orig. *ordière.*)

orbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [orbus] *bereavement of parents* or *children,* etc.; *orphanage, widowhood:* in orbitatem liberos producere, Pl.: misera, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *any deprivation* or *loss:* luminis, *of an eye,* Plin. Fig.: maxima orbitate reipubl. virorum talium, *at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men,* Cic.

orbĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [orbita] *full of cart-ruts* (poet.): Virg. (Cat.).

orbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [orbus] *to bereave of parents, children,* etc.; *to make fatherless, motherless, childless:* with *Abl.:* filio orbatus, Cic.: orbatura patres fulmina, *destined to make fathers childless,* Ov. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to deprive, bereave of:* orbabas Italiam juventute, Cic.: forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum, id.

orbus, a, um, *adj. bereaved, bereft; parentless, fatherless, childless:* senex, Cic. With *Gen.:* Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov.: parens liberorum orbus, Quint. With *ab:* a totidem natis orba, Ov. (ii) Subst. orbus, i, *m.* and orba, ae, *f. an orphan:* praeter orbos orbasque, Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen. *deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of:* plebs orba tribunis, Cic.: forum litibus, Hor. With *Gen.:* orbus auxilii opumque, Pl.: luminis, Ov. [Cf. Gr. ὀρφός, ἐρφανός, and perhaps O. H. G. *arb-ja,* mod. Germ. *erbe,* an heir.]

orca, ae, *f.* supposed by some to be *the grampus:* Plin. ‖ Transf. *a large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun:* orca Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. 2. *a dice-box:* Pers. [Nos. I. and II. are prob. different words; the first may be borrowed from Gr. ὄρυξ; the second is appy. cogn. with *arca,* q. v.]

orchas, ădis, *f. a kind of olive:* Virg.

orchestra, ae, *f.*=ὀρχήστρα, originally *the part of the theatre occupied by the chorus;* in Rome appropriated to *the senators: the orchestra:* Vitr.: Suet. ‖ Meton. *the Senate* (poet.): similem videbis orchestram et populum, Juv.

orcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [orcus] *pertaining to the realms of the dead:* senatores, *who became members of the Senate in pursuance of Caesar's will,* Suet.

orcus, i, *m. Pluto;* hence meton. *death:* horriferis accibant vocibus orcum, Lucr.: orcum morari, *to hesitate to die,* Hor. [Perh. "the jailer," from the root of arceo, arx, arca.] (Hence Fr. *ogre.*)

ordĕum, and its derivv., v. hord.

ordĭa prīma, for primordia, q. v.: Lucr.

ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ordo] *pertaining to order; according to the usual order, usual, regular, ordinary:* consules, *regular, elected at the ordinary time,* opp. to suffecti, q. v.: Liv. 2. Of things: consulatus, *regular,* Suet.: consilia, *ordinary,* Liv.

ordĭnātē, *adv. in an orderly manner, in order, methodically:* disponere, Auct. Her.

ordĭnātim, *adv. in order* or *succession; in good order:* honores petere, i. e. *in the regular succession,* Cic.: ille fit passim, ego ordinatim, *in good order, with unbroken ranks,* Brut. in Cic. ‖ Transf. *regularly, properly:* musculus ordinatim structus, Caes.

ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ordino] *a setting in order; arrangement:* Vitr. ‖ Fig.: *an orderly arrangement:* comitiorum, Vell.: anni, Suet. 2. *an appointment to office, installation:* cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto praeficere Metium Rufum, id.

ordĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [ordino]. ‖ Adj.: *well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed:* igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, *perform their appointed courses,* Cic.

ordĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ordo] *to order, set in order, arrange, regulate:* agmina, Hor.: partes orationis, Cic.: res publicas, *to narrate in order,* Hor. ‖ Esp.: *to regulate, rule, govern* a country: provinciam, Suet. 2. *to ordain, appoint to office:* magistratus, id.

ordĭor, orsus, 4. *v. dep.* lit. *to begin a web, to lay the warp:* araneus orditur telas, Plin. Hence, ‖ Transf. in gen. *to begin, commence, undertake:* constr. with *Acc., Inf.,* or *absol.:* reliquas res, Cic.: eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur, id.: cum sic orsa loqui vates, Virg.: sic orsus, *he thus began* (*his story*), id. [Doubtless cogn. with *ordo,* but root uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *ourdir.*)

ordo, ĭnis, *m. a straight row, a*

regular series: vitium, *rows of vines*, Cic.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in three rows of oar-banks*, Virg. In the theatre, *a row of seats:* sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic. **II.** In milit. lang. *a line* or *rank* of soldiers in battle array: ordines servare, Caes.: sine signis, sine ordinibus, Sall. Hence the phrase, cogere *or* redigere in ordinem, prop. *to reduce to the ranks;* and in gen. *to humble, degrade:* Decemviri querentes, se in ordinem cogi, *that they were hindered in the exercise of their power*, Liv. **2.** *a century of men* (in a legion), i. e. *the number led by a centurion; a company:* viri fortissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, *who have been centurions*, Cic.: omnium ordinum centuriones, Caes. Hence meton. *a centurion:* tribunis militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, *the senior centurions*, id. (ii) *a captaincy* (*command of a century*): ordinem alicui assignare, Liv. **3.** *methodical arrangement, order:* ordinem sic definiunt, compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic.: immutare, id. Esp. of *military arrangement, plan, tactics, discipline:* ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat, Caes.: rei militaris ratio atque ordo, id. **4.** Adverb. expressions: ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, *in order, in turn:* ordine interrogare, Cic.: tabulae in ordinem confectae, id.: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint.: hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis, Virg.: ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. (ii) ordine, *regularly, properly:* recte atque ordine factum, id. (iii) ex ordine, *in succession, without intermission:* vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, id. (iv) extra ordinem: *out of course, in an exceptional* or *extraordinary manner:* extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, id. Hence = *uncommonly, eminently, especially:* ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, id. **III.** In a polit. respect: *a rank* or *class* of citizens: adolescentes equestris ordinis, Caes.: ordo amplissimus, viz. *the Senate*, Cic. **2.** In gen. *a class, rank, condition:* aratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum, id.: libertini, Suet. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *ordine;* Sp. *órden;* Fr. *ordre.*)

ŏrēas, ădis, *f.* = Ὀρειάς, *a mountain-nymph, Oread* (poet.): Virg.: Ov.

orgănĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀργανικός: *pertaining to implements, mechanical:* Vitr. **2.** Subst.: organicus, i, m. *a musician:* Lucr.

orgănum, i, *n.* = ὄργανον, *an implement, instrument, engine* of any kind: Col. **2.** Esp. of *military engines* (of simpler nature than machinae): Vitr. **3.** Of hydraulic engines; *an organ, water-organ:* organa hydraulica, Suet. **II.** Fig. *an instrument, means:* Quint. (Hence Fr. *orgue.*)

orgĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = ὄργια, *a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries; the festival* or *orgies of Bacchus:* Virg. **2.** Transf. in gen. *any secret frantic revels, orgies:* Juv.

ŏrĭchalcum (also erroneously written aurichalcum, as if derived from aurum), i, *n.* = ὀρείχαλκος, *yellow copper ore*, also *the brass made from it:* Cic.: Hor.

ōrĭcilla (aur.), ae, *f. dim.* [=auricilla, from auricula] *an ear-lap:* Cat.

ōrĭcŭla = auricula.

ōriens, entis, *Part.* [orior]. **II.** Subst.: *the quarter where the sun rises, the east:* ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. **2.** Poet. for *day:* septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov.

ŏrĭentālis, e, *adj.* [oriens] *pertaining to the east, eastern, oriental:* periculorum et operum orientalium socii, *in the east*, Just. **II.** Subst.: orientales, ium, m. *pl. the orientals:* id.

ŏrĭgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the derivation of words, etymology:* Quint.

ōrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [orior] *the beginning, source, descent, birth, origin:* originem rerum quaerere, Cic.: fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor.: originem ducere ab aliquo auctore, *to be descended from*, id. In partic., Origines, *the title of an historical work by Cato; the early history of Rome:* Cic. **II.** *a race, stock, family:* clarus origine, Ov.: modicus originis, Tac. **2.** Meton.: *an ancestor, progenitor, founder:* eaeque urbes brevi multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, *to their mother-cities*, Sall.: Romanae stirpis origo, Virg. (Hence It. and Fr. *origine;* Sp. *origen.*)

ŏrĭŏla, v. horiola.

Ōrĭon, ŏnis and ōnis, m. = Ὠρίων, *the constellation Orion:* Ov.: Virg. [The first *o* is doubtful.]

ŏrĭor, ortus (*fut. Part.* oriturus), 4. v. *dep.* (but orĕris, orĕre, orĭtur in *pres.*) [cf. Gr. ὄρ-νυμι] *to rise; to become visible, appear;* esp. of the heavenly bodies: stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov.: orta luce, *at daybreak*, Caes. **II.** Transf. in gen., *to arise, proceed, originate:* hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter.: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, *takes its rise*, Caes.: oritur controversia, Cic. **2.** Of persons, *to be born, spring, descend;* esp. in *p. Part.* ortus: a Germanis, Caes.: equestri loco, *sprung from the equestrian order*, Cic. **3.** *to begin, take its beginning from:* ab aliquo sermo oritur, id.

ŏrĭundus, a, um, *adj.* [orior] *descended, sprung from* (denoting *more remote connection* than ortus, which = *immediately sprung from*): ab ingenuis, Cic.: oriundi a Zacyntho insula dicuntur, *to have originally come from*, Liv.: ex Etruscis, id.: haud repudio Carthaginem: inde sum oriundus, *I was born there*, Pl. Of things: Albā oriundum sacerdotium, *which had its origin there*, Liv.

ornāmentum, i, *n.* [orno] *apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings*, etc.: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic.: per ornamenta percussus, i. e. *arms*, Sen. **2.** Esp. *ornament, decoration, embellishment, trinket*, etc.: pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta in oppidum contulit, *jewels*, Caes.: quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, id. **3.** *an honourable decoration, mark* or *title of distinction:* ornamenta atque insignia honoris, Cic. So, ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, *etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls*, etc.: alicui triumphalia ornamenta decernere, i. e. *the decorations usual in a triumph*, but without the triumph itself, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *an ornament, a distinction:* decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. **2.** *rhetorical ornament:* sententiarum, id.

ornātē, *adv. with ornament, ornately, elegantly:* dicere, *with full command of all the resources of rhetoric*, Cic. *Comp.:* causas agere ornatius, id. *Sup.:* id.

ornātrix, īcis, *f.* [orno] *a female adorner, a tire-woman:* Ov.: Suet.

ornātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ornatus] *fine, smart:* muliercula, Pl.

ornātus, a, um, *Part.* [orno]. **II.** Adj.: *fitted out, furnished, provided with necessaries, equipped, accoutred:* equus, *caparisoned*, Liv.: naves paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. **2.** *ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome. Comp.:* nihil ornatius, Cic. Fig.: *adorned with good qualities, highly accomplished:* lectissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, id.

ornātus, ūs (*Gen.* ornati, Ter.), m. [id.] *a furnishing, providing:* in aedibus nihil ornati, *no preparations*, Ter. **2.** Esp. *military equipment, armour*, etc.: militaris, Cic. **3.** *attire, dress, apparel:* nauclericus, Pl.: regalis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *furniture, resources, means, apparatus:* eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, id. **2.** Esp.: *decoration, embellishment:* afferre ornatum orationi, id.

orno, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to fit out, furnish, provide with necessaries; to equip, to get ready, prepare:* with *Abl.* of the means wherewith, or *Acc.* alone: aliquem armis, Virg.: classem, Cic.: naves, Liv.: provincias, *to furnish an outfit to governors setting out for their provinces*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *to adorn, embellish:* Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit, id. Reflect. *to dress oneself:* ibo et ornabor, Pl. **2.** Fig.: *to embellish with the ornaments of rhetoric; to commend, praise; to honour, distinguish:* aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, *to heighten and set off*, Cic.: civitatem omnibus

rebus, Caes. [*Or-no* is prob. to be compared with Skr. *varna-s*, colour. The root would thus be *var*, to cover.]

ornus, i, *f.* *the mountain-ash:* steriles orni, Virg.: Hor.

ōro, avi, atum (orassis for oraveris, Pl.), 1. *v. a.* [ōs] *to speak* (rare): bonum aequumque oras, Pl.: talibus orabat Juno, Virg. ||. Usu. in special senses: *to treat, argue, plead* (as an ambassador or advocate): matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus, i. e. *at their mediation*, Cic.: cum eo de salute sua orat, *treats, speaks*, Caes.: pro salute alicujus, *to plead on behalf of*, Cic. 2. *to pray, beg, beseech, entreat:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* both of the pers. and of the thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, id. With *Acc.* of person not expr.: uxorem gnato, *to request a wife for one's son*, Ter.: legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, *to ask assistance*, Liv. Less freq. with *Acc.* of person only; or with *Nom.* in *pass.*: Ov. *Absol.*: rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. With *Subj.*: petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, id.: orant ne rem in summum periculum deducant, id. With *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Inf.* (poet.): jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg.: sibi aliquid concedi, Suet. With *cum:* egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, *pleaded with*, Ter. (ii) Oro te, *prithee*, a formula of politeness: dic, oro te, clarius, Cic. (Hence It. *orare*; Sp. *orar.*)

orsus, a, um, *Part.* [ordior]. ||. Subst.: orsa, orum, *n. plu. beginnings, commencement; purpose:* ut (dii) orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent, i. e. *so laborious an undertaking*, Liv. 2. In partic., of *words, speech* (poet. and v. rare): sic orsa vicissim ore refert, *returns answer*, Virg.

orsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt* (poet.): pectoris, Cic. poët.: Virg.

orthŏgrăphĭa, ae, *f.* = ὀρθογραφία, *orthography:* orthographia, id est formula ratioque scribendi, Suet.

ortus, a, um, *Part.* [orior].

ortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rising* of the heavenly bodies: opp. to occasus: sol ab ortu ad occasum commeans, *from east to west*, id.: solis, *sunrise*, i. e. *the east*, Cic. 2. Of persons: *birth:* nascentium, *the birth*, id. 3. Of plants, *etc.: a springing up:* Lucr. ||. Fig.: *a rise, beginning, origin:* tribuniciae potestatis, Cic.

ōrum, v. aurum, *ad init.*

ŏrўx, ўgis, *m.* = ὄρυξ, *a kind of wild goat* or *gazelle:* Juv.

ŏrўza (oriza), ae, *f.* = ὄρυζα, *rice:* Hor. (Hence It. *riso*; Fr. *riz.*)

(1) **ōs**, ōris (not used in *Gen. plur.*), *n. the mouth* of men and animals: ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic.: cibos oris hiatu capessunt, id. 2. Esp. *the mouth as the organ of speech; language, dialect, pronunciation*, etc.: Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui (v. rotundus), Hor.: in ore est omni populo, *it is the common talk*, Ter.: uno ore, *unanimously*, id.: ora sono discordia, *their language disagreeing in sound* (*with their attire*), Virg. ||. Meton.: *the human face, countenance:* Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum anguibus, Cic.: iratorum, id.: os homini sublime dedit, Ov. Esp. with ref. to *bashfulness* or *the want of it:* os durum! *brazen face!* Ter.: duri puer oris et audax, Ov.: os durissimum, *very audacious*, Cic. Hence, even without *adj.*, *effrontery, impudence:* quod tandem os est illius patroni, id. On the contrary, os molle, *modesty, bashfulness:* nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, *nothing could exceed his modesty*, Sen. 2. *a mask:* oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. 3. *an opening, entrance:* ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, id.: ponti, Cic. 4. *the mouth of a river:* fontem superare Timavi, unde per ora novem it mare proruptum, Virg. 5. *the prow of a ship:* ora navium rostrata, Hor. [Cf. Skr. *âs, ás-ya-m*, mouth, from the Indo-European root *as*, to breathe.]

(2) **ŏs**, ossis, *n. a bone:* quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. Fig.: tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, *in his very bones*, i. e. *in his inmost parts*, Virg. 2. Transf. *the hard* or *innermost part* of trees or fruits: arborum, *the heart*, Plin.: olearum ac palmularum, *the stones*, Suet. ||. Fig. of style: ossa nudare, *to show the bones*, i. e. *to make no attempt at beauty of style and expression*, Cic. [For *oste*, as lac for *lacte*; cf. Gr. ὀστέον.] (Hence It. *osso*; Sp. *hueso*; Fr. *os.*)

oscen, inis, *m.* [ōs cano] *a singing-bird*, esp. in augury: *a bird from whose note auguries were taken* (e. g. the raven, crow, owl; disting. from praepes, *furnishing auguries by flight*): Cic.: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor.

oscillum, i, *n. dim.* [ōs, cf. osculum] *a little image of the face, a little mask:* oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 278).

oscĭtans, *Part.* [oscito]. ||. Adj.: *listless, sluggish, lazy:* judex, Cic.: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, *yawning and sleepy kind of wisdom*, id.

oscĭtanter, *adv. carelessly, negligently:* Cic.

oscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oscito] *an opening of the mouth widely, a gaping:* Plin. ||. Fig. of *languid speaking:* Quint.

oscĭto, 1. *v. n.* and **oscĭtor**, 1. *v. dep. to open the mouth widely, to gape, yawn:* ut pandiculans oscitatur, Pl.: Lucr. 2. Fig.: oscitantes opprimi, *to be caught when off our guard*, Ter.: quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, *when half asleep*, Cic. [From ōs. The word seems to imply a noun-stem *os-co-*, whence *oscedo* (Gell.), "an inclination to yawn."]

osculābundus, a, um, *adj.* [osculor] *kissing warmly:* Suet.

osculātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a kissing* (rare): Cic.

osculor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [osculum] *to kiss:* ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to caress, make much of:* inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, id.

osculum, i, *n. dim.* [ōs] *a little mouth, sweet mouth:* videt oscula, Ov.: delibare, *to taste*, i. e. *to kiss*, Virg. ||. Transf. *a kiss:* utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possim currere, Cic.: figere, *to imprint*, Virg.: osculi jus, *the privilege of kissing* between relatives of both sexes, Suet.

ōsor, ōris, *m.* [odi] *a hater:* Pl.

ossĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ōs] *of bone:* cuneus, Col. ||. *like bone, hard as bone, bony:* manus, Juv.

ossi-frăgus, a, um, *adj.* [ŏs and *frag* in frango] *bone-breaking:* Sen. ||. Subst.: ossifragus, i, *m.* and ossifraga, ae, *f. the lammergeyer*, or *bearded vulture:* Lucr. (Hence Fr. *orfraie.*)

os-tendo, di, sum and tum (ostensus, Ter.), 3. *v. a.* [obs tendo] lit. *to stretch* or *spread towards*; hence, *to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display:* os suum populo R. ostendere audet, Cic.: equites sese ostendunt, *show themselves, appear*, Caes. (ii) *to show off, to make a show of, display:* ostenditque humeros latos alternaque jactat bracchia, Virg. 2. *to expose:* Aquiloni glaebas, id. ||. Fig.: *to show, disclose, exhibit, manifest:* non ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Pl.: spem, metum, i. e. *to promise, threaten*, Cic. Reflect. *to present itself, appear:* nisi quum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. 2. Esp. *to show* by speech or signs: *to give to understand, to declare, say, make known*, etc.: constr. with *Acc., depend. clause*, or *absol.:* ostendi, me ei esse satisfacturum, Cic.: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. 3. *to allege, adduce:* sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic.

ostensus, a, um, *Part.* [ostendo].

ostentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ostento] *a showing, exhibition, display:* cognomen imperiosi ab ostentatione saevitiae ascitum, *from an open display*, Liv. ||. Esp.: *a showing off, idle show, vain display, ostentation:* ingenii, Cic.: (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Caes. *Plur.:* multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, *that my many years' boastful promises are now brought to the test*, Cic. 2. *a mere show; pretence.* consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, id.

ostentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who holds out to view:* periculorum praemiorumque ostentator, Tac. 2. Esp.

a vain, self-satisfied exhibitor, a parader, boaster, vaunter: factorum, Liv.

ostento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [ostendo] *to hold out, present, offer:* alicui jugula sua pro capite alicujus, Cic. Hence, 2. *to present to view, to show, exhibit:* aliquem, Virg.: passum capillum, Caes. (ii) Esp. *to show off, parade, display:* quid me ostentem, *why should I make a display of myself?* Cic.: prudentiam, id. 3. *to proffer, promise:* praemia, Sall.: ostentare sociis spem pro re, Liv. 4. *to hold out; to threaten, menace:* caedem, servitutem, Cic. 5. *to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose:* ostentans, quanta eos invidia maneret, Suet.

ostentum, i, n. [id.] *a prodigy, portent, omen:* Cic.: Suet. 2. Transf. *a wonderful thing, prodigy:* scis Appium ostenta facere, Cael. in Cic.

ostentus, a, um, *Part.* [ostendo].

ostentus, ūs, m. [id.] *a showing, exhibiting, display:* corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, *as a public spectacle,* Tac. II. Esp. *show, parade, external appearance:* illa signa ostentui esse credere, Sall. 2. *a sign, proof:* ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, id.

ostiārium, ii, n. [ostium] *a tax upon doors, a door-tax:* Caes.

ostiārius, ii, m. [id.] *a doorkeeper, porter:* Suet. (Hence It. *usciere;* Fr. *huissier;* and, from it, Eng. *usher.*)

ostiātim, adv. *from door to door, from house to house:* ostiatim oppidum compilare, Cic.

ostium, ii, n. [ōs] *a door:* omnia istaec auscultavi ab ostio, Pl.: aperire, Ter.: ostium limenque carceris, Cic. II. Transf.: *any kind of entrance or exit:* fluminis, *mouth,* id.: Rhodani, Caes.: Oceani, *i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar,* Cic. 2. *a door-tax:* exactio ostiorum, id. (Hence It. *uscio;* old Fr. *huis.*)

ostrăcismus, i, m. = ὀστρακισμός, *ostracism,* an Athenian mode of banishing a person; the votes being given by writing his name on a potsherd: Nep. (v. Smith's Ant. 172).

ostrĕa, ae, f., and (rarely) **ostrĕum,** i, n. = ὄστρεον, *an oyster, muscle, sea-snail:* form ostrea, Pl.: Cic. fragm.: form ostreum: ostrea Circeis, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor. (Hence Fr. *huître.*)

ostrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrea: qs. covered with oyster-shells; hence] *rough, scabby:* Pl.

ostrĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in oysters:* Cat.

ostrĭ-fĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. containing or abounding in oysters* (poet.): Virg.

ostrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrum] *purple:* Prop.

ostrum, i, n. = ὄστρεον, *the colouring matter obtained from the sea-snail; purple,* v. murex: vestes ostro perfusae, *dyed with purple,* Virg. II. Meton. *a purple dress or covering:* stratoque super discumbitur ostro, *on purple-covered couches,* id.

ōsus and **ōsūrus,** a, um, *Part.* [odi].

ōtĭŏlum, i, n. *dim.* [otium] *a little leisure:* Cael. in Cic.

ōtĭor, atus, 1. v. dep. [id.] *to be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure:* Cic.: Hor.

ōtĭōsē, *adv. at leisure, at ease, without occupation:* vivere, Cic.: inambulare in foro, Liv. II. Transf. *calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually:* contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare coepit, Cic. 2. *quietly, fearlessly:* ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem utram vis otiose ut dormias, Ter.

ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [otium] *at leisure, unoccupied:* quum essem otiosus domi, Cic. 2. Esp. *without official employment, free from public affairs:* otioso vero et nihil agenti privato quando imperium senatus dedit? id. II. Transf.: *quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral:* otiosis minabantur, id. 2. *quiet, calm, tranquil:* quum otiosus stilum prehenderat, id. With *ab:* otiosus ab animo, Ter. III. Of things: *free, idle, unemployed* (opp. to occupatus): ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum, Cic.: spatium ab hoste otiosum, *free from, undisturbed by,* Caes. 2. *idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous:* sententiae, Quint. (Hence Fr. *oiseux.*)

ōtĭum, ii, n. *leisure, vacant time, freedom from business, inactivity* (opp. to negotium): in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic.: in otio vivere, *to live an idle life,* id.: otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter. 2. Meton. *the fruit of leisure:* otia nostra, *i. e. my poems,* Ov. II. Transf.: *repose, quiet, peace* (opp. to bellum): multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, *long continuance of peace,* Caes. With *ab:* otium ab hoste fuit, *there was peace as far as external enemies were concerned,* Liv. 2. Of *neutrality:* aut certe te in otium referres, *take neither side,* Dolab. in Cic. 3. *Abl.* adverbially: *at leisure, leisurely:* lambe otio, Phaedr. [Etym. uncertain.]

ŏvālis, e, *adj.* [ovo] *belonging to an ovation:* corona, Gell.

ŏvātĭo, ōnis, f. [ovo] *an ovation,* i. e. *a lesser triumph* (only in late authors: cf. ovo): Gell.: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 278.)

ŏvīle, is, n. [ovilis] *a sheepfold:* non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, Virg. Also, *a fold for goats:* Ov. 2. *an enclosed space for voting in the Campus Martius:* Liv.

ŏvīlis, e, *adj.* [ovis] *of* or *belonging to sheep:* stercus, Cato.

ŏvillus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to sheep:* grex, Liv.

ŏvis, is (*Acc.* ovim, Pl.), f. *a sheep:* Cic. Prov.: ovem lupo committere, *to set the wolf to keep the sheep,* Ter. II. Meton.: *wool:* et nigram Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2. *a simpleton, ninny, fool:* Pl. [Cf. Skr. *avi-s;* Gr. ὄϝι-ς; Lat. *avi-lla* (Fest.); A.-S. *eovu,* Eng. *ewe.*]

ŏvo, atum, 1. v. n. (in class. period, only in *pres. Part.* ovans) *to celebrate an ovation, to triumph in an ovation* (v. ovatio): ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. *to exult, rejoice:* ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv. Of things: currus ovantes, Prop. [Etym. uncertain.]

ŏvum, i, n. *an egg:* ovum parere, *to lay an egg,* Cic.: ponere, Ov.: pullos ex ovis excludere, *to hatch eggs,* Cic. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integram famem ad ovum affero, *to the beginning of the meal,* id.: ab ovo usque ad mala, *from the beginning to the end,* Hor. II. Meton. of *the wooden balls set up in a Circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses:* ova curriculis numerandis, Liv. [Cf. Gr. ᾠϝιον, ᾠόν; O. H. G. pl. *eig-ir,* Eng. *egg* (*g* is a trace of orig. *v*).] (Hence It. *uovo;* Sp. *huevo;* Fr. *œuf.*)

P, p, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. It almost always represents I. E. *p* and Gr. π; in *lupus,* and perh. a few other words, it represents orig. *k.* In two or three instances of words borrowed from the Greek, Lat. *p* corresponds to Gr. φ, as *Poenus,* Φοῖνιξ; *purpura,* πορφύρα. In the case of the anomalous correspondence Lat. *pavo,* Gr. ταῶς, it is not certain whether *p* or *t* was orig. As an initial, P, in pure Latin words, can be followed by the consonants *l* and *r* only; the combinations *pn, ps,* and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek. It is euphonically inserted between *m* and *s* and *m* and *t, e.g.* sumpsi, sumptum; hiems is also written hiemps. In inscrr., *b* followed by *s* or *t* is often changed to *p,* as *opsides* for *obsides, apsens* for *absens, optinui* for *obtinui,* etc. II. According to Grimm's law, to original, and therefore to Latin *p,* corresponds *f* in Gothic (which English follows), and *f* or *v* in High German: thus Lat. *pater,* Goth. *fadar,* O. H. G. *fatar;* Lat. *pe(d)s,* Goth. *fôtus,* O. H. G. *fuos;* Lat. *ple-o, plenus,* Goth. *full-s,* O. H. G. *fol;* Lat. *pro,* Goth. *fru-ma* (first), O. H. G. *fruo* (early); Lat. *palma,* A.-S. *folma,* O. H. G. *volma.* III. Changes of P in the Romance languages. Into *b:* *e. g.* Lat. *apotheca;* It. *bottega,* Fr. *boutique:* Lat. *apicula;* Fr. *abeille.* 2. into *v:* *e. g.* Lat. *coopertus, pauper, ripa;* It. *coverto, povero, riva;* Fr. *couvert, pauvre, rive:* Lat. *sapio, rapio, recipio;* Fr. *savoir, ravir, recevoir.* 3. Into *f:* *e. g.* Lat. *supplex;* It. *soffice:* Lat. *caput;* Fr. *chef.* 4. When *p* is doubled, one of the letters

is often omitted, but not in Italian: *e. g.* Lat. *cippus, puppis;* Fr. *cep, poupe.* **5.** *p* followed by *t* is frequently either changed into *t* or omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *aptus, captivus;* It. *atto, cattivo;* Fr. *chétif.* **6.** *ps* becomes *ss* or *s: e. g.* Lat. *capsa;* It. *cassa,* Fr. *caisse.* **IV.** As an abbreviation, P most frequently denotes the praenomen Publius; P. C. usu. stands for patres conscripti. P. M. for pontifex maximus, P. P. pater patriae, P. R. populus Romanus, P. S. pecunia sua.

pābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pabulor] *pasture:* Varr. **II.** Milit. *t. t.: a foraging:* Caes.

pābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] Milit. *t. t.: a forager:* Caes.: Liv.

pābŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [pabulum] *to feed, graze:* Col. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t.: to forage:* angustius pabulantur, *did not go so far away to seek fodder,* Caes. **3.** Transf. in gen. *to seek a subsistence;* of fishermen: ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum, *to catch our dinner,* Pl.

pābŭlum, i, *n.* [root *pa,* whence pa-sco] *food, nourishment:* of men (only poet.): pabula dura, miseris mortalibus ampla, *coarse kinds of food,* Lucr. **2.** Of animals, esp. those which graze: *fodder, food:* Caes.: pabula carpsit ovis, Ov.: pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, *pay more heed to pasturage than to tillage,* Sall.: hirundo pabula parva legens, *her tiny fare,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *food, nourishment, sustenance:* Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron* (of one who deserves to die), Pl.: studii atque doctrinae, Cic.

pācālis, e, *adj.* [pax] *of peace, peaceful* (poet.): olea, Ov.

pācātor, ōris, *m.* [paco] *a peacemaker, pacificator:* Sen.

pācātus, a, um, *Part.* [paco]. **II.** Adj.: *peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed:* civitates, Cic.: (Galliae) pars, Caes.: mens, *at peace,* Lucr.: vultus, *kindly,* Ov.: mare, Hor. *Absol.* pacatum, i, *n.*: vagi milites in pacato, *in a friendly country,* Liv.

pācĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pax fero] *peace-bringing* or *announcing, peaceful, pacific:* oliva, Virg.: Cyllenius, Ov.

pācĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pacifico] *a peace-making, pacification:* Cic.

pācĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a peacemaker, pacificator:* Cic.

pācĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pacificator] *peace-making, pacificatory:* Cic.

pācĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **pācĭfĭcor,** 1. *v. dep.* [pax facio] *to make* or *conclude a peace:* Jugurtha pacificante, *when J. was treating for peace,* Sall.: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to pacify, appease* (poet.): satin' tecum pacificatus sum? *have I quite made my peace with you?* Pl.: hostia caelestes pacificasset heros, Cat.

pācĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *peacemaking, pacific:* Cic.

pācisco, v. paciscor.

pāciscor, pactus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.,* with *p. Part.* and *perf.* tenses in pass. sense [the act. form pacisco was used by Naev.; and a verb *pacio* is found in xii Tab.] lit. *to fix, settle* (v. infr.); hence, *to make a bargain* or *agreement; to covenant, agree, contract.* Neutr.: paciscitur magna mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus ut, etc., Liv.: votis pacisci, ne, Hor. **II.** Act.: omnibus proscriptis reditum salutemque pactus est, *stipulated for,* Vell. With *Inf.,* stipendium populo R. dare pactus est, *covenanted to pay,* Liv. **2.** Esp. of marriage contracts: fama fuit Etutam pacto fratri eum invidisse, *rumour went that he had jealously grudged Etuta to his brother, who had got her betrothed to him,* id.: ex qua pactus esset (*sc.* feminam) vir domo in matrimonium duceret, *a man should take out of any family the wife that he had engaged himself to,* id. Also in pass. sense: Turnus cui pacta Lavinia fuerat, *had been betrothed,* id. Hence, pacta, *a betrothed woman,* Virg. **III.** Fig. *to barter, give up* as an equivalent: vitam pro laude, id. letum pro laude, *accept in exchange,* id. *Perf. Part.* pactus, *stipulated:* pretium, Cic. In *Abl. absol.:* pacto inter se, ut . . ., *it being agreed between them that . . .,* Liv. [From root *pak* (*cf.* pango), to make fast, bind, whence Goth. *fahan,* to grasp, and with γ for orig. *k,* Gr. *πήγ-νυ-μι.*]

pāco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pax] *to bring into a state of peace, to make peaceful, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe:* Allobroges, Caes. **II.** Transf. of things: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, *are subdued, tilled,* Hor. (Hence It. *pagare;* Sp. *pagar;* Fr. *payer.*)

pacta, v. paciscor, II. 2.

pactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [paciscor] *an agreeing, contract, bargain:* Cic.: nuptialis, *a marriage contract,* Liv. **II.** Esp.: *a compact between the farmers-general of the taxes and the inhabitants of a province:* Cic. **2.** *a corrupt bargaining, a collusion:* nonnullos pactionis suspicionem non vitasse, id. **3.** *a truce, a capitulation:* arma per pactionem tradere, Liv.: totius generis humani aut pax fuit, aut pactio, *either peace or compact,* Flor. **4.** pactio verborum, *a form of words:* Cic.

pactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contractor, negotiator:* Cic.

pactum, v. pactus, II.

(1) **pactus,** a, um, *Part.* [paciscor]. **II.** Subst. pactum, i, *n. an agreement, covenant, contract, compact:* pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic.: stare pacto, Liv.: sacrum, *a marriage contract,* Val. Fl.: pactum et sponsalia, Juv. (ii) In *Abl.* pacto, like ratione and modo, *manner, way, means:* nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, *somehow or other,* Cic.: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, *by some means,* Ter.

(2) **pactus,** a, um, *Part.* [pango].

paean, ānis, *m.* = Παιάν (an epithet of Apollo), hence, transf. *a religious hymn,* orig. in honour of Apollo, but also of other deities; *a festive hymn, hymn of triumph* or *praise, a paean:* conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti, Virg. As a simple exclamation: dicite io Paean, et io bis dicite Paean, *shout huzza!* Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 279).

paedăgōgĭum, ii, and ĕum, ei, *n. the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated; the pages' hall:* Plin. Ep. **II.** Meton. *the boys* in a paedagogium: Sen.

paedăgōgus, i, *m.* = παιδαγωγός, *a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home; a governor, pedagogue:* nutrices et paedagogi, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 279). **II.** Fig. *a leader, guide, warden:* Suet.: jestingly, of an attentive lover, Ter.

paedor, ōris, *m. nastiness, filth:* Cic.: Tac. [For *pav-id-or* from root *pu,* to be decayed, stink; v. puteo.]

paegnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [παίγνιον] *of* or *belonging to play:* gladiatores, *who fought only in jest,* Suet. (dub.)

paelex, v. pellex.

paenē (pene), *adv. nearly, almost:* fores paene effregisti, Pl.: paene amicus, Cic. *Sup.:* paenissime (pen.), in comic use, 'very almost,' i. e. *quite, completely:* ita mea consilia perturbat paenissime, Pl. [Etym. unknown.]

paenĭnsŭla (pen.), ae, *f.* [paene insula] *an almost island, a peninsula:* Liv.

paenĭtendus, a, um, *adj.* [paeniteo] *to be repented of, blameable, objectionable.* Freq. with a negative: sub haud paenitendo magistro, Liv.: gens Flavia rei publicae non paenitenda, Suet.

paenĭtens, entis, *Part.* [paeniteo]. **II.** Adj.: *repenting, repentant:* Cic.

paenĭtentĭa, ae, *f.* [paenitens] *repentance, regret:* Liv.

paenĭtĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to cause to repent, to displease:* et me quidem haec condicio nunc non paenitet, *causes me no regret,* Pl. **2.** Neut.: *to be sorry, to repent* (only in *Inf.* and rare): assuefacere militem minus virtutis paenitere suae, Liv.: Athenienses primi paenitere coeperunt, Just. **II.** Usu. impers., *to cause to feel sorrow, remorse,* or *dissatisfaction:* it rarely has any expressed subject, but sometimes takes *neut. pron., Infin.,* or *clause:* in gen., constr. with *Acc.* of person, and *Gen.* of thing (cause), but sometimes with *Acc.* of person, or *Gen.* of thing alone: num hujusce te gloriae paenitebat? Cic.: efficiunt, ut me non didicisse minus paeniteat, *make me feel less regret for not having etc.,* id.: an paenitet

vos quod exercitum transduxerim, *are you dissatisfied at my having, etc.?* Caes.: et si duarum paenitebit, addentur duae, *and if you think two are not enough for you*, Pl. [The approved orthography is *paenitet*, which indicates the existence of *pavina*, a sister-form of *povina*, v. poena. The root is *pu*; v. punio.] (Hence It. *pentire, pentirsi*; Fr. *repentir, se repentir.*)

paenŭla (pen.), ae, *f. a kind of cloak for journeys* or *rainy weather* (v. Smith's Ant. 279): Cic. In later times, also worn by orators: Tac. Proverb.: paenulam alicui scindere, i.e. *to press one strongly to stay*; opp. to, vix paenulam alicui attingere, Cic. [Latinized from Gr. φαινόλης.]

paenŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [paenula] *wearing a* paenula: Cic.

paenultĭmus (pen.), a, um, *adj.* [paene ultimus] *the last but one:* Aus. ||. Subst.: paenultima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* syllaba), *the last syllable but one, the penult:* Gell.

paenuria, v. penuria.

paeōn, ōnis, *m.* = παιών, *a metrical foot of one long and three short syllables* (which acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic.

paeŏnĭus, a, um, *adj. of* or *belonging to the god of healing* = Παιώνιος (Παιών); *healing, medicinal* (poet.): herbae, Virg.: ope Paeonia, Ov.

paetŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [paetus] *having a slight cast in the eye:* Cic.

paetus, a, um, *adj. having a* (*slight*) *cast in the eyes:* strabonem appellat paetum pater, Hor.: as epith. of Venus, *prettily* or *archly glancing askance:* hence, si paeta est, Veneri similis, Ov. [Etym. unknown.]

pāgānus, a, um, *adj.* [pagus] *of* or *belonging to a village, country, rustic:* foci, Ov. 2. Subst.: paganus, i, *m. a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic:* Cic. ||. Opposed to military, *civil:* admissa turba paganorum apud milites, *civilians*, Suet.: as term of contempt addressed to soldiers; *bumpkins, clowns, yokels:* Tac. |||. Transf.: *rustic, unlearned:* cultus, Plin. 2. *heathen, pagan* (opp. to Jewish or Christian): Cod. Theod. 3. Subst.: paganus, i, *m. a heathen, pagan:* Aug. (Hence Fr. *païen.*)

pāgātim, *adv.* [pagus] *by districts* or *villages, in every village:* Liv.

pāgella, ae, *f. dim.* [pagina] *a little leaf of a book:* Cic.

pāgĭna, ae, *f. a written page* or *leaf of a book, letter*, etc.: Cic. ||. Meton.: *that which is written, a paragraph, book:* id. 2. *a leaf, slab:* insignis honorum, *a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honours*, Juv. [For etym. v. pagus.]

pāgĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pagina] *a little leaf of a book:* Cic.

păgur, i, *m. a fish:* rutilus pagur, Ov.

pāgus, i, *m. a country district, a village:* in pagis forisque, *villages and market-towns*, Liv. 2. *a canton, province:* omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est, Caes. ||. Meton. *the country people:* festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. [Orig. a defined, limited, space (cf. pagina); a district with fixed boundaries. The I. E. root is *pak*, which in Gr. and Lat. sometimes becomes *pag*; v. pango and cf. πήγ-νυ-μι.] (Hence, through low Lat. *pagensis*, It. *paese*; Sp. *pais*; Fr. *pays.*)

pāla, ae, *f. a spade:* fossam fodiens palae innixus, Liv. ||. Transf. *the bezel* of a ring, i.e. *the hollow part which admits the jewel*=funda: palam anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. [For *pag-la*, from root of pango, q. v.] (Hence It. *paletta*; Fr. *pelle.*)

pălaestra, ae, *f.* = παλαίστρα, *a wrestling-school, a place for practising gymnastic exercises, palaestra:* Cic.: pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Virg. ||. Meton.: *the exercise of wrestling, gymnastics:* indicat ipse motus, didicerintne palaestram an nesciant, Cic. 2. *rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school:* non tam armis institutus, quam palaestra, id. 3. *art:* utemur ea palaestra quam a te didicimus, id. 4. In bad sense; *a brothel:* Ter.

pălaestrĭcē, *adv. after the manner of the palaestra:* Cic.

pălaestrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=παλαιστρικός, *of* or *belonging to the palaestra:* motus, *motions learnt from a posture-master*, Cic. ||. Subst.: palaestrica, ae, *f. the art of gymnastics:* Quint.

pălaestrīta, ae, *m.* = παλαιστρίτης, *the director of a wrestling-school*, or *gymnasium:* Cic.

pălam, *adv. openly, publicly:* haec quae in foro palam Syracusis gesta sunt, Cic.: aliquid palam facere, *to make anything public*, id.: palam ferente Hannibale se ab Fabio victum, *making no secret of the fact*, Liv. 2. palam est *or* factum est, *it is public, well known:* haec commemoro quae sunt palam, Cic. ||. As prep. with *Abl.* (rare): *before, in the presence of:* te palam, Hor.: rem creditori palam populo solvit, Liv. [The word is perh. cogn. with πέλλα, ἐπι-πολή, *pellis*, which have all appy. the radical meaning 'surface.'] (Hence, through low Lat. *palensis*, It. *palese.*)

pălātīnus, a, um, *adj.* [palatium] *of* or *belonging to the imperial palace, imperial:* laurus, *which stood in front of the imperial palace*, Ov.

pălātĭum, ĭi, *n. one of the seven hills of Rome*, on which Augustus had his palace; hence, transf. in gen. *a palace:* Ov. (Hence It. *palazzo*; Fr. *palais.*)

pălātum, i, *n.* and (rarely) **pălātus**, i, *m. the roof of the mouth, the palate:* Ov. 2. Fig. *taste, critical judgment:* Cic. ||. Meton. from the arched shape, *a vault:* caeli, Enn. in Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

pālātus, v. palatum.

pălēa, ae, *f. chaff:* ad Zephyrum paleae jactantur inanes, Virg. [Cf. pol-enta, pollen, pul-vis. The root is seen in Gr. πάλ-λω, παλ-ύν-ω.] (Hence It. *paglia*; Fr. *paille.*)

pălear, āris, *n. the dewlap of an ox:* a mento palearia pendent, Virg. [From same root as Gr. πάλ-λω, to *swing.*]

pălimpsestus, i, *m.*=παλίμψηστος, *a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again; a palimpsest:* Cic.

pālĭtans, antis, *Part.* [v. palor] *wandering about:* cum haec (oves) eunt sic a pecu palitantes, Pl. (Ritsch., balitantes).

pălĭūrus, i, *m.*=παλίουρος, *a plant, Christ's thorn:* Virg.

palla, ae, *f. a long and wide upper garment of Roman ladies, fastened with a brooch:* Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 280). ||. Transf. *the mantle of a tragic actor:* Hor.: *of Phoebus*, Ov.: *of Arion*, id. 2. *an under-garment:* id. 3. *a curtain:* Sen. [Etym. uncertain.]

pallăca, ae, *f.*=παλλάκη, *a concubine:* Suet.

pallas, ădis and ădos, *f.* = Παλλάς, *Minerva*; hence, meton. *the olive tree:* Ov. (ii) *oil:* id. 2. *the Palladium.* Helenum rapta cum Pallade captum, id.

pallădĭum, ĭi, *n.* [Pallas] *an image of Pallas Athene*, esp. *the one said to have fallen from heaven, which was guarded at Troy; the safety of the city depending on its possession:* Virg.: Cic. (v. Smith's Biog. and Myth. 297).

pallens, entis, *Part.* [palleo]. ||. Adj.: *pale, wan:* umbrae Erebi, Virg.: pallentes terrore puellae, Ov. 2. Transf. *pale-coloured:* violae, *yellow*, Virg. Hence poet., *that makes pale:* philtra, Ov. 3. Fig. *drooping, weak:* fama, Tac.: mores, *bad, vicious*, Pers.

pallĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be* or *look pale:* sudat, pallet, Cic.: pallent amisso sanguine venae, Ov. 2. Transf. *to be* or *look yellow:* saxum quoque palluit auro, id. 3. *to lose the natural colour, to change colour, to fade:* nec vitio caeli palleat aegra seges, id. ||. Fig.: *to be pale with desire, study*, etc.: *to long for, eagerly desire:* ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore, Hor.: numo, Pers. 2. *to be pale with fear, to be anxious* or *fearful:* pueris, i.e. *to be anxious and fearful for them*, Hor. [Cf. Gr. πελ-λός, πελ-ωνός, πολ-ιός; Lat. *pullus* (adj.); O. H. G. *falo*, Eng. *fallow.*]

pallesco, llŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [palleo] *to grow* or *turn pale:* nulla culpa, *to change countenance from no sense of guilt*, Hor. Of things: *to fade:* frondes, Ov. With direct obj., *to turn*

pale at the sight of, to fear; with *Acc.*: scatentem beluis pontum, Hor.

palliātus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pallium] *dressed in a Greek pallium, cloaked:* Cic. Hence, fabula palliata, *a play in which Greek characters were introduced*, Varr.

pallĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pallidus] *somewhat pale, palish:* Cic.

pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [palleo] *pale, pallid:* Hor.: ora buxo pallidiora, as we say, '*pale as a sheet*,' Ov. ‖ Transf. *that makes pale, pallid:* mors, Hor. (Hence Fr. *pâle.*)

pallĭŏlātim, *adv.* *in a mantle* (rare): Pl.

pallĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [palliolum] *covered with a cloak-cape* or *hood:* Suet.

pallĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [pallium] *a small Greek mantle* or *cloak:* palliolum in collum conjice, Pl. ‖ Transf. *a covering for the head, a hood:* Ov.

pallĭum, i, *n. a coverlet, pall:* Ov. ‖ Esp. *a Greek cloak* or *mantle* (v. Smith's Ant. 280): Liv.: Quint. Proverb.: (i) manum intra pallium continere, i. e. *to speak calmly, without fire*, Quint. (ii) tunica propior pallio est, *my shirt is nearer to me than my coat* (cf. '*blood is thicker than water*'), Pl. [Cogn. with *palla.*]

pallor, ōris, *m.* [palleo] *pale colour, paleness, wanness:* terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic.: tot hominum pallores, *the pallid looks*, i. e. *paleness of the shadow of death*, Tac. Of the Lower World: pallor hiemsque tenet late loca senta, Ov. 2. Transf. *loss of natural hue or brightness:* pallorem ducere, of a tree *changing hue and fading*, id.: of *sallow hue:* Lucr. ‖ Fig. *alarm, terror:* palla pallorem incutit (punningly), Pl.

pallŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [palla] *a little cloak* or *mantle:* Pl.

palma, ae, *f. the palm of the hand:* Cic.: cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit, Virg. 2. Meton. *the hand:* passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. ‖ Transf.: *the broad end* or *blade of an oar:* Cat. 2. *a palm-tree, a palm:* Caes. Hence, *the fruit of the palm-tree, a date* (poet.): Ov. (ii) *a broom made of palm-twigs:* lapides varios lutulenta radere palma, Hor. (iii) Esp. *a palm-branch* or *palm-wreath*, as a token of victory; hence, *the palm* or *prize;* and Fig. *victory; honour, glory, pre-eminence:* eodem anno (461 A.U.C.) palmae primum victoribus datae, Liv.: Elea palma, Hor.: docto oratori palma danda est, Cic.: huic equidem consilio palmam do, *I give the palm to this plan*, Ter. Poet.: *the victor himself:* post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Diores, *the* [winner of the] *third prize*, Virg. 3. *a branch* of any tree: cujusque stipitis palma, Liv. [Cf. Gr. παλάμη; A.-S. *folma*, O. H. G. *volma.*] (Hence Fr. *palme.*)

palma, for parma, *q. v.*

palmāris, e, *adj.* [palma] *of palms, full of palms, palm-:* lucus, Amm. 2. Fig. *that merits the palm* or *prize, excellent, admirable:* statua, Cic.

palmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to palms:* Plin. ‖ Subst.: palmarium, ii, *n. that which deserves the prize, a master-piece:* id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. (Hence Fr. *palmier.*)

palmātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *worked or embroidered with palm-branches:* tunica, *a palm-embroidered tunic*, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv.

palmes, ĭtis, *m.* [id.] *a young branch* or *shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout:* Virg. ‖ Meton. in gen., *a bough, branch:* Curt.

palmētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a palm-grove:* Hor. (Hence It. *palmeto.*)

palmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [palma fero] *palm-bearing, abounding in palms:* Ov.

palmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [palma] *abounding in palm-trees:* Virg.

palmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *the palm of the hand:* App. ‖ Transf.: *the blade of an oar, an oar:* Virg. 2. *the fruit of the palm-tree, a date:* Suet.

pālor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to wander hither and thither, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle:* vagi per agros palantur, Liv.: terga dabant palantia Teucri, *scattered in flight*, Virg.: palantia sidera, *wandering*, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae, *wandering and going astray*, id. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. πλά-νος, πλανᾶσθαι.]

palpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [palpo] *a stroking, flattering:* Pl.

palpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who strokes and caresses:* hence, Fig. *a flatterer:* Pl.

palpĕbra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an eyelid* (usu. *plur.*): Cic. (Hence It. *palpebra*; Sp. *parpado*; Fr. *paupière.*)

palpĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [palpo] *to move frequently and quickly, to throb, pant, palpitate:* cor palpitat, Cic.: lingua, Ov. Esp. of death-struggles: semianimes palpitantesque, *quivering in the agonies of death*, Suet.

palpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **palpor**, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to stroke, to touch softly:* modo pectora praebet virginea palpanda manu, *to be caressed*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to coax, wheedle, flatter: absol.:* Cic. With *Dat.:* cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, *if you flatter him clumsily*, Hor. With *Acc.:* quem munere palpat Carus, *soothes*, Juv. [For *spal-po*; from the same root *spal* come Gr. ψάλ-λω, ψηλα-φάω.]

palpo, ōnis, *m.* [palpo, *v.*] *a flatterer:* Pers.

palpum, i, *n.*, or **palpus**, i, *m.* [id.] *a stroking, flattering:* Pl.

pălūdāmentum, i, *n. a military cloak, soldier's cloak* (in this sense = sagum: v. rare): Liv. ‖ Esp. *a general's cloak:* id. (v. Smith's Ant. 281). [Etym. uncertain.]

pălūdātus, a, um, *adj. dressed in a general's cloak:* Cic.: ut paludati (consules) exeant, Caes.

pălūdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pălus] *fenny, boggy, marshy* (poet.): Ov.

pălumbes, is, *m.* and *f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove:* Virg.: Hor. Proverb. (i) palumbem alicui ad aream adducere, *to bring a bird to any one's net, to furnish a good opportunity to another*, Pl. (ii) duae unum expetitis palumbem, *the same lover*, id. [By some supposed to be the same as *columba;* but this is doubtful.]

pālŭs, i, *m. a stake, prop, stay, pale:* Pl.: used to fasten offenders to for punishment: Cic. Roman soldiers practised sword-exercise at a post set in the ground: hence, quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv. [For *pac-s-lus*; v. paxillus, and cf. ala, mala. The root is *pak*, v. pango.]

pălūs, ūdis, *f.* (*Gen. plur.* paludum, Caes.: paludium, Liv. In Hor. A. P. 65, *-us* is short) *a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool:* Cic.: Caes.: *the waters* of the Styx: Virg. Meton., *sedge:* Mart. [Etym. uncertain.]

pălustĕr, tris, tre, *adj.* [pălus] *of* or *belonging to a marsh* or *fen, fenny, marshy, swampy:* ager, Liv.: ulva, Virg. ‖ Fig. palustris lux, i. e. *a filthy, vicious life*, Pers.

pampĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus] *full* or *consisting of tendrils* or *vine-leaves:* uvae, Ov.: umbrae, Virg.: hastae, *wrapped round with vine leaves*, id.: odor, *fragrance of wine*, Prop.

pampĭnus, i, *m. a tendril* or *young shoot of a vine:* Col.: Plin. 2. *a vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine:* uva vestita pampinis, Cic.: ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor. ‖ Transf. *a clasper* or *tendril of any climbing plant:* Plin. [Cogn. with papula, papilla, and perh. with papaver; the root, which is nasalized in *pamp-inus*, meaning "to shoot, swell."] (Hence Fr. *pampre.*)

pănācēa, ae, *f.*, **pănāces**, is, *n.* = πανάκεια, πάνακες: *an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, heal-all, panacea:* Virg.

pānārĭum, ii, *n.* [panis] *a bread-basket:* Suet. (Hence It. *paniere;* Fr. *panier.*)

panchrestus (panchristus), a, um, *adj.* = πάγχρηστος, *good* or *useful for everything:* medicamenta, Plin. Fig.: suo illo panchresto medicamento, *by his sovereign remedy*, i. e. *money*, Cic.

pancrătĭastēs, ae, *m.* = παγκρατιαστής, *a combatant in the* pancratium (q. v.), *a pancratiast:* Gell.

pancrătĭcē, *adv. like the pancratiasts:* valere, *i. e. heartily, finely*, Pl.

pancrătium, or **-on,** ii, n. = παγκράτιον, *a complete contest, which included both wrestling and boxing:* Prop. (v. Smith's Ant. 282).

pandectēs, or **-ta,** æ, m. = πανδέκτης, *a book that contains everything, an encyclopædia:* Gell. **II.** Esp.: pandectæ, ārum, m. plu. *the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists; the Pandects:* Justinian.

pandiculor, 1. v. dep. [pando] *to stretch oneself:* Pl.

(1) **pando,** āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [pandus] *to bend, bow, curve:* Quint.

(2) **ando,** pandi, pansum and passum, 3. v. a. *to spread out, extend; to unfold, expand:* pennas ad solem, Virg.: vela, Cic.: rupem ferro, *to open up a practicable road through,* Liv.: aciem, *to extend, deploy,* Tac.: crinibus passis, *with hair hanging loose, dishevelled,* Liv.: passis manibus flentes, *weeping and stretching out their hands,* Cæs. *Reflect.:* immensa panditur planities, *spreads itself out,* Liv. **2.** Transf. *to open wide* (whereas aperio is simply *to open*); *to open, unfold;* and *Reflect. to open itself, to open:* dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg.: agros pingues, *to clear* of trees, etc., Lucr.: panduntur inter ordines viae, *open out,* Liv.: so in fig. sense, id. **II.** Fig.: *to spread out, unfold, extend:* illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt, Cic.: tempora se veris pandunt, *disclose,* Lucr.: spectacula caulis, *displays,* Hor. **2.** *to unfold, make known, publish, relate, explain:* res alta terra et caligine mersas, *to reveal,* Virg.: rem ordine, *unfold,* id.: nomen, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence, through low Lat. passare (v. subst. passus), It. passare; Fr. passer.)

pandus, a, um, *adj. bent, crooked, curved:* carinae, Virg.: rami, Ov.: asellus, *hollow-backed,* id. [Etym. uncertain.]

pānēgȳricus, a, um, *adj.* = πανηγυρικός, *of or belonging to a public assembly or festival;* hence, Subst.: panegyricus, i, m. *the festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians:* Cic. (ii) Hence in gen., *a eulogy, panegyric:* Quint. **II.** Transf. *praising, eulogistic:* Aus.

pango, panxi and in fig. sense pĕpĭgi (rarely pēgi), pactum, 3. v. a. *to fasten, fix; to drive in, sink in:* clavum, Liv. **2.** *to set or plant with:* ipse seram vites pangamque ex ordine colles, Prop. **II.** Fig. *to fix, settle, agree upon, covenant, stipulate, contract* (only in *perf.* forms; for the *Imperf.* pacisci was used, q. v.): terminum, Cic.: pacem mobiscum pepigistis, Liv.: non fuit armillas tanti pepigisse Sabinas, *to have bargained for,* Ov.: neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, i.e. *nor did I first artfully sound you as to a compact,* Virg. Freq. of a marriage contract: quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat. **III.** Of literary composition: *to make, compose:* carmina, Lucr.: poëmata, Hor. [From the Indo-European root *pak* we have besides Lat. *pac-* in *pac-iscor,* q. v., the weaker form *pag-* in *pango,* with which cf. Gr. πηγ-νυ-μι.]

pānĭceus, a, um, *adj.* [panis] *made of bread:* millines panicei, apparently a pun, as one might say, *the Baker-street brigade,* Pl.

pānĭcula, æ, *f. dim.* [panus] *a tuft, a panicle* on plants: panicula tectoria, *tufts of thatch,* i.e. *the tufts of reeds used for thatching,* Pl.

pānĭcum, i, n. *a kind of millet:* Cæs.

pānĭfĭcium (panef.), ii, n. [panis facio] *the making of bread:* Varr. **II.** Meton. *any thing baked,* as, bread, cakes, etc.: Suet.

pānis, is, m. *bread, a loaf:* Cæs.: cibarius, *coarse bread,* Cic.: secundus, Hor.: secundarius, *common, household bread,* Suet. [From the root *pa,* whence *pa-sco, pa-bulum.*] (Hence It. *pane;* Sp. *pan;* Fr. *pain.*)

pannĭcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [pannus] *a small garment:* Juv.

pannōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of rags, ragged, tattered:* homines, Cic. **II.** Transf. *rag-like, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled:* mammae, Mart.: faex aceti, *mothery, that looks like rags,* Pers.

pannūcĕus and **pannūcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ragged, tattered:* vestis, Petr. **II.** Transf. *wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby:* Bancis, Pers.

pannus, i, m. *a piece of cloth, a garment:* fides albo velata panno, Hor. **2.** Esp. *rags, tatters:* pannis amisque obsitus, Ter. **3.** *a patch, rag:* unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor. **4.** Applied to a diadem, *bauble, gewgaw:* Val. Max. [Radically the same with *panus, the thread wound upon the shuttle*=Gr. πήνος.]

pans, æ, *adj. com.* [pando] *broad-footed, splay-foot:* Pl.

pansus, a, um, *Part.* [pando].

pantex, ĭcis, usu. *plur.* pantices, cum, m. *the bowels:* Pl.: aestuantes docte solvis pantices, *i.e. stomachs,* Virg. (Cat.). [Hence Fr. *panse.*]

panthēra, æ, *f.* = πάνθηρ, *a panther,* prob. also, *a leopard:* picta panthera, Ov.

panthērinus, a, um, *adj.* [panthera] *of panthers:* pellis, Plin. **II.** Fig. *cunning, crafty:* pantherinum genus (hominum), (perh. in allusion to the coat, and not the nature of the beast), *motley,* Pl.

pantices, um, v. pantex.

pantŏmima, æ, *f.* [pantomimus] *an actress in dumb show:* Sen.

pantŏmimicus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or belonging to pantomimes, pantomimic:* Sen.

pantŏmimus, i, m. = παντόμιμος, *an actor in dumb show:* Suet.

pāpae, *interj.* = παπαί, *wonderful! how strange! indeed!* Pl.

pāpas, æ and ātis, v. pappas.

pāpāver, ĕris, n. (m. Pl.) *the poppy:* soporiferum, Virg.: summa papaverum capita, *the heads of the tallest poppies,* Liv. [Etym. uncertain; v. pampinus.]

pāpāvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [papaver] *of poppies:* cumae, *poppy-flowers,* Ov.

pāpĭlio, ōnis, m. *a butterfly:* Ov. [By redupl., from the root of Gr. πέλλω; cf. *pi-pul-o-r.*] (Hence It. *padiglione;* Fr. *papillon.*)

pāpilla, æ, *f. a nipple, teat,* on the breast of men and animals: Plin. **II.** Meton. (poet.) *the breast:* hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam haesit, Virg. [For etym. v. papula.]

papo, v. pappo.

pappas (papas), æ and ātis, m. = παππᾶς, *a governor, tutor:* Juv.

pappo (papo), 1. v. a. *to eat pap, to eat:* Pl.: Pers.

pappus, i, m. = πάππος, *an old man:* Varr. **II.** *the down* (e. g. *thistle down*), *the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants* (cf. Eng. '*old-man*'): Lucr.

pāpŭla, æ, *f. a pustule, pimple:* Virg. [For etym. of papula and papilla, v. pampinus.]

pāpўrifer, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus fero] *papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus:* Nilus, Ov.

pāpўrus, i, m. and *f.*, and **pāpўrum,** i, n. = πάπυρος, *the paper-reed, papyrus:* (v. Smith's Ant. 736): Plin. **II.** Meton.: *a garment made from the papyrus:* Juv. **2.** *the paper made of papyrus,* id. (Hence Fr. *papier.*)

(1) **pār,** păris, *adj. equal.* Of dimension: pares ejusdem generis munitiones, *works of the same kind on the same scale,* i. e. *exactly similar,* Cæs.: pari intervallo, *at a like distance,* id.: par certamen, *fought with like weapons,* i. e. *cavalry against cavalry,* id. **2.** Of abstract things: aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, Cic.: soli omnium opes atque inopiam pari adfectu cupiunt, *covet with equal eagerness,* Tac. With limiting *Abl.,* od, *in* with *Abl.,* and poet. with *Inf.:* libertate parem cum ceteris, Cic.: par ad virtutem, *equal in,* Liv.: pares in amore, Cic.: et cantare pares et respondere parati, *equally matched in singing,* or, *if parati be taken with both Inf., to sing in a match* (v. *infr.* 3), *as competitors,* Virg. (ii) The *object of comparison* is most freq. in the *Dat.:* quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico, Cic. With *Gen.* (wh n par is a subst.): hospes, par illius, *his like,* Pl.: cujus pancos pares haec civitas tulit, Cic. With *Abl.* (rare): in qua par facies nobilitate sua, *in which beauty was no less conspicuous than noble birth,* Ov. With cum: quem parem cum liberis tuis fecisti, Sall. With *inter:* sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic. With *et, atque* (*ac*): omnia fuisse

in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id.: pari eum atque illos imperio esse jussit, *to be equal in command with the others*, Nep.: par proelium, *a drawn battle*, id. **3.** Esp. *equal in power; equal to, a match for:* quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint, Caes.: prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis quattuor carinae, *equally matched*, Virg.: and *subst., adversary, opponent, competitor:* habebo, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem, Liv. **4.** *equal in rank* or *age:* ut coëat par jungaturque pari, Hor. Proverb.: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, *birds of a feather flock together*, Cic. **II.** Particular phrases: par est, or videtur, *it is* or *seems fit, meet, suitable, proper, right.* With *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Inf.* as subject: par est ipsum esse virum bonum, id. With *Subj.:* non par videtur paedagogus una ut siet, Pl. (ii) par pari respondere or referre, *to return like for like:* par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter.: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. (iii) ludere par impar, *to play at odd and even:* Hor. **III.** Subst.: par, paris, *n. a pair:* gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic.: par columbarum, Ov. (Hence It. *paio;* Fr. *pair*, and, from it, Eng. *peer;* and, through low Latin *pariculus*, It. *parecchio;* Fr. *pareil.*)

(2) **pār,** păris, *n.* v. par, *adj.* III.

părābĭlis, e, *adj.* [paro] *easy to be had* or *procured, of easy attainment:* Cic.

părăbŏla, ae, and **părăbŏlē,** es, *f.*=παραβολή, *a comparison:* Quint. **II.** Transf. *an allegory, a parable:* Tert. (Hence It. *parola;* Fr. *parole.*)

părădīsus, i, *m.* = παράδεισος, *a park* or *garden:* Gell. **II.** Transf.: *paradise, the Garden of Eden:* Hier. **2.** *the abode of the blessed, heaven:* Tert. (Hence Fr. *parvis.*)

părădoxum or **-on,** i, *n.* = παράδοξον, *that which is contrary to expectation or opinion, a paradox:* usu. *plur.* paradoxa, orum, *n.*=παράδοξα, *paradoxes*, esp. *the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics:* Cic.

părăphrăsis, is, *f.* = παράφρασις, *a paraphrase:* Quint.

părapsis, v. paropsis.

părăsīta, ae, *f.* [parasitus] *a female parasite:* Hor.

părăsītaster, tri, *m.* [id.] *a mean, sorry parasite:* Ter.

părăsītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a playing the parasite, sponging:* Pl.

părăsītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a parasite, parasitical:* ars, Pl.

părăsītor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to play the parasite, to sponge:* Pl.

părăsītus, i, *m.*=παράσιτος, lit. *one who eats with another, a guest*, pure Lat. conviva: parasiti Jovis, *the guests of Jove; the gods*, Varr. **II.** Esp. in bad sense, *a diner-out; one who lends himself out for his dinner; a sort of buffoon; a sponger, toad-eater, parasite:* Cic.: Hor.

părātē, *adv. preparedly, with preparation:* ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. **II.** *carefully, vigilantly:* id parate curavi ut caverem, Pl. **2.** *readily, promptly:* paratius venire, Cic.

părātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [paro] *a preparing, getting, procuring* (rare): regni, *a striving after sovereignty*, Sall.

părātrăgoedo, 1. *v. n.* = παρατραγῳδέω, *to express oneself in a tragic, pompous manner:* Pl.

părātus, a, um, *Part.* [paro]. **II.** Adj.: *prepared, ready:* ex parata re imparatam omnem facis, Pl.: animo ad dimicandum parati, Caes.: paratus et meditatus, Cic.: parata victoria, *an assured, easy victory* (*al.* parta), Liv. With *Inf.:* id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. With *Dat.:* parata neci, *prepared for the work of death*, Virg. **2.** Esp. *provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with:* with *Abl.:* scutis telisque parati ornatique, Cic. (ii) With *in* and *Abl.: well versed, skilled, experienced in:* in jure paratissimus, id.

părātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision* = apparatus: proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. *Plur.:* largis paratibus uti, Ov.: Tyrios induta paratus, *apparel, garments*, id.

parcē, *adv. sparingly, frugally, thriftily, penuriously:* vivere, Cic.: frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Caes. **II.** In gen. *sparingly, moderately, cautiously:* scripsi de te parce et timide, Cic. *Comp.:* parcius dicere de laude alicujus, *to be niggardly of praise*, id. *Sup.:* civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet.: parcius junctas quatiunt fenestras juvenes, *less frequently*, Hor.

parcĭmōnĭa, v. pars-.

parcĭprōmus, i, *m.* [parce promo] *a niggard, curmudgeon:* Pl.

parcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parcus] *sparingness, parsimony:* Sen.

parco, pĕperci, less freq. parsi, parcĭtum and parsum, 3. *v. n. to act* or *use sparingly, be sparing, to spare:* constr. usu. with *Dat.* or *absol.;* rarely with *Acc.:* te rogo sumptu (=sumptui) ne parcas, Cic. *Absol.:* se exigue dierum xxx habere frumentum, sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, *with strict economy*, Caes. With *Acc.:* pecuniam, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to spare*, i.e. *to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to injure:* tibi parce, Ter.: justitia praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic.: parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos, Virg.: parcite luminibus, *turn away your eyes*, i.e. from the head of Medusa, Ov.: alicujus auribus, *to avoid unpleasant subjects*, Cic. **2.** *to abstain* or *refrain from, to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit:* neque parcetur labori, id.: bello, Virg.: parce metu, id.: parce puer stimulis et fortius utere loris, Ov. (ii) With *Inf.:* defundere vinum, *to refrain from:* Hor.: hanccine ego vitam parsi perdere! *been so careful of this life of mine*, Ter. (iii) With *ab:* precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv. [Initial *s* appears to have been lost; cf. Gr. σπαρ-νό-ς, rare; O. H. G. *spar-on*, to save, spare. V. parum, parvus.]

parcus, a, um, *adj.* [v. parco] *sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical; niggardly, penurious, parsimonious:* senex parcissimus, Pl.: patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. With *Gen.:* veteris non parcus aceti, *by no means sparing of*, Hor.: civium sanguinis, Tac.: in largienda civitate, Cic.: in cibum parci, *temperate in*, Just. **II.** Transf.: of things: *spare, scanty, little, slight* (poet. and late): parco sale contingere, *just a little*, Virg.: merito parcior ira meo, *less weighty than I deserved*, Ov.

pardălis, is, *f.*=πάρδαλις, *a female panther:* Curt.

pardus, i, *m.*=πάρδος, *a male panther:* Juv.

părēlĭon, i, *n.* = παρήλιον, *a mock sun, parhelion:* Sen.

părens, entis, *Part.* [pareo]. **II.** Adj.: *obedient:* exercitus, Cic. **III.** Subst.: *a subject* (in *pl.*): parentes abunde habemus, Sall.

părens, entis, *m.* and *f.* (*gen. plur.* parentum and parentium) [pario] *a father* or *mother, a parent:* parentes cum liberis, Caes. **2.** In less exact sense, of *grand-parents*, and in gen., *progenitors, ancestors:* Cic.: Virg. (ii) *relations, kinsfolk* (late and rare): Curt.: Flor. **II.** Fig.: *a founder, inventor, author*, etc.: urbis, Cic.: Mercurius curvae lyrae parens, *the father of*, Hor. (Hence It. *parente;* Fr. *parent.*)

părentālĭa, v. parentalis, *no.* II.

părentālis, e, *adj.* [părens] *of* or *belonging to parents, parental:* umbrae, Ov. **II.** Esp. *of* or *belonging to the festival in honour of deceased parents* or *relatives:* dies, *the day of the festival in honour of the dead*, id. **2.** Subst.: parentalia, ium, *n. plu. a festival in honour of dead relations:* Cic.

părento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents* or *relatives:* alicui, Cic. Often *pass. impers.:* cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, *where such sacrifices may be performed*, id. **II.** Transf.: *to revenge a person's death by that of another, as an offering to his manes:* parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, *that recompense should be made to the king*, Liv. **2.** Fig.: internecione hostium justae irae parentatum est, *his anger was propitiated, appeased*, Curt.

părĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [cogn. with pario and paro] *to come forth, appear, be visible, show oneself; to be present* or *at hand:* immolanti jocinora

replicata paruerunt, Suet.: caeli cui sidera parent et linguae volucrum, *are clear in meaning*, Virg.: quae si tam diversa parent simul, *are at one and the same moment present to the mind*, Quint. 2. *Impers.* paret, *it is clear, evident, manifest:* Cic. ‖. Esp. *to appear* at a person's commands, *to attend, wait upon:* Gell. Hence, 2. Transf.: *to obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with:* hic parebit et obediet praecepto illi veteri, Cic.: imperio, Caes. *Pass. impers.:* dicto paretur, Liv. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: freta parentia ventis, Tib.: qui (gestus) et ipse animo paret, Quint. (ii) *to be subject* or *subservient to:* nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesari pareret, Caes. (iii) *to submit to, indulge, gratify, yield to:* necessitati, Cic. (iv) *to satisfy, make good:* promissis, Ov. (Hence It. *parere;* and, through low Lat. *parescere*, Fr. *paraître.*)

parĭcīda, etc.: v. parricida, *etc.*

pārĭens, entis, *Part.* [pario].

pārĭes, ētis, *m. a wall*, prop. *a wall* or *partition of a house* or *similar building* (disting. from murus, moenia, town walls or fortifications): quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic.: interiores templi parietes, id.: of a siege tower: Caes.: of a labyrinth: Virg. Proverb.: tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, *when your next door neighbour's house is on fire*, Hor. ‖. Fig.: neve inter vos significetis, ego ero paries, *will act as a wall between you*, Pl. [Derived by Pott from Indo-Eur. *pari* = Gr. περί, and the root *i*, to go; but this is doubtful.]

pārĭētīnus, a, um, *adj.* [paries] *of* or *belonging to walls:* Tert. ‖. Subst.: parietinae, arum, *f. plu. old fallen-down walls; ruins:* Cic.

părĭlis, e, *adj.* [par] *equal, like:* aetas, Ov.: noctes pariles diebus, *equal in length*, Lucr.

părĭo, pĕpĕri, părĭtum and partum (*fut. part.* usu. pariturus), *3. v. a. to bring forth, to bear;* of animals, *to drop, lay, spawn*, etc.: Cic.: quae gallina id ovum peperisset, *had laid*, id. 2. In gen. *to breed, produce:* vermiculos, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: *to produce, create, bring about, devise, acquire, gain, procure*, etc.: dolorem, voluptatem, Cic.: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter.: fabulae Scyllam peperere, *created*, Just.: sibi laudem, Cic.: gratiam apud aliquem, Liv. [Cogn. with *paro*, and prob. with Gr. ἔ-πορ-ον, πορσύνω.]

părĭter, *adv.* [par] *equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well:* pariter aequaliterque respondere, i. e. *to correspond in kind and in degree to*, Cic. With *cum:* mecum pariter, id. With *ut, atque* (*ac*): filium pariter moratum ut pater fuit, *like mannered* or *mannered even as his father was*, Pl.: pariter ac si hostis adesset, *just as if*, Sall. With *Dat.:* pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, Liv. ‖. Esp. *at the same time, together:* plura castella Pompeius pariter, distinendae manus causa, tentaverat, Caes. With *cum:* pariter cum occasu solis, *at sunset*, Sall. With *et, atque, que:* inventionem et dispositionem pariter exercent, Quint. 2. pariter . . . pariter: of things which take place simultaneously; *at one and the same instant:* hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros optavit, Ov.

părĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [paro] *to prepare, get ready, be about to do:* Pl.

parma, ae, *f.* (palma, Liv.: *Gen.* parmāi, Lucr.) = πάρμη, *a small, round shield* or *buckler*, carried by light infantry and cavalry: Liv. ‖. Transf. *any shield* (poet.): Virg.

parmātus, a, um, *adj.* [parma] *armed with a buckler:* Liv. ‖. Subst.: *a soldier so armed.*

parmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little round shield, a small buckler:* Hor.

parmŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a partisan of the gladiators called* Threces, *who were armed with the* parma, *a parmularian:* Suet.

(1) **părō,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. pario] the orig. sign. seems *to have been, to set* or *put* (cf. com-paro, impero, se-paro): hence, *to get ready, prepare, furnish, provide:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* or *Inf.*, rarely with *Subj.* or *absol.:* prandium, Pl.: falces testudinesque, Caes.: se ad discendum, Cic.: age, jam, uxorem ut arcessat, paret, Ter. 2. *to contrive, design, arrange:* bellum, Caes.: vim, Ov. *Pass. impers.:* si natura paratum esset, Cic. 3. With *Inf.: to prepare, intend, determine, be on the point of, be about:* munitiones parat perficere, Caes.: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. 4. *Absol.: to make preparations, to prepare oneself:* jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 5. Esp. of fate: *to prepare, destine* (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, *for whom the Fates ordain* (death), or *for whom they should prepare death*, Virg. ‖. Transf.: *to procure, acquire, get, obtain:* amicos, Cic.: regnum sibi, Sall. 2. Esp. *to procure with money, to buy, purchase:* hortos, Cic.: jumenta, Caes. (Hence Fr. *parer.*)

(2) **părō,** 1. *v. a.* [par] *to make equal, esteem equal:* Pl. ‖. Esp. *to agree, arrange with:* cum collega, Cic.

părŏcha, ae, *f.* = παροχή, *a supplying of necessaries* to travelling public-officers, *purveyance:* Cic.

părŏchus, i, *m.* = πάροχος, *a purveyor*, a person who furnished travelling magistrates with necessaries: Cic. ‖. Transf. *an entertainer, host:* Hor.

păropsis (parapsis), ĭdis, *f.* = παροψίς, *a small dessert-dish;* also, *a small dish* in gen.: Juv.

parra, ae, *f. a bird of ill omen*, prob. *the common barn owl:* Hor.

parrĭcīda (pari.), ae, *c.* [pater caedo] *the murderer of his* or *her father* or *parents, a parricide:* Cic. ‖. Transf.: *the murderer of a near relative:* of Virginius who slew his daughter, Liv.: of Horatius who slew his sister, Flor.: *parricida* matris quoque aut fratris interfector, Quint. 2. Hence, *the perpetrator of any atrocious murder; a foul murderer, an assassin:* of the murderers of Caesar: si parricidae (sunt), Cic.: civium, id. ‖‖. Fig.: *one guilty of high treason, a traitor, rebel, a sacrilegious wretch*, etc.: parricidae reipublicae, Sall.: Tac.

parrĭcīdĭālĭs or **parrĭcīdālis** (paric.), e, *adj.* [parricida] *belonging to* or *producing parricide, murderous:* scelus, Just.: bellum, *i. e. an unnatural war; a civil war*, Flor.

parrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the murder of one's father* or *parents, parricide;* also, *the murder of any near relation:* patris et patrui, Cic.: matris, Suet.: fratris, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *treason, rebellion:* patriae, id. Hence, Meton.: *the Ides of March*, when Caesar was killed: Idus Martias *parricidium* nominari (placuit), Suet.

pars, partis, *f.* (*Acc.* partim, Liv.: *Abl.* parti, Pl.) *a part, piece, portion, share*, etc.: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: urbis, imperii, Cic.: copias in quattuor partes distribuerat, *bodies, detachments, divisions*, Sall. Particular phrases: (i) magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, *a good many, the majority*, Cic.: Hor. (ii) pars, either singly or repeated, *some . . . others:* Liv.: Sall. (iii) pro parte, *for one's share* or *quota:* Cic.: so, in partem: quodsi pudica mulier in partem juvet domum (= ἐν μέρει), i. e. *in her own department*, Hor. (iv) pro mea, tua, sua parte, *to the best of one's ability:* Cic.; also simply, pro parte, Ov. (v) ex parte, *in part, partly:* Cic.: also in same sense, in parte, Quint.: and simply parte, Ov. So, omni ex parte, *in every respect*, Cic.: ex magna parte, *in great part*, id.: nulla parte, *not at all*, Ov. (vi) multis partibus, *by a great deal, much:* multis partibus inferior, Caes.: omnibus partibus, *in all respects, altogether*, Cic. (vii) magnam, maximam partem, *in great part, for the most part:* Caes. (viii) in eam partem, *on that side:* in eam partem accipio, *i. e. in that sense*, Ter.: in mitiorem, in optimam partem, *in the milder, in the most favourable sense:* Cic. Similarly: in utramque partem, *on both sides, for and against:* nullam in partem, *on neither side*, id. (ix) per partes, *partly, partially:* Plin. (x) in omnes partes, *in every respect, altogether:* Cic. (xi) in partem aliquem vocare, *to call to a division, make any one a sharer*, id. 2. Speaking of geog. boundaries, etc.; *side, direction:* continentur, una ex parte flumine Rheno, altera ex parte

monte Jura, Caes. **3.** *a part, place, region*; in *plur.*: Orientis partes, Cic. **4.** *a portion, share*, of food: equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. **5.** *the sexual organs*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: *a side, party, faction*: nullius partis esse, Cic. Usu. *plu.*: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, *split into two parties*, Sall. **2.** *a part, character*, on the stage: primas partes qui aget, is erit Phormio, *the first part, the principal character*, Ter. **3.** *a part, function, office, duty*, etc.: imperatorias sibi partes sumere, Caes.: in scribendo priores partes alicui tribuere, Cic. **4.** *a part of a class* or *genus, a species*: genus est quod plures partes complectitur, id. [Cf. *por-t-io*. The same root is seen in *i-περ-ον, πορσύνω*; v. pario.] (Hence It. Sp. *parte*; Fr. *part*.)

parsĭmōnĭa (parcimonia), ae, *f.* [parco] *sparingness, frugality, thrift*: Cic. *Plur.*: veteres parsimoniae, *old-fashioned thrifty ways*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *economy of words, pruning of phrases*, Cic.

parthĕnĭcē, es, *f.* = παρθενική, *an unknown plant*: Cat.

partĭceps, cipis, *adj.* [pars capio] *sharing, partaking, participant*: constr. usu. with *Gen.*: fac participes nos tuae sapientiae, Pl.: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. **2.** With a clause; *acquainted with, cognizant of*: is speculatum huc misit me, ut, quae fierent, fieret particeps, Pl. **II.** Subst.: *a sharer, partaker, partner*: hujus belli, Cic.

partĭcĭpālis, e, *adj.* [participium]. In gramm.: *of the nature of a participle, participial*: verba, Quint.

partĭcĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [particeps] in gramm. *a participle*: Quint.

partĭcĭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to make partaker of, to acquaint with, inform of*: constr. usu. with *Acc.* of person and *Gen.* or less freq. *Abl.* or *Dat.* of thing: aliquem sermoni (*al.* sermone) suo, Pl.: aliquem sui consilii, id. *Pass.*: Cic. In *refl.* sense: uti dentes quoque sensu participentur, *have a share of sense*, Lucr. **2.** With *Acc.* of thing and *Abl.* of pers. with *cum*: *to share with, impart to*: suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. **II.** *to share in, partake of, participate in*: parem pestem, Enn. in Cic.

partĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pars] *a small part, a little bit, a particle*: tenuissima, Cic.: arenae, *a little handful*, Hor. **II.** Esp. in rhetor. *a clause* of a sentence: Quint. **2.** In gramm. *a particle*: Gell. (Hence, through dim. *particella*, Fr. *parcelle*.)

partĭcŭlātim, *adv. part by part, piecemeal, singly*: Auct. Her.

partim, strictly *Acc.* of pars (stem parti-), *a part* (q. v.), but confined to special uses. Subst. use: as indecl. subject before finite or infinite verb; usu. foll. by *Gen.* or *ex*: ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, *part of whom*, Cic.: partim Samnitium defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. Also in apposition; v. *infr.* **II.** Often repeated; partim . . . partim (=alii . . . alii), *one part . . . another part; some . . . others*: eorum partim in pompa, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt, Cic.: in *appos.*: amici partim deseruerunt me, partim etiam prodiderunt, *my friends have some of them deserted me, others . . .*, id. Also in conjunction with alii: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites, *some . . . others . . . others*, id. **III.** As pure *adv.*: *partly, in part*: partim uxoris misericordia devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, Ter.: partim quod . . . partim quod, *partly for this reason, partly for that*, Caes.: Cic. **2.** *for the most part, mostly* (not class.): Pl.

partĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pario] *a bringing forth*: Pl.

partĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.*; see also foll. art. [pars] *to share, part; to divide, distribute*: praedam, Pl.: pecunias, Cic.: consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall.: partito exercitu, *having divided his forces*, Caes.: carcere partitos equos, *separated*, Ov. **II.** Transf. *to arrange*: vos inter vos partite, *settle among yourselves*, Pl. (Hence Fr. *partir*.)

partĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* (which form seems to be preferred in the *finite v.* by Cic., Caes., and Quint.) [id.] *to divide, distribute*: bona erepta cum illo partitus es, Cic.: consules partiti provincias, Liv.: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes.

partītē, *adv. with proper divisions, methodically*: dicere, Cic.

partītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [partior] *a sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution*: Cic. **II.** Esp. *a logical division into parts* or *members*: id. **2.** In rhetor. *a rhetorical division into parts* or *heads*: id.

partītor, ōris, *m.* [partior] *a divider, distributer*: Cic.

partĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [pario] *a bearing, bringing forth young, parturition*: Pl.

partītus, a, um, *Part.* [partio]. (Hence Fr. *parti* and *partie*.)

partŭrĭo, īvi or ĭi (*past Imperf.* parturibat, Phaedr.), 4. *v. a. desid.* [pario] *to desire to bring forth, to be in travail* or *labour*: tu (Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, of great promises and small results (=*great cry and little wool*), Hor. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to bring forth, produce, yield, generate*, etc. (poet.): nunc omnis parturit arbos, *is budding forth*, Virg.: neque parturit imbres perpetuos (Notus), *teems with*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to be pregnant with; to conceive, meditate, purpose*: quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. **2.** *to suffer, to be distressed*: securitate frui non potest animus, si tanquam parturiat unus pro omnibus, *as it were travail and be in pain for all mankind*, Cic.

partus, a, um, *Part.* [pario].

partus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bearing, bringing forth, birth*: Cic. **2.** Fig.: oratorum, i. e. *beginnings*, id. **II.** Meton. *the young* or *offspring* of any creature: bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, id.: in *pl.*: Terra maeret partus missos ad Orcum, *her brood* (*the Giants*), Hor.

părum, *adv. too little, not enough*: (cf. paulum) with *Gen.*: satis copiae, leporis parum, Cic.: Sall. **2.** With verbs: quum parum memineris, quod concesseris, *have an insufficient recollection of* or *do not exactly remember*, Cic.: credere alicui, *to distrust*, Caes.: affirmatur, *is not positively stated*, Tac. (ii) parum est, *it is not enough, not sufficient*: non nocuisse parum est, *is too little to say*, Ov.: parum habere, *to deem insufficient*: haec talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere, *have not been content*, Sall. **3.** With adverbs: nemo parum diu vixit, Cic.: non parum liberaliter, *with no lack of liberality*, Nep.: parum in tempore, *far from opportunely*, Tac. **II.** Transf. in gen., *not particularly, not very, little*; with adjectives: parum multae necessitudines, Cic.: scripsit non parum multa, *no few works*, Quint. **2.** With verbs: tamen (littera M) parum exprimitur, *it is hardly sounded*, id.: non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, *I take little heed of that*, Sall. [From same root as *par-cu-s, par-c-o*, q. v.]

părumper, *adv.* of time, *a little while, for a short time, just for a moment*: Pl.: Cic.

parvĭpendo, more correctly written separately, parvi pendo.

parvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parvus] *smallness, littleness* (rare): Cic.

parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *very small, little, petty, slight*: Cic.: proelium, *a skirmish*, Caes. **II.** Esp. of age, *little, young*: a parvulo, *from a child*, Ter.: ab parvulis, *from their infancy*, Caes. Of animals: (uri) parvuli excepti, *caught when quite calves*, id. **2.** *not equal to, not sufficient for*: quam illae rei ego etiamnunc sum parvulus! *a baby to the business*, Pl.

parvus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* mĭnor, *Sup.* mĭnĭmus; rarely parvior, parvissimus) *little, small, petty, puny*: res, Cic.: liberi, id.: and *absol.*: salutaria appetant parvi, *the little ones*, id.: a parvo eductus, *brought up from childhood*, Liv. Of time: parva parte noctis, Caes. Of abstract things: onus parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, *faint heart and puny frame*, Hor. **2.** Of value: *low, small, cheap*: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. (ii) Esp. in *gen.* of value (*sc.* pretii): parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, *of little value*, id.: parvi refert, *it matters*

little, id. Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, pendere, etc., *to esteem lightly, hold cheap, care little for:* parvi aestimo, si ego hic peribo, Pl.: Cic. So in *Abl.:* quanti emptus? parvo, Hor.: parvo contentus esse possum, *with little*, Cic. As *Abl.* of measure with *comp.* (rare): ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur, *more by a very little*, i. e. *very few more*, Liv. **II.** *Comp.* mĭnor, us, *less, smaller, inferior:* quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore, Cic.: minor genibus, *lower; on bended knees*, Hor.: capitis minor, *having lost the rights of a free citizen* (v. Smith's Ant. 71), id.: notitiâ minora, *too trivial for* or *beneath notice*, Ov. With *Abl.* of measure: uno minus teste, *one witness less*, Cic. (dub.) With *Inf.:* certare minor, *not equal to the contest*, Hor. **2.** Of age: minor natu, *younger*, Cic.: also without natu: filia minor regis, *the younger daughter*, Caes. *Plu.: descendants, posterity:* Virg. **3.** *Neut.* minus, *absol.: less, a smaller quantity*, etc. with *part. Gen.:* minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, Liv. (ii) Of value (in *gen.*: cf. supr. 1, 2): vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, *cheaper*, Cic. See also adv. minus. **III.** *Sup.* mĭnĭmus, a, um, *least, smallest*, etc.: minima pars temporis, Caes. With a negative, non minimus = maximus: non minimo discrimine, *i.e. very great danger*, Suet. Proverb.: minima de malis, *of evils choose the least*, Cic. **2.** Of age, usu. with natu, *youngest*, id.: also *absol.:* minimus ex illis erat, Sall. **3.** Neut. *absol.:* with *part. Gen.:* minimum firmitatis minimumque virium, *very little strength*, Cic. (ii) Of value: deos minimi facit, Pl.: minimo me provocat, *for a trifling wager*, Hor. (iii) *Adverb.:* praemia apud me minimum valent, *very little*, Cic.: quam minimum credula postero (diei), *as little as possible*, Hor. [Parvus is cogn. with parum, q. v.]

pascĕŏlus, i, *m.* [Latinized from Gr. φάσκαλος, φάσκωλος] *a leathern money-bag:* Pl.

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to drive to pasture:* quum sues puer pasceret, Cic.: non, me pascente, capellae cytisum carpetis, *with me to tend you*, Virg. (ii) Of animals, *to graze, browse* (poet. = pascor): saltibus in vacuis pascunt, id. (iii) Fig.: perduelles, qui vestros campos pascunt, *the enemy who are ravaging your plains*, Liv. (iv) *to feed off with cattle, to graze cattle on:* asperrima (collium), Virg. **2.** Transf. *maintain, support:* calones atque caballi pascendi, *to be kept*, Hor.: olusculis nos soles pascere, *to feed us on vegetables*, Cic. Of impers. subjects: *to supply nourishment:* volsis pascunt radicibus herbae, Virg. In *Pass.:* qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, *who live by fraud and crime*, Cic. Poet.: barbam, i. e. *to cherish, to let grow*, Hor.: paverunt Pergama flammas, *fed*, Ov.: numos alienos, *to keep adding to, increase*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to feast, to gratify:* quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic.: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis, Ov.: spes inanes, *to cherish, foster*, Virg. [The root is *pa*, to keep, maintain, feed, whence also pa-bulum, pa-nis. In Gr. πατέομαι we have the same root augmented by *t.*] (Hence It. *pascere;* Fr. *paître.*)

pascor, pastus, 3. *v. dep.* [v. pasco] *to graze, browse;* and in gen. *to feed, eat, to support oneself, to live by:* pascuntur armenta per herbas, Virg.: si pulli non pascentur, Liv.: iterum pasto pascitur ante cibo, *chews the cud*, Ov. Poet. with *Acc.:* pascuntur silvas, *browse on*, Virg.

pascŭus, a, um, *adj.* [pasco] *of* or *for pasture, grazing:* agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, Cic.: pascua reddere rura, *to bring the country into pasture*, Lucr. **II.** Subst.: pascuum, i, *n. a pasture:* ab viridi pascuo, Varr. *Plur.:* gregem in pascua mittere, Virg.: pascua herbosa, Ov.

passer, ĕris, *m. a sparrow:* Cic. As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Pl. **II.** Transf.: passer marinus, *an ostrich* (cf. Gr. στρουθός, in same sense, Xen. Anab. 1, 5, 3: marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), id. **2.** *a sea-fish, a turbot* or *plaice:* Hor. (Hence It. *passero;* and through low Lat. *passerellus*, Fr. *passereau.*)

passercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [passer] *a little sparrow:* Cic.

passim, *adv.* [passus, pando; hence lit. *dispersedly*] *at* or *to different places, here and there, hither and thither, in all directions:* fugere, Caes.: volitare, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *promiscuously, indiscriminately, without distinction:* scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim, Hor.: ut passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbant, Just.

passīvus, a, um, *adj.* [patior] *passive* (in Gram.): Quint.

passum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) [pando] *wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine:* Virg.: Plin.

passus, a, um, *Part.* [pando]. **II.** Adj.: *spread out to dry*, and thence *dried, dry:* racemi, i. e. *raisins*, Virg.: lac passum, *boiled milk*, Ov.

passus, ūs, *m.* [id.: lit. *the extending* or *spreading of the legs in walking;* hence] *a step, pace:* Cic.: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. **2.** Meton.: *a footstep, track, trace:* si sint in litore passus, Ov. **II.** Esp. *a pace*, as a measure of length (*a stride; the distance covered in one running-pace*), five Roman feet: Cic.: Caes. (Hence Fr. *pas.*)

passus, a, um, *Part.* [patior].

pastillus, i, *m. dim.* [perh. a dim. from Gr. πάστη] *a little loaf* or *roll:* Paul. ex Fest. **II.** Transf. in medic. *a pill* or *lozenge:* Plin. **2.** *an aromatic lozenge* used to scent the breath: pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor.

pastĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pastinum], *to dig and trench* ground *for planting:* agrum, Col.

pastĭnum, i, *n. a kind of two-pronged fork* or *dibble for planting:* Col.

pastĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pasco (for *pasc-tio*)] *a pasturing, grazing, feeding:* Varr. **II.** Meton. *a pasture:* magnitudine pastionis, Cic.

pastor, ōris, *m.* [for *pasc-tor*, v. pasco] lit. *a feeder, a herdsman*, esp. *a shepherd:* Caes. (Hence Fr. *pâtre.*)

pastōrālis, e, *adj.* [pastor] *of* or *belonging to herdsmen* or *shepherds, pastoral:* auguratus, Cic.: habitus, Liv.

pastōrĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a shepherd, pastoral:* Varr. Transf.: sine ulla pastoricia fistula, *without a single cat-call* or *hiss*, Cic.

pastōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a herdsman* or *shepherd:* pellis, Ov.: sacra, *the festival of Pales*, id.

pastus, a, um, *Part.* [pasco].

pastus, ūs, *m.* [id. (for *pasc-tus*)] *pasture, fodder, food:* animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic.: e pastu decedens corvorum exercitus, *as they are leaving their feeding ground*, Virg. **2.** Transf. *food* of men (poet. and rare): Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *food, support, sustenance:* mendicitatis, Cic.: animorum, id.

pătăgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [patagium] *a border-maker:* Pl.

pătăgĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ornamented with a border:* tunica, Pl.

pătăgĭum, ii, *n.* = παραγεῖον, *an edging* or *border* on a Roman lady's tunic: Fest.

pătĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum (pătēfēcit, Lucr.: and *pass.* pătēfĭo, id.), 3. *v. a.* [pateo] *to lay open, to open, throw open:* ordines (aciei), Liv.: alicui aditum ad aliquid, Cic.: aures, i. e. *to hearken*, id.: portas, Liv.: iter per Alpes, Caes.: *to open*, or *clear* as a sapper or engineer: loca, Nep.: vias discussa nive, Caes.: ne hostes iter ferro patefacerent, *should cut a way with their swords*, Just. Poet.: postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e. *had made visible*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to disclose, bring to light, betray, reveal:* insidias, Just.: interiorem animi sui notam, Suet.: odium suum in aliquem, Cic.: Lentulus patefactus indiciis, *convicted*, id.

pătĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patefacio] *a disclosing, making known:* Cic.

pătĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [patefacio].

pătĕfĭo, fieri, v. patefacio.

pătella, ae, *f. dim.* [patera] *a small pan* or *dish, a plate:* Hor. **2.** Esp. *a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish:* Cic. (for edere de patella, v. edo). **II.** Meton. *the knee-pan, patella:*

Cels. (Hence It. *padella*; Sp. *padilla*; Fr. *poêle*.)

pătellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [patella] *of* or *belonging to a dish* or *plate:* patellarii dii, *platter-gods*, i. e. *the lares*, Pl.

pătĕna, v. patina.

pătens, entis, *Part.* [pateo]. **II.** Adj.: *open, accessible, unobstructed, passable:* caelum ex omni parte patens, *unobstructed* (*by mountains*) *and open*, Cic.: patentes campi, Liv.: per patentia ruinis agmina armatorum in urbem vadebant, *through the breaches*, id. **2.** Fig.: *open, exposed:* domus patens atque adeo exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. **3.** *evident, manifest:* causa, Ov.

pătentĭus, *comp. adv. more openly* or *clearly:* Cic.

pătĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to stand* or *be wide open:* januae, aedes patent, Pl.: patuere fores, Ov.: patens in pectore vulnus, *gaping*, Virg. **2.** Transf. *to be open* or *passable:* aditus patet, Cic.: semitae patuerant, Caes. (ii) *to be visible:* detecti patent nervi, Ov. **3.** Esp. *to lie open, be exposed to:* nunc terminus Britanniae patet, *the furthest limits are laid open*, Tac.: patens vulneri equus, Liv. **4.** *to stretch out, extend:* fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL patebant, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable:* cum his undamque auramque patentem, *that are free to all*, Virg.: si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic.: patere aures querelis, id.: commoda plebi nostra patent, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to be exposed, liable,* or *subject to:* Cic.: occasioni fraudis, Liv.: morbis, Cels. **3.** *to extend:* in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic. **4.** *to be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest:* in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id.: per me quod eritque, fuitque, estque patet, Ov. [Cf. Gr. πετάννυ-μι.]

păter, tris, *m. a father, sire:* Cic.: Ter.: Liv. **II.** Transf.: paterfamilias and paterfamiliae, v. familia, *no.* II. 2. **2.** In less exact sense, *pl.* patres = *forefathers; the generation before us:* Cic.: Caes. **3.** As a title of honour, *father:* of the gods, esp. of Jupiter: pater fulmina molitur dextra, Virg.: Gradivum patrem, i. e. Mars (from his relation to Romulus), id. Of the forces of nature: pater Aether, Lucr. Of Aeneas, as the head of his people, Virg. Of Acestes, as a veteran champion, id. Of an author, founder, or teacher: Cic.: Lucr.: so, pater patriae, Cic. (ii) In *pl.* only; patres, oft. with conscripti (q. v.), *the senators:* Cic.: Hor. Of the patricians, opp. to plebeians: Liv. (iii) pater patratus, v. patratus. **4.** Pater cenae, *the host:* Hor. **5.** Of animals, *sire:* virque paterque gregis, Ov. [Cf. Gr. πατήρ; Goth. *fadar*, Eng. *father*, O. H. G. *fatar*. The root is *pa*, v. pasco.] (Hence It. and Sp. *padre*, Fr. *père*.)

pătēra, ae, *f.* [from root of pateo] *a broad, flat dish* or *saucer*, used esp. in offerings; *a libation-saucer* or *bowl:* Cic.: Virg.: Ov.

păterfămĭlĭas, v. familia, *no.* II. 2.

păternus, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *of* or *belonging to a father, paternal* (cf. patrius): injuria, *against a father*, Ter.: bona, Cic.: hospitium, Caes. **II.** Transf. *of one's native country:* terra, *fatherland*, Ov.

pătesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pateo] *to be laid open, to open out to view:* atria longa patescunt, Virg. **2.** Transf. *to stretch out, extend:* patescit campus, Liv.: neque poterat patescere acies, *deploy*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest:* Cic.: Danaum patescunt insidiae, Virg.: vera incessu patuit Dea, *was revealed*, id.

pătĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [patior] *supportable, endurable:* dolores et labores, Cic. **II.** *sensitive, passible:* natura, id.

pătĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [patibulum] *fastened to the* patibulum; *yoked, gibbeted:* Pl.

pătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [pateo] *a fork-shaped yoke*, which was placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, *a fork-shaped gibbet* (prob. like letter X, on which the victim was fastened like a 'spread eagle'): Tac.: Pl.: Cic.

pătĭens, entis, *Part.* [patior]. **II.** Adj.: *able to bear* or *support:* with *Gen.:* amnis navium patiens, *i. e. navigable*, Liv.: terra vomeris, *yielding kindly to*, Virg.: (equus) sessoris, *brooking*, Suet.: corpus inediae, *capable of enduring*, Sall.: pulveris atque solis, Hor.: longi laboris, Ov.: liminis aut aquae caelestis, *content to put up with the outside of the door and the rain*, Hor. With *ad:* gens minime ad morae taedium ferendum patiens, Liv. (ii) *firm, hard* (poet.): aratrum, Ov. **2.** Fig. *patient:* patientissimae aures, Cic.: exercitus, *much enduring*, Caes. (ii) *unyielding:* saxo patientior illa Sicano, *more stubborn*, Prop.

pătĭenter, *adv. patiently:* Cic.: difficultates ferre, Caes.: prandere olus, *contentedly*, Hor. *Comp.:* alicujus potentiam ferre, Cic.

pătĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [patior] *the quality of bearing, suffering,* or *enduring, patience:* Cic.: caloris ac frigoris, *endurance*, Liv. **2.** *submission* in an evil sense: id.: Tac. **II.** Transf.: *forbearance, indulgence, lenity, meekness, long-suffering:* constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic.: levius fit patientiâ quicquid corrigere est nefas, *by resignation*, Hor. (cf. "*what can't be cured must be endured*"). **2.** In a bad sense: *want of spirit, compliance, tameness:* non sine aliqua reprehensione patientiae, Plin. **3.** *submissiveness, subjection:* usque ad servilem patientiam demissus, Tac.

pătĭna (pătĕna), ae, *f. a flat dish, pan, stew-pan:* Pl.: Hor. [Prob. borrowed from Gr. πατάνη.]

pătĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [patina] *of* or *belonging to a dish* or *pan:* piscis patinarius, *stewed in a pan with sauce*, Pl.

pătĭo, old form for patior: old formula in Cic.

pătĭor, passus, 3. *v. dep. to bear, undergo, suffer:* o passi graviora, Virg.: omnia saeva, Sall. (ii) Of emotion, etc.: quiddam pati furori simile, *to be suffering from something like madness*, Quint. **2.** *to bear patiently, to endure, support, tolerate:* with *Acc., Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *absol.:* aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt, Cic.: (vinum) non pati aetatem, *does not stand keeping*, Sen.: illorum patiar delicta libenter, *will put up with*, Hor.: periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, *took your leaving me very much to heart*, Cic. *Absol.:* dolor tristis res est, ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis, id. With *Inf.*, usu. poet.: *to submit, be content:* patior quemvis durare laborem, Virg.: pro quo bis patiar mori, Hor. **3.** *to submit to*, in an evil sense: Sall. **4.** *to pass a life of suffering* or *privation* (poet.): certum est in silvis inter spelaea ferarum malle pati, Virg. **II.** *to suffer, allow, let:* with *Inf., Acc.* and *Inf., Subj. clause*, or *absol.:* nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin, etc., *never let a day pass, without*, etc., Cic.: nec conferre manum patitur, Virg.: neque suam neque pop. R. consuetudinem pati uti socios desereret, Caes.: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. **III.** In gramm. *to be passive, to have a passive sense:* Quint. [In Gr. πα-θ-εῖν a root *pa* is augmented by θ, in Lat. *pa-t-ior* by *t*. Comparing πάθος with πένθος, we see that πα is related to πεν, as μα (μέ-μα-α) to μεν (μέν-ος), γα (γέ-γα-α) to γεν (γέν-ος). Thus πέν-ομαι is cognate.] (Hence, through low Lat. *patiri*, Fr. *pâtir*.)

pătrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patro] *an effecting, achieving, accomplishing* (rare): Vell.

pătrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an effecter, achiever, accomplisher:* necis, Tac.

pătrātus, a, um, *Part.* [patro]. Esp. in phr. pater patratus (in *act.* sense as if from *dep.* form), *the officiating father*; i. e. *the chief of the fetiales or heralds deputed by the R. people to seek redress from a foreign state, or to ratify a treaty:* pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id est sanciendum fit foedus, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 178).

pătrĭa, ae, v. patrius.

pătrĭcē, *adv. paternally:* Pl.

pătrĭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [patricius] *the rank* or *dignity of a patrician:* Suet.

pătrĭcĭda, v. parricida.

pătrĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [patres] *of the rank* or *dignity of the patres; belonging to the patricians, patrician,*

noble: pueri, Pl.: familia, Cic.: gens, Juv. **II.** Subst.: patricii, orum, m. *plu. the patricians, the Roman nobility;* divided into patricii majorum and minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): patres ab honore, patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv.: exire e patriciis, *to pass, by adoption, into a plebeian family,* Cic. In *sing.:* id. (v. Smith's Ant. 286).

pătrĭē, *adv. paternally:* Quint.

pătrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [pater] *an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony:* Cic.

pătrimus, a, um, *adj.* (quantity of ĭ uncertain) *that has a father living:* Liv. [v. matrimus.]

pătrisso (patrīzo), 1. *v. n.* = πατρίζω, *to take after one's father:* Pl. (Hence It. *patrizzare.*)

pătrītus, a, um, *adj.* [pater, like avitus from avus] *inherited from one's father* or *forefathers:* patrita et avita philosophia, Cic.

pătrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *of* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal* (esp. with ref. to a father's feelings, whereas paternus refers rather to his *property*): animus, Cic.: amor, Virg.: arae, *i. e. of Father Apollo,* Ov. (ii) *due to* or *felt for a parent:* pietas, Virg. **II.** Transf. in gen., *handed down from one's forefathers, old-established* (rare): mos, Cic. **2.** *hereditary, innate, peculiar* (poet.): praediscere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, *native,* Virg. **3.** *pertaining to one's native country* or *home, native:* sermo, Cic.: ritus, id.: Mycenae, *i. e. their home,* Virg. Hence,

III. Subst.: patria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *one's fatherland, native land* or *country, native place:* Cic. (ii) *a dwelling place, home:* habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, id. Poet. of impersonal things: (Nilus) qui patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae, *the home,* i. e. *the source,* Ov. **2.** patrium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* nomen), i. q. patronymicum, *a patronymic:* Quint. (Hence Fr. *patrie.*)

pătrīzo, v. patrisso.

pătro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pater] *to bring to pass, execute, accomplish:* bellum, *to bring the war to an end,* Sall.: victoriam, *to win,* Tac.: pacem, *to conclude a peace,* Liv.: jusjurandum, *to pronounce with due formality,* id. (cf. patratus): operibus patratis, Cic.: mortes jussu Messalinae patratas, *murders done at her bidding,* Tac. **2.** In bad sense: patranti fractus ocello, *with a lascivious eye,* Pers.

pătrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. from patronocinium, from patronus] *protection, defence, patronage:* Cic.: cujus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. Fig.: voluptatis, Cic.: difficultatis patrocinia praeteximus segnitiae, *put forward the screen of difficulty to cover our indolence,* Quint. **2.** Esp. *a defence* in a court of justice, *a pleading:* civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, id. (ii) Meton. in *pl.: a person defended, a client:* Vatin. in Cic.

pătrōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [patrocinium] *to protect, defend, support, patronize:* with *Dat.:* indotatis patrocinari, Ter.: non homini sed crimini, *to plead for, be advocate for,* Quint.

pătrōna, ae, *f.* [patronus] *a protectress, patroness:* Ter. **2.** Esp. *the former mistress of a freedman:* Plin. **II.** Fig. *a protectress:* provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, Cic.

pătrōnus, i, *m.* [pater] *a protector, defender, patron* (of individuals; esp. as correl. to cliens, v. Smith's Ant. 91; or of cities and entire provinces): clientes circa singulos patronos, Liv.: civitatum et nationum, Cic. **2.** *the former master of a freedman* or *freedwoman:* id.: Suet.: Tac. **II.** Transf.: *a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader* (because the patroni acted as the legal advisers of their *clientes*): Cic.: partis adversae, *the counsel on the opposite side,* Quint. **2.** In gen., *a defender, advocate:* vestrorum commodorum, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 287).

pătrŭēlis, e, *adj.* [patruus] *of* or *descended from a father's brother:* usu. as subst.: cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, *my cousin by blood, my brother in affection,* Cic. (ii) Transf. *a father's sister's son, a cousin:* id. **2.** *of* or *belonging to a father's brother's child* or *children, of one's cousin* or *cousins* (poet.): patruelia regna, *i. e. of Danaus,* Ov.

pătrŭus, i, *m.* [pater] *a father's brother, paternal uncle* (opp. to avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle): Cic. Hence, transf. *a severe reprover, monitor:* ne sis patruus mihi, Hor.

pătrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [patruus] *pertaining to a father's brother* or *to an uncle* (poet.): patruae verbera linguae, *an uncle's* (i. e. *a severe monitor's*) *tongue,* Hor. Comicè in *Sup.:* patrue mi patruissime, *my best of uncles, my uncle of uncles,* Pl.

pătŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo] *standing wide open, open:* Cic.: fenestrae, Ov.: nares, Virg.: aures, i. e. *open to catch all that is said,* Hor. **2.** Transf.: *spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide:* rami, Cic.: Jovis arbor, *the oak,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *open* or *common to all:* orbis, *the beaten round,* Hor.

pauci, v. paucus.

paucĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [paucus loquor] *a speaking but little:* Pl.

paucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paucus] *a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity:* Cic.: Caes.

paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *very few, just a few* (usu. *plur.*): paucula sciscitare, Pl.: pauculos dies, Cic.

paucus, a, um, *adj. few, little* (mostly *plur.*): in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur, Ter.: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic.: his paucis diebus, *a few days ago,* id. *Comp.:* ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. *Sing.* (poet.): tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. **II.** Often with ellipsis of *subst.:* pauci, *few, a few:* ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Esp.: *the few, the select few:* id.: inter paucos disertus, *particularly, remarkably eloquent,* Quint.: pugna memorabilis inter paucas, *especially memorable,* Liv. **2.** pauca, *a few words:* ausculta paucis, Ter.: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, *as briefly as possible,* Sall. [Cf. Gr. παῦ-ρος; Goth. *fav-ai* (pl.), A.-S. *feáva,* Eng. *few.*] (Hence It. *poco;* Fr. *peu.*)

paulātim (paullātim), *adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually:* collis ad planitiem redibat, Caes.: licentia crevit, Sall. **II.** Of succession: *a few* or *a little at a time:* ex castris discedere, Caes.

paulisper (paullisper), *adv. for a little while, for a short time:* Cic.: Liv.

paulo (paullo), v. paulus.

paulŭlo (paullulo), v. paululus.

paulŭlum (paullulum), *adv. a little way* or *time:* collis ex planitie editus, Caes.: abscede ergo paululum istuc, *just get a shade further off now,* Pl.: respirare, *to take breath for a moment,* Cic.

paulŭlus (paullŭlus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paulus] *very little, very small:* pecunia, Pl.: spatium, Ter. **II.** Subst.: paululum, i, *n. a little bit, a trifle:* morae, Cic. *Abl.* paululo, *for a small sum;* also with *Comp.: a little, somewhat:* si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas, Ter.: paululo deterius, *a little worse,* Lucc. in Cic.

paulum (paullum), *adv. a little, slightly, somewhat:* (disting. from parum in having a positive sense; *somewhat more than might have been:* parum = *less than should have been*): epistolae me recreant, Cic.: infra jugulum, Suet. **2.** With *prep.:* post paulum, *presently,* Quint.

paulus (paullus), a, um, *adj. little, small* (rare as *adj.*): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, *by a slight impulse,* Ter. **II.** As subst.: paulum, i, *n. a little, a trifle:* de paulo paulum hoc tibi dabo, Pl.: paulum huic Cottae tribuit partium, *allotted a small part of his defence,* Cic. **2.** In *Abl.* with comparatives: *by a little, a little:* paulo melior, id. (ii) With adverbs, verbs, etc.: paulo ante, *shortly before, just now,* id.: Sall.: post paulo, *shortly after,* id.: magnitudine paulo antecedunt, *are somewhat bigger,* Caes. (iii) With adject. in *posit.:* paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, *pretty reasonable,*

Ter. [As pauxillus shows, paulus (for *pauc-s-u-lus*) is a dim. of paucus; cf. aia, mala.]

pauper, ĕris, *adj. poor*, i. e. *not wealthy, of small means* (thus disting. from egens, *destitute, a beggar*): servus domini pauperis, Ter.: sisne ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic. With *Gen.: deficient in, ill supplied with:* aquae, Hor.: bonorum, id. **2.** Esp. *absol.: a poor man:* aequa tellus pauperi recluditur regumque pueris, id.: pauperiorum turbae, id. **3.** Sometimes appy. = egenus, *needy, indigent:* inopes ac pauperes, Cic. **4.** Of things: *poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre:* res, Pl.: pauperis tuguri culmen, Virg.: eloquentia, Quint. **5.** Fig.: *poor, feeble:* miser et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator, id. [*Pau* (in *pau-cu-s*) is joined with *per* (cf. *opi-paru-s*), cogn. with parare, parĕre.] (Hence It. *povero;* Sp. *pobre;* Fr. *pauvre.*)

paupercŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauper] *poor and little:* mater, Hor. Of things: res nostrae, Pl.

paupĕrĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *poverty; humble means;* poet. form = paupertas: Virg.: angusta, Hor.

paupĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make poor, to impoverish:* boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt, Pl. **II.** With *Acc.* of pers. and *Abl.* of thing: *to rob* or *deprive of:* aliquem cassa nuce, Hor.

paupertas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *poverty, small means, moderate circumstances* (thus disting. from egestas, *beggary*): paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic.: saeva, *stern poverty*, Hor. **2.** Transf. for egestas, inopia: *need, want, indigence:* id. **3.** Fig.: *poverty* of language: Quint. (Hence Fr. *pauvreté.*)

pausa, ae, *f.* = παῦσις, *a stop, cessation, pause, end:* Pl.: vitaï, Lucr.

pausillŭlum (paux.), *adv. a little:* Pl.

pauso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pausa] *to halt, cease, pause:* Pl.

pauxillātim, *adv. by little and little:* Pl.

pauxillisper, *adv. by little bits, by degrees:* Pl.

pauxillŭlum, *adv. just a little:* Pl.

pauxillŭlus (pausill.) a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauxillus] *very little, very small, tiny:* lembus, Pl.: pisces, id.: reliquum pauxillulum numorum, *a trifling balance*, Ter. **2.** As subst.: de tuis deliciis quid pauxillulum, *some mite*, Pl.

pauxillum, *adv. a little:* Pl.

pauxillus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [v. paucus] *very little, small:* res, Pl.

păvĕ-făcĭo, factum, 3. *v. a.* [paveo] *to frighten, alarm, terrify* (rare): Ov.: fumo ac murmure pavefactus, Suet.

păvĕo, pāvi, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to be dismayed, to be in panic* or *terror* (with esp. reference to *trembling* or *throbbing of the heart with agitation* or *alarm*). Neut.: sibi, *to be in terror for oneself*, Ter.: ad omnia, (as we say) *to tremble at the least thing*, Liv.: Maurus incerto vultu pavens ad Sullam accurrit, i. e. *with every outward sign of alarm*, Sall.: admiratione paventibus cunctis, *quite overcome with astonishment*, Liv. With *Inf.:* nec illae numerare aut exigere plagas pavent, *do not shrink from*, Tac. Transf.: (balsami) venae pavent, perh. *throb*, or *shrink*, id. **II.** Act. (poet.): Parthum, *to dread*, Hor.: funera, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

păvesco, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [paveo]. Neutr.: *to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed:* omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. **II.** Act.: bellum, *to dread*, Tac.

păvĭdē, *adv. fearfully, timorously, timidly* (rare): Liv.

păvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] *fearful, terrified, alarmed, panic-struck:* castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv.: matres, Virg.: lepus, *timorous*, Hor.: miles pavidus et casuum maris ignarus, *terror stricken*, Tac.: pavida ex somno mulier, *startled out of her sleep*, Liv.: ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, *fearfully alive to*, Tac. Of competitors in sports: excipiunt plausu pavidos, *trembling (throbbing) with excitement*, Virg. With *Gen.:* miles R. armis gravis et nandi pavidus, (consequently) *afraid of swimming*, Tac. *Neutr.* adverb.: pavidum blandita, *nervously*, Ov. **II.** Transf. of things: *accompanied with fear* or *anxiety, anxious, disturbed:* quies pavida imaginibus, *troubled*, Suet.

păvīmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pavimentum] *to cover with a pavement, to pave:* Cic.

păvīmentum, i, *n.* [pavio] *a floor composed of small stones, earth,* or *lime, beaten down with a rammer; a pavement:* Hor.

păvĭo, ivi, itum, 4. *v. a. to beat, strike:* terram, Cic. **II.** Transf. *to beat, ram,* or *tread down:* aream esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Varr. [Cf. Gr. παίω (παϝ-ί-ω): the root is *pu*, v. repudium.]

păvĭto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [paveo] *to be greatly afraid* (v. paveo): prosequitur pavitans, *trembling with fear and with throbbing heart*, Virg.: quae pueri in tenebris pavitant, *shudder at*, Lucr. **II.** *to shake* or *shiver with the ague:* Ter.

pāvo, ōnis, *m. a peacock:* sacred to Juno: Cic. As a delicacy: Juv. [Whether Gr. ταώς, orig. ταϝῶς, or Lat. *pavo* (both of which are doubtless borrowed from a common source) has preserved the true initial consonant, is doubtful. A.-S. *pawa*, whence Eng. *pea* (*fowl*), was borrowed from the Latin.]

păvor, ōris, *m.* [paveo] *fear, dread, alarm, terror, panic, anxiety:* terror pavorque omnes occupavit, *dismay*, Liv. *Plur.:* nocturni, Tac. Of *eager anxiety:* quum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantiaque haurit corda pavor pulsans, *throbbing excitement*, Virg. (Hence It. *paura;* Fr. *peur.*)

pax, pācis, *f.* [from the root *pak* in paciscor: orig. *an agreement, contract, treaty:* hence] *peace concluded by treaty or agreement between belligerents:* and in gen.: *a being at peace*, a *state of peace*, as opp. to war: Cic.: Caes.: pangere cum aliquo, Liv.: rumpere, Virg.: bello ac pace, *both in war and in peace*, Liv. *Plur.:* bella atque paces penes paucos erant, Sall. **II.** Transf.: *grace, favour, assistance* of the gods: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.: exorat pacem divum, Virg. **2.** In *Abl.: with one's good leave* or *permission:* pace quod fiat tua, Ter.: pace tua dixerim, *by your leave*, Cic. **3.** *dominion, unresisted sway* of the Romans: Sen. **4.** Pax, as an interj.: *peace! silence! enough!* pax! abi, Pl. **III.** Fig.: *peace, tranquillity:* flumen cum pace delabens, *calmly, tranquilly, smoothly*, Hor.: pacem vultus habet, *wears a look of gentleness*, Ov.: ventorum paces, *a lull*, Lucr.: *the rest* of the dead: magna et aeterna pax, Sen.: temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic. (Hence It. *pace;* Sp. *paz;* Fr. *paix.*)

peccans, antis, *Part.* [pecco]. **II.** Subst.: *a sinner, offender:* ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, *transgressors*, Nep.

peccātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a fault, error, transgression, sin:* Cic.: peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor.: ut non siet peccato mihi ignosci aequum, *to have a fault forgiven me*, Ter. (Hence It. *peccato;* Fr. *péché.*]

peccātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a failing, fault, trespass* (rare): Cic.

pecco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to miss, mistake, go wrong, err; to commit a fault, to offend, sin:* peccare est tanquam transilire lineas, Cic. With *Acc.:* si unam peccavisses syllabam, *trip, blunder in*, Pl.: esp. with *neutr. adj.:* Empedocles multa alia peccat, *in many other respects*, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.:* si quid in te peccavi, in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, id. With *erga:* Pl. With *in* and *Abl.:* quod in eo (Procillo) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, *as regarded him, in his case, they would have no motive for outrage*, Caes. With simple *Abl.:* ingenuoque semper amore peccas, *indulge yourself in*, Hor.: missione et pecuniâ, Tac. **2.** Esp. of illicit intercourse: quid interest in matrona, ancilla, peccesve togata? Hor. **II.** Transf. of animals and inanimate things: *to fail, go wrong:* unus peccaverat comarum anulus, *one ringlet had strayed*, Mart.: ne peccet (equus)

ad extremum ridendus, *break down*, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with pĕ-jor, q. v., but the Indo-Europ. root is unknown.] (Hence It. *peccare*; Fr. *pécher*.)

pĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pecus] *rich in cattle* (poet.): Prop.

pecten, inis, *m.* [pecto] *a comb:* Ov. II. Transf. of things like a comb: *the reed* or *sley* (for setting the threads of the warp or web into their places) of a weaver's loom: arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg. 2. *a rake:* tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov. 3. Of *the form of the clasped hands:* id. 4. *an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck* (usu. rendered *quill*): jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno, Virg. Hence, Meton. *a poem* or *song:* dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, i. e. *in elegiac verse*, Ov. 5. *a kind of shell-fish, a scallop:* pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. (Hence It. *pettine*; Fr. *peigne*.)

pectĭnātim, *adv. in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb:* Plin.

pectĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto].

pecto, pexi, pexum and pectĭtum, 3. *v. a. to comb:* caesariem, Hor. II. Transf. *to comb, card* or *hackle* wool, flax, *etc.:* stuppam ferreis hamis, Plin. Comicè: pectere aliquem fusti *or* pugnis, *to give one a dressing* or *thrashing:* leno pugnis pectitur, Pl. [Cf. Gr. *πέκω*.]

pectŏrālis, e, *adj.* [pectus] *of* or *belonging to the breast, breast-, pectoral:* Cels.

pectus, ŏris, *n. the breast*, in men and animals; *the breast-bone:* Ov.: Hor.: aequo pectore, *with shoulders square*, Quint. 2. Transf. *the stomach* (poet.): reserato pectore diras egerere inde dapes gestit, Ov. II. Fig.: *the heart, feelings, disposition:* in amicitia apertum pectus, *an open heart*, Cic.: te vero jam pectore toto accipio, *I take you to my heart*, Virg.: mollities pectoris, *tender-heartedness*, Ov. 2. *courage, bravery:* te forti sequemur pectore, Hor. 3. With ref. to *conscience, morals:* vita et pectore puro, id. 4. *the mind, understanding:* Cic.: Virg.: Quint. Of inspired persons: deum pectore clausum habere, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *petto*; Sp. *pecho*; Fr. *pis*, and, through low L. *pectorina*, Fr. *poitrine*.)

pĕcu, *Dat.* pecui, *plur.* pecua, *n. cattle, sheep:* cum (hae) eunt sic a pecu palitantes, *from the flock*, Pl.: squamosum, i. e. *fish*, id. *Plur.:* in agris inundatis pecua ablata, Liv. 2. Transf.: *of money:* pecua in crumena defers, Pl. [Cf. Goth. *faih-u* (property), O. H. G. *fih-u*, mod. Germ. *vieh* (cattle), Eng. *fee*: cf. pecunia.]

pĕcŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pecu] *of* or *belonging to cattle* or *sheep:* res, *live stock*, Cic. II. Subst.: pecuarius, ii, *m. a cattle-breeder, grazier:* id. (ii) Esp. of *those who pastured cattle on the public lands:* Liv. 2. pecuaria, ae (*sc.* res), *f. cattle-breeding:* pecuariam facere, *to be a stock-farmer*, Suet. 3. pecuaria, orum, *n. plu. herds of cattle* or *sheep:* mitte in venerem pecuaria primus, Virg.

pĕcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [peculor] *an embezzler of public moneys, a peculator:* Cic.

pĕcŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an embezzlement of public money* or *property, peculation:* Cic.: Liv.

pĕcŭlĭāris, e, *adj.* [peculium] *relating to private property:* causa, Papin. II. Transf.: *one's own, belonging to one:* servi, *his own*, Suet. 2. *proper, special, peculiar:* peculiarem tuum testem, Cic. 3. *singular, extraordinary, peculiar:* munus, Just.: meritum, Suet.

pecŭlĭārĭter, *adv. as private property:* Paul. 2. *especially, particularly, peculiarly:* Plin.

pĕcŭlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [peculio]. II. Adj.: *provided* with money: Asin. Pollio in Cic.

pĕcŭlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [peculium] *to give as private property:* Pl.

pĕcŭlĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little private property*, perh. *a "nest egg:"* Quint.

pĕcŭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having private property, wealthy:* Pl.

pĕcŭlĭum, ii, *n. dim.* [pecu; v. pecunia] *a small private property:* cupiditas peculii, Cic. 2. Esp. *the private property of a son, daughter*, or *slave, held with the father's* or *master's consent:* adimere servis peculium, Varr.: filii, Liv.: cura peculi, *perquisites, savings*, Virg. II. Fig.: sine ullo ad me peculio veniet (of a letter), *without anything for myself*, i. e. *of personal application*, Sen.

pĕcŭlor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to embezzle the public money, to peculate:* Flor.

pĕcūnĭa, ae, *f.* [pecu] *property, riches, wealth:* cum mapalibus pecoribusque suis, ea pecunia illis est, Liv.: aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam, *riches were one thing with the F., quite another with the Sc.*, Tac.: pecuniam facere, *to make money*, Cic. II. Esp. *money:* praesenti pecunia, *with ready money*, Pl.: pecunia numerata, Cic.: collocatam habere, *to have money out on mortgage*, id. *Plur.: sums of money:* pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, id.: *coinage, currency:* vitiare pecunias, Eutr.

pĕcūnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pecunia] *of* or *belonging to money, pecuniary:* rei pecuniariae socius, *in a money matter*, Cic.: praemia rei pecuniariae magna, *great rewards in money*, Caes.

pĕcūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy:* Cic.: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet.: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. II. Act.: *that brings in money, gainful:* artes, Mart.

pecus, pecŏris, *n.* [v. pecu] *cattle*, as a collective, *a herd* or *flock* (opp. to pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle; but often found in *pl.*, esp. poet.): bubulum pecus, *horned cattle*, Varr.: setigerum pecus, *swine*, Ov. Of *drone-bees:* ignavum fucos pecus, *a lazy tribe*, Virg. Of *seals:* Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes, Hor. 2. Esp. *sheep*, as opp. to oxen: balatus pecorum, Virg. 3. Transf. of *a single lion:* Ov. II. Fig. of persons, as a term of abuse: *cattle:* Hor. (Hence Fr. *pécore*.)

pecus, ūdis, *f.* [v. pecu] *a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd:* Cic. 2. Esp. *a head of small cattle, a sheep:* Virg.: Lucr. II. Fig. as a term of reproach, *a beast, brute:* Cic.

pĕdālis, e, *adj.* [pes] *of the length of a foot:* sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, *a foot in diameter*, Cic.: transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes.

pĕdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the foot, foot-;* transf.: pedarii senatores, *inferior* ('pedarian') *senators: these had seats in the Senate, but not votes; they might show their views by joining those who had, and might speak:* Tac. Also Subst.: pedarii, orum, *m. plu.:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 333 *seq.*).

pĕdātus, ūs, *m.* [pĕdo, 1] *an attack, a charge* against an enemy: Pl.

pĕdĕs, ĭtis, *m.* [pes] *that goes* or *is on foot:* si pedes incedat, Liv. II. Esp. *a foot-soldier:* Caes. 2. *a land-soldier* (opp. to a marine, classicus): Vell. 3. Collect. in *sing., foot-soldiers, infantry:* cum pedes concurrit, Liv. 4. Transf.: equites, pedites, as a general designation for *the entire people:* omnes cives Romani equites peditesque, id. (Hence through low Lat. *pedito* (ōnis), It. *pedone*; Fr. *piéton*.)

pĕdester, tris, tre, *adj.* [pedes] *on foot, pedestrian* (opp. to *on horseback, equestrian*): copiae, *infantry*, Caes.: statua, *of one on foot*, opp. to equestris, Cic. 2. Subst.: pedestres, *m. plu. foot-soldiers* (late): Just. II. Transf. *on land, by land* (opp. to *by sea, naval*): pedestres navalesque pugnae, Cic.: itinera, *the roads by land*, Caes. III. Fig. of style (a Graecism = πεζός): *written in prose, prose* (opp. *to verse*): oratio, Quint.: historiae, Hor. 2. *plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic:* sermo, id. (Hence It. *pedestre*; Fr. *piètre*.)

pĕdētentim (pĕdĕtemptim), *adv.* [pes and tentare] *by trying with the feet:* (elephanti) quaerendis pedetentim vadis, in terram evasere, Liv. Hence, 2. *step by step, slowly:* Pac. in Cic. II. Fig.: *by degrees, gradually, cautiously:* timide et pedetentim, Cic.

pĕdĭca, ae, *f.* [pes] *a shackle, fetter*, or *chain for the feet; a springe, gin,*

snare: Liv.: gruibus pedicas ponere, Virg. (Hence Fr. *piège.*)

pēdĭclus, v. pediculus.

pedĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pediculus] *full of lice, lousy:* Mart.

pedĭcŭlus (pediclus), i, *m. dim.* [pes] *a little foot:* Plin. **II.** Transf.: *the foot-stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit or leaf: pediculi uvarum, Col. **2.** [pedis, *a louse*]: ocimi cibus pediculos facit, Plin. (From the form *peduclus* come It. *pidocchio;* O. Fr. *pouil,* Fr. *pou.*)

pēdis, is, *c. a louse:* Pl.

pēdĭsĕquus and **pēdissĕquus,** i, *m.* and **pēdĭsĕqua,** ae, *f.* [pes sequor] *a male* or *female attendant; a footman, page, lackey; a waiting-woman:* Pl.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a follower, attendant:* juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, id.

pēdĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [pedes] *foot-soldiers, foot, infantry* (opp. to equitatus, *cavalry*): Caes.

pēdĭtum, i, *n.* [pēdo] *a breaking wind:* Cat. (Hence It. *petardo;* Fr. *pétard.*)

(1) **pēdo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pes] *to foot,* i. e. *to furnish with feet:* male pedatus, *ill set on his feet,* Suet.

(2) **pēdo,** pĕpēdi, (pēdĭtum), 3. *v. n. to break wind:* Hor. [Cf. Gr. πέρδομαι; O. H. G. *firz-an.*]

pēdum, i, *n.* [pes] *a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook:* Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 288).

pēgē, es, *f.* = πηγή, *a fountain:* Prop. (*al.* Pegae).

pegma, ătis, *n.* = πῆγμα, *a fixture made of boards,* for use or ornament: Aus. **II.** Esp. *a bookcase:* Cic. **2.** *a sort of movable stage* or *scaffolding, used in the Roman amphitheatres:* Suet.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 288.)

pegmārĭus, a, *adj.* [pegma] *of* or *belonging to a pegma* or *theatrical machine:* pegmares gladiatores, Suet. (dub., *al.* paegniares.)

pējĕro (also perjĕro, Pl.; and perjūratos, Ov.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [perjuro, v. perjurus] *to swear falsely, to forswear* or *perjure oneself:* Cic. poet.: jus pejeratum, *a false oath* (analog. to jus jurandum), Hor.: perjuratos deos, *sworn falsely by,* Ov. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to lie:* perge: optime hercle perjuras, Pl.

pējor, us, v. malus. [Etym. uncertain; perh. for *pec-ior,* cogn. with pecco; v. pessimus.]

pējus, *adv. worse:* v. male. (Hence Fr. *pis.*)

pĕlăgē, *n. plu. the sea:* v. pelagus.

pĕlăgĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πελάγιος, *of* or *belonging to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat. marinus): cursus, Phaedr.

pĕlăgus, i, *n.* (Gr. *plur.* pĕlăgē, Lucr.) = πέλαγος, *the sea* (*the expanse of sea, the open sea;* whereas mare is *the sea* in most gen. sense: chiefly poet.): pelagus tenuere rates, *the main,* Virg.: saeviente pelago, Tac. **II.** Transf.: *an overflowing stream, a flood* (poet.): pelago premit arva sonanti, *with its roaring flood,* Virg.

pēlămis, ĭdis, and **pēlămys,** ўdis, *f.* = πηλαμίς and πηλαμύς, *a young tunny-fish* (before it is a year old; afterwards called thynnus): Juv.

pelex, v. pellex.

pellācĭa, ae, *f.* [pellax] *an allurement, enticement, charm* (poet. and rare): placidi ponti, Lucr.

pellax, ācis, *adj.* [pellicio] *seductive, deceitful, cajoling:* Virg.

pellĕcebra, v. perlecebra.

pellectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pellego] *a reading through:* Cic. (*al.* per lectionem).

pellectus, a, um, *Part.* [pellicio].

pellĕgo, v. perlĕgo.

pellex (paelex and pēlex), ĭcis, *f.* and rarely *m. a concubine, mistress* (strictly *of a married man*), *prostitute:* Cic.: Ov.: filiae pellex, of a woman who has usurped her own daughter's rights with her husband: Cic. [Latinized from Gr. πάλλαξ.]

pellĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [pellex] *a cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage:* Cic.

pel-lĭcĭo or **per-lĭcĭo,** lexi, lectum [lacio] 3. *v. a.* I it. *to draw gently over;* hence, *to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy:* senem per epistolas, Ter.: animum adolescentis, Cic.: mulierem ad se, id.: populum in servitutem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to win* or *bring over to one's side:* majorem partem sententiarum, id.: qua moderationis fama Indos pellexit ad amicitiam populi R. petendam, *induced, won over,* Suet.

pellĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pellis] *a small skin* or *hide:* haedina, Cic.: furtivae aurum pelliculae, i. e. *the golden fleece,* Juv. Proverb.: (i) pelliculam curare, *to take care of one's own poor skin, of oneself,* Hor. (ii) pelliculam veterem retinere, i. e. *to keep to one's old courses,* Pers.

pellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a furrier:* Pl.

pellis, is, *f. a skin, hide* (prop. of a beast): rugosa (of a frog), Phaedr.: caprina, Cic. When applied to the human skin, it is in bad sense: frigida pellis duraque (in disease), Lucr.: Juv. **2.** Fig.: *what is outside; mere exterior:* speciosus pelle decora, Hor.: detrahere pellem, i. e. *to pull off the mask* which conceals a person's faults, id. Prov.: quiescere in propria pelle, *to be content with one's own condition,* id. **II.** Meton. *leather:* rupta calceus pelle patet, *with a split in the leather,* Juv. (ii) *a garment made of skin:* pes in pelle natat, *in the shoe,* Ov.: nigrae pelles, *shoebands* or *laces,* Hor. **2.** *a tent* (because it was covered with skins): hence cause it was covered with skins): hence sub pellibus, *in camp:* (Caesar) sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes. **3.** *a leather shield-cover:* pellium nomine, Cic. [Cf. Gr. πέλλα; Goth. *-fill,* Eng. *fell,* O. H. G. *fël;* v. *palam.*] (Hence Fr. *peau, pelleterie,* and, from the latter, Eng. *peltry.*)

pellītus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *covered with skins, clad in skins:* testes, i. e. *from Sardinia,* where skins were used for clothing, Cic.: Liv.: oves, *having their fleeces protected by leather jackets, leather-coated,* Hor.

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to push* or *strike:* fores, *knock at,* Ter.: terram ter pede (in the dance called tripudium), Hor.: nervi pulsi, *struck,* i. e. *with the quill,* Cic.: classica pulsa, i. e. *blown,* Tib.: pulsa ventis arbor, *buffeted by,* Lucr.: impetu venientium pulsae fores, *forced open,* Tac. **2.** Esp. *to drive, thrust* or *turn out, expel, banish:* ex Galliae finibus, Caes.: ab agris patriis, Ov.: possessores suis sedibus, Cic.: exsules tyrannorum injuria pulsi, *banished,* Liv. **3.** Also in milit. lang. *to beat, conquer, overcome, rout:* exercitum, Caes. **4.** *to urge, impel, drive, discharge:* sagittam, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to strike, touch, move, affect, impress,* etc.: nulla me pepulit insignis injuria, Cic.: ipsum nullius forma pepulerat captivae, Liv.: longi sermonis initium, *to strike the key-note of,* Cic. **2.** Esp. *to drive out* or *away, to expel:* pulsus corde dolor, Virg.: sitim, Hor.: frigoris vim tectis, Cic. **3.** *to conquer, overcome* (rare): alicui pudicitiam, Pl. [Cf. Gr. πάλλω, πελ-εμίζω.]

pel-lūcĕo and **per-lūcĕo,** luxi, 2. *v. n. to shine through, to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid:* ita is pellucet, quasi lanterna Punica, *lets the light through,* Pl.: perlucens aether, Cic.: perlucens avena, i. e. *a pipe with many holes,* Tib. **II.** Fig.: *to shine through* or *forth, to appear, to be transparent:* Cic.: pellucens oratio, *perspicuous,* id.: ut mores dicentis ex oratione pelluceant, *may appear clearly,* Quint.

pellūcĭdŭlus (perl.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pellucidus] *brightish, semi-transparent:* Cat.

pellūcĭdus (perl.), a, um, *adj.* [perluceo] *transparent, pellucid:* membrana, Cic.: fons, Ov.: fides pellucidior vitro, *more transparent than glass,* i. e. *keeping no secrets,* Hor. **II.** Transf. *very bright:* stella, Cic.

pĕlōris, ĭdis, *f.* = πελωρίς, *a large shell-fish* (perh. *a mussel*): Hor.

pelta, ae, *f.* = πέλτη, *a small, light shield, usually crescent-shaped:* Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 288).

peltastēs, or **-a,** ae, *m.* = πελταστής, *a soldier armed with the* pelta, *a peltast:* Liv.

peltātus, a, um, *adj.* [pelta] *armed with the* pelta: Ov.

pelvis, is, *f. a basin, laver:* Juv. [Cf. Gr. πέλλα, πελλίς.]

pĕnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [penus] *of* or *for provisions:* Cic.

pĕnātes, ium, *m. plu. the Penates,* old Latin guardian deities both of a

household, and of the state: used either with or without dii: aedes deorum Penatium, Liv.: in Italiam portans victos penates, Virg. (v. Smith's Biogr. and Mythol. 309). II. Meton.: *a dwelling, home:* a suis diis penatibus praeceps ejectus, Cic. Poet. of bees: certi penates, *settled abode*, Virg. [Deities of the family provision-chamber, the store-room, from *penus*, q. v.]

pēnātĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penates gero] *carrying his household gods:* Ov.

pendĕo, pĕpendi, 2. *v. n.* [pendo] *to hang, hang down, be suspended:* sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic.: telum clipei umbone pependit, Virg.: reos qui apud aerarium pependissent, *whose names had been posted up, who had been proscribed*, Suet. So of debtors to the state, venalem pendere, id. Of votive offerings: Pers.: sacrâ pendebit fistula pinu, Virg. Of things hung up when out of use: pendet tacitā fistula cum lyra, Hor. Of slaves tied up to the whipping post: Ter.: Pl. Of garments: *to hang, fall:* Ov. Proverb.: pendere filo *or* tenui filo, *to hang by a thread*, i. e. *to be in great danger:* omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, id. II. Transf.: *to be suspended in the air, to float, hover:* circumfuso pendebat in aĕre tellus, id.: dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, Virg.: hi summo in fluctu pendent, *hang upon the billow's crest*, id. 2. *to slope suddenly down:* nec litus opertum pendeat alga, Ov. 3. *to hang about, linger:* nostroque in limine pendes, Virg. 4. *to hang down, be flaccid, weak:* fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov.: pendentes genae, *flabby cheeks*, Juv. III. Fig.: *to hang, rest*, or *depend upon:* spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic.: hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor. 2. *to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to:* (Dido) pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, *hangs on his lips*, Virg.: hoc (vultu) pendent homines, *hang on*, i. e. *watch the expression of*, Quint. 3. *to be suspended, interrupted, discontinued:* pendent opera interrupta, Virg. 4. *to be ready to fall:* nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur, Cic. 5. *to be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed:* animus tibi pendet, Ter.: pendebat adhuc belli fortuna, *was trembling in the balance*, Ov. Esp. pendere animi: exanimatus pendet animi, *waits in breathless suspense*, Cic. With animis or mentibus: id.: Lucr. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence, through low Lat. *pendicare*, Fr. *pencher.*)

pendo, pĕpendi, pensum (pendissent for pependissent, Liv.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [v. pendeo.] Act.: *to cause to hang down, to suspend;* esp. of scales; hence, *to weigh, weigh out:* pensas examinat herbas, Ov. 2. Transf.: *to pay, pay out* (because, in the earliest times, people paid by weight of metal): ingentem pecuniam quotannis, Cic.: mercedem alicui, Juv. *Absol.:* pro pabulo pendunt, Plin. (ii) Hence, pendere poenas, supplicia, *etc.: to pay, suffer, undergo* a penalty: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic.: satis suppliciorum pensum esse, Liv. *Absol.* (poet. and late): *to suffer punishment, make atonement:* tuis pendit in arvis Delius, quod etc., Val. Fl. (iii) *to pay, render* (poet.): dignas grates, Stat. II. Fig.: *to weigh* mentally, *to ponder, consider, decide:* vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote, Cic. 2. *to value, esteem, regard:* with *Gen.* of value: quem tu vidisse beatus non magni pendis, Hor.: tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter. B. Neutr.: *to weigh, have weight:* talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv. (Hence Fr. *pendre.*)

pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pendulous:* collum, Hor. libra, Ov. Of places (cf. pendeo II., 1): *hanging aloft, lofty:* Mart. II. Fig.: dubiae spe pendulus horae, *in suspense*, Hor.

pēne, *adv.* v. paene.

pĕnēs, *prep.* with *Acc. with, resting with, in the possession* or *power of:* usu. with names of persons, and oft. put after its case: penes quem est potestas, Cic.: quem penes est virtus, Pl.: usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, *which has the decision, etc.*, Hor.: culpam penes Maenium fore, *would lie with M.*, Liv.: victoria penes Athenienses fuit, *rested with*, Just.: nationum imperium penes reges erat, *was in the hands of*, id.: penes quos sunt auspicia, *in whom the auspices are vested*, Liv.: me penes est custodia mundi, *mine is the guardianship*, Ov. (ii) penes se esse (=ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι), *to be in one's senses:* penes te es? Hor. II. Transf.: *in company with, along with:* hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent, Cic.: istaec penes vos psaltria est? *is that minstrel girl at your master's house?* Ter. III. With an *abstr. obj.:* potissimam (causam) penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, *the chief reason consisting in the indifference, etc.*, Tac. ["In one's *penus* or store;" v. penus, and cf. penitus, penetro.]

pĕnĕtrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [penetro]. Pass.: *that can be pierced* or *penetrated, penetrable:* corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov.: caput haud penetrabile Nili, *inaccessible*, Stat. II. Act.: *piercing, penetrating:* frigus, Virg.: fulmen, Ov.

pĕnĕtrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *piercing, penetrating:* frigus, Lucr. 2. *inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost:* tecta, Virg.: dii Penates etiam penetrales a poëtis vocantur, Cic. II. Subst.: penetrale, or penetral; mostly *plu.* penetralia, ium, *n. the inner part, interior*, esp. of a building; *the inside space, an inner room:* penetrale urbis, Liv.: Britanniae in ipsis penetralibus, *in the very recesses, remotest parts*, Tac.: Priami penetralia, *the inner chambers*, Virg. 2. Fig.: *an inner place, secret place, a secret:* loci aperire penetralia, i. e. *to go to the root of the matter*, Quint.

pĕnĕtro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to put, place* or *set into:* constr. with *Acc.* of direct object, the place denoted by *Acc.* with *in* or *intra:* penetrare pedem intra aedes, Pl.: se in fugam, *to take to flight*, id. (ii) Fig.: sese in litteras, *to penetrate*, Gell. 2. *to make one's way into, to penetrate:* with *Acc.* of place: Illyricos sinus, Virg.: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, *the route opened up by*, Tac. Fig.: id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, *made a deep impression on*, id. II. Neutr.: *to make one's way into, to penetrate into:* sub terras, Cic.: intra vallum, Liv.: in urbem, id. 2. Fig.: Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, Cic. ["To put (or make one's way) into the *penus*, the inner chambers; to reach the interior"; v. penus.]

pēnĭcillum, i, *n.* and **pēnĭcillus,** i, *m. dim.* [peniculus] *a painter's brush* or *pencil:* Cic. Fig.: Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, *with your colours* (= materials) *and my brush* (=style), id. (Hence Fr. *pinceau.*)

pēnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [penis] Lit. *a little tail;* hence, *a brush* for removing dust: Pl. II. *a sponge:* id.: Ter.

pēninsŭla, v. paeninsula.

pēnis, is, *m. a tail:* caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. II. Esp. *the penis:* id.: Hor. 2. Meton. *licentiousness:* quicunque manu, ventre, pene, bona patria laceraverat, Sall.: Hor.

pēnissĭmē (paen.), v. paene, *ad fin.*

pĕnĭtē, *adv. inwardly, internally:* Cat.

pĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj. inward, inner, interior* (rare): exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, Pl. *Sup.:* advecta ex Arabia penitissima, id. ["Belonging to, or adjoining, the *penus* or inner chamber"; cf. penes, penetro.]

pĕnĭtus, *adv. inwardly, internally, in the inside:* penitusque deus, non fronte notandus, Manil. 2. Esp. *deeply, far within, into the inmost* or *remotest part:* saxum penitus excisum, Cic.: Suevos penitus ad extremos fines sese recepisse, *to the very extremity of their territories*, Caes.: penitus in Thraciam se abdidit, *fled for concealment into the very heart of Thrace*, Nep.: quos turbo penitus alias avexerat oras, *had carried far away unto, etc.*, Virg. (ii) Fig.: penitus ex intima philosophia, *from the very depths of philosophy*, Cic. II. Transf.: *thoroughly, completely, wholly, en-*

tirely, utterly: caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, id.: dilecta penitus, *deeply*, Hor. With *Comp.:* penitus crudelior, *far more*, Prop. With *Sup.:* vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell. [v. preced.]

penna, ae, *f. a feather* (see also pinna): sine pennis volare haud facile est: meae alae pennas non habent, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *in plur.* pennae, *wings:* aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic.: pennas explicare, Ov. Of bees: Virg. Proverb. pennas (*al.* pinnas) incidere alicui, *to clip one's wings*, i. e. *to deprive one of power* or *rank*, Cic. (ii) extendere pennas, *to spread one's wings*, i. e. *to attempt great things*, Hor. **2.** *a flying, flight* (poet.): Ov. **3.** *a feather on an arrow* (poet.): per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est, id.: also the *arrow itself:* olor trajectus penna, id. [Through *pes-na* from *pet-na*; cf. Gr. *πέτ-ομαι*; Lat. *prae-pet-es*, and perh. *acci-pit-er*; Eng. *feather*, O. H. G. *fedara* (wing). V. peto.] (Hence It. *pennacchio*; and, from it, Fr. *panache*.)

pennātus (pinn.), a, um, *adj.* [penna] *feathered, winged:* pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant, Plin.: Zephyrus, Lucr.

pennĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penna gero] *feathered, winged:* Cic.

pennĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj. wing-footed:* Perseus, Cat.

pennĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj. able to fly, winged* (poet.): Lucr.

pennŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [penna] *a little wing* (rare): Lucr.

pensĭlis, e, *adj.* [pendeo] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile:* comice: restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, i.e. *hang myself*, Pl.: vehetur pensilibus plumis, *i. e. in a cushioned litter*, Juv.: uva, *hung up to be preserved during the winter*, Hor.

pensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pendo] lit. *a weighing.* Meton. *a weight:* Vitr. **II.** Transf.: *a paying, payment, instalment; a term of payment:* nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic. **2.** Esp. *a tax, impost:* Aur. Vict. **3.** *rent:* Suet. (Hence It. *pigione*.)

pensĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [penso] *to weigh, weigh out:* lanam, Aur. Vict. **2.** Transf. *to pay regularly* (rare): praedia, quae pensitant, i.e. *which are liable to rent* or *any other charges* (opp. to immunia), Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to weigh, ponder, think over, consider:* rem, Liv.: suas et inimicorum vires, *to balance, estimate*, Suet.: amicorum judicia, *to brood over*, id. *Abl. absol. impers.:* Tiberius, saepe apud se pensitato, *after repeated consideration*, Tac.

penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [pendo] *to weigh* or *weigh out* (the freq. form points to the *repeated trials* often required to secure an even balance): aurum, Liv.: Gracchi caput auro pensatum, *paid for with its weight in gold*, Flor. Proverb.: pensare eadem trutina, *to weigh in the same balance, judge by the same standard*, Hor. **II.** Transf.: *to counterbalance, to compensate, recompense, repay, requite:* beneficia, Curt.: praematuram mortem immortali nominis sui memoria, Vell.: transmarinae res quadam vice pensatae, *were balanced, equalized*, Liv. **2.** *to atone* or *pay for; to purchase with:* with *Acc.* and *Abl.:* nece pudorem, Ov.: victoriam damno militis, Vell. **III.** Fig.: *to weigh, ponder, examine, consider:* ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos, Liv. (Hence It. *pensare*; Fr. *penser*, also *peser*.)

pensum, i, *n.* [id.] *a portion weighed out* as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence, in gen. *a task, piece of work:* pensum facere, Pl.: nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *a task, duty, office:* pensum meum lepide accurabo, Pl.: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. (Hence It. *peso*.)

pensus, a, um, *Part.* [pendo]. **II.** Adj.: (from sense '*weighed, esteemed*') *valued, dear:* utra condicio pensior, i. e. *preferable*, Pl. **III.** As subst., pensum (esp. in *gen.*), in abstr. sense: *care, concern:* nihil pensi habere, *to have no regard for, no scruple about*, Sall.: nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, quos capiam calceos, *I don't care in the least*, Pl.: si quicquam pensi unquam fuisset, *if they had had any consideration*, Sall.

pentămĕter, tri, *m.* = *πεντάμετρος* (containing five metrical feet), *a pentameter:* Quint.

pentēris, is, *f.* = *πεντήρης*, *a ship with five banks of oars:* Auct. B. Alex.

pēnŭla, v. paenula.

pēnūrĭa (paenuria), ae, *f. dearth, want, need:* cibi, Lucr.: victus, Hor.: edendi, Virg.: sapientium civium bonorumque, *scarcity*, Cic.: mulierum, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *πεῖνα*.]

pēnus, ūs and i, *m.* and *f.*, also penum, i, and penus, ŏris, *n. store* or *provision of food, provisions, victuals:* est omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic. [The root is appy. *pa*, whence pasco, q. v.]

pĕplum, i, *n.* and **pĕplus**, i, *m.* = *πέπλον* and *πέπλος*, *the robe of state of Minerva* at Athens, in which her statue was solemnly clothed in the Panathenaea: Virg.

per, *prep.* with *Acc.* Of space, denoting motion through or over: *through, through the midst of, throughout, over, all over:* per agros vagari, Liv.: se per munitiones dejicere, Caes.: per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.: per provincias, *in the different provinces*, Cic.: cervixque comaeque trahuntur per terram, *along*, Virg.: per temonem percurrere, *along the pole*, Caes. Placed after its noun: viam per, Lucr. **II.** Of time, denoting continuity, *through, throughout, during:* per triennium, Cic.: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, id.: per idem tempus, *during, at*, id.: per indutias, *during*, Liv. **III.** Of other relations: to denote the (personal or other) instrument or means: *through, by, by the agency of, by the aid of, by means of:* statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.: per exploratores cognovit, Caes. So, per se, per te, *through himself, by himself, of himself*, etc.: homo per se cognitus, *on his own merits*, Cic.: satis per te tibi consulis, *are well enough able to take care of yourself*, Hor. **2.** To indicate the manner or state: *in, by, through*, etc.: per vinum, *when drunk*, Pl.: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, *in the most infamous manner*, Cic.: per causam exercendorum remigum, *under pretext of*, Caes. **3.** To designate the reason, cause, inducement, *etc.: through, for, by, by reason of, on account of, for the sake of:* esp. in neg. sent., to denote the reason why something is *not* the case: per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere, Cic.: per duces, non per milites stetisse, ne vincerent, *it was not the soldiers' fault*, Liv.: per Afranium stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, *that it was owing to A.*, Caes. (ii) per me, per te, *etc., as far as concerns me, you*, etc.: per me vel stertas licet, *I give you my permission*, Cic.: si per te liceat, *if you would permit*, Caes. (iii) In oaths, entreaties, asseverations, *etc., by:* si per plures deos juret, Cic.: oft. with a word or words coming between *prep.* and *Acc.:* per ego te deos oro, Ter.: Liv.: Virg. **IV.** In composition *per* signifies: *through, over:* per-duco. **2.** *thoroughly, completely:* per-ficio. **3.** *greatly, exceedingly, very*, etc.: per-magnus, per-pauci, per-exiguus, per-gratus. (In this sense *per* freq. occurs *in tmesi:* nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic.) **4.** In some cases it appears to impart the sign. of *destruction, e.g.* perdere, *to destroy;* perire, *to perish* (cf. Germanic cognates *infra*). **5.** The idea of *difference* is conveyed by *per* in *per-egr-e, peren-die, per-per-am*, q. v. (Cf. Skr. cognates infra.) [*Per*, through, is cogn. with Gr. *παρά, πάρ*, also *πέρα, πέραν*; Skr. *parâ*, away, *param*, beyond; Goth. *fra-*, Eng. *far*; also *for-* in *fordo, forget, forswear*, O. H. G. *far-, fer-* (mod. *ver-*). In sense IV. 3. *per* is thought by some to be a different word, cogn. with Skr. *pari-*, Gr. *περί* (as in *περιμήκης*).] (Hence Fr. *par*.)

pēra, ae, *f.* = *πήρα*, *a bag, wallet:* Phaedr.

pĕr-absurdus, a, um, *adj. very absurd:* Cic.

pĕr-accommŏdātus, a, um, *adj. very convenient:* Cic.

pĕr-ācer, cris, cre, *adj. very sharp*

or *keen:* acetum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: judicium, Cic.

pĕr-ăcerbus, a, um, *adj. very harsh to the taste:* uva gustatu, Cic.

pĕr-ăcesco, cŭi, 3. v. n. incep. *to become thoroughly sour.* Fig.: *to become vexed, to grow vexatious:* ita mihi pectus peracuit, Pl.

pĕr-actĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perago] *a finishing, completion:* aetatis, Cic.

pĕractus, a, um, *Part.* [perago].

pĕrăcūtē, *adv. very sharply, very acutely:* Cic.

pĕr-ăcūtus, a, um, *adj. very sharp:* falx, Mart. **2.** Transf. of sound, *very clear* or *penetrating:* vox, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *very keen, very acute, very penetrating:* id.

pĕr-ădŏlescens, entis, *adj. very young:* homo, Cic.

pĕr-ădŏlescentŭlus, i, *m. a very young man:* Nep.

pĕradpŏsĭtus, v. perapp.

pĕr-aequē, *adv. quite equally* or *evenly, without distinction:* Cic.: terna millia aeris peraeque in singulos menses, *uniformly,* Nep.

pĕr-ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to drive* or *hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb:* vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to excite, impel:* animos, Sen.

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. *to carry through, to do thoroughly* or *completely, to accomplish, complete,* etc.: fabulam, Cic.: concilium, Caes.: inceptum, Virg. **2.** In law; *to pursue to the end:* reum, *to continue to prosecute the defendant till he is condemned,* Liv. **II.** *to drive about, harass, disturb* (rare): pecora peragens asilus, Sen. **III.** *to pierce through, transfix:* Theseus latus ense peregit, Ov. **IV.** *to pass through, traverse:* quum sol duodena peregit signa, id. **2.** Transf. of time: *to pass, spend:* salubres aestates, Hor. *Absol.* (= διάγω): contentus perages, *you will spend your time,* Pers. **V.** In gen. *to work* or *work up:* humum, *to till,* Ov. **2.** Fig.: *to go through, go over, to relate, describe:* Liv.: res tenues tenui sermone peractas, *described,* Hor.

pĕrăgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peragro] *a wandering* or *travelling through, a traversing:* itinerum, Cic.

pĕrăgro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [ager] *to wander* or *travel through, to go through, traverse,* etc.: provincias, Cic.: in peragranda Aegypto, Suet. Of sailing: litora liburnicis, id. *Part. perf.* in *act.* sense, as from peragror: peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, *having traversed,* Vell. **II.** Fig.: *to go through, penetrate:* eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.

pĕr-āmans, antis, *adj. very loving, very fond:* with *Gen.:* Cic.

pĕrāmanter, *adv. very lovingly:* Cic.

pĕr-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to walk* or *go through; to traverse, perambulate:* aedes, Pl.: rura, Hor. Transf.: frigus perambulat artus, *runs through,* Ov.: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, *rightly trod the stage,* i. e. *was properly constructed* (the stage being usu. strewn with flowers), Hor.

pĕr-āmoenus, a, um, *adj. very delightful:* Tac.

pĕr-amplus, a, um, *adj. very large:* Cic.

pĕrangustē, *adv. very narrowly:* Cic.

pĕr-angustus, a, um, *adj. very narrow:* fretum, Cic.: aditus, Caes.

pĕranno, avi, 1. v. n. [annus] *to live through a year:* Suet.

pĕr-antīquus, a, um, *adj. very ancient:* Cic.

per-appŏsĭtus (adpos.), a, um, *adj. very suitable* or *apposite:* alicui, Cic.

pĕr-arduus, a, um, *adj. very difficult:* Cic.

pĕr-argūtus, a, um, *adj. very shrill:* tintinnabulum, App. **II.** *very acute, very witty:* homo, Cic.

pĕr-armo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to arm thoroughly:* exercitus, Curt.

pĕr-ăro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit. *to plough through.* Transf.: pontum, *to plough the deep,* Sen. **II.** *to furrow:* rugis anilibus ora, Ov. **III.** *to write on a waxen tablet:* talia perarans manus, id.

pĕrātim, *adv.* [pera] *by bags* or *wallets:* peratim ductitare, i. e. *to cheat by bagsfull* (cf. follitim), Pl.

pĕrattentē, *adv. very attentively:* Cic.

pĕr-attentus, a, um, *adj. very attentive:* Cic.

pĕr-audĭendus, a, um, *adj. that must be heard to the end:* Pl.

per-bacchor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. *to carouse* or *revel through:* Cic.

per-bĕātus, a, um, *adj. very happy:* Cic.

per-bellē, *adv. very prettily, very finely:* simulare, Cic.

per-bĕnĕ, *adv. very well:* Cic.

per-bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj. very friendly:* alicui, Cic.

per-bĕnignē, *adv. very kindly:* Ter. *In tmesi:* Cic.

perbĭbēsĭa, ae, *f.* [perbibo] *Drinkland,* analogous to Peredia (*Eat-land*); comically, *a country where people are always drinking:* Pl. (dub., Fl. reads Bibesia).

per-bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. v. a. *to drink* or *suck quite up:* ego perii, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Pl. **II.** *to drink in, swallow:* lacrimas, Ov. **2.** Fig. *to imbibe, receive:* haec cum persuasi mihi et perbibi, Sen.

per-bĭto, 3. v. n. *to go over* (in bad sense: like Gr. ἔρρω): utinam malo cruciatu in Siciliam perbiteres, *had gone and a plague with you,* Pl. **2.** *to go right away;* hence, *to perish:* id. [For etym. cf. per-eo, and v. per.]

per-blandus, a, um, *adj. very charming, very engaging:* Cic.

per-bŏnus, a, um, *adj. very good:* prandium, Pl.: Cic.

per-brĕvis, e, *adj. very short, very brief:* orator, Cic. *In tmesi:* altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. *Abl.* perbrevi, as *adv., in a very short time:* id.

perbrĕvĭter, *adv. very briefly:* Cic.

perca, ae, *f.* = πέρκη, *a kind of fish, a perch:* Plin.

per-caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3. v. a. *to cut up completely:* exercitum, Flor.

per-călĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum (contr. percalfactum), 3. v. a. *to make very warm, to heat thoroughly:* Lucr.

per-călesco, lŭi, 3. v. n. incep. *to become very warm:* Lucr.

per-callesco, lŭi, 3. v. n. and a. incep. Neutr.: *to become very hardened, very callous:* civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. **II.** Act.: *to get a good knowledge of;* in *perf. tenses, to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in:* usum rerum, id.

per-cārus, a, um, *adj. very dear, very costly:* Ter. **II.** Fig.: *very dear, very much beloved:* alicui, Cic.

per-cautus, a, um, *adj. very cautious:* Cic.

per-cĕlĕbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to proclaim frequently, to have often in one's mouth:* tota Sicilia percelebrantur versus, Cic.

per-cĕler, ĕris, *adj. very quick* or *swift:* Cic.

percĕlĕrĭter, *adv. very quickly, very soon:* Cic.

per-cello, cŭli, culsum, 3. v. a. [v. antecello, with which percello is *not* cogn.] *to beat down, throw down; to overturn, upset:* perii! perculit me prope, Pl.: Mars communis saepe spoliantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto, Cic. Proverb.: plaustrum perculi, *I've upset my cart,* i. e. *I've done for myself,* Pl. **2.** Transf. *to strike, smite:* fetiali Postumius genu femur perculit, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy:* adolescentiam, Cic.: rem publicam, Tac. **2.** *to daunt, dismay, discourage, dishearten:* haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic.: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac. **3.** *to drive, scare, startle:* quos pavor perculerat in silvas, Liv.: is pavor perculit decemviros ut senatum consulerent, id. **4.** *to impel, smite, urge:* volucres perculsae corda tuâ vi, *smitten in* or *through the heart,* Lucr.

per-censĕo, ŭi, 2. v. a. *to go through* or *over, to count over, reckon up, enumerate:* numerum legionum, Tac. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *to survey, view; to review, examine:* manipulos, Varr.: orationes, Liv. **2.** *to go over, travel through:* Thessaliam, id.: of the sun, *to traverse:* signa, Ov.

perceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percipio] *a taking, receiving; a gathering in, collect-*

ing: frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic. ‖ Fig. *perception, comprehension:* animi perceptiones, *notions, ideas,* id.

perceptus, a, um, *Part.* [percipio]. ‖ Subst.: percepta, orum, *n. plu. doctrines, principles, rules:* Cic.

per-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut to pieces, to smash:* os alicui, Pl.

per-cĭeo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 2. *v. a.* and **per-cĭo,** īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to move greatly, to stir up, excite:* irai fax subdita percit, Lucr. ‖ *to name, call loudly:* aliquem impudicum, Pl.

percĭo, v. percieo.

per-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum (percepset for percepisset, Pac. in Cic.) 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take entire possession of:* mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Pl. 2. *to take to oneself, to assume:* rigorem, Ov.: (sensus) quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se, *takes into it,* Lucr. 3. *to gather in, reap* (grain, etc.); *to obtain, receive:* serere, percipere, condere fructus, Cic.: praemia, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to perceive, to feel:* ne, quod hic agimus, herus percipiat fieri, Pl.: neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi, Cic.: necdum animus toto percepit pectore flammam, *has caught,* Virg. 2. *to learn, comprehend, understand, conceive:* aliquid animo, Cic.: omnium civium nomina perceperat, *had learned, knew,* id.: querelas, *to hear,* Liv. With *depend. clause:* percipe porro quid dubitem, *learn further,* Virg.

percĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [percieo]. ‖ Adj.: *greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited:* animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, *in hot blood and under provocation,* Cic. 2. Transf.: *excitable, hasty, impetuous:* ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv.

per-cīvīlis, e, *adj. very courteous, affable:* sermo, Suet.

percoctus, a, um, *Part.* [percoquo].

per-cognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3. *v. a. to become perfectly acquainted with:* Pl.: Plin.

per-cōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strain through, to filter, percolate:* vinum, Cato. ‖ Reflect. in gen. *to pass through:* humor per terras percolatur, Lucr.

per-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. to finish:* inchoata, Plin. ‖ Transf.: *to deck, adorn:* aliquid eloquentia, *embellish,* Tac. 2. *to honour, revere, reverence:* patrem, Pl.: plerosque senatorii ordinis honore, *distinguish,* Tac.

per-cōmis, e, *adj. very friendly, very courteous:* Cic.

per-commŏdē, *adv. very conveniently, very well:* Cic.

per-commŏdus, a, um, *adj. very convenient, very advantageous:* Liv.

percontātĭo (percunct.), ōnis, *f.* [percontor] *an asking, inquiring after; a question, enquiry:* directa, *straightforward enquiry,* Liv.: Cic.: Caes.

percontātor (percunct.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an asker, inquirer; an inquisitive person:* Hor.

percontor (percunct.), atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [from contus, *a pole;* = conto pertentare, *to sound* (*water*) *with a pole*] *to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, investigate:* percontari hanc paucis hic volt, Pl.: tu nunquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic.: aliquem ex aliquo, *to ask a person respecting another,* Pl.: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. With double *Acc.:* meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *shall ask you my age,* Hor. *Absol.:* percontando atque interrogando elicere opinionem, *by minute investigation and inquiry,* Cic.

per-contŭmax, ācis, *adj. very obstinate, very contumacious:* Ter.

per-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil thoroughly, boil soft:* carnes, Plin.: *to bake:* panem, Sen. ‖ Transf.: *to heat:* humorem, Lucr. 2. *to ripen:* uvas, Ov. 3. *to scorch, to blacken* by the heat of the sun: virum percocto saecla colore, *of sun-baked complexion,* Lucr.

per-crēbesco, ŭi, and **per-crēbresco,** brŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become very frequent* or *prevalent, to be spread abroad;* esp. of reports: omnium sermone, Cic.: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, Caes.

per-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n. to sound very much, to resound, ring:* Cic.

per-crŭcĭo, 1. *v. a. to torment* or *vex greatly:* Pl.

perculsus, a, um, *Part.* [percello].

percultus, a, um, *Part.* [percŏlo].

percunctātĭo, etc. wrongly for percontatio, etc.

per-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very fond of:* Cic.

per-cŭpĭo, 3. *v. a. to wish* or *desire earnestly, to long for:* Pl.: Ter.

per-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very curious* or *inquisitive:* Cic.

per-cūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cure completely:* percurato vulnere, Liv. Fig.: mentem aegram, Sen.

per-curro, percūcurri or percurri, cursum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to run* or *hasten through* or *over; to traverse:* agrum Picenum, Caes.: aristas, Ov.: pectine telas, i. e. *to pass the reed through,* Virg. ‖ Fig.: amplissimos honores percucurrit, i. e. (*rapidly*) *filled the highest offices one after another,* Suet. 2. *to run over in speaking, to mention cursorily:* partes, quas modo percucurri, Cic.: modice beneficia, *to enumerate briefly,* Tac. 3. *to run over* in the mind or with the eye, *to scan briefly, to look over:* multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.: veloci oculo, *to run over, glance swiftly through,* Hor. 4. Of feelings, emotions, *to run through, thrill:* pectora occulto metu percurrente, Curt. B. Neutr.: curriculo percurre, *run over post haste,* Ter.: per temonem (currus), *to run along upon the pole,* Caes.

percursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percurso] *a running* or *travelling through:* Cic.

percursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percurro] *a running through* or *over.* Fig.: *a rapid* or *hasty thinking over:* Cic. ‖ In rhetor. *a rapid* or *hasty passing over a subject:* id.

per-curso, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* Act.: *to ramble over:* ripas, Plin. ‖ Neutr.: *to range* or *rove about:* finibus nostris, Liv.

percursus, a, um, *Part.* [percurro].

percussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percutio] *a beating, striking:* capitis, Cic.: digitorum, *a snap of the fingers,* id. ‖ Transf. in music, *a beating time;* hence, Meton. *time:* numerorum, id.

percussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a striker, stabber, shooter:* leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. ‖ Esp. *a murderer, assassin:* Cic.

percussus, a, um, *Part.* [percutio].

percussus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) [id.] *a beating, striking:* Ov.

per-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum (*perf.* percusti for percussisti, Hor.), 3. *v. a.* (in the *Imperf.* tenses, ferio is commonly used: q. v.) [quatio] *to strike* (*violently*) *through and through, to thrust* or *pierce through:* gladio percussus, Cic.: Mamilio pectus, Liv. 2. Transf. *to slay, kill:* gladio percussus est, *was dispatched,* Cic. ‖ With the sign. of the simple verb: *to strike, smite, shoot, hit:* januam manu, Tib.: turres de caelo percussae, *struck with lightning,* Cic.: meraclo se flore, i. e. *to get drunk,* Pl. 2. *to strike, stamp, coin* money: numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percussit, Suet. 3. *to strike, play* a musical instrument (poet.): percussam lyram, Ov. 4. Appy. weaver's *t. t.: to strike* or *drive home* with the sley: lacernae male percussae pectine, *ill woven,* Juv. ‖ Fig.: *to strike:* percussus calamitate, Cic. 2. *to strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply:* percussisti me de oratione prolata, id.: percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. 3. *to cheat, deceive, impose upon:* hominem strategemate, id. 4. *to strike, stamp* (acc. to II. 2): ut omnia facta dictaque tua una forma percussa sint, *may be struck with the same die, bear the same impression,* i. e. *be consistent,* Sen.

per-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj. very comely* or *pretty:* Plin.

per-dēlīrus, a, um, *adj. very silly* or *foolish* (poet.): perdelirum esse videtur, *sheer dotage,* Lucr.

perdĕo, for pereo: Pl. (dub.).

per-difficĭlis, e, *adj. very difficult:* quaestio, Cic. *Sup.:* perdifficillimus aditus, Liv.

perdifficĭlĭter, *adv. with great difficulty:* Cic.

per-dignus, a, um, *adj. very worthy:* Cic.

per-dĭligens, entis, *adj. very diligent:* Cic.

perdīlĭgenter, *adv. very diligently:* Cic.

per-disco, dĭdĭcī, 3. *v. a. to learn thoroughly, to get by heart* (rare): omnia jura belli, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* perdidici isthaec esse vera, Pl.

per-dĭsertē, *adv. very eloquently:* Cic.

perdĭtē, *adv. in an abandoned manner, incorrigibly:* se gerere, Cic. **2.** *desperately, excessively:* amare, Ter.

perdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [perdo] *a ruiner, destroyer* (rare): Cic.

perdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perdo]. **II.** Adj.: *hopeless, desperate, ruined:* habet delectum egentium ac perditorum, *men of broken-down fortune,* Caes. **2.** *lost,* in moral sense, *abandoned:* adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.

per-dĭū, *adv. for a great while, very long* (rare): Cic.

per-dĭūturnus, a, um, *adj. that lasts very long, lingering, protracted* (rare): Cic.

per-dīves, ĭtis, *adj. very rich:* Cic.

perdix, ĭcis, c. = πέρδιξ, *a partridge:* Mart. (Hence Fr. *perdrix.*)

per-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (*pres. Subj.* perduim, is, *etc.,* Pl.: Ter.: also Cic. in phr. dii te perduint: Cic.: perditur, Hor. Sat. II. 6, 59, seems to be the only *pres. pass.* form found, pereo being used instead), 3. *v. a.* [v. per, and cf. per-eo, per-bito] lit. *to put away;* hence *to make away with; to destroy, ruin:* Juppiter fruges perdidit, Cic.: funditus civitatem, id.: aliquem capitis, i. e. *to charge with a capital offence,* Pl.: valetudinem, Cic.: scapulas perdidi, i. e. *I got well thrashed,* Ter. Of moral corruption; *to ruin, spoil:* adolescentem, id.: Sybarin cur properes amando perdere, Hor. In execrations: di (deaeque omnes) te perduint, *may the gods destroy you!* Ter. **2.** *to squander, dissipate, lose* (implying blame: thus disting. from amitto, which is quite neutral); *to throw away, waste,* etc.: Cic.: diem perdidi, Suet. **II.** Transf. *to lose utterly* or *irrecoverably:* libertatem, Cic.: perii hercle! nomen perdidi, i. e. *I have clean forgotten the name,* Ter. Of a gambler: *to lose* (money): Suet.: Juv. *Absol.:* Ov. (Hence It. *perdere;* Sp. *perder;* Fr. *perdre.*)

per-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach* or *instruct thoroughly, to show, point out* (rare): aliquid mortales ore, Ov.: suam stultitiam, *demonstrate,* Quint.: res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* Ov.: sol et luna perdocuere homines annorum tempora verti, Lucr. (In Hor. Ep. I. 1, 55, read prodocet.)

perdoctē, *adv. very skilfully:* Pl.

perdoctus, a, um, *Part.* [perdoceo]. **II.** Adj.: *very learned, very skilful:* Cic.

per-dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n. to be much nettled* or *pained, to grieve greatly:* Ter.

per-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [perdoleo] *to feel great pain* or *grief, to take deeply to heart:* suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, Caes.

perdŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perdomo].

per-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to tame* or *subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely:* Latium, Liv.: tauros furentes, *to quell,* Ov.: unum virum, id. **II.** Transf. of things: *to knead:* farinam, Sen.

per-dormisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [dormio] *to go fast asleep; to sleep on:* Pl.

per-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead* or *bring through* or *over, to conduct:* omnes incolumes naves, i. e. from Britain to Gaul, Caes.: legiones ad aliquem, Cic. **2.** Of impers. objects, as buildings, water, *etc.: to bring, carry, lead, conduct:* a lacu ad montem murum, *carry a wall along,* Caes.: aquam, Front. **II.** Transf. *to spread over, bedaub, besmear with* (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *to draw out, prolong, continue, to bring to some end* or *effect:* rem disputatione, Caes.: aliquem ad amplissimos honores, Cic.: eo rem perduxit, *brought the matter to that pass,* Nep. **2.** *to draw* or *bring over, to persuade, induce to:* aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic.: Caes. Esp. *to draw, bring,* or *win over* a woman to accept a lover: Cic.: Suet.: putasne perduci poterit tam pudica? Hor.

per-ducto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [perduco] *to lead, conduct to* (with pun on sense of perductor, q. v.): Pl.

perductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader, conductor;* esp. *a pimp, pander:* Cic. **II.** *a guide, conductor:* Pl.

perductus, a, um, *Part.* [perduco].

per-dūdum, *adv. a very long time ago:* Pl.

perdŭellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduellis] *hostile* or *traitorous conduct against one's country, treason* (orig. every act of a citizen injurious to the state or its peace: in the later times of the republic this crime was usually called majestas, though trials for perduellio sometimes took place: v. Smith's Ant. 290): alicui actionem perduellionis intendere, *to charge with treason,* Cic.: duumviros qui Horatio perduellionem judicent, *should bring home to him the guilt of treason,* Liv.

perdŭellis, is, *m.* [per duellum, *i. e.* bellum] *a public* or *foreign enemy;* esp. in *pl., those engaged in war against one's country;* archaic for hostes: Enn.: Cic. **II.** Transf. *a private enemy* = inimicus: Pl.

per-dūro, avi, atum, 1, *v. n. to last* or *hold out, to endure:* Suet.: Ov.

perēdĭa, ae, *f.* [perĕdo] *gobbledom, eat-land,* analog. to (per)-bibesia (q. v.): Pl.

pĕr-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. a. to eat up, consume* (poet.): cibum, Pl. **2.** Transf.: nec peredit impositam celer ignis Aetnam, *has eaten its way through,* Hor.: vellera morbo peresa, *eaten away,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, *wasted, caused to pine away,* id.

pĕrĕgrē, *adv. in a foreign place, abroad, away from home:* qui peregre depugnavit, *abroad,* Cic. Fig.: dum peregre est animus, *is wandering abroad,* Hor. **2.** *from foreign parts from abroad:* in regnum Romam accitos, Liv. **3.** *to foreign parts, abroad:* exire, Hor. [Cf. Skr. *para-s* "another"; v. per, perendie, and perperam.]

pĕrĕgrī, *adv. abroad, away from home:* peregrique et domi, Pl. (dub. *al.* peregre.)

pĕrĕgrīnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [peregrinor] *travelling about* (rare): Liv.

pĕrĕgrīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a being* or *living abroad, a travelling about* or *in foreign parts, peregrination, travel:* Cic. **2.** Transf. of animals: *a roaming, ranging:* id.

pĕrĕgrīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who travels about:* Cic.

pĕrĕgrīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [peregrinus] *the condition of a* peregrinus or *foreigner,* opp. to that of a Roman citizen; *alienage:* Suet. **II.** Transf. *outlandish ways, foreign habits* or *manners:* Cic. **2.** Esp. *a foreign tone* or *accent:* Quint.

pĕrĕgrīnor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be* or *live in foreign parts, to travel about:* Cic. Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, *are our companions in travel,* id. **2.** *to be abroad, be a stranger:* philosophia peregrinari Romae videbatur, id.

pĕrĕgrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [peregre] *that comes from* or *belongs to foreign parts, outlandish, strange, foreign, exotic:* facies, Pl.: mulier, Hor.: labor, *i. e. of travelling,* Cat.: terror, *of a foreign enemy,* Liv.: fasti, *of foreign* or *alien cities,* Ov.: urbe in ipsa velut peregrinum otium, *as good as a foreign retirement,* Tac.: of a Praetor's jurisdiction: sors, *foreign* (opp. to urbana), Liv.: praetor peregrinus, *having jurisdiction in cases where a foreigner was concerned,* Dig. **II.** Subst.: *a foreigner, stranger:* peregrini atque advenae, Cic. (ii) peregrina, ae, *f. a foreign woman* (poet.): Ter. **2.** Esp. *a foreign resident, an alien,* as opp. to a Roman citizen: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *strange, raw, inexperienced:* in agendo, id. (Hence It. *pellegrino;* Fr. *pèlerin:* Eng. *pilgrim.*)

pĕr-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj. very neat, fine,* or *elegant:* oratio, Cic.: ingenium, Vell.

pĕrēlĕganter, *adv. very finely, very elegantly:* dicere, Cic.

pĕr-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj. very eloquent:* Cic.

pĕremnis, e, *adj.* [amnis] *of* or *belonging to crossing a river:* in

augury: auspicium, and *absol.* peremne, is, *n. the auspices taken on crossing a river* or *a spring:* in *pl.* nulla peremnia servantur, Cic.

pĕremptus (peremtus), a, um, *Part.* [perimo].

pĕrendiē, *adv. on the day after to-morrow:* Cic. ["On the other day," cf. Skr. *parê dyav-i.* Skr. *para-s* = alius, remotus, ulterior; cf. Gr. *πέρα, πέραν*; and v. *per.*]

pĕrendīnus, a, um, *adj.* [perendie] used in classical Latin only in connection with, or in reference to, *dies*, and equiv. to the English phrase *after to-morrow:* utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic.: perendino die, Caes. *Absol.:* tu in perendinum paratus sis, *against the day after to-morrow*, Pl.

pĕrennis, e, *adj.* (*Abl. sing.* perenne, Ov.) [annus] *that lasts* or *continues the whole year through:* aves, *that do not migrate*, Plin. **II.** Transf.: *everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial:* aquae, Cic.: amne perenne latens Anna Perenna vocor, Ov.: puteus, Hor.: adamas, Ov. *Comp.:* monumentum aere perennius, *more enduring*, Hor. **2.** Fig.: majorum virtus, Cic.: opprobrium, *enduring, lasting*, Suet.

pĕrennĭ-servus, i, *m.* [perennis] *one who is always a slave:* Pl.

perennĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *lastingness, perpetual duration:* fontium perennitates, Cic.

pĕrenno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] Act.: *to keep* or *preserve long:* Col. **II.** Neutr.: *to last for many years, to last, continue, endure:* arte perennat amor, Ov.

pĕrennus, a, um, *adj.* [annus, q. v.] *ever-circling*, used only as an epithet of Anna, the goddess of the moon (cf. perennis): Ov.

pĕrentĭcīda, ae, *m.* for pericida [pera caedo] *a cut-purse* (comically in allusion to parenticida): Pl.

pĕr-ĕo, ĭi (ivi), ĭtum, 4. *v. n. irreg. to go* or *run through:* dolium lymphae pereuntis (where the sense seems to include the notion of *being wasted*), Hor. **II.** *to pass away, to vanish, disappear; to be destroyed, to perish* (serving as *pass.* of perdo in imperf. tenses): aedes cum fundamento perierint, Pl.: tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic.: urbes pereunt funditus, Hor.: pereunt sole tepente nives, *fade* or *melt away*, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to perish, lose one's life, die:* reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt, atque ibi perierunt, Caes. Of chess or draught playing: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, *fall by the hand of*, i. e. *be taken by*, Ov. **3.** *to pine away with love, to be desperately in love* (poet.): quo beatus vulnere, qua pereat sagitta, Hor. **4.** *to be lost, wasted, spent in vain:* ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic.: haud igitur penitus pereunt quaecumque videntur, Lucr. **5.** *to be lost, ruined, undone:* quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem perieramus, Cic.: ut vidi, ut perii! *how was I undone!* Virg.: Ger. part. in *pass.* sense: puppis pereunda est probe, *must be lost*, Pl. Hence, perii, as an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, I'm undone:* perii, interii, occidi! id.: periisti, si intrassis intra limen, *you're a dead man, you're done for*, id.: periimus, actum est, *we are lost, it is all over with us*, Ter. So, in asseverations: peream, si, nisi, *may I perish, may I die, if:* Ov. [v. per, perbito, perdo; and cf. Gr. *παρήκω.*] (Hence Fr. *périr.*)

pĕr-ĕquĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride* or *drive about.* Neutr.: inter duas acies, Caes. **II.** Act.: aciem, Liv.

pĕr-erro, avi, atum, 1 *v. a. to wander through, to roam* or *ramble over:* forum, *saunter* or *stroll through*, Hor.: serpentis malum totam pererrat, *penetrates through, pervades*, Virg. Fig.: of a boxer, *to traverse* or *try every opening and spot to plant a blow:* id. *Pass.:* pererrato ponto, *having wandered the whole sea over*, id. **II.** Transf.: totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis, *surveys all over*, id.

pĕr-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj. very learned:* Cic.

pĕrēsus, a, um, *Part.* [perĕdo].

pĕr-excrŭcĭo, avi, 1. *v. a. to plague thoroughly:* Pl. (dub.)

pĕrexĭgŭē, *adv. very little, very sparingly:* Cic.

pĕr-exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj. very small, tiny; very little:* semen, Cic.: dies, *very brief* or *short*, id.: frumentum, *a very scanty supply of*, Caes.

pĕr-expĕdītus, a, um, *adj. very easy* or *obvious:* Cic.

per-făbrĭco, avi, 1. *v. a. to work* or *use up:* Fig.: *to take in, overreach:* Pl.

per-făcētē, *adv. very wittily:* Cic.

per-făcētus, a, um, *adj. very witty, very facetious:* Cic.

per-făcĭlĕ, *adv. very easily:* Cic. **2.** *very readily* or *willingly:* Pl.

per-făcĭlis, e, *adj. very easy:* disciplina cognitu perfacilis, Cic.: Caes. **II.** Esp. *very courteous:* in audiendo, id.

per-făcundus, a, um, *adj. very eloquent:* Just.

per-fămĭlĭāris, e, *adj. very intimate, very familiar:* alicui, Cic. **II.** Subst.: perfamiliaris, is, *m. a very intimate* or *familiar friend:* Epicuri, id.

perfectē, *adv. fully, completely, perfectly:* Cic.

perfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perficio] *a finishing* or *perfecting; perfection:* Cic.

perfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a finisher, perfecter* (rare): Cic.

perfectus, a, um, *Part.* [perficio]. **II.** Adj.: *finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite:* orator, Cic.: in arte, Ov. **2.** Of things: naturae, Cic. *Comp.:* aliquid perfectius, id. *Sup.:* quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico, id.

perfĕrens, entis, *Part.* [perfero]. **II.** Adj.: *bearing, brooking, patient:* with *Gen.:* injuriarum, Cic.

per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to bear* or *carry through:* lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark*, Virg.: partum, *to go the full time*, Plin. **2.** Transf.: *to carry, bring, convey:* mandata, Cic.: te reginae ad limina perfer, *betake yourself to*, Virg. *Pass.: to be brought, conveyed to, to arrive, come:* quum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv.: perfertur circa collem clamor, *spreads, is caught up, resounds*, id.: perferri haec Alexandro jubet, *the following message to be carried*, Just.: res secundae nuntiis ac litteris perferebantur, Caes. (ii) *Absol.: to convey news, to announce:* nuntius incensas perfert naves, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to bring to an end, to carry through, carry out; to complete, accomplish:* legem pertulit, *carried it through, got it passed*, Liv. Poet.: pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, *kept, maintained*, Ov. **2.** *to carry out, conduct, manage:* patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligere, Suet. **3.** In gen. *to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure:* perfer, si me amas, *bear with me, be patient*, Cic.: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.: sortitus, Virg.: pauperiem, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* exscindi urbes suas seque cremari, Tac.: Achilles cessare in tectis pertulit arma sua, *permitted, suffered*, Prop.

per-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to do thoroughly, to complete, finish, perform; to succeed in doing, to accomplish:* pontem, Caes.: aedem Jovis, Suet.: nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. *Absol.:* perficiendi desperatione, *of carrying out his purpose*, Suet. Poet.: centum annos, *to complete, live*, Hor. **II.** Transf. *to work up, finish a piece of work:* candelabrum, Cic. **2.** *to make perfect, to perfect:* aliquem cithara, Ov. **3.** *to bring about, to cause, effect;* with *ut* and *Subj.:* obsides uti inter sese dent, perficit, *succeeds in getting them to exchange*, Caes.

perfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [perficio] *completing, perfecting* (poet.): Lucr.

perfĭdē, *adv. faithlessly, perfidiously:* Sen.

per-fĭdēlis, e, *adj. very trusty, very faithful:* Cic.

perfĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [perfidus] *faithlessness, treachery, falsehood, perfidy:* Cic.

perfĭdĭōsē, *adv. faithlessly, treacherously* (rare): Cic. *Comp.:* Suet.

perfĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perfidia] *faithless, treacherous, perfidious:* animo perfidiosus, subdolus, *treacherous and cunning*, Tac. *Sup.:* Cic. **II.**

Of abstr. things: nihil perfidiosum in amicitia, id.

perfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fides, cf. perjurus] *promise-breaking, faithless, treacherous, perfidious:* Cic. (ii) Of things (poet.): arma, Ov. (iii) Adverbially: perfidum ridens, *laughing slily*, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *treacherous, unsafe, dangerous:* freta, Sen.: glacie flumen, Flor.

perfīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to pierce through, transfix* (only in Lucr.): of a thunder-bolt; multaque perfigit, Lucr. Elsewhere, only in *perf. part.:* gelidis telis perfixa pavoris, id.

per-fīnĭo, 4. *v. a. to end fully, to finish:* Lucr.

perfixus, a, um, *Part.* [perfigo].

perflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perflo] *that can be blown through* (rare): deos perlucidos et perflabiles, Cic.

per-flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very shameful, very flagitious:* Cic.

perflātus, ūs, *m.* [perflo] *a blowing through.* Meton. *a wind, breeze:* Cels.

per-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to blow through* or *over:* venti terras turbine perflant, Virg.: venti nubila perflant, Lucr.: *to produce a sound by blowing through:* perflans murmura concha (cf. to *wind* a horn), Lucan. ‖ Neutr.: *to blow through, to blow:* Col.

per-fluctŭo, 1. *v. a. to flow through, surge through, to swarm over* (poet.): Lucr.

per-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n. to flow* or *run through:* per colum vina videmus perfluere, Lucr. Fig.: hac atque illac perfluo, *I leak*, i. e. *I cannot keep the secret*, Ter. 2. In gen. *to flow:* Belus amnis, in mare perfluens, Plin.

per-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig* or *pierce through, transfix:* parietes, Cic.: isthmum, Suet.: thorax perfossus, Virg. ‖ *to make by digging through, to excavate:* fretum, Liv.

per-fŏro, avi, atum (*in tmesi*, perque forare, Lucr.), 1. *v. a. to bore, pierce through, perforate:* navem, Cic.: pectora, Ov.: *to clear* or *open up a view by cutting through:* Cic.

per-fortĭter, *adv. very bravely:* Ter.

perfossor, ōris, *m.* [perfodio] *a digger* or *breaker through:* perfossor parietum, *a housebreaker*, Pl.

per-fossus, a, um, *Part.* [perfodio].

perfractus, a, um, *Part.* [perfringo].

per-frĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to roar* or *snort along:* Att. in Cic.

per-frĕquens, entis, *adj. much frequented:* emporium, Liv.

per-frĭco, cŭi, catum and ctum, 1. *v. a. to rub all over, to rub* or *scratch:* caput unguento, Cic.: caput sinistra manu perfricans, *scratching his head*, id. ‖ Fig.: frontem, faciem, os, *to lay aside all sense of shame* (lit. *to rub the face soundly; so as to hide one's blushes*): quum os perfricuisti, id.

perfrictus, a, um, *Part.* [perfrico].

per-frīgĕfăcio, 3. *v. a. to make very cold, to benumb:* alicui cor, *to send a chill to one's heart*, Pl.

per-frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow very cold, to catch cold:* ne canes perfrigescant, Varr.: si perfrixit, cantat bene, i. e. *even if he is quite hoarse*, Juv.

per-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj. very cold:* Cic.

per-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break through, to break* or *dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter:* jumenta (glaciem) penitus perfringebant, *kept breaking right through*, Liv.: perfracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic.: naves perfregerant proras, *had staved in*, Liv. 2. Esp. *to break* or *burst through, to force one's way through* any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Caes.: domos, *to break open* or *into*, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *to break, violate, infringe:* decreta senatus, Cic. 2. *to break* or *burst through:* omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii, id. 3. *Absol.*: perfringere dextrā, *to break through sword in hand*, Virg.

perfructus, a, um, *Part.* [perfruor].

per-frŭor, ctus, 3. *v. dep. to enjoy fully* or *thoroughly:* with *Abl.:* Cic. *Pass.:* ad perfruendas voluptates, id. ‖ Transf.: *to fulfil, perform* (poet.): mandatis patris, Ov.

perfŭga, ae, *m.* [fugio] *a deserter* to the enemy (strictly, *one who takes refuge with the enemy;* and so disting. from transfuga, *one who changes sides;* and from desertor, *a runaway*): Cic.

per-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee for refuge:* ad aliquem, Liv.: ad tribunal, Tac. 2. Of military desertion (implying that the deserter *seeks security with* the side to which he flees: thus disting. from transfugio, simply to *change sides by desertion*): nemo a Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes.: qui hostes ad nostros imperatores perfugissent, Cic.

perfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [perfugio] *a place to flee to, a refuge, shelter, asylum:* Cic. Fig.: omnium laborum, id.

per-functĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfungor] *a performing, discharging:* honorum, Cic.: laborum, *an enduring*, id.

perfunctus, a, um, *Part.* [perfungor].

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour over, to wet, besprinkle:* aliquem aqua ferventi, Cic.: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor.: aliquem lacrimis, Ov.: perfundi nardo, Hor.: fluviis pecus, *to bathe, drench*, Virg. Fig.: artus perfudit sudor, *bathed*, id. 2. *to steep, dye* (poet.): ostro perfusae vestes, *steeped in purple*, id. ‖ Transf. of non-liquids: *to scatter* or *sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew* (poet.): canitiem pulvere, id.: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, *steeped*, id.: sol perfundens omnia luce, *overspreading, flooding*, Lucr. ‖‖ Fig.: *to imbue, inspire, fill:* sensus dulcedine (cf. Shak. "*steep my senses in forgetfulness*"), Cic.: gaudio, Liv.: timore, id. 2. *to overwhelm* ('*drench*,' v. Long, ad Cic. R. Am. 29, 80): nos judicio, Cic. 3. *to imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted with.* studia, quibus perfundi satis est, *to have merely a smattering of*, Sen.

per-fungor, nctus, 3. *v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge:* with *Abl.:* munere quodam necessitatis, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *to go through, undergo, endure; to get through, get rid of:* molestia, id.: vita, *i. e. to die*, Lucr. *Absol.:* jam perfunctus sum, *I have stood it out, got through with it*, Cic. In *pass.* signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, *gone through*, id. 2. *to enjoy* (rare): with *Abl.:* epulis, Ov. With *Acc.:* omnia perfunctus vitai praemia marces, *after full enjoyment of*, Lucr.

per-fŭro, 3. *v. n. to rage very much, to rage on:* incensus et ipse perfurit, Virg. 2. *to rage through:* Eoas domos, Stat.

perfūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfundo] *that merely moistens;* hence, *slight, superficial:* Sen. ‖ In law: *confusing, misleading, wrongful:* assertio, Suet.

perfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [perfundo].

per-gaudĕo, 2. *v. n. to rejoice greatly:* Cic.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [per rego]. Act.: lit. *to direct straight through;* hence, *to go on uninterruptedly* or *undeviatingly with, to proceed with, prosecute:* pergam, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. With *Inf.:* confestim ad eum ire perreximus, Cic.: (Hannibali) sententia stetit pergere ire, *to continue his advance*, Liv.: pergeret porro ire, *he must continue to push forward*, id.: pergin' (=pergisne), scelesta, perplexe loqui? *do you persist, you wretch?* Ter. 2. *to undertake:* prospere cessura quae pergerent, *their enterprise would succeed*, Tac. (dub.). ‖ Neutr.: *to go straight forwards, to go* or *come:* horsum pergunt, *they are coming directly towards us*, Ter.: eadem via pergere, Cic.: ad castra, Caes.: Romam, Liv. 2. *to pass on, proceed to:* pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. (ii) Esp. in speaking: *to go on, proceed:* sed perge de Caesare, *go on and relate*, id. Also of one who has not yet spoken: *to begin and go on, to proceed* (poet.): pergite, Pierides, Virg.

per-graecor, 1. *v. n. dep. to live thoroughly like the Greeks*, i. e. *to revel, carouse:* Pl.

per-grandis, e, *adj. very large* (rare): gemma, Cic. 2. Of age: pergrandis natu, *very old*, Liv.

per-grăphĭcus, a, um, *adj. very skilful, very artful:* sycophanta, Pl.

per-grātus, a, um, *adj. very agreeable, very pleasant:* litterae, Cic. An

tmesi: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, *you would be doing me an especial favour*, id.

per-grāvis, e, *adj. very weighty* or *grave, very important:* pergravia, opp. to levia, Ter.: testes, Cic.

pergrāviter, *adv. very gravely, very seriously:* pergraviter offensus, Cic.

pergula, ae, *f.* [pergo: cf. tegula, from tego] *a projection* or *shed in front of a house, a balcony; a booth, stall, shop:* Plin. **2.** *a school, a lecture-room:* mathematici pergula, Suet. Meton.: cui cedere debeat omnis pergula, *all the scholars*, Juv. **3.** *a brothel:* Pl.

pĕr-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo: for composition and sense, cf. Gr. παρέχω] *to furnish, present, bestow, give:* magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin. ||. Esp. *to hold, say, assert; to call, name:* Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Virg.: bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic. *Pass.:* nec minus est Agesilaus ille perhibendus, *to be mentioned, cited*, id.: montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, *are said to be*, Pl.: tellus, quae perhibetur amara, *what is generally called 'bitter' land*, Virg.

pĕrhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perhibeo].

pĕr-hĭlum, *adv. very little* (poet.): Lucr.

pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv. very respectfully:* Cic.

pĕr-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj. that does one much honour, very honourable:* Cic. ||. *that shows much honour* or *respect, very respectful:* id.

per-horresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* Neut.: *to tremble* or *shudder greatly:* toto corpore, Cic. ||. Act.: *to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of:* hanc tantam religionem non perhorrescis? id.: Bosporum, Hor.

pĕr-horrĭdus, a, um, *adj. very forbidding:* stagna perhorrida situ, Liv.

pĕr-hūmānĭter, *adv. very kindly, very politely:* Cic.

pĕr-hūmānus, a, um, *adj. very kind, very courteous, very polite:* Cic.

pĕrĭclĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [periclitor] *a trying, trial, experiment:* Cic.

pĕrĭclĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [periculum]. Act.: *to try, prove, put to the test, make a trial of:* belli fortunam, Cic. With *depend. clause:* quotidie quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, *tried to see*, Caes. *Perf. Part.* in *pass.* sign.: periclitatis moribus amicorum, *tested*, Cic. **2.** *to put in peril, to endanger, risk* (rare): non est saepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, id. ||. Neutr.: *to venture, to be bold* or *enterprising:* proeliis et periclitando tuti sunt, *by daring the venture of war*, Tac. **2.** *to be in danger, to incur* or *be exposed to danger:* ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes. **3.** *to risk;* with *neut. pron.* or *Abl. of subst.:* quid aliud quam ingenii fama periclitarer? *what other risk should I run saving in reputation for ability?* Liv.: capite, Mart.

pĕrīcŭlōsē, *adv. dangerously, hazardously, with danger, risk* or *peril:* aegrotans, Cic. *Sup.:* aliquid facere, *with the greatest danger*, Sen.

pĕrīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [periculum] *dangerous, hazardous, perilous:* bellum, Cic.: iter, id.: curationes, id. With *in* and *Acc.:* in nosmetipsos periculosi, *endangering ourselves*, id. With *Dat.:* Caes. Neutr. in *Abl. absol.:* juxta periculoso, ficta seu vera promeret, *it being equally perilous*, Tac. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* Cic.

pĕrīcŭlum (contr. periclum, Virg. *etc.*), i, *n.* [v. experior] *a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay:* alicujus fidei periculum facere, *to make trial of*, Cic.: hostis, Caes.: ex aliis facere, *to learn from others' experience*, Ter. (ii) of *an attempt* or *essay* in literary composition (v. rare): Cic. ||. Hence (the most freq. sig.), *risk, hazard, danger, peril:* obire pericula ac labores, Liv.: subire, Caes.: periculum adire capitis, *to risk one's life*, Cic.: in periculum se committere, *to run into danger*, id.: ex periculo eripere, *to rescue*, Caes.: periculo meo, tuo, suo, *at my, your, his risk:* Cic. **2.** In partic., with ref. to *a trial, action, suit at law:* meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus, id. (ii) hence meton.: *a legal record;* esp. of *writs, sentences:* tabulae publicae periculaque magistratuum, id.: Nep. (Hence Fr. *peril.*)

pĕr-īdōnĕus, a, um, *adj. very fit, suitable,* or *proper, very well adapted to:* with *Dat.:* locus castris, Caes.

pĕr-illustris, e, *adj. very brilliant, very notable:* Nep. ||. *greatly distinguished, highly honoured:* Cic.

pĕr-imbēcillus, a, um, *adj. very weak* or *feeble:* Cic.

pĕr-īmo, ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy:* sensu perempto, Cic.: Troja peremptа, *destroyed, ruined*, Virg. *Absol.:* sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, *brings complete annihilation*, Cic. **2.** *to cut off, hinder, prevent:* reditum, id. ||. Esp. *to cut off, slay:* indigna morte peremptus, Virg.

pĕr-impĕdītus, a, um, *adj. very much obstructed, very difficult to pass:* locus, Auct. B. Afr.

pĕr-incommŏdē, *adv. very inconveniently, very unfortunately:* Cic.

pĕr-incommŏdus, a, um, *adj. very inconvenient, very troublesome* or *annoying:* alicui, Liv.

pĕrindĕ, *adv. in the same manner, just as, equally:* vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic.: ut culta ab insultis notaret et perinde dominos laudaret castigaretque, *accordingly*, Liv. ||. Esp. with such conjunctions as *atque* (*ac*), *ut, ac si, quasi, quam*, etc.: perinde atque, *exactly as*, Cic.: perinde ac vellent, *just as if*, Caes.: perinde utcumque, *in whatever way*, Cic. With *et* or *que: alike, equally with, the same as:* perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. With *quam: so much as:* nulla tamen re perinde motus est quam responso mathematici, Suet. With *quam si: the same as if:* jusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset, Tac. Elliptically: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (*sc.* ac dextro), Suet.: ne mortuo quidem (filio) perinde affectus est, *was he so much moved* (i. e. *as he might have been*), id.

pĕr-indignē, *adv. very indignantly:* Suet.

pĕr-indulgens, entis, *adj. very indulgent, very tender:* Cic.

pĕr-infāmis, e, *adj. very infamous:* Suet.

pĕr-infirmus, a, um, *adj. very weak* or *feeble:* Cic.

pĕr-ingĕnĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very clever:* Cic.

pĕr-īnīquus, a, um, *adj. very unfair, very unjust:* Cic. **2.** *very unwilling, very discontented:* animus, id.

pĕr-insignis, e, *adj. very remarkable* or *conspicuous:* Cic.

pĕr-invīsus, a, um, *adj. much hated:* Cic. fr.

pĕr-invītus, a, um, *adj. very unwilling:* Cic.

pĕrĭŏdus, i, *f.* = περίοδος, in rhetor. *a complete sentence, a period:* Cic.

pĕrĭpătētĭci, orum, *m. plu.* = περιπατητικοί, *philosophers of the peripatetic* (*Aristotelian*) *school, peripatetics* (so called because th ir master walked about when lecturing): Cic.

pĕrĭpătētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = περιπατητικός, *of* or *belonging to the peripatetic philosophy, peripatetic:* Gell.

pĕrĭpētasmăta, um, *n. plu.* = περιπετάσματα, *curtains, draperies, carpets:* Cic.

pĕriphrăsis, is, *f.* = περίφρασις, *a roundabout way of saying a thing, a circumlocution, periphrase:* Suet.

pĕr-īrātus, a, um, *adj. very angry:* alicui, Pl.: Cic.

pĕriscēlis, ĭdis, *f.* = περισκελίς, *a leg-band, anklet:* Hor.

pĕristrōma, ătis, *n.* = περίστρωμα, *a covering, curtain, carpet:* Pl.: Cic.

pĕristўlium, ii, *n.* = περιστύλιον, *a court surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle:* Vitr.: Suet.

peristўlum (ў in Auson.), i, *n.* = περίστυλον, appy.=peristylium: Suet.: Auct. pro dom.

pĕrītē, *adv. in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly:* Cic. *Comp.:* Sen. *Sup.:* Cic.

pĕrītĭa, ae, *f.* (peritus) *experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill.* With *Gen.:*

locorum et militiae, Sall.: legum, Tac.: non ars sed peritia quaedam gratiae, *a sort of skilfulness in pleasing*, Quint. *Absol.:* peritia et arte praestans, id.

pĕrĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [pereo] *to perish:* Pl. (prob. *f. l.*)

pĕrītus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. experior, q. v., and peri-culum] *experienced, practised, skilful, expert. Absol.:* usu peritos, Cic.: peritissimi duces, Caes. With *Gen.:* multarum rerum, *skilled in*, Cic.: rei militaris, Caes. With *Abl.:* jure, Cic. With *ad:* ad usum et disciplinam, id. With *in* and *Abl.:* sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. With *Inf.* (poet.), or *Acc.* and *Inf.* (late): cantare, Virg.: rex peritus, fortius esse aurum quam ferrum, *having found out by experience that*, Flor.

per-jĕro, v. pejero.

perjūcundē, *adv. very agreeably, very pleasantly:* Cic.

per-jūcundus, a, um, *adj. very agreeable, very pleasing:* Cic.

perjūrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [perjuro] *a petty perjury:* Pl.

perjūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perjurium] *full of perjury, perfidious:* Pl.

perjūrĭum, ii, *n.* [perjurus] *a false oath, perjury:* Cic.: Ov.

perjūro, v. pejero.

perjūrus, a, um, *adj.* [per jus, *i. e.* per, and cf. perfidus and Gr. παράνομος] *oath-breaking, perjured:* quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *false, lying:* Pl. *Comp.:* id.

per-lābor, psus, 3. *v. n. dep.* (mostly poet.) *to slip* or *glide through* or *along:* nulla perlabitur unda, Tib. With *Acc.* depend. on *prep.* in *comp.:* summas perlabitur undas, *glides along the surface of the waves*, Virg.: luna perlabitur umbras, Lucr. With *per:* id. **2.** In gen. sense, *to move* or *travel onwards, to make way:* id. With *supra:* supra solis perlabier orbem, id. With *ad:* ad nos, Cic.: ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, *makes its way to us*, Virg.

per-laetus, a, um, *adj. very joyful* or *glad:* supplicatio, Liv.

perlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [perlabor].

per-lātē, *adv. very widely* or *extensively:* Cic.

per-lătĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie completely hid:* Ov.

perlātus, a, um, *Part.* [perfero].

perlĕcĕbra (pellecebra), ae, *f.* [perlicio] *an enticement, allurement:* Pl.

perlectĭo, v. pellectio.

per-lĕgo (pellego), lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey* (poet.): omnia oculis, Virg. **II.** Esp.: *to read through, read to the end:* Cic.: senatum, *to read over the names of all the senators*, Liv.

per-lĕpĭdē, *adv. very pleasantly* or *prettily:* narrare, Pl.

per-lĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very pretty:* Pl.

per-lĕvis, e, *adj. very light, very slight:* Cic.

perlĕviter, *adv. very lightly, very slightly:* commoveri, Cic.

perlĭbens (perlubens), entis, *adj.* [perlibet] *very willing, feeling much pleasure:* Pl.: Cic.

perlĭbenter (perlūbenter), *adv. very willingly, with great pleasure:* Cic.

per-lĭbĕrālis, e, *adj. very well bred, very genteel:* Ter.

perlĭbĕrālĭter, *adv. very liberally:* Cic.

per-lĭbet (lūbet), 2. *v. impers. it is very pleasing* or *agreeable:* Pl.

perlĭcĭo, v. pellicio

per-lĭno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear all over:* pice liquida, Col.

per-lĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sacrifice very auspiciously, with very favourable omens:* Liv. *Pass. impers.:* primis hostiis perlitatum est, *favourable omens were obtained*, id.

perlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perlino].

per-longē, *adv. a very long way off, very far:* Ter.

per-longinquus, a, um, *adj. very long, wearisome:* Pl.

per-longus, a, um, *adj. very long:* Cic. **2.** *very tedious:* Pl.

perlŭbens, v. perlibens.

perlūcĕo, v. pelluceo.

per-luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj. very mournful:* Cic.

per-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash thoroughly, wash off:* manus undâ, Ov. **2.** *Reflect.: to wash oneself, to bathe:* in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes.

per-lustro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to purify* or *hallow completely:* Col. **II.** *to go* or *wander all through, to traverse completely:* hostium agros, Liv. **III.** *to view all over, to examine, survey:* oculis, id. Fig.: aliquid animo, Cic.

perlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [perluo].

per-mădĕfăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to wet through, to drench:* Pl.

per-mădesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become thoroughly wet, quite moist:* Col. **II.** Fig. *to grow soft* or *effeminate:* deliciis, Sen.

per-magnus, a, um, *adj. very great:* accessio, Cic.: numerus, Caes. Of moral worth: homo, Cic. *Neutr. absol.:* permagnum, *something very great:* decumas permagno vendere, *at a very high price*, id.

per-mălĕ, *adv. very badly:* Cic.

permānanter, *adv. by flowing through:* Lucr.

permānasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [permano] *to flow through.* Fig. *to penetrate to;* of a report: ad aliquem, Pl.

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2. *v. n. to continue* or *persist in staying:* constr. usu. with *in* and *Abl.:* in maritima ora, Liv. The *terminus in quem* expr. by *ad:* ad extremos rogos, Ov.: by *in* and *Acc.:* in seros annos, id. **II.** Fig.: *to continue, endure, persist, persevere:* ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, *last, keep* (i. e. *free from decay*), Cic.: in voluntate, id.: in officio, Caes. Less freq. with *Abl.:* spe atque fiducia, *to persevere*, id.

per-māno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to ooze or flow through, press through, penetrate:* in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, *trickles through*, Lucr. **II.** Transf.: *to flow to, to penetrate to, to reach:* succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: Pythagorae doctrina permanavit in hanc civitatem, id.: hoc ad plures permanaverat, *had spread* (of rumours), Caes. (il) permanare palam, *to be divulged, become known:* Pl.: ne aliqua ad patrem hoc permanet, *should come to my father's ears*, Ter.

permansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permaneo] *a remaining, persisting:* Cic.

per-mārinus, a, um, *adj. that accompanies through the sea:* lares, *guardian deities of those who travel by sea; Gen. pl.* larium permarinûm, Liv. (ex Inscr.).

per-mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become quite ripe, to ripen fully:* Ov.

per-mĕdĭŏcris, e, *adj. very moderate:* Cic.

per-mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *adj. well-prepared, well trained:* Pl.

permensus, a, um, *Part.* [permetior].

per-mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to go* or *pass through, to cross, traverse:* saxa et hastae longius in hostes permeabant, *ranged further, penetrated the enemies' ranks at longer range*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to penetrate, pervade:* intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic.

per-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure through, measure out, measure:* solis magnitudinem, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *to travel through, traverse:* viam, Pl.: classibus aequor, Virg.

(per-metuens, *f. l.* for prae-metuens: Virg. A. 2, 573.)

per-mingo, nxi, 3. *v. a. to befoul with urine; to pollute:* Hor.

per-mĭnūtus, a, um, *adj. very small, very trifling:* Cic. (dub.)

per-mīrus, a, um, *adj. very wonderful:* Cic.

per-misceo, scŭi, stum and xtum, 2. *v. a. to mix* or *mingle together:* Cic.: permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. With *Abl.* or *Dat.:* permixti caede virorum semianimes volvuntur equi, Virg.: permixtum senatui populi concilium, Liv.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to mix* or *mingle together:* tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to confound, disturb, throw into confusion:* id.: divina humanaque jura, Caes.

permissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permitto] *a giving up, yielding; an unconditional surrender:* Liv. **2.** *leave, permission* (rare): Cic.

permissus, a, um, *Part.* [permitto].

II. Subst.: permissum, i, *n. a permission:* Hor.

permissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *leave, permission:* only in *Abl.:* permissu legis, Cic.

permĭtĭālis, e, *adj. destructive:* Lucr. (dub.: *al.* pernic-).

permĭtĭes, ēi, *f. destruction:* Pl. (dub.: *al.* pernic-).

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, *3. v. a. to let go through, suffer to pass through:* Pall. II. Transf.: *to let loose, give free course to:* equos in hostem, Liv. Fig. tribunatum, *to exercise it without reserve,* id. *Reflect.:* odor permittitur longius, *spreads farther,* Lucr. 2. *to let fly, cast, hurl* (rare): saxum in hostem, Ov. III. Fig.: *to give up, leave, surrender, commit:* totum ei negotium, Cic.: alicui summam belli administrandi, Caes.: permissum ipsi erat, faceret quod vellet, *he had full power given him,* Liv. (ii) With *pron. reflect.: to give up* or *surrender oneself:* se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi R., Caes. 2. *to give leave, allow, suffer, permit:* neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permisissem, Cic. 3. *to concede, relinquish:* inimicitias temporibus reipublicae, *to forego them in consideration of the state of the country,* id.

permixtē, *adv. confusedly, promiscuously:* Cic.

permixtĭo (permistĭo), ōnis, *f.* [permisceo] *a mixing together, a mixture:* Cic.

permixtus (permistus), a, um, *Part.* [permisceo]. II. Adj.: *promiscuous:* caedes, Lucr.

per-mŏdestus, a, um, *adj. very moderate, very modest:* Cic.

per-mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj. very moderate, small:* Suet.

permŏlestē, *adv. with much trouble* or *vexation:* Cic.

per-mŏlestus, a, um, *adj. very troublesome:* Cic.

per-mollis, e, *adj.* Fig.: *very feeble* or *weak:* Quint.

per-mŏlo, *3. v. a. to grind.* Transf. in bad sense, alienas uxores, Hor.

per-mōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permoveo] *a moving, exciting, excitement:* fig.: mentis, Cic. *Absol.: an emotion:* permotiones istae animis nostris datae, id.

permōtus, a, um, *Part.* [permoveo].

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, *2. v. a. to move* or *stir up thoroughly:* mare permotum ventis, Lucr. II. Fig. of the mind: *to move deeply; to stir up, excite; to induce, persuade, prevail on, influence,* etc.: si quem calamitates, exsilia, non permovent, Cic.: aliquem pollicitationibus, Caes.: plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall. 2. *to stir up, raise, excite* a passion: invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac.

per-mulcĕo, si, sum and ctum, *2. v. a. to rub gently, to stroke:* Ov.: Liv. II. Transf. *to touch gently:* medicatā luminа virgā, *charmed, lulled,* Ov.: aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, *blows softly on, fans,* Cic. poet. III. Fig.: *to charm, please, delight:* sensum voluptate, Cic. 2. *to soothe, appease:* senectutem, *alleviate, comfort,* id.: eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis, Caes.

permulctus, a, um, *Part.* [permulceo].

permulsus, a, um, *Part.* [permulceo].

permulto, *adv. very much, by far:* Cic.

per-multum, *adv.:* v. foll. art.

per-multus, a, um, *adj. very much, very many:* permultum erit ex maerore tuo diminutum, Cic. Most freq. in *pl.: very many:* Caes.: Cic. 2. permultum, *adv. very much:* permultum interest, id.

per-mūnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, *4. v. a. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying:* munimenta, Liv.: Athenas, Just.

per-mūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permuto] *a changing, altering, change:* Cic. II. *an exchanging, exchange, barter:* partim emptiones, partim permutationes, id. Of *exchanging* money, *negotiating* a bill of exchange: id.

per-mūto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* to change throughout, *to alter* or *change completely:* sententiam, Cic. II. *to interchange, exchange* one thing for another: nomina inter se, Pl.: domum, id.: with *Abl.* of instrument of exchange or purchase: cur valle permutem Sabinā divitias? *why change my Sabine vale for riches?* Hor. (cf. *infr.* 2, ii). 2. Esp. mercant. *t. t.: to exchange* money: illud, quod tecum permutavi, i. e. *what you remitted to me by bill of exchange,* Cic. (ii) *to buy:* equos talentis auri, Plin.

perna, ae, *f. a haunch* or *ham together with the leg;* esp. *a salted leg* of pork, *a ham, a gammon* of bacon: fumosa, Hor. [Cf. Gr. πέρνα.]

per-nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj. very necessary:* tempus, Cic. II. *very closely connected* with one: homo, id.

per-nĕcessĕ, *adj. indecl. indispensably necessary:* Cic.

per-nĕgo, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a. to deny altogether* or *flatly:* with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* Cic. II. *to refuse* or *decline altogether:* Catoni populus R. praeturam negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen.

per-nĕo, nēvi, nētum, *2, v. a. to spin off,* i. e. *bring to an end,* poet. of the Fates: cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart.

pernĭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pernicies] *destructive, ruinous, pernicious:* Tac.: morbi, *fatal,* Liv. (*al.* perniciales).

pernĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, deadly, fatal:* Lucr. (*al.* permit-: q. v.): cf. preced. art.

pernĭcĭes, ēi, *f.* (*Dat.* pernicie, Liv.: pernicii, Nep.) [v. neco], *destruction, ruin:* Pl.: Caes.: quae quidem res contemnentibus perniciei fuit, *a cause of destruction,* Nep.: de pernicie populi R. et exitio hujus urbis, Cic. II. Meton.: of a baneful person or thing: *destruction, ruin, bane, pest:* leno, pernicies communis adolescentium, Ter.: pernicies provinciae Siciliae, *i. e. Verres,* Cic.

pernĭcĭōsē, *adv. destructively, ruinously, perniciously:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

pernĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pernicies] *destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious:* leges, Caes. *Comp.:* morbi perniciosiores, Cic. *Sup.:* Nep.

pernīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pernix] *nimbleness, agility, swiftness:* Cic.: Caes.: pedum, Liv.

pernīcĭter, *adv. nimbly, quickly, swiftly:* Liv.

per-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. jet black:* oculi, Pl.

per-nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj. much too great, altogether excessive:* Ter.

pernix, īcis, *adj. nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick:* pernix sum manibus, Pl.: corporum pernicium, Liv. With *Inf.:* amata relinquere pernix, *quick to leave,* Hor. [Etym. uncertain: perh. from per and nitor.]

per-nōbĭlis, e, *adj. very famous:* epigramma, Cic.

per-nocto, avi, *1. v. n. to stay all night long, to pass the night:* Cic.: extra moenia, Liv. Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, *are our companions by night,* Cic.

pernōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [perna] a comically formed patronymic, *descended from a ham:* laridum pernonidem, *a bit of ham,* Pl.

per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, *3. v. a. to examine thoroughly:* pernoscite, furtumne factum existimetis, Ter. 2. *to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of:* hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, Cic.

per-nōtesco, tŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become everywhere* or *generally known:* Impers. with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, Tac.

pernōtus, a, um, *Part.* [pernosco].

per-nox, octis, *adj. that lasts all night:* luna pernox erat, *was visible all night, was at full,* Liv.: luditur alea pernox, *there is nightlong play,* Juv.

per-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to count out, reckon up:* Liv.

pĕro, ōnis, *m. a kind of boot made of raw hide, a brogue,* worn chiefly by ploughmen, *etc.:* crudus, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 291). [Etym. uncertain.]

pĕr-obscūrus, a, um, *adj. very obscure:* quaestio, Cic.

pĕr-ōdi, ōsus sum, *defect. v. a. to hate greatly, to detest:* plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv.

pĕr-ōdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very odious* or *troublesome, very annoying:* Cic.

pĕr-offĭcĭōsē, *adv. very obligingly, very attentively:* Cic.

pĕr-ŏlĕo, *2. v. n. to emit a penetrating odour;* Lucr.

pērōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pero] *wearing boots of untanned leather:* Pers.

pĕr-opportūnē, *adv. very seasonably, very opportunely:* Cic.

pĕr-opportūnus, a, um, *adj. very seasonable, very convenient* or *opportune:* Cic.

pĕr-optātō, *adv. very much to one's wish:* peroptato nobis datum est, Cic.

pĕr-ŏpus, *subst.* or *adj. indecl. very necessary:* Ter.

pĕrōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peroro] *the close* or *winding up of a speech, the peroration:* Cic.

pĕr-ornātus, a, um, *adj. very ornate:* Cic.

pĕr-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to adorn greatly* or *constantly:* Tac.

pĕr-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to speak from beginning to end, to plead* or *argue throughout.* Act.: tantam causam, Cic. **2.** Neutr.: jus perorandi in reum, *of conducting the case for the prosecution,* Tac. **II.** Esp.: *to bring a speech to a close, to wind up:* strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, Cic. **2.** *to bring proceedings in court to an end, to conclude, finish:* res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur judicium, id.

pĕrōsus, a, um, *Part.* [perodi] *hating greatly, detesting:* lucem, Virg.: superbiam regis, Liv.

per-pācō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to quiet completely, reduce to quietness:* Liv.

per-parcē, *adv. very sparingly* or *parsimoniously:* Ter.

per-parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim. very little, very diminutive:* Cic.

per-parvus, a, um, *adj. very small:* semina, Lucr.: culpa, Cic.

per-pastus, a, um, *adj. well fed, in good condition:* Phaedr.

per-paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim. very little, very few indeed:* Cic.

per-paucus, a, um, *adj. very little, very few:* Cic.

per-paulŭlum, i, *n. a very little indeed:* perpaululum loci, *very little room,* Cic.

per-paulum (paullum), *adv. a very little:* declinare, Cic.

per-pauper, ĕris, *adj. very poor:* Cic.

per-pauxillum, i, *n. a very little:* Pl.

per-păvĕfăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to frighten very much:* Pl.

per-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive* or *push violently:* usu. in fig. sense: *to constrain, prevail upon:* perpellit, ut legatos mittat, Liv.: Antonium perpulerat ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall. With *Inf.:* Tac.

perpendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [perpendo] *a plummet, plumb-line:* ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, *to test by a plumb-line,* Cic.: ad perpendiculum, *perpendicularly,* Caes.

per-pendo, pendi, pensum, 3. *v. a. to weigh carefully* or *exactly:* usu. fig. *to estimate, scrutinize; to ponder, consider:* momenta officiorum, Cic.: vitia virtutesque, Suet.: amicitiam, Cic.

perpensus, a, um, *Part.* [perpendo].

perpĕram, *adv. wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely:* loqui, Pl.: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic.: perperam praeco non consulem, sed imperatorem pronuntiavit, *by mistake,* Suet. [V. per and cf. Skr. *para-s*, another. *Per-per-am* (a redupl. form) = ἄλλως (in bad sense); so *per* in *peregre* means 'other;' cf. also perendie. For termination of perper-am, cf. pal-am, cl-am, cor-am.]

per-pĕs, ĕtis, *adj.* [like perpetuus, from peto] *lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, perpetual:* (lunae) candor, App. **2.** Of time, *entire, whole:* noctem, Pl.

perpessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpetior] *a bearing, suffering, enduring:* Cic.

perpessus, a, um, *Part.* [perpetior].

per-pĕtĭor, pessus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [patior] *to bear with patience* or *firmness; to stand out, abide, endure:* facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, Cic.: difficultates, Caes.: audax omnia perpeti gens humana, *to brave,* Hor. **2.** With *Acc.* and *Inf.: to endure, suffer, permit:* non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum perpetiar, Ov.

per-pĕtro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [patro] *to carry through, effect, accomplish, perpetrate:* opus, Pl.: caedem, Liv.

perpĕtŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perpetuus] *uninterrupted* or *continual duration* or *succession, continuity, perpetuity:* non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, *from the prevailing tendency and consistent tenor* of their principles, Cic.: constare in vitae perpetuitate nobismet ipsis, *throughout the whole course of our lives,* id.: in perpetuitate dicendi, *in the whole of a speech,* id.: perpetuitas verborum, *an unbroken succession,* id.

perpĕtŭo, *adv. constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually:* Ter.: Cic.

perpĕtŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [perpetuus] *to cause to continue, to make perpetual, perpetuate:* Cic.

perpĕtŭus, a, um, *adj.* [peto] *going on* or *continuing throughout, unbroken, uninterrupted; whole, entire:* trabes perpetuae in longitudinem, *continuous in the direction of the length* of the wall, Caes.: agmen, Cic.: munitiones, *continuous lines,* Caes.: milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, id.: mensae, *long-ranged* (opp. to triclinia), Virg.: bos, *undivided, whole,* id.: carmen, *continuous* (dealing with a series of events), Hor.: historia, *a general history,* Cic. Hence *absol.:* in perpetuum, *without break, continuously:* porticus in perpetuum suffulta columnis, *along its whole length,* Lucr. **2.** Of time: *perpetual:* stellarum cursus, Cic.: ignis Vestae, *undying,* "*unquenched for ages,*" id.: sopor, *that knows no waking,* Hor. Of a lover, *constant:* Telephus, id.: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *this whole day,* Ter. Hence, in perpetuum (*sc.* tempus), *for all time, for ever, in perpetuity:* obtinere aliquid, Cic. **II.** *universal, general, that always holds good:* perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, id. (cf. quaestio, II. 2).

per-plăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to please greatly:* ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic.

perplexābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perplexor] *perplexing:* Pl.

perplexābĭlĭter, *adv. in a perplexing manner, perplexingly:* Pl.

perplexē, *adv. confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely:* loqui, Ter.: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, *in no doubtful terms, plainly,* Liv.

perplexim, *adv. intricately, confusedly, perplexedly:* Pl.

perplexor, 1. *v. dep.* [perplexus] *to cause perplexity:* old *Inf.* perplexarier: Pl.

per-plexus, a, um, *adj. entangled, intricate, confused:* figurae, Lucr.: iter silvae, *mazy,* Virg. **II.** Fig. *intricate, confused, ambiguous, obscure:* sermones, Liv. *Comp.:* perplexius carmen, id.

per-plĭcātus, a, um, *Part. interlaced, entangled: in tmesi:* Lucr.

per-plŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to rain through, rain in:* circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato. **2.** *to let the rain through, admit the rain:* venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Pl. **II.** Act.: *to rain* anything *through* or *into.* Fig.: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, *has rained* (*poured*) *into,* id.

per-pŏlĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to polish well:* aurum tritu, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing touch to:* opus, Cic.: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id.

perpŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* [perpolio]. **II.** Adj.: *thoroughly polished* or *refined:* homines, Cic.

per-pŏpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to lay quite waste, ravage, devastate:* agrum, Liv. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* signif.: perpopulato agro, id.

per-porto, 1. *v. a. to carry over:* praedam Carthaginem, Liv.

perpōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpoto] *a continued drinking, a drinking-bout:* Cic.

per-pōto, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse:* totos dies, Cic. **II.** *to drink off:* amarum absinthi laticem, Lucr.

per-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press hard, to press perpetually:* cubilia, *hug to the last,* Hor.

per-prŏpĕrē, *adv. very quickly:* Pl. (prob. *f. l.* for praepropere, q. v.)

per-prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj. very near:* Att. in Cic.

per-prosper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. very prosperous:* valetudo, *very good,* Suet.

per-prūrisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to itch all over:* Pl.

per-pugnax, ācis, *adj. very pug-*

nacious: in disputando, *contentious*, Cic.

per-pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj. very beautiful:* dona, Ter.

per-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cleanse* or *purge thoroughly, to make quite clean:* se, Cic.: perpurgatis auribus, i. e. *with the greatest attention*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to clear up, explain:* locum orationis, Cic.

perpŭsillus, a, um, *adj. very small; dwarfish:* Cic.

per-pŭto, 1. *v. a. to clear up, explain fully:* Pl.

perquam, and separ. per quam, *adv. extremely:* Cic. *In tmesi:* per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter.

per-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to ask* or *inquire diligently after, to make diligent search for:* perquirunt, quid causae siet, Pl.: vasa, Cic.: aditus viasque, *to make minute inquiries about*, Caes. *Impers.* perquiritur, *careful inquiry is made*, Cic. **II.** *to examine into:* cognitionem rei, id.

perquīsītĭus, *comp. adv. more exactly* or *accurately:* conscribere, Cic.

perquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [perquiro] *a seeker out, a hunter after:* Pl.

perquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* [perquiro].

per-rāro, *adv. very seldom, very rarely:* Cic.: Hor.

per-rārus, a, um, *adj. very uncommon, very rare:* Liv.

per-rēcondĭtus, a, um, *adj. very hidden* or *abstruse, very recondite:* Cic.

perrectus, a, um, *Part.* [pergo].

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to creep* or *crawl through:* Col. **II.** Act.: *to crawl through* or *over:* tellurem genibus, Tib.

perrepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [perrepo]. Neutr.: *to creep* or *crawl about:* in omnibus latebris, Pl. **II.** Act.: *to creep* or *crawl through:* omne oppidum, Ter.

perrīdĭcŭlē, *adv. very laughably, very ridiculously:* Cic.

per-rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. very laughable, very ridiculous:* Cic.

per-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another:* sententias, Liv. **II.** *to carry (a law) through, to get passed:* legem, Val. Max.

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to break* or *rush through, to force one's way through:* per medios hostes, Caes.: in vestibulum templi, Liv. **B.** Act.: *to break through, break up:* rates, Caes.: perrumpitur concretus aër, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to force one's way through:* paludem, Caes.: Acheronta, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to break through, break down, overcome:* leges, Cic.: fastidia, Hor.

perruptus, a, um, *Part.* [perrumpo].

per-saepē, *adv. very often, very frequently:* Cic.

persalsē, *adv. very wittily.* Cic.

per-salsus, a, um, *adj. very witty:* Cic.

persălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [persaluto] *a saluting of all, assiduous salutation:* Cic.

per-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to salute one after another:* Cic.

per-sanctē, *adv. very sacredly* or *religiously:* Ter.

per-săpiens, entis, *adj. very wise:* Cic.

per-săpienter, *adv. very wisely:* Cic.

per-scienter, *adv. very knowingly, very discreetly:* Cic.

per-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to rend asunder* or *in pieces:* Lucr.

perscissus, a, um, *Part.* [perscindo].

per-scītus, a, um, *adj. very clever, very fine: in tmesi:* Cic.: Ter.

per-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write in full* or *at length* (without abbreviation of the characters): notata, non perscripta erat summa, *the amount was (merely) put down in figures, not written in words* (v. Pub. Sch. Lat. Prim. Appendix, iv. B.): Suet. **II.** Transf.: *to give a full account* or *report of in writing:* rem gestam, Caes.: orationem, Cic.: unam ex tam multis orationem, Sall. **2.** *to write* or *note down, to enter, register:* aliquid in tabulas publicas, Cic. So esp. of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, id. **3.** *to make over in writing, to assign; to draw a cheque in favour of:* argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter.

perscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perscribo] *a writing down, an entry:* Cic. **II.** *a making over in writing, an assignment:* id.

perscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes entries in books:* Cic.

perscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [perscribo].

per-scrūto, for perscrutor: Pl.

per-scrūtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to search through, examine:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to examine into, investigate:* sententiam scriptoris, id.

per-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut up, extirpate; to cut out.* Fig.: vitium, Liv.: rerum naturas, *to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature*, Cic.

persector, 1. *v. a. dep. freq.* [persequor] *to follow* or *pursue eagerly, to investigate:* Lucr.

persĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a following after, a chase, pursuit:* Ulp. **II.** Transf.: *a prosecution, action, suit:* Cic.

persĕcūtus and **persĕquūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [persequor].

per-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n. to remain sitting, to sit* or *stay long:* in equo dies noctesque, Liv.

per-segnis, e, *adj. very sluggish* or *inactive:* proelium, Liv.

per-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow old* (late): Eutr.

per-sĕnex, is, *adj. very old:* Suet.

per-sentĭo, si, sum, 4. *v. a. to perceive plainly:* Virg. **II.** *to feel deeply:* pectore curas, id.

per-sentisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to perceive clearly:* Ter. **II.** *to feel deeply:* viscera persentiscunt, Lucr.

persĕquens, entis, *Part.* [persequor]. **II.** Adj.: *pursuing, given to the pursuit* or *practice of:* with *Gen.:* flagitii, Pl.: inimicitiarum persequentissimus, *most bent on following up*, Auct. Her.

per-sĕquor, cūtus and quūtus, 3. *v. a. dep.* (*Act. Imp.* persece [perseca, N.] for perseque, Poet. ap. Cic.) *to follow perseveringly, to pursue:* aliquem, Cic.: vestigia alicujus, id. **2.** Esp. *to pursue hostilely, chase:* fugientes usque ad flumen, Caes.: feras, Just. **3.** Of places: *to go* or *search through:* omnes solitudines, Cic. **4.** *to follow to the end, come up with, overtake:* mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. **5.** *to follow* in writing, *to take down in detail, minute down:* celeritate scribendi, quae dicerentur persequi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to follow perseveringly, to pursue:* viam, Ter.: artes, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to hunt after, strive after, seek to obtain:* quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? id. In law: ego meum jus persequar, *I will maintain my right*, Ter. **3.** *to follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy:* Academiam veterem, Cic. **4.** *to proceed against, prosecute; to avenge, take vengeance upon:* civitatem bello, Caes.: civitates quae defecerant, *chastise*, Just.: aliquem judicio, *to take legal proceedings against*, Cic.: mortem alicujus, *avenge*, id. **5.** *to follow out, perform, accomplish*, etc.: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Pl.: mandata, Cic. **6.** *to follow out* in speech or writing, *to set forth, treat of, relate, describe, explain*, etc.: aliquid voce, id.: aliquid scriptura, id.: res Hannibalis, id. **7.** *to follow out to a solution, interpret, make out, unravel:* quae (occulta) si quis investigare et persequi vellet, Suet. **8.** *to hunt up, note for banter* or *criticism:* cujus, ut ait, *cincinnos* usquequaque persequitur, id.

persĕvĕrans, ntis, *Part.* [persevero]. **II.** Adj.: *persevering:* with *Abl.:* perseverantior caedendis hostibus, Liv.

persĕvĕranter, *adv. perseveringly, persistently:* Liv.: diligere aliquem, *constantly, steadfastly*, Suet. *Comp.:* vereor ne perseverantius saeviant, *more unremittingly, more relentlessly*, Liv. *Sup.:* Plin.

persĕvĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [persevero] *steadfastness, constancy, perseverance; determination, resoluteness:* nautarum, Caes. **II.** Transf. objectively: *long continuance, tediousness:* belli, Just.

persĕvĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [perseverus]. Neutr.: *to continue*

steadfastly, to persist, persevere in: perseveras tu quidem et in tua vetere sententia permanes, Cic. *Impers. pass:* perseveratum in ira est, Liv. **2.** *to proceed to,* or *as far as:* Aquileiam usque perseveraverunt, *pushed on,* Suet. **II.** Act.: *to proceed with; to persist, persevere;* constr. with *Inf., Acc.* and *Inf.,* rarely with simple *Acc.* (only of *neut.* words): bello persequi, Caes.: quâ (imagine) signare insecuti quoque principes perseveraverunt, *continued regularly,* Suet.: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, *persisted in his assertion,* Cic. With *Acc.:* neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, *to abide by,* id.

per-sĕvērus, a, um, *adj. very strict:* imperium, Tac.

Persĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Persa, *a Persian*] *of* or *from Persia, Persian:* hence *subst.* persicum, i, *n. a peach,* Mart. (Hence Fr. *pêche.*)

per-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. n. to sink* or *settle down, to penetrate* (poet.): of disease: in fruges, Lucr.: of cold: ad vivum, *to penetrate to the very quick,* Virg.

per-signo, 1. *v. a. to note down, record* (rare): dona, Liv.

per-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. very like* or *similar:* Cic.: Hor.

per-simplex, ĭcis, *adj. very plain* or *simple:* victus, Tac.

per-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* lit. *to continue standing:* hence, *to continue steadfastly, to persevere, persist:* in impudentia, Liv.

persolla, ae, *f. dim.* [for *personula,* from persona] *a little mask;* hence, as a term of abuse, *you little fright!* Pl.

per-sōlus, a, um, *adj. quite alone:* oculum persolum mihi, *my only eye,* Pl.

persŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [persolvo].

per-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to unloose* or *release completely;* hence, Fig. *to unravel, solve, explain:* si hoc mihi ζήτημα persolveris, Cic. **II.** *to pay (in full):* pecuniam alicui, Tac.: pecuniam ab aliquo, *to pay by a draft on any one,* Cic. Fig.: grates, *to render thanks,* Virg.: meritam diis gratiam, Cic.: vota, *to fulfil,* Tac.: honorem alicui deo, *to pay the due honour of sacrifice,* Virg. Hence, poenas, *to suffer punishment,* Cic.: Caes.: Virg. But also of *inflicting punishment* = sumere: poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, Cic.: mortem alicui, *to put to death,* Suet.

persōna, ae, *f.* [per sono, notwithstanding the ŏ] *a mask,* esp. that used by actors, which covered the whole head, and was usually made of clay, but sometimes of wood or bark: cretea persona, Lucr.: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. (Respecting the use and varieties of the mask, v. Smith's Ant. 291.) **2.** Fig.: *a mask, pretence, false appearance:* Sen. **II.** Meton. *a personage, character, part,* represented by an actor: parasiti, Ter. **2.** Transf. in gen. *the part* or *character* which any one sustains in the world: Cic.: alienam personam ferre, *to act a part; assume a character not one's own,* Liv.: gerere, sustinere, *to sustain a part,* Cic. **3.** *a person who acts a certain part, personage:* ecquae pacifica persona desideretur, id.: certis personis et aetatibus, *to people of a certain standing and of a certain age,* Suet. **4.** Abstractly, *the person, the personality, individuality:* illi in multorum saepe personam exorabiles, i. e. *in many individual cases,* id.: apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis occulitur, Just. **5.** In Gramm. *a person:* Varr. (Hence Fr. *personne.*)

persōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [persona] *wearing a mask, masked:* Roscius, Cic.: pater, *i. e. the father in the play,* Hor. **II.** Fig. *assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious:* personatus ambulare, *in an assumed character,* Cic.

per-sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to sound through and through, to resound, ring with:* cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic.: domus Molossis personuit canibus, Hor. **2.** Of persons, *to make a noise:* plebs urbis personabat plausu, *kept making the place ring,* Tac.: ii dies ac noctes plausibus personare, *kept up thunders of applause,* id. (ii) *to sound, play* a musical instrument: cithara lopas personat, Virg. **II.** Act.: *to fill with sound* or *noise; to make ring* or *resound:* regna latratu, id.: aurem, *to bawl in one's ear,* Hor. **2.** *to cry out, call aloud:* illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.

perspectē, *adv. intelligently, sensibly:* ut docte et perspecte sapit! Pl.

perspecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [perspicio] *to look at* or *behold to the end:* certamen, Suet. **II.** *to look through, look all about:* Pl.

perspectus, a, um, *Part.* [perspicio]. **II.** Adj.: *clearly perceived, evident, well-known:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

per-spĕcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to examine* or *explore thoroughly:* Suet.

per-spergo, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle, to wet:* ligna, Cato. **II.** Fig.: orationem tanquam sale, *to give it a sprinkling of wit,* Cic.

perspĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicax] *sharp-sightedness, acuteness, discernment:* Cic.

perspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [perspicio] *sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious:* ad aliquid, Ter.: more freq. *absol.:* id.: Cic.

perspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a full perception* or *knowledge:* veri, Cic.

per-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [specio] *to look* or *see through, to look into, look at:* collis silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspici posset, Caes.: epistolas, *to look through, read through,* Cic. **2.** *to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect:* domum, id. With *depend. clause:* perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to observe carefully, explore, prove, ascertain thoroughly,* etc.: res gestas, Lucr.: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic.: in se fidem alicujus, Caes.

perspĭcŭē, *adv. evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously:* Cic.

perspĭcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicuus] *transparency, clearness:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *clearness, distinctness, perspicuity:* Cic.

perspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perspicio] *transparent, clear:* aquae, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous:* quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to pave all over, to make quite even* or *level:* viam, Liv.

per-stĭmŭlo, 1. *v. a. to incite* or *inflame violently:* tumidos spiritus, Tac.

per-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. n. to stand firmly, continue standing:* frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. **2.** Transf. *to remain steadfast* or *constant, to last, endure:* nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to stand fast* or *firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in:* constr. usu. with *in* and *Abl.:* negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic.: in sententia, Caes.: in incepto, Liv. *Pass. impers.:* si perstaretur in bello, Tac. *Absol.:* persta atque obdura, Hor.: talia perstabat memorans, *he went on saying,* Virg.: perstitit Narcissus, *persisted in his determination,* Tac. With *Inf.:* damnosâ persto condere semen humo, *persevere in burying,* Ov.

perstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [persterno].

per-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n. to make a great noise; to resound, echo, ring:* abeunt lavatum, perstrepunt, Ter.

perstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [perstringo].

perstringo, nxi, strictum, 3. *v. a. to tie* or *press tightly:* vitem, Cato. **2.** Transf. of the senses as objects, *to press upon, contract;* hence *to blunt, deaden, dull:* cum solis radii visus perstrinxere, *have dazzled,* Plin.: minaci murmure cornuum aures, *to deafen,* Hor.: animi aciem, *to dim,* Cic.: aciem ingenii, id. (cf. praestringo). Also with personal object: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, *dismays, appals,* Liv. **II.** *To graze, graze against:* femur, *wound slightly,* Virg.: solum aratro, *to score* or *furrow lightly,* Cic. **2.** Esp. *to touch* or *wound slightly with words; to blame, censure, reprove:* alicujus voluntatem asperioribus facetiis, id.: aliquem oblique, *to censure indirectly,* Tac. **3.** *to glance at, touch lightly upon:* unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstŭdĭōsē, *adv. very eagerly, very fondly:* Cic.

per-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very desirous, very fond:* alicujus, Cic.

per-suādĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. to bring over by talking, to convince, persuade;* constr. with *Dat.* of person; the defining words usu. in *Acc.* and *Inf.*, sometimes *neut. Acc.* and sometimes not expressed: imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. With *de:* si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, id. *Absol.:* dicere ad persuadendum ac commodate, id. **2.** With *pron. reflect.: to satisfy oneself: to be convinced, to have no doubt about:* velim tibi ita persuadeas, me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, id. So *pass. impers.:* sibi persuaderi eum neque suam, neque populi R. gratiam repudiaturum, Caes. **II.** Esp. *to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade to do:* constr. usu. with *Dat.* of pers.: the defining words usu. in *Subj. clause*, rarely in *Inf.:* huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, id.: ei persuasit tyrannidis finem facere, Nep.: nec tibi quisquam persuadeat auctor tellurem movere, Virg. *Pass. impers.:* persuasum est facere, Pl.: persuasum (*sc.* esse sibi) loci opportunitate, *this step had been recommended to him*, Caes. *Pass. pers.* (late and rare): Capua pacisci persuasa, Val. Max.: nihil erat difficile persuadere persuasis mori, *those who had made up their minds*, Just.

persuāsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [persuadeo] *convincing, persuasive:* Quint.

persuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a convincing, persuading, persuasion* of other people: Cic. **II.** Transf.: *conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion* that one holds oneself: Suet.

persuastrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that persuades:* Pl.

persuāsus, a, um, *Part.* [persuadeo]. **II.** Adj.: *that of which one is persuaded* or *convinced:* Cic. Esp. in phrase, persuasum habere, *to be firmly convinced, to be persuaded, to hold* or *regard as certain:* Caes. *Sup.:* Cic.: persuasissimum habere eum, *that it was his absolute conviction*, Suet.

per-suāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a persuading, persuasion* (only in *Abl.*): persuasu servi, Pl.

per-subtīlis, e, *adj. very fine* or *delicate, very subtle:* animus, Lucr. **II.** Fig. *very ingenious:* oratio, Cic.

per-sulto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [salto]. Neutr.: *to leap, skip,* or *prance about:* in agro, Liv.: ante vallum, Tac. **B.** Act.: *to leap* or *skip through, to frisk about, range about:* pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.: captam Italiam, Tac.

pertaedĕo, v. pertaedet.

per-taedet, taesum est, 2. *v. impers.* and *n. to cause to feel disgust* or *weariness:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* of pers. and *Gen.* of thing (cause of the feeling): pertaesum est (me) levitatis, Cic. *Pass. part.*, pertaesus, used personally, with *Gen.:* lentitudinis eorum pertaesa, *wearied of*, Tac.: with *Acc.:* vitam, Just.: ignaviam suam, *disgusted at, loathing*, Suet.

pertaesus, a, um, *Part.* [pertaedet].

per-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover all over:* villam, Pl. **II.** Fig.: id.

per-tendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* lit. *to stretch out, extend;* hence, transf.: Act.: *to carry out, go on with, perform:* Ter. **II.** Neutr.: *to push on to, to go right on, proceed to:* pars Romam pertenderunt, Liv. **2.** Fig.: *to keep on, persevere, persist:* verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter.

per-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to feel all over;* hence, *to prove, try, test:* quum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, *had tried the point of each*, Tac. Fig.: rem, *to consider* or *weigh well*, Cic.: animum cohortis, *to sound the temper of*, Tac. **II.** *to seize, affect:* lues pertentat sensus, Virg.

per-tĕnŭis, e, *adj. very thin, very small* or *fine:* sabulum: Plin. **2.** Fig.: *very slight* or *slender:* spes, Cic.

per-tĕrĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bore through:* Cic.

per-tergĕo, tersi, tersum, 2. *v. a.* and **pertergo**, 3. *v. a. to wipe off, wipe dry:* mensam, Hor. **II.** Transf. *to rub* or *touch gently against:* (aër) quasi pertergit pupillas, *brushes*, Lucr.

per-tĕro, no *perf.*, trītum, 3. *v. a. to bruise, pound:* Col.

perterrĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [perterreo facio] *to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly:* Ter.

perterrĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [perterrefacio].

per-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly:* Caes.: metu perterriti, Cic.: a tuis aedibus vi atque armis perterritus, *frightened away from*, id.

perterrĭcrĕpus, a, um, *adj.* [perterreo crepo] *that clatters* or *rattles most terribly:* Vet. poet. in Cic.

perterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perterreo].

per-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave throughout, weave entirely:* App. **2.** *to interweave,* i. e. *to furnish, decorate, adorn with:* Vitr. **II.** Fig. *to go through with, accomplish:* Cic.: inceptum dictis, Lucr.

pertextus, a, um, *Part.* [pertexo].

pertĭca, ae, *f. a pole, a long staff:* pertica suspensos portabat longa manipios, Ov.: perticam, qui verberarem asinos, *a cudgel*, Pl. **2.** *a measuring-rod, a pole, perch* (usually called decempeda). abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes, Prop. (ii) Meton.: *a portion of land measured with the* pertica: Front. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *perche*, and, from it, Eng. *perch*.)

per-tĭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. a.* and *n. incep. to become very much frightened; to fear greatly:* religionem, Cic.: famem, Caes.

pertĭnācĭa, ae, *f.* [pertinax] *obstinacy, pertinacity, stubbornness:* Cic.: Caes. **2.** Less freq. in good sense, *perseverance, constancy:* Liv.

pertĭnācĭter, *adv. very firmly, very tenaciously:* haerere, Quint. **II.** *constantly, steadily, perseveringly; stubbornly, pertinaciously:* contendere, Suet. *Comp.:* insequi, Hirt. *Sup.:* studiis deditus, Suet.

per-tĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [tenax] *that holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious:* digitus male pertinax, *coquettishly obstinate*, or perh. *faintly resisting*, Hor. (ii) *very niggardly:* tenaxne pater ejus est? *Ph.* Immo edepol pertinax, *close-fisted*, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding;* in bad sense, *obstinate, pertinacious:* constr. *absol.*, with *in* and *Abl.*, *ad*, and *adversus:* virtus, Liv.: in disputando, Cic.: in repugnando, Liv.: ad obtinendam injuriam, id.: adversus impetus, id. Poet. with *Inf.:* fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, *persistent in*, Hor.

per-tĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [teneo] lit. *to hold through;* hence, *to continue* or *extend through* or *to, to reach:* silva a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet, *stretches*, Caes.: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic.: pertinens in omnia, *in all directions*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to reach, extend:* bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. **2.** *to tend* or *lead towards, to have as an object* or *result:* ad emolumentum, Just.: ad effeminandos animos, Caes.: haec omnia eodem illo pertinere ut, *all pointed to the same conclusion*, id.: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic.: quo pertinuit nudare corpus? *to what purpose did they strip the corpse?* Tac. **3.** *to belong, relate, concern, pertain to:* ad aliquam rem, Pl.: ad meum officium, Cic. Esp. in phrase quod pertinet ad, *as far as concerns, as regards:* ad indutias, Caes.: ad hostes, Just. **4.** *to be applicable to, to concern, suit:* ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, *on whom suspicion should fall*, Cic.

per-tingo, 3. *v. a.* [tango] *to stretch out, extend to* (rare, and with var. reading pertinere): collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

per-tŏlĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to bear out, endure:* tormenta aetatis, Lucr.

per-torquĕo, 2. *v. a. to twist awry, to distort:* ora foedo sapore, Lucr.

pertractātē, *adv. in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically:* nam pertractate facta est (fabula), i. e. *with a moral in view*, Pl.

pertractātĭo and **pertrectātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [pertracto] *a handling:* Gell. **II.** Fig.: *a handling,* i. e. *an occu-*

pying or *busying oneself with, application to:* poëtarum, Cic.

per-tracto (pertrecto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to touch, feel, handle:* mullos, Cic.: dormienti caput, Just. **II.** Fig.: *to busy* or *occupy oneself with, to handle, treat, to investigate, study:* sensus mentesque hominum, Cic.: philosophiam, id.

pertractus, a, um, *Part.* [pertraho].

per-trăho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to draw* or *drag through* or *to, to bring* or *conduct forcibly to:* aliquem in castra, Liv.: ratem ad alteram ripam, *to tow across to,* id.: pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. (ii) *to entice, allure to:* in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.: hostes sensim citra flumen, *to decoy* or *draw on over,* id.

pertrecto, v. pertracto.

per-tristis, e, *adj. very sad* or *mournful:* carmen, Cic. poet. **II.** Transf.: *very austere* or *morose:* patruus, Cic.

pertrītus, a, um, *Part.* [pertero]. **II.** Adj.: *quite worn out, very hackneyed* or *common, very trite:* Sen.

per-tŭmultŭōsē, *adv. in a very agitated* or *tumultuous manner:* Cic.

per-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, *3. v. a.* lit. *to beat through, to make a hole through, to perforate:* crumenam, Pl.: guttas pertundere saxa, Lucr.

perturbātē, *adv. confusedly, without order:* Cic.

perturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perturbo] *confusion, disturbance:* caeli, opp. to serenitas, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation:* animorum, id.: exercitus, Caes. **2.** Esp. *an emotion, passion:* Cic.

perturbātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that disquiets* or *disturbs:* Cic.

perturbātus, a, um, *Part.* [perturbo.] **II.** Adj.: *troubled, disturbed, unquiet:* Sen. **2.** *alarmed, discomposed:* Cic.

per-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to throw into confusion* or *disorder, to confuse, disturb:* provinciam, Cic.: reliquos (milites), Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to disturb, embarrass, confound:* clamore perturbari, Cic.: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. **2.** *to alarm, disquiet, frighten:* horum vocibus ac timore paulatim milites perturbabantur, Caes.

per-turpis, e, *adj. very base* or *shameful:* Cic.

pertūsus, a, um, *Part.* [pertundo]. **II.** Adj.: *perforated, that has a hole* or *opening:* compita, *worn into holes, well-trod,* Pers.: laena, *threadbare, out at elbows,* Juv. Proverb.: congerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i.e. *to labour in vain,* Pl. (Hence It. *pertugiare;* Fr. *pertuis.*)

pērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pera] *a little wallet:* Sen.

pĕrunctus, a, um, *Part.* [perungo].

pĕr-ungo, nxi, ctum, *3. v. a. to besmear, anoint:* corpora oleo, Cic.: nardo perunctus, Hor.

pĕr-urbānus, a, um, *adj. very polite, pleasant,* or *witty:* Cic. **2.** Also with idea of excess; *over fine, superfine:* id.

pĕr-urgĕo, si, 2. *v. a. to press* or *urge greatly:* Suet.

pĕr-ūro, ussi, ustum, *3. v. a. to burn through and through; to burn up, consume:* agros, Liv. Esp. in *pass.: to be burned* or *scorched* by the sun: sole perusta coma, Prop.: perusta solibus uxor, *tanned,* Hor. **2.** *to heat, burn, inflame:* sitis fatigatos et saucios perurebat, *was parching,* Curt. **3.** *to inflame, gall, rub sore:* Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor.: colla perusta, Ov. **4.** Transf. of cold, *to nip, pinch:* terra perusta gelu, id. **II.** Fig.: *to burn, inflame, consume:* (me) jam hominem perustum, inani gloria volunt incendere, *who have already been well scorched,* Cic.

pĕrustus, a, um, *Part.* [peruro].

pĕr-ūtĭlis, e, *adj. very useful:* Cic.

per-vādo, si, sum, *3. v. n. to go* or *come through, to pass* or *press through, to spread through, penetrate:* incendium per agros pervasit, Cic.: per aequa et iniqua loca pervadunt, *force their way,* Liv. **2.** Transf.: *to go, come, arrive:* ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to spread through, penetrate, pervade:* opinio per animos pervaserat, id. With *Acc.:* cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. **2.** *to arrive at, reach:* locus, quo non libido pervascrit, Cic.

pervăgātus, a, um, *Part.* [pervagor]. **II.** Adj.: *wide-spread, well known:* sermo, Cic. **2.** *common, general:* pervagatior pars, id.

per-văgor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to wander* or *range through, to rove about, overrun:* hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to spread out, extend:* quod usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, id. **2.** *to spread through, pervade* (the mind): omnium mentes, id. **3.** *to be widely spread, to become common:* ne is honos nimium pervagetur, id.

per-văgus, a, um, *adj. wandering* or *roaming about:* Ov.

per-vărĭē, *adv. very variously:* Cic.

per-vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, devastate:* fines, Liv.

pervāsus, a, um, *Part.* [pervado].

pervectus, a, um, *Part.* [perveho].

per-vĕho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to bear, carry,* or *convey through:* commeatus, Liv. **2.** Reflect.: *to pass through, traverse:* Oceanum pervehitur, Tac. **II.** Transf.: *to carry, bring, convey to:* virgines Caere pervexit, Liv. **2.** Reflect.: *to ride, drive, sail,* etc.: in portum, Cic.: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. Fig. *to reach, attain to:* ad exitus optatos, Cic.

per-vello, velli, *3. v. a. to pull* or *pluck hard; to pull, twitch:* aurem, Phaedr. **2.** *to excite, sharpen* stomachum, i.e. *provoke an appetite,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to twitch, pinch:* fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit, Cic. **2.** *to abuse, disparage:* jus civile, id.

per-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come through to, arrive at, reach* (*pres. Subj.,* pervenat, Pl.: *pres. Inf. pass.,* pervenirier, Ter.): constr. with *ad* or *in* and *Acc.,* or *adv.* of place: pauci per silvas ad T. Labienum in hiberna perveniunt, Caes.: ad portam, Cic.: in summum montis, Ov.: eo, Caes. *Impers. pass.:* ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis, *I had made my way,* Virg. **II.** Transf.: *to reach* or *come to, to come to the knowledge* or *into the possession of* (usu. of things): si ad herum haec res pervenerit, *come to his ears,* Pl.: in praedonum potestatem, Cic.: annona ad denarios L in singulos modios pervenerat, *had reached, risen to,* Caes. *Impers. pass.:* quin erat dicturus, ad quem perventum non est, *but it did not come to his turn,* i.e. *for want of time,* Cic. **III.** Fig.: *to come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to:* in senatum, *to get into the Senate,* i.e. *to become a senator,* id.: in scripta alicujus, *to be mentioned by a person in his writings,* id.: ad desperationem, Caes.: in odium civium, *to come to be unpopular with,* Nep.: ad septuagesimum (*sc.* annum), Cic.

per-vēnor, 1. *v. a. dep. to hunt through;* transf. *to run through* or *about:* urbem totam pervenarier, *to hunt up and down,* Pl.

perversē (pervorse), *adv. awry, so as to face the wrong way:* sella curulis in senatu perverse collocata, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *perversely, wrongly, badly, ill:* uti deorum beneficio, Cic.: imitari, id.

perversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perversus] *frowardness, untowardness, perversity:* opinionum, Cic.: morum, Suet.

perversus (pervorsus), a, um, *Part.* [perverto]. **II.** Adj.: *turned the wrong way, askew, awry:* perversas induit comas, *puts her false hair on awry,* Ov.: esse perversissimis oculis, *dreadfully squint-eyed,* Cic.: rupes, perh. *irregular, rugged,* Liv. **2.** Fig.: *perverse, wrong, evil, bad:* dies perversus atque advorsus, *untoward* (cf. Shak. "*the time is out of joint*"), Pl.: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic.: mos, id.: Menalcas, *cross-grained, spiteful,* Virg.

perverto (vorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a.* lit. *to turn thoroughly,* i.e. *to place in an opposite direction;* hence *to overturn, overthrow, throw down:* coqui aulas pervortunt, Pl.: arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic.: bellum perverso numine poscunt, *thwarting the divine will* (or perh. taking perversus as *adj., under the spell of a malignant deity*), Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, corrupt:* amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic. **2.** *to confute, silence:* id.

per-vespĕri, *adv. very late in the evening:* Cic.

pervestīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervestigo] *a searching into, examining, investigation:* Cic.

per-vestīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to trace* or *search out* (as of hounds): Cic. ‖. Fig. *to seek out, examine thoroughly, investigate:* id.

per-vĕtus, ĕris, *adj. very old:* Cic.

per-vĕtustus, a, um, *adj. very old* (*and worn out*); *antiquated:* Cic.

per-vĭam, *adv. accessibly:* Pl.

pervĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [pervicax] *stubbornness, obstinacy:* Cic. 2. In good sense: *firmness, steadiness:* in hostem, *persistence,* Tac.

pervĭcācĭter, *adv. stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately:* pervicacius causam belli quaerere, Liv.

pervĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [vic in vinco, q. v.] *stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful:* accusatio, *determined,* Tac.: ira, *enduring, relentless,* Curt.: jussa, *tyrannical,* Tac.: musa, *bold, self-reliant,* Hor.: Thyiades, *untiring,* id.: Achilles, *obdurate,* id. ‖. Transf. *firm, steadfast:* with *Gen.:* recti pervicax, *tenacious of,* Tac.

pervictus, a, um, *Part.* [pervinco].

per-vīdeo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a. to look over, look on:* sol pervidet omnia, Ov.: cum tua pervideas oculis male lippus inunctis, *survey, scan,* Hor. ‖. Fig. *to consider, examine:* aliquem, Cic. 2. *to perceive, discern:* infirmitatem animorum, id.

per-vĭgĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to continue to bloom* or *flourish:* honoribus, *remain in constant possession of,* Tac.

per-vĭgil, ilis, *adj. ever watchful:* pervigil in mediae sidera noctis eras, Ov. ‖. Transf.: nox, *passed without sleep,* Just.

pervĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervigilo] *a religious watching, a vigil:* Cic.

pervĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* [pervigil] *a watching all night:* Just.

pervĭgĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a watching* or *sitting up all night:* pervigilio fatigati, Just. ‖. Esp. *a religious watching, a nightly festival:* castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.: celebrare, Tac.

per-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to remain awake* or *watch all night:* noctem, Cic.: in armis, Liv. In *pass. Part.:* nox pervigilata, *passed without sleep,* Ov. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to watch:* tecum longos dies, Tib.

per-vīlis, e, *adj. very cheap:* Liv.

per-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a. to conquer* or *defeat completely:* ne nos perfidia pervincamur, Pl. *Absol.:* pervicit Bardanes, *gained a complete victory,* Tac. ‖. Transf.: *to carry a point, maintain one's opinion:* restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic.: pretio, *to prevail,* i. e. *outbid competitors,* Pl. 2. *to surpass, outdo, exceed:* sonum, Hor. 3. *to induce* or *prevail upon with great effort, to effect with labour:* multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv. 4. *to prove, demonstrate:* aliquid dictis, Lucr.

per-vīvo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n. to live on, survive to:* Pl.

per-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *that may be passed through, affording a passage, passable, pervious:* aedes, Ter.: amnis, *fordable,* Tac.: transitiones, *thoroughfares, passages,* Cic.: pervius usus tectorum inter se, *an available communication,* Virg. Subst.: pervium, ii, *n. a thoroughfare, passage:* ne pervium illa Germanis exercitibus esset, Tac. ‖. Fig.: cor mihi nunc pervium est, *my heart is now open,* i. e. *light* or *easy,* Pl.: nihil ambitioni pervium, *accessible, open,* Tac.

pervolgo, v. pervulgo.

pervŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [pervolo] *to fly* or *flit about* (poet.): of birds: Lucr.: of sound: id.: of rays of light, *to flicker, play about:* Virg.

per-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly through* or *about:* aedes, Virg.: aërium iter, Ov.: rumor agitatis pervolat alis, id. 2. *to fly to:* in hanc sedem, Cic. ‖. Transf. of swift motion in gen. *to fly* or *dart through:* totam urbem, *to gad about,* Juv.

per-vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle, *irreg. v. n.* (old *Subj. pres.* pervolit, Lucr.) *to wish greatly, to be very desirous:* quem videre pervellem, *would fain see,* Cic.

pervŏlūto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [pervolvo] *to roll over and over;* esp. *to turn over* books, *to read:* libros, Cic.

pervŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [pervolvo].

per-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll* or *tumble about:* aliquem in luto, Ter. 2. Transf. *to turn over* a book, *to read:* Cat. ‖. Reflect. fig. *to be very busy* or *much engaged:* ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, Cic.

pervorse, pervorsus, pervorto, v. perverse, *etc.*

pervulgātus (pervolg.), a, um, *Part.* [pervulgo]. ‖. Adj.: *very usual* or *common:* consolatio, *commonplace,* Cic. 2. *well known:* maledicta, id.

per-vulgo (volgo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad:* tabulas, Cic. 2. *to impart to the people, make common:* praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus, id. 3. Esp. *to make common, to prostitute,* id. ‖. Transf.: *to visit often, to frequent, haunt* (poet.): solis pervolgant lumina caelum, Lucr.

pēs, pĕdis, *m. a foot* of any animal: pede terram pulsare, *to dance,* Hor.: pedem ferre, *to go* or *come,* Virg.: pedem referre, revocare, *to go* or *come back, to return:* profugum referre pedem, Ov.: se in pedes conjicere, *to take to one's heels,* Ter.: pedibus, *on foot, afoot:* quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic.: hence, *by land,* id.: sub pedibus, *under one's feet,* i. e. *in one's power,* Virg.: sub pedibus timor est, *is trampled under foot, spurned,* Ov.: ante pedes esse *or* ante pedes positum esse, *to lie before one's feet,* i. e. *to be evident, palpable:* istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, cf. *what is 'under one's nose,'* Ter.: pes dexter, felix, secundus, *i. e. a happy* or *fortunate arrival:* adi pede secundo, Virg.: in sententiam alicujus pedibus ire, *to adopt one's opinion,* '*divide*' *in favour of it* (in the senate), Liv. Fig. of a fountain: crepante desilit pede, *with pattering foot,* Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. lang.: descendere ad pedes, *to alight, dismount,* of cavalry, Liv.: pedibus merere, *to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier,* id.: pedem conferre, *to come to close quarters,* id. ‖. Transf.: *a foot* of a table, stool, *etc.:* mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. 2. *a rope attached to the bottom of a sail, a sheet:* pede labitur aequo, *i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft* (cf. "*on an even keel*"), id. Hence, facere pedem, *to veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind:* una omnes fecere pedem: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. 3. *the barrow of a litter:* Cat. 4. *a metrical foot:* Cic.: Hor.: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *in hexameters and pentameters,* Ov. Hence, (ii) *a kind of verse, measure:* Lesbius, Hor. 5. *a foot,* as a measure of length: fossa XV pedes lata, Caes.: pedem e villa egressi non sumus, *have not stirred a single foot,* Cic. Hence, fig.: pede suo se metiri, *to measure oneself by one's own foot-rule,* i. e. *by one's own powers* or *abilities,* Hor. [Cf. Skr. *pad,* a foot; Gr. πέδ-ιλον, πέζα (=πεδ-ya), πούς (=ποδ-ς); Goth. *fôt-u-s,* Eng. *foot,* O. H. G. *fuoz,* mod. Germ. *fuss.*] (Hence It. *piede;* Fr. *pied.*)

pessĭmē, *sup. adv.* v. male.

pessĭmus, a, um, v. malus. [If pejor, q. v., be for *pec-ior,* pessimus, which cannot be separated from it, will be for *pec-timus,* through *pec-simus.* By some, however, it is connected with pessum, and made to mean '*bottom-most.*']

pessŭlus, i, *m.*=πάσσαλος, *a bolt* of a door: Pl.

pessum, *adv.* [prob. cogn. with *ped-,* stem of *pes*] *to the ground, to the bottom, down* (esp. freq. with ire and dare): Pl.: multae per mare pessum subsedere urbes, *have been swallowed up,* Lucr. ‖. Fig.: pessum ire, and rarely, pessum sidere, *to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish:* Pl.: pessum ituros Italiae campos, Tac. 2. pessum dare (and in one word, pessumdare *or* pessundare), rarely, pessum premere, *to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, put an end to:* civitates, Sall.: multos bonos, Tac.: aliquem pro suis factis pessumis pessum premere, Pl.

pessumdo, v. pessum, II. 2.

pestĭfer and (rarely) **pestĭfĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [pestis fero] *pestilential:* odor, Liv. ‖. In gen.: *that brings de-*

struction, baneful, destructive, noxious, pernicious: res, Cic.: Antonii reditus, Id.

pestĭfĕrē, *adv. balefully, pestiferously:* Cic.

pestĭlens, entis, *adj.* [pestis] *pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome:* loci, opp. to salubres, Cic.: Africus, Hor. *Comp.:* annus, Liv. *Sup.:* annus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *pestilent, noxious, destructive:* pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv.

pestĭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [pestilens] *an infectious* or *contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence:* Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes.: Cic. **2.** Transf.: *unwholesome atmosphere, weather,* or *region:* agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Id. **II.** Fig.: *a* (*moral*) *plague, pest, pestilence:* oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat.

pestĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pestilis = pestilentus, Arn.] *plague, pest, pestilence,* for pestilentia (poet.): Lucr.

pestis, is, *f. a baneful scourge* or *plague; a pestilence* (for this last sense the strict equivalent is pestilentia, q.v.; thus, *the plagues of Egypt* = pestes, *the plague of London* = pestilentia): pestilentia eo anno . . . avertendae a populo pestis causâ, i. e. *the aforesaid scourge of pestilence,* Liv. (4, 25; cf. 5, 14, etc.): ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, i. e. *the plague of serpents,* Cic. **2.** In gen. sense, *destruction, ruin:* sibi nefariam pestem machinari, Id.: servatae a peste carinae, *destruction by fire,* Virg.: Veienti populo pestem minitantes, *disaster, overthrow,* Liv. **3.** Meton. of a destructive person or thing: *pest, curse, bane* (freq. in Cic.): illa furia ac pestis patriae (i. e. Clodius), Cic. [Etym. doubtful.]

pĕtăsātus, a, um, *adj.* [petasus] *having on a travelling-cap, ready for a journey:* Cic.: non nisi petasatus sub divo spatiabatur, *wearing a broad-brimmed hat* ('sombrero'), Suet.

pĕtăsĭo and **pĕtăso,** ōnis, *m.* = πετασών, *a leg* or *fore quarter of pork:* Mart.

pĕtăsuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [petaso] *a little leg* or *fore quarter of pork:* Juv.

pĕtăsus, i, *m.* = πέτασος, *a travelling hat* or *cap,* with a broad brim: Liv.

pĕtaurum, i, *n.* = πέταυρον, *an apparatus swung in the air used by acrobats,* perh. *a trapeze:* Juv.

pĕtesso and **pĕtisso,** *3. v. a. freq.* [peto] *to strive* or *seek repeatedly* or *eagerly after, to pursue:* laudem, Cic.

pĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peto] *an attack, a blow, thrust, pass:* Cic. **2.** Fig.: *an attack* made in words: Id. **II.** Transf.: in gen. *a requesting, beseeching; a request, petition:* Plin. **2.** Esp. *an applying* or *soliciting for office, candidature:* consulatus, Caes.: pontificatus, Sall.: petitioni se dare, *to solicit an office,* Cic. **III.** In law: *a suing, a suit,* in private or civil cases (disting. from accusatio in criminal cases): Id.: pecuniae, Quint. **2.** *a legal claim, right to sue for recovery* or *performance of contract:* Cic.

pĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a seeker, striver after* (poet.): famae, Lucan. **II.** Esp. *an applicant* or *candidate* for an office (rare): Hor. **2.** In law: *a claimant, plaintiff,* in a private or civil suit: Cic.

pĕtĭtūrĭo, 4. *v. a. desid.* [id.] *to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate* (rare): Cic.

pĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [peto]. **II.** Subst.: petitum, i, *n. a prayer, request, desire:* Cat.

pĕtītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going towards* (poet.): terrae petitus, Lucr. **II.** *a desire, request:* Gell.

pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum (*perf.* petit, Virg.), *3. v. a. to direct one's course to, to go* or *repair to, to make for, travel to:* loca calidiora, Cic.: locum, Caes.: caelum pennis, *to fly,* Ov.: Graiis Phasi petite viris, *visited by the Greeks,* Id. Of things as subjects: campum petit amnis, Virg. Of persons as objects: ut te supplex peterem, *apply* (or *appeal*) *to,* Id. (ii) So, petere iter, cursum, etc.: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendi, Cic.: aliam in partem petebant fugam, *betook themselves to flight,* Caes. **2.** *to go towards* (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, *to attack; to let fly at, aim a blow at,* etc.: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic.: aliquem spiculo, Liv.: bello urbem, Virg.: Trojanos haec monstra petunt, *aim at, point* or *apply to,* Id. **II.** Fig.: *to attack, assail:* aliquem epistola, Cic.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. **2.** *to demand, require:* poenas ab aliquo, *to seek satisfaction* or *revenge from,* Cic. (ii) Esp. in law, *to bring an action of recovery, to sue for:* qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, Id. **3.** *to beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat:* peto quaesoque ut tuos mecum serves, Id.: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. With *Inf.* (poet.): arma petebat ferre, Stat. **4.** *to be a candidate for office:* ex iis, qui nunc petunt, Cic.: praeturam, Id. **5.** *to solicit, woo, court, make suit to:* Sall.: multi illam petiere, Ov. **6.** *to endeavour to obtain, to seek, strive after:* praedam pedibus, Id.: gloriam, Sall.: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. With *Inf.:* bene vivere, Hor.: vicisse, Ov. **7.** *to fetch, procure:* altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic.: suspirium alte, *to fetch a deep sigh,* Pl. [The I.E. root, whence come *peto* and Gr. πέτ-ομαι, πίπτω (= πι-πετ-ω), implied sudden motion generally. This general sense is seen in *impetus,* and in Gr. εὐπετής, προπετής.]

pĕtōrĭtum or **pĕtorrĭtum,** i, *n.* [a Celtic word, meaning *four-wheeled*] *an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage:* Hor.

pĕtra, ae, *f.* = πέτρα, *a rock, a crag, stone;* pure Lat. saxum: Plin. (Hence It. *pietra;* Fr. *pierre.*)

pĕtro, ōnis, *m.* [petra] *an old wether,* whose flesh is as hard as stone: Pl.

pĕtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [petra] *full of rocks, rocky, stony:* Plin.

pĕtŭlans, antis, *Part.* [peto] *forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, petulant:* homo, Cic.: animalia, Gell.: genus dicendi, Cic.: jocus, Suet. **II.** Esp. *wanton, lascivious:* Cic.

pĕtŭlanter, *adv. pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly:* in aliquem invehi, Cic. *Comp.:* petulantius, Id. *Sup.:* petulantissime, Id.

pĕtŭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [petulans] *sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance:* adolescentium, Cic. **2.** *carelessness, heedlessness:* Pl.: linguae, *forwardness,* Suet.

pĕtŭlcus, a, um, *adj.* [peto, cf. hiulcus from hio] *butting, apt to butt:* agni, Lucr.: haedi, Virg.

pexātus, a, um, *adj.* [pexus] *wearing a garment with the nap on it,* i. e. *new:* Mart.

pexus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto]. **II.** Adj.: *woolly, that still has the nap on, new:* tunica, Hor.

phăla, ae, v. fala.

phălangae and **pălangae,** arum, *f. plu.* = φάλαγγες, *poles to carry burdens on:* Vitr. **II.** Esp.: *wooden rollers,* placed under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them: Caes. (Hence It. *spianga.*)

phălangītae, arum, *m. plu.* = φαλαγγῖται, *soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites:* Liv.

phălanx, angis, *f.* = φάλαγξ, *a band of soldiers, a host* drawn up in close order (poet.): Virg. **2.** Esp.: *a division of a Grecian army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx:* Nep. (ii) In particular, *the Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx* (a compact parallelogram, usu. of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 163). (iii) Of any similar formation: e.g. *an order of battle of the Gauls and Germans,* forming a parallelogram: Caes.

phălārĭca, v. falarica.

phălĕrae, arum, *f. plu.* = τὰ φάλαρα, *metal plates* or *bosses* worn by men as a military decoration: phaleris et torque aliquem donare, Cic. As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. **2.** *similar decorations for the forehead and breast of horses* (*the metal plates being attached to the leather*): equus phaleris insignis, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 292). **II.** Fig.: *any external ornament* or *decoration:* ad populum phaleras! *trappings for the people!* Pers.

phălĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [phalerae] *wearing phalerae:* equi, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *decorated, ornamented:* dicta, *fine speeches,* Ter.

phantăsĭa, ae, *f.* = φαντασία, *an*

idea, notion, fancy: Sen. (Hence Fr. *fantaisie.*)

phantasma, ătis, *n.* = φάντασμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom:* Plin. (Hence Fr. *fantôme.*)

phărĕtra, ae, *f.*=φαρέτρα, *a quiver* (poet.): Virg.: Hor.

phărĕtrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra] *furnished with* or *wearing a quiver; quivered* (poet.): Camilla, Virg.: puer, i.e. *Cupid,* Ov.: virgo, i.e. *Diana,* id.

pharmăceutrĭa, ae, *f.*=φαρμακεύτρια, *a sorceress* (poet.): Virg.

pharmăcŏpōla, ae, *m.* = φαρμακοπώλης, *a vender of medicines, a quack:* Cic.

phărus, or **-os,** i, *f.* [from Pharus, an island near Alexandria in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philad. erected a famous light-house] *a light-house:* Caes.

phāsēlus (also phasellus and fas.), i, *m.* and *f.*=φάσηλος, *a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans:* viciamque seres vilemque phaselum, Virg. ‖ Transf.: *a light boat, a skiff, wherry,* or *pinnace, shaped like a kidney-bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, sometimes also of baked and painted clay:* Cic.: fictilibus dare vela phaselis, Juv. (Hence It. *fagiuolo.*)

phāsĭānus, a, um, *adj.*=φασιανός, *pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian:* Phasianae aves, *pheasants,* Plin. Also subst.: phasiana, ae, *f.* and more freq. phasianus, i, *m. a pheasant:* Suet. (Hence Fr. *faisan.*)

phasma, ătis, *n.* = φάσμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom:* Ter.

phēlēta, ae, *m.*=φηλητής, *a cheat, robber, rogue:* Sen.

phengītēs, ae, *m.*=φεγγίτης, *phengite, selenite,* or *crystallized gypsum,* used for window-panes: lapis, Suet.

phĭăla, ae, *f.*=φιάλη, *a broad shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer:* Juv.

phīdĭtĭa, orum = φειδίτια, v. philitia.

phīlēma, ătis, *n.*=φίλημα, *a kiss:* Lucr.

Phĭlippus, i, *m. a king of Macedonia.* ‖ Meton.: *a gold coin, with Philip's head on it, a Philippus* (cf. *a Louis d'or, Napoleon,* etc.): Hor.

phĭlĭtĭa (also phiditia), orum, *n. plu.* = φιλίτια (φιδίτια), *the public meals of the Lacedaemonians:* Cic.

phĭlŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* φιλολογία, *love of learning* or *letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature:* nostra, Cic. ‖ Esp.: *explanation, interpretation* of the writings of others, *philology:* Sen.

phĭlŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.*=φιλόλογος, *of* or *belonging to learning, learned, literary:* Vitr. ‖ Subst.: philologus, i, *m. a person engaged in learned* or *literary pursuits, a man of letters, scholar:* Cic. 2. Esp.: *an explainer of the writings of others, an interpreter, philologist:* Sen.

phĭlŏmēla, ae, *f.* [Φιλομήλη, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens] *a nightingale* (poet.): Virg.

phĭlŏsŏphĭa, ae, *f.* = φιλοσοφία, *philosophy:* Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a philosophical subject* or *question:* Nep. 2. Only in *pl.: philosophical systems* or *sects:* Cic.

phĭlŏsŏphor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [philosophus] *to apply oneself to philosophy, to philosophize:* Cic.

phĭlŏsŏphus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλόσοφος, *philosophical:* scriptiones, Cic. ‖ Subst.: philosophus, i, *m. a philosopher:* id. 2. philosopha, ae, *f. a female philosopher:* id.

philtrum, i, *n.* = φίλτρον, *a love-potion, philter* (poet.): Ov.

phĭlўra and **phĭlŭra,** ae, *f.*=φιλύρα (the Greek name for the lime-tree =Lat. tilia; hence), *bast,* the *inner bark of the lime-tree,* of which bands for chaplets were made: nexae philyris coronae, Hor.

phīmus, i, *m.*=φιμός, *a dice-box,* i. q. fritillus: Hor.

phōca, ae, and **phōcē,** es, *f.*=φώκη, *a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf:* Virg.: Ov.

phoebas, ădis, *f.* = Φοιβάς, *a priestess of Apollo:* hence, *an inspired woman, a propheless:* Ov.

Phoebe, ēs, *f.*=Φοίβη, *the Moon (goddess);* hence, meton., *night:* Ov.

Phoebus, i, *m.*=Φοῖβος (*the radiant* or *bright*), *a name for Apollo, as the Sun-god;* hence, meton., *the Sun:* Hor.

phoenĭcĕus (poenĭceus, foenĭceus), a, um, *adj.* = φοινίκεος, *purple-red:* Ov.

phoenĭcoptĕrus, i, *m.*=φοινικόπτερος, *the flamingo:* Juv.

phoenix, icis, *m.*=φοίνιξ, *the phoenix, a fabulous Arabian bird, which was said to live 500 years, and to put an end to its existence by placing itself on a burning pile of aromatic woods and other substances; its ashes giving birth to a young phoenix:* Tac.: Ov.

phōnascus, i, *m.*=φωνασκός (singing-master; hence), *a teacher of singing and declamation:* Suet.

phormĭo (form.), ōnis, *m.*=φορμίον, *plaited reeds* or *rushes, a mat, a straw covering:* Don. ad Ter.

phrăsis, is, *f.*=φράσις, in rhetoric, *diction,* pure Lat. elocutio: Quint.

phrĕnēsis, is, *f.*=φρενῖτις, *madness, delirium, frenzy:* Cels.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *frénésie.*)

phrĕnētĭcus (or phrĕnĭtĭcus), a, um, *adj.*=φρενιτικός, *mad, delirious, frantic:* Cic.

phrўgĭānus, a, um, *adj. Phrygian:* Meton. *embroidered* (from the skill of the Phrygians in this art): Plin.

phrўgĭo, ōnis, *m. an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer* (v. phrygianus): Pl.

phrўgĭus, a, um, *adj. Phrygian:* Meton. *embroidered:* vestes, Virg. ‖ Of Phrygian music and musical instruments: buxum, *the Phrygian flute,* Ov.: modi, *a stirring, passionate kind of music, used at the festivals of Cybele,* id.

phthĭsis, is, *f.*=φθίσις, *consumption, lung-disease:* Cels.

phui, *interj. foh! fugh!* Pl.

phy, *interj. pish! tush!* Ter.

phўlăca, ae, *f.*=φυλακή, *a prison,* pure Lat. custodia: Pl.

phўlăcista, ae, *m.*=φυλακιστής, *a jailor;* hence, transf. *a dunning creditor who keeps a continual watch on his debtor:* Pl.

phўlarchus, i, *m.*=φύλαρχος, *the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir:* Cic.

phўsĭca, ae, and **phўsĭcē,** ēs, *f.*= φυσική, *natural science, natural philosophy, physics:* Cic.

phўsĭca, orum, v. physicus, II. 2.

phўsĭcē, *adv. in the manner of naturalists, physically:* dicere, Cic.

phўsĭcus, a, um, *adj* =φυσικός, *of* or *belonging to natural philosophy* or *physics, natural, physical:* Cic. ‖ Subst.: physicus, i, *m. a natural philosopher, naturalist:* id. 2. physica, orum, *n. plu. physics:* id.

phўsĭognōmon, ōnis, *m.* = φυσιογνώμων, *one who judges of men's characters by their appearance,* esp. *by their features, a physiognomist:* Cic.

phўsĭŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = φυσιολογία, *knowledge of nature, natural philosophy:* Cic.

pĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pio] *that may be expiated, expiable:* fulmen, Ov.

pĭācŭlāris, e, *adj.* [piaculum] *atoning, expiatory:* sacrificia, *sin-offerings,* Liv.: also, *absol.:* ut piacularia Junoni fierent, id.

pĭācŭlum, i, *n.* [pio] *a means of appeasing a deity; a sin-offering, propitiatory sacrifice:* piaculum hostiam caedi, Liv.: Hor. 2. Meton.: *an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim:* duc nigras pecudes, ea prima piacula sunto, Virg. Fig.: piaculum rupti foederis, of Hannibal, *as an atonement* or *expiation for,* Liv. In gen. *a remedy:* Hor. (ii) *punishment:* dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravia piacula exegit, Liv. ‖ Transf.: *that which requires expiation; a wicked action, sin, crime, guilt:* commissa piacula, Virg.

pĭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a means of expiation, an atonement:* Ov.

pĭātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that appeases the gods with a sacrifice:* Pl.

pīca, ae, *f. a magpie:* Ov. (Hence Fr. *pie.*)

pĭcārĭa, ae, *f.* [pix] *a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut:* Cic.

pĭcĕa, ae, *f.* [id.] *the spruce fir:* Ov.

pĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of pitch:* Lucan. 2. Transf.: *black as pitch, pitch-black:* caligo, Virg.: nubes, Ov.

pĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar:* dolia, Suet. ‖ Transf.: picatum vinum, *tasting of pitch* or *resin,* Mart.

pictor, ōris, *m.* [pingo] *a painter:* Cic.: Hor. (Hence It. *pittore;* and, through low Lat. *pinctor,* Fr. *peintre.*)

pictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *painting, the art of painting:* ars picturae, Cic. **2.** Esp.: *a painting of the face* (for cosmetic purposes): Pl. **3.** Meton.: *a painting, picture:* Cic. (ii) *embroidery:* Lucr. (iii) Of *pictures in mosaic:* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *a picture in words, a picturesque description:* Cic.

pictūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pictura] *painted:* Stat. **II.** *embroidered:* vestes, Virg.

pictus, a, um, *Part.* [pingo]. **II.** Adj.: fig. of style, *ornamented, ornate:* orationis genus, Cic. **2.** *painted, false, deceptive, vain:* Prop.

pīcus, i, *m. a woodpecker,* one of the birds used in augury: Pl. **II.** *a fabulous bird, the griffin:* id.

pĭē, *adv. piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately:* colere deos, Cic. *Sup.* piissime, Sen.

pīĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* = Πιέριος, *Pierian; sacred to the Muses, poetic:* chori, Ov.

pĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [pius] *dutiful conduct towards the gods; piety:* Cic. Hence, also, *conscientiousness, scrupulousness:* Ov. **2.** *dutifulness to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors,* etc.; *duty, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude,* etc.: quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.: sollemnia pietatis, *the last offices of filial affection,* Tac. **II.** Transf., in gen. *kindness, mercy, justice:* si qua est caelo pietas, Virg.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *piété* and *pitié.*)

pĭgĕo, gŭi and pĭgĭtum est, 2. *v. n. to feel annoyance* or *reluctance at; to repent of* (extr. rare with personal subject): verba pigenda, *to be repented of,* Prop. **II.** Impers.: *it causes a feeling of annoyance, vexation, dislike,* or *reluctance:* constr. with *Acc.* of *pers.* and *Gen.* of *thing* (*cause*), or *absol.:* the *subject* is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a *neut. pron.* or *Infin.:* me civitatis morum piget taedetque, *I am pained and disgusted at,* Sall.: fratris me quidem pudet pigetque, *I am ashamed of and grieved at,* Ter.: illud, quod piget, Pl.: piget disserere, Sall.: me, quia non accepi, piget, Pl.: oratione multitudo inducitur ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. **2.** Transf. for paenitet, *it causes a feeling of sorrow* or *remorse:* pigere eum facti coepit, *it began to repent him of his deed,* Just.: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, *which we shall be sorry for afterwards,* Ter. [Etym. uncertain.]

pĭger, gra, grum, *adj.* [piget] *averse, reluctant, unwilling* (these meanings are rare): piger ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, *reluctant,* i. e. *slow to punish,* Ov.: gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, *having a rooted aversion from* or *dislike to,* Liv.: with *Inf.* (Gr. constr.): scribendi ferre laborem, *too indolent to take the trouble,* Hor. **II.** *backward, lazy, slow, sluggish:* with *in* and *Abl.:* in labore militari, *remiss, slack,* Cic.: with *Gen.:* militiae, *craven, dastard* (Orelli prefers to read as *Dat.* = ad militiam), Hor. **2.** Of things; annus, *slowly passing,* id.: bellum, *that makes slow progress, tedious,* Liv.: mare, *sluggish,* Tac.: campus, *unfruitful,* Hor. **3.** *that makes slow* or *sluggish, benumbing:* sopor, Cat.: frigora, Tib.: senecta, id.: (brumae) rigor, Lucr. **4.** *dejected, dull, heavy:* vultus, Mart.

pĭget, v. pigeo.

pigmentārĭus, ii, *m.* [pigmentum] *a dealer in paints* or *unguents:* Cic.

pigmentum, i, *n.* [pingo] *a material for colouring, a colour, paint, pigment:* Cic. Jocosely: aliquem pingere pigmentis ulmeis, i. e. *to cudgel black and blue,* Pl. **II.** Fig. of style: *colouring, ornament:* Cic. (Hence It. *pimiento.*)

pignĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [pigneror] *he who takes a pledge; a pledgee* or *mortgagee:* Cic.

pignĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pignus] *to pledge, pawn, mortgage:* unionem, Suet. Fig.: velut obsidibus datis pigneratos habere animos, *to feel themselves bound in their minds as if,* etc., Liv.

pignĕror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] prop. *to take as a pledge;* hence, fig., *to make one's own, to appropriate* (rare): Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. **II.** *to accept as certain:* quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov.

pignus, ŏris and ĕris, *n.* [cogn. with *pango,* the Lat. root being *pag* from orig. *pak,* v. paciscor] *any person* or *thing given as security; a pledge, pawn, mortgage:* pignore animos centurionum devinxit, i. e. *took security for their loyalty,* Caes.: marium pignora, *male hostages,* Suet. **2.** Esp.: *security for the fine taken by the consul from a senator who failed to attend:* Cic. **3.** *a bet, wager, stake:* Pl.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *a pledge, token, assurance, proof:* reipublicae datum, Cic.: pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago credar, *sure tokens,* Ov. **2.** Meton. in *pl.: children* or *other near relatives,* as pledges of love: pignora cara, nepotes, id.: with defining *Gen.* pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. Also *absol.:* Tac.: Liv.

pĭgrē, *adv. slowly, sluggishly:* Sen. *Comp.:* Liv.

pĭgrĭtĭa, ae, and **pĭgrĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [piger] *sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence:* Cic.: nox Romanis pigritiem ad sequendum ignotis locis fecit, *made the R. disinclined to continue the pursuit,* Liv. (Hence It. *pigrizia, pigrezza;* Fr. *paresse.*)

pĭgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be indolent, slow, dilatory:* Lucr.

pĭgror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be slow, slack, dilatory:* Cic.

pīla, ae, *f. a mortar:* pila, ubi triticum pinsant, Cato. **II.** *a pillar, a pile:* pontis, Liv.: nulla taberna meos habeat, neque pila libellos, i. e. *no bookstall* (these being round the pillars of public buildings), Hor. **2.** *a pier* or *mole* of stone: Virg. [No. I. is for *pis-la,* from the root of pis-o, pins-o; No. II. which is really a different word, is for *pig-la* (cf. pig-nus), from orig. *pak;* v. pālus.] (Hence It. *pila;* Fr. *pile.*)

pīla, ae (old *Gen. sing.* pilāi, Lucr.), *f. a ball, playing-ball:* dii nos quasi pilas homines habent, i. e. *they use us as playthings,* Pl.: pilae studio teneri, Cic. (Of the different kinds of balls and methods of playing, v. Smith's Ant. 296.) Proverb.: mea pila est, *the ball is mine, I've won,* Pl. **II.** Transf. *any ball* or *globe:* lanuginis, Plin. (ii) *a crystal* or *amber ball* used by Roman ladies to keep their hands cool: dura, Prop. [From root of Gr. πάλ-λω.] (Hence It. *pillotta;* Sp. *pelota;* Fr. *pelote.*)

pīlānus, i, *m.* [pilum] *a triarius,* one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: Ov.

pīlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a javelin:* Virg.

pīlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pileus] *wearing the* pileus or *felt-cap* (at Rome the emblem of liberty; whence slaves received it at their manumission): volones, Liv.: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation; cf. the *bonnet rouge* of the first French revolution), Suet.

pīlentum, i, *n. an easy chariot* or *carriage,* used by the Roman ladies and also one in which the vessels, *etc.,* for sacred rites, were carried (v. Smith's Ant. 297): Liv.: Virg.: Hor.

pīlĕŏlus (pill-), i, *m.* and **pīlĕŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [pileus] *a small felt cap, a skull-cap:* Hor.

pīlĕus (pilleus), i, *m.*, and **pīlĕum,** i, *n. a felt cap* or *hat,* made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement, as a sign of freedom: haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pilea donant, Pers. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pileus for a while after the recovery of their freedom (v. Smith's Ant. 297). Hence, **2.** Meton.: *liberty, freedom:* servos ad pileum vocare, *to summon the slaves to freedom,* Liv. [Perh. borrowed from a lost Gr. adj. πίλεος, synon. with πίλινος, from πῖλος, felt.]

pīlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pilus] *hairy, shaggy:* genae, Cic.

pīlŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pila] *a little ball,*

globule: Plin. ||. Esp. in medicine: *a pill:* id. (Hence It. *pillola;* Fr. *pilule.*)

pīlum, i, *n. a pestle:* Cato. ||. Transf.: *the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry:* Cic.: Caes. Proverb.: pilum injicere alicui, *to make an attack on one,* Pl. [For *pis-lum* or *pis-t-lum* (cf. pistillum), from root of piso, pinso.]

(1) **pīlus,** i, *m. a hair:* munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. ||. Meton. *a hair, a trifle:* usu. with a negative, *not a hair, not a bit, not a whit:* id. [Cf. Gr. πῖλος (felt, felt hat); Germ. *filz,* Eng. *felt.*] (Hence It. *pelo;* Fr. *poil.*)

(2) **pīlus,** i, *m.* [pilum] *a division of the* triarii *in a Roman legion:* it occurs almost invariably in connection with primus: primus pilus, *the first century of the triarii:* P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, *the chief centurion* or *aquilifer,* Caes.: aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, *to promote to be chief centurion,* id. ||. Meton.: primus pilus, or in one word, primipilus, i, *m. the chief centurion* of the triarii and therefore of the legion: id.

pīnăcŏthēca, ae, and **pīnăcŏthēcē,** ēs, *f.* = πινακοθήκη, *a picture-gallery:* Varr.

pīnētum, i, *n.* [pinus] *a pine-wood, pine-grove:* Ov.

pīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the pine, piny, pine-:* velamina, *pine-wreaths,* Lucr.: claustra, Virg.: ardor, *a fire of pine-wood,* id.

pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. *v. a. to paint a picture, to represent pictorially:* tabulas, Cic.: tabula picta, *a picture,* id. 2. *to embroider, represent by means of the needle:* pingere acu, Ov. 3. *to paint, stain, colour, set off* by contrasts of colour (poet.): frontem moris, Virg.: vaccinia calthâ, id. 4. *to adorn, decorate, embellish:* bibliothecam, Cic. ||. Fig. of style: *to paint, colour, embellish:* orationibus, id. [From root *pik,* as pango from *pak;* cf. Gr. ποικ-ίλο-ς.] (Hence It. *pignere;* Fr. *peindre.*)

pinguesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pinguis] *to become* or *grow fat:* Col. 2. *to become rich* or *fertile:* campos sanguine, Virg.

pinguis, e, *adj. fat:* Cic.: pinguior agnus, Pl.: pinguissimus haedulus, Juv. 2. Subst.: pingue, is, *n. fat:* denso pingui, *with compact fatness,* Virg. ||. Transf.: *fat, rich, fertile;* also, *plump, in good condition:* sanguine pinguior campus, Hor.: sulcus, *turned in a rich soil,* Lucan.: merum, *full-bodied, fruity,* Hor.: ficus, *plump, juicy,* id.: lampades, *full of oil,* Ov.: arae, *full of fat and blood,* Virg.: mensa, *luxurious,* Cat. Act.: *that makes fertile:* pingui flumine Nilus, *fertilizing,* Virg. 2. *bedaubed, besmeared:* crura luto, Juv.: virga, *limed,* Mart. 3. *thick, dense:* caelum, Cic.: toga, Suet.: coma, *luxuriant,* id. 4. Of taste: *insipid:* sapor, Plin. |||. Fig.: *dull, gross, heavy, stupid:* Cic.: ingenium, Ov. 2. *bold, strong:* verba, Quint. 3. *calm, quiet, comfortable, easy:* pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. 4. *sleek, spruce:* pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. [For *penguis;* cf. Gr. παχύ-ς.]

pinguĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [pinguis] *fatness:* Plin.

pīnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinus fero] *pine-bearing:* Virg.

pīnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinus gero] *pine-bearing:* Ov.

(1) **pinna,** ae, *f.* [another form of penna, q. v.] *a feather,* esp. of the larger feathers of the wings and tails of birds: Suet. 2. Meton. *a wing:* Cic. 3. *the fin of a fish:* Plin. 4. *a battlement, pinnacle:* Caes. (Hence It. *pignone,* and, from it, Fr. *pignon,* a gable end.)

(2) **pinna** (pina), ae, *f.* = πίννα, *a kind of shellfish:* Cic.

pinnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pinna] *feathered, plumed, winged:* Cic.

pinnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinna gero] *feather-bearing, feathered, winged:* haec pinnigero in corpore tela exercentur, *i. e. against birds,* Att. in Cic. ||. Transf.: *having fins, finny:* piscis, Ov.

pinnĭpŏtens, v. pennipotens.

pinnĭrăpus, i, *m.* [pinna rapio] *a crest-seizer,* i. e. *a gladiator,* who fought with a Samnite having a crest to his helmet: Juv.

pinnŏphȳlax (pino-), ăcis, *m.* = πιννοφύλαξ, *the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the* pinna, *and supposed to keep watch over it:* comes, quem pinoteren vocant, alii pinophylacem, Plin.

pinnŏtēres, and **pīnŏtēres,** or **pīnŏthēras,** ae, *m. the hermit crab:* Cic.: Plin.

pinnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pinna] *a small feather:* Col. 2. Meton.: *a little plume* or *wing:* Pl.

pinsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [pinso].

pinso or **pīso,** si and sŭi, pinsum, pinsĭtum, and pistum, 3. *v. a. to beat, pound, bray, crush:* Plin. ||. Fig.: flagro, *to scourge,* Pl.: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, *pecks, scoffs at, derides,* Pers. [Cf. Gr. πτίσσω (for πισ-γω; as πτόλις for πόλις). In pinso there is nasalization.] (Hence It. *pigiare,* and through Lat. *pisto,* It. *pestare.*)

pinsus, a, um, *Part.* [pinso].

pīnus, ūs and i, *f. a pine, pine-tree;* more partic. *the stone-pine:* Virg. The pine was sacred to Cybele: Ov.: and to Diana: Hor. Pan and Faunus were represented with a pine-wreath: Ov. ||. Transf.: *anything made of pine, a ship:* id. 2. *a pine-torch:* Virg. 3. *a wreath of pine-leaves:* Ov. [*Pi-nu-s* is perh. from same root as Gr. πί-τυ-ς.] (Hence It. *pino;* Fr. *pin.*)

pīo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pius] *to seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate:* Silvanum lacte, Hor. ||. Transf.: *to honour with religious rites, to celebrate:* Pietatem, Pl. 2. *to purify with sacred rites:* Auct. pro dom. 3. *to make* or *seek to make good, to atone for, expiate:* damna, Ov.: nefas triste, *to atone for, avert the penalty of,* Virg. 4. *to punish, avenge* (poet.): culpam morte, id. 5. *to free from madness:* te piari jubes, homo insanissume? Pl.

pĭper, ĕris, *n. pepper:* Hor. [An Indian word: Gr. πέπερι.] (Hence It. *pevere;* Fr. *poivre.*)

pĭpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [piper] *peppered, seasoned with pepper:* Col. ||. Fig.: *sharp, thievish:* manus, Mart. (dub.)

pīpĭlo, 1. *v. n.* [pipo] *to pip, chirp:* Cat.

pīpo, 1. *v. n. to pip, chirp:* Varr.

pīpŭlum, i, *n.* and **pīpŭlus,** i, *m.* [pipo] *an outcry, upbraiding:* te pipulo hic differam ante aedes, Pl.

pīrāta, ae, *m.* = πειρατής, *a sea-robber, corsair, pirate:* Cic.

pīrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πειρατικός, *of* or *belonging to pirates, piratic, piratical:* myoparo, Cic. ||. Subst.: pīrātĭca, ae, *f. piracy:* piraticam facere, *to practise piracy,* id.

pĭrum, i, *n. a pear:* Hor. (Hence It. *pero;* Fr. *poire;* Eng. *pear.*)

pĭrus, i, *f. a pear-tree:* Virg.

piscārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscis] *of* or *belonging to fishing* or *fish, fish-:* forum, *the fish-market,* Pl.

piscātor, ōris, *m.* [piscor] *a fisherman, fisher:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur.*)

piscātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscator] *of* or *belonging to fishermen, fishing-:* naves, *fishing smacks,* Caes.: arundo, *a fishing-rod,* Plin.

piscātus, ûs, *m.* [piscor] *a fishing, catching of fish:* Pl. ||. Meton.: *fishes, fish:* parare piscatum, Cic. 2. Fig.: *a good haul, a catch,* i. e. of something pleasant or profitable: Pl.

piscĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [piscis] *a little fish:* Cic.

piscīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fish-pond:* Cic. ||. Transf.: *a pond for bathing* or *swimming,* whether of warm or cold water; *a basin, pool:* Plin.

piscīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscina] *of* or *belonging to fish-ponds:* Varr. ||. Subst.: piscīnārius, ii, *m. one fond of fish-ponds:* Cic.

piscis, is, *m. a fish:* Cic.: piscis femina, Ov. ||. Transf.: Pisces, *the Fishes, a constellation of the Zodiac:* id. [Cf. Germ. *fisch,* Eng. *fish.*] (Hence, through low Lat. *piscio* (ōnis), Fr. *poisson.*)

piscor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [piscis] *to fish:* Cic. Proverb.: in aëre piscari, *to labour in vain,* Pl. (ii) piscari aureo hamo, *to risk more than one is likely to gain,* Suet. (Hence Fr. *pêcher.*)

piscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of fish, abounding in fish:* amnes, Ov.

piscŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in fish:* loca, Pl.

piso, v. pinso.

pistillum, i, *n.* and pistillus, i, *m.* [pinso] *a pestle:* Pl.: Col.

pistor, ōris, *m.* [pinso] lit. *a pounder:* esp. *one who pounds corn in a mortar* or *grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller:* Plin. ||. Transf. *a baker:* Cic.

pistrilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pistrina] *a little pounding-mill:* Ter.

pistrīna, ae, *f.* [pistor] *a bakehouse:* Plin.

pistrīnensis, e, *adj.* [pistrinum] *of* or *belonging to a pounding-mill:* jumenta, Suet.

pistrīnum, i, *n.* [pistor] *a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill;* usually worked by horses or asses; sometimes a slave had to work it for punishment: Pl.: Cic. ||. Transf.: *a bakery:* Suet. 2. *oppressive labour, drudgery:* Cic.

pistris or **pristis,** is, also pistrix or pristix, īcis, *f.* = πρίστις, *any sea-monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish:* Virg. ||. Transf.: *the Whale,* a constellation: Cic. 2. *a species of swift-sailing ship:* Liv.

pistus, a, um, *Part.* [pinso].

pīsum, i, *n.* = πισόν, *pease, the pea:* Col.: Plin. (Hence Fr. *pois.*)

pīthēcĭum, ii, *n.* = πιθήκιον, *a little ape:* Pl.

pītŭīta, ae, *f.* (sometimes scanned as a trisyl.: Hor.: Pers.) *slime, clammy moisture, phlegm, rheum:* Cic.: praecipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est, Hor. [For *spitu-ita; spitu-* = *sputu-,* v. spuo.]

pītŭītōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pituita] *full of phlegm, phlegmatic;* opp. to *having a dry habit of body* (exsiccatus): Cic.

pĭus, a, um (*Comp.* only magis pius. *Sup.* piissimus, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero; but freq. afterwards: Sen.: Tac.: Curt., *etc.*) *adj. pious, devout, conscientious, righteous* (of persons and things): si quis pius est, Pl.: pio vatis ab ore, *reverential,* Ov.: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. So pii, *the departed, the blessed:* piorum sedes, id. (ii) Of things connected with religion: far, i. e. *sacrificial, duly offered,* Hor.: luci, *sacred,* i. e. *as the abode of the Muses,* id.: pia et aeterna pax, *a conscientiously kept and eternal peace,* Cic. Neut. *absol.:* stabit pro signis jusque piumque tuis, Ov. 2. Of conduct toward parents, *etc.: dutiful, affectionate, tender, kind, good, loyal, patriotic,* etc.: pius in parentes, Cic.: Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Virg.: metus, *of a wife for her husband,* Ov.: bellum, *waged for one's country* or *allies,* Liv. Poet. of a wine-jar: testa, *my good, kindly jar* = benigna, Hor. ||. Transf. in gen. *honest, upright* (rare): quaestus, Cato. [Etym. uncertain.]

pix, pĭcis, *f. pitch:* Hor. Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment: Pl. [Cf. Gr. πίσσα = πικ-ya.] (Hence It. *pece;* Fr. *poix.*)

plācābĭlis, e, *adj.* [placo] Pass.: *easily pacified* or *appeased, placable:* animi, Cic.: omnia aequiora et placabiliora, id. Poet.: ara Dianae, *placable, mild,* Virg. ||. Act.: *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating:* te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est, *is more fitted to appease,* Ter.

plācābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [placabilis] *placable disposition, placability:* Cic.

plācāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [placo] *a means of pacifying* or *appeasing:* Liv.

plācāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of pacifying* or *appeasing:* Tac.

plācātē, *adv. quietly, gently, calmly, composedly:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

plācātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [placo] *an appeasing, propitiating:* Cic.

plācātus, a, um, *Part.* [placo]. ||. Adj.: *appeased, pacified, reconciled to:* exercitus duci placatior, Liv. 2. *calm, quiet, gentle, still:* maria, *tranquil,* Virg.: animi status, Cic. *Comp.:* placatiore animo aliquid facere, Liv. *Sup.:* quies placatissima, Cic.

plăcens, ntis, *Part.* [placeo]. ||. Adj.: *pleasing, charming:* uxor: Hor.: Cic.

plăcenta, ae, *f. a cake:* Hor.: Juv. [*Plac-enta* is lit. "a flat cake:" borrowed from acc. of πλακοῦς (= πλακόεις).]

plăcĕo, cŭi and cĭtus sum, cĭtum, 2. *v. n. to please, to be pleasing* or *agreeable, to give satisfaction, to satisfy:* with *Dat.:* non placet Antonio consulatus meus, Cic. 2. With *Dat.* of *pron. reflect.: to be pleased* or *satisfied with oneself, to pride* or *plume oneself:* ego nunquam mihi minus quam hesterno die placui, id. ||. With impersonal subject, usu. an *Infin.* or *Subj. clause;* sometimes without any expressed subject: *to seem right* or *proper; to be thought* or *believed:* placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, *he resolved to send,* Caes. 2. Esp. of public decrees, *etc.: to be approved of* or *resolved on:* senatui placere, C. Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere, Cic.: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi, *whether its destruction by fire or its defence should be agreed on,* Caes. [The prim. meaning of the root (cf. *placo*) is perh. "to smooth"; v. planus.] (Hence It. *piacere;* Sp. *placer;* Fr. *plaire* and *plaisir.*)

plăcĭdē, *adv. softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, placidly, quietly:* forem aperire, Pl.: ferre dolorem, Cic. *Comp.:* plebem in magistratu placidius tractare, Sall.

plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [placeo] *gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid:* Ter.: Cic. 2. Of things: amnis, Ov.: constantia, Cic.: mors, Virg. *Comp.:* nihil illis placidius aut quietius erat, Liv. *Sup.:* Cic.

plăcĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to be very pleasing:* neque placitant mores, Pl.

plăcĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is pleasing* or *agreeable:* ultra placitum laudare, *more than is agreeable,* Virg. 2. Transf. in *plur.: opinions, maxims, tenets:* Stoicorum, Tac.: majorum, id. (Hence It. *piato;* old Fr. *plaid:* also the verbs, It. *piatire;* Fr. *plaider.*)

plăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [placeo]. ||. Adj.: *pleasing, agreeable, acceptable:* placita es simplicitate tua, *you please,* Ov.: eum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum diis, Just. (*al.* acceptissimum).

plăco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cogn. with placeo] *to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, reconcile:* agedum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, *that she be reconciled to us,* Ter.: aliquem reipublicae, Cic.: numen Deorum immortalium, Caes. Poet.: aequora, Ov.: ventos, Virg.: iratum ventrem, *pacify,* Hor. ||. *to endeavour to appease, to propitiate:* id.

placusa and **placusia,** v. plagusia.

(1) **plāga,** ae, *f.* a *blow, stroke, stripe:* plagas pati, Ter.: plagas perferre, Cic. 2. Esp. *a blow which wounds* or *injures; a cut, thrust, wound:* mortifera, *a mortal wound,* id. ||. Fig.: *a blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune:* illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, *that was a very great blow to,* id.: levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, *loss, injury,* id. [Root *plag,* whence also *plango,* q. v.] (Hence Fr. *plaie.*)

(2) **plāga,** ae, *f.* lit. *a flat surface,* hence *a region, tract:* si quem extenta plagarum quattuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui, *zones,* Virg.: plagae tellure premuntur, Ov. 2. *a district, canton:* Liv. ||. *a hunting-net, a snare, gin:* canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Pl.: tendere plagas, Cic.: nodosae, Ov. 2. Fig. *any snare, trap, toil:* se impedire in plagas, Pl.: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. [Nos. I. and II. are perh. different words, the former weakened from *plak* in Gr. πλάξ, Lat. planus (for *plac-nus*); the latter from the root of πλέκ-ω, Lat. *plec-to.*] (Hence It. *piaggia, spiaggia;* Fr. *plage.*)

plāgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [prob. from plāga, *a snare*] *a manstealer, kidnapper:* Cic. ||. *a literary thief, plagiarist:* Mart.

plāgĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [plāga gero] *stripe-bearing:* Pl.

plāgĭ-gĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [plāga gerulus] *stripe-bearing:* Pl.

plāgĭpătĭda, ae, *m.* [plāga patior] *a buffet-bearer:* Pl.

plāgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [plāga] *fond of flogging* (poet.): Hor.

plăgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [plăga] *a bed-curtain, a curtain:* Liv.

plăgūsĭa, ae, *f. a kind of fish* (*al.* placusa or placusia): Pl.

planctus, ūs, *m.* [plango] *a striking* or *beating accompanied with noise, a rustling, roaring:* planctus illisae cautibus undae, of the *roaring* of the waves, Lucan. ‖ Esp. *a beating of the breast,* etc., as a token of grief; *a wailing, lament:* gemitus ac planctus, *groans and lamentations,* Tac. (Hence It. *pianto;* Sp. *llanto.*)

plānē, *adv. evenly:* hence, *simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly:* loqui, Cic. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* id. ‖ Transf.: *wholly, entirely, completely, quite:* carere, Hor.: quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, *you have acted quite rightly,* Cic. 2. Esp. in affirmative answers: *certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so:* Pl.: planissime, *most assuredly,* Ter.

plānēta, ae, *m.* = πλανητής, *a wandering star, planet* (pure Lat. stella errans, erratica, erro): Gell.

plango, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to strike, beat,* esp. so as to produce a noise: fluctus plangentes saxa, *lashing,* Lucr.: moribundo vertice terram, Ov. ‖ Esp.: *to beat the breast, head,* etc., as a sign of grief: laniata pectora plangens, id. Reflect.: scissaeque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides, *beat themselves,* id. 2. Transf.: *to lament aloud, wring the hands;* with *Acc., to bewail:* Virg.: plangentium gemitus, Just. With *Acc.:* Memphitem bovem (*i. e.* Apim), Tib. [Cf. Gr. ἐξε-πλάγ-ην, πληγ-ή; in *plango* there is nasalization. There was an Indo-European root *plak* (cf. πλήσσω = πληκ-γω); and beside it a weaker *plag,* whence the Greek forms above, and Lat. plango, plāga.] (Hence It. *piangere;* Fr. *plaindre.*)

plangor, ōris, *m.* [plango] *a striking, beating,* accompanied with noise: plangore ferire pectora, Ov. ‖ Esp.: *a beating of the breast* or *face* in token of grief; *loud mourning, wailing, lamentation:* plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

plangunculă, ae, *f. dim.* [πλαγγών] *a little doll:* Cic.

plānĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [plane loquor] *speaking clearly, intelligibly,* or *plainly:* Pl.

plānĭpēs, ĕdis, *m.* [plānus pes, flat-foot, barefoot] *a kind of mime* or *ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic* soccus *or the tragic* cothurnus: Juv.

plānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plānus] *plainness;* fig. *distinctness, perspicuity:* sententiarum, Tac.

plānĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* (collat. form, **plānĭtĭa,** ae, very rare) [id.] *a flat* or *even surface, level ground, a plain:* Cic. (Hence It. *pianezza.*)

planta, ae, *f. a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, graft, scion;* esp. *for propagating:* malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, vivi-radices, propagines, Cic. 2. *a plant,* in gen.: Juv. ‖ *the sole of the foot:* ah! tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Virg. [Perh. I. and II. are different words. The latter is most prob. cognate with πλάξ, *pla(c)nus;* it would thus be nasalized and = *planc-ta;* cf. *planca* (a board, slab). The former is perh. nasalized from the root of πλατ-ύ-ς, with the notion of 'what spreads, extends itself.']

plantāris, e, *adj.* [planta] *of* or *belonging to sets:* Subst.: plantaria, ium, *n. plu. sets, slips,* or *young trees:* Virg. (see also foll. art.). 2. Transf. *the hair:* Pers. ‖ *of* or *belonging to the sole of the foot:* of Mercury, alae, Stat. As subst.: plantaria, *winged sandals:* Perseos, Val. Fl.

plantārĭum, ii, *n.* [planta] *a nursery-garden:* Plin. (so also acc. to some, Virg. G. 2, 27. K.)

plānus, a, um, *adj. level, flat, plane, even:* Cic.: litus, Caes. *Comp.:* aditus, Liv. *Sup.:* locus, Cic. 2. Subst.: planum, i, *n. level ground, a plain:* aciem in planum deducit, Sall. Esp. legal *t. t.:* e plano or de plano, *on level ground, not on the bench,* i. e. *out of court, extra-judicially:* aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. Hence, fig.: de plano, *without difficulty, easily* (poet.): hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *plain, clear, distinct, intelligible:* satin' haec sunt tibi plana et certa? Pl.: narrationes, Cic. [For *plac-nu-s,* with compensative lengthening of *a;* cf. Gr. πλάξ, πλάκ-ινο-ς, πλακ-οῦς, O.H.G. *flah.*] (Hence It. *piano;* Sp. *llano;* Fr. *plain.*)

plānus, i, *m.* = πλάνος, *a vagabond; a juggler, impostor:* Cic.

plasma, ătis, *n.* = πλάσμα, *an affected modulation of the voice:* Pers.: Quint.

plastēs, ae, *m.* = πλάστης, *a moulder, modeller, statuary:* Vell.

plătălĕa, ae, *f. the spoonbill:* Cic.

plātānus, i (*Gen.* platanūs, Virg.), *f.* = πλάτανος, *the platanus* or *oriental plane-tree:* Cic.: caelebs (because not used to support vines), Hor.

plătēa (plătĕa, Hor., Cat.), ae, *f.* = πλατεῖα, *a street:* Ter.: Caes. (Hence It. *piazza;* Fr. *place.*)

plaudo (plōdo, Quint.), si, sum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to clap, strike, beat* (poet.): pectora praebet virginea plaudenda manu, *for a pat of the maiden's hand,* Ov.: plausae sonitus cervicis, *patted,* Virg.: plausis alis, *flapped,* Ov.: choreas pedibus, *to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet,* Virg. ‖ Neutr.: pennis, *to clap,* Ov. 2. Esp. *to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap:* Cic.: usque sessuri, donec cantor, *vos plaudite,* dicat (all plays finishing off with the word 'plaudite,' *give your applause*), Hor. 3. Transf. in gen. *to express approbation, to approve, applaud* (with *Dat.*): mihi plaudo ipse, *I am satisfied with myself,* id. [Etym. unknown.]

plausĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [plaudo] *deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable:* Cic.

plausor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who claps applause, an applauder:* Hor.

plaustrum, i, *n. a waggon, wain, cart:* Virg.: Cic. Prov.: plaustrum perculi, *I've upset my cart! it's a bad job,* Pl. ‖ Transf.: *the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear* (poet.): flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Boōtes, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

plausus, a, um, *Part.* [plaudo].

plausus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a clapping sound, the noise caused by the striking together of two bodies:* plausum pennis dat, *a flapping,* Virg. ‖ Esp.: *a clapping of hands in token of approbation:* Cic. 2. In gen. *applause, approbation:* id.

plēbēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* implying contempt [plebes] *the common people, the populace, the rabble:* Cic.

plēbēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the common people* or *commonalty, plebeian:* familia, Cic.: consul, Liv. ‖ Transf.: *common, vulgar, mean, low:* quanquam nos videmur tibi plebeii et pauperes, Pl.: sermo, Cic.

plēbes, ĭs and ēi, v. plebs.

plēbĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [plebs colo] *one who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people:* Cic.

plēbis, v. plebs.

plēbiscītum, i, *n.* (*Abl.* plebiscitu, Decret. in Cic.) [plebs scitum] *a decree* or *ordinance of the commonalty* (opp. to senatus consultum): Auct. pro dom.

plebs (old forms, pleps and plebis), also **plēbēs,** is, and (esp. archaic) ēi and i, *f. the common people, the commons* or *commonalty, the plebeians,* opp. to the patricians, the senators, and, after the time of the Gracchi, to the knights (whereas populus includes all classes): plebes dominandi studio permota a patribus secessit, Sall.: populo plebique Romanae, Cic. 2. In less exact sense: *the populace, the lower class* or *order, the masses:* multitudo de plebe, Liv.: Cic. 3. Transf.: of *the inferior deities:* Ov. [*Ple-bes* is cogn. with πλή-θος and πολ-ύ-ς and contains the same root as ple-o, q.v., and plenus. For term. *bes,* cf. ta-bes, pu-bes.]

plectĭlis, e, *adj.* [plecto] *plaited:* corona, Pl.

(1) **plecto,** xi and xŭi, xum, *3. v. a. to plait, braid, interweave* (rare; mostly in the *Part. perf.*): plexae coronae, Lucr. ‖ *to twist, bend, turn:* monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. [Cf. Gr. πλέκ-ω; Lat. *plicare;* Goth. *fal-th-a,* O. H. G. *flih-tu* (*I fol-d*).]

(2) **plecto,** *3. v. a. to punish:* capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Usu. *pass.:* tergo plector, *I am flogged,* Hor.: quid-

quid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, *smart for it*, id. ‖ II. Transf. in gen. *to blame:* cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. [From I. E. *plak*, to strike; whence Gr. πλήσσω (=πληκ-yω); v. plango.]

plectrum, i, *n.*=πλῆκτρον, *an instrument to strike with;* esp. *a little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum:* Cic.: Ov. 2. Meton.: *a lyre* or *lute;* also, *a lyric poem, lyric poetry* (poet.): Hor.

Plēĭās, Pleĭās, and **Plīās**, ădis, *f.* =Πληϊάς, and Πλειάς, *one of the Seven Stars so called, a Pleiad;* usu. in *plur.* Pleiades, *the Pleiads, the constellation so called*, Ov. ‖ Poet. transf. (on account of their rising at the close of summer), *a squall, a storm:* Pliade capta ratis, Val. Fl.

plēnē, *adv. full:* vasa plene infundere, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *fully, completely, thoroughly, abundantly:* aliquid perficere, Cic. *Comp.:* Quint. *Sup.:* Plin.

plēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [plenus] *fulness, plenitude, completeness:* syllabarum, Auct. Her.

plēnus, a, um, *adj.* [v. pleo] *full, filled with.* With *Gen.:* Gallia civium Romanorum, Cic. With *Abl.:* domus ornamentis, id. *Neut. absol.:* plenum et inane, id.: ad plenum, *to repletion, copiously* (poet.): Virg. *Absol.:* velis plenis, *filled with* (the breeze), *full sail*, id. 2. Esp. *stout, bulky, plump, corpulent:* pleni enective simus, Cic.: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. (ii) *big with child, pregnant:* sus, Cic.: Telluri plenae victima plena datur, Ov. 3. *filled, satisfied, sated* (poet.): plenus eras minimo, id. 4. *full, packed, laden:* crura thymo plenae (apes), Virg.: exercitus plenissimus praeda, Liv. 5. *complete in number* or *size, full, whole, entire:* annus, Cic.: pleno gradu, *at full pace*, Liv. 6. *abundant, plentiful, rich:* non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decesserat, Cic.: mensa, Virg. 7. *numerous:* convivium, Suet. 8. Of the voice, *sonorous, full, loud:* Cic. 9. Of letters, syllables, words, *full:* *siet* plenum est, *sit* imminutum, id. 10. Of age, *full, advanced, mature:* jam plenis nubilis annis, *of full age for wedlock, marriageable*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *full, filled, abounding in.* With *Gen.:* consilii, Pl.: officii, Cic. With *Abl.:* exspectatione de Pompeio, *full of expectation*, id. 2. Of style or expression: *complete, copious:* oratio plenior, id.: pleno ore laudare, i. e. *liberally, heartily*, id. (Hence It. *pieno;* Sp. *lleno;* Fr. *plein.*)

plĕo, 2. *v. n. to fill*, whence compleo, expleo, suppleo, etc. [Cf. Gr. πλέ-ως, πίμ-πλη-μι, πλῆ-θος, πλή-ρης, πολ-ύ-ς; Lat. *ple-nu-s;* Goth. *full-s*, Eng. *full, fill.*]

plērīque, aeque, ăque, v. plerusque.

plērumque, *adv. for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently:* Cic.: Hor.

plērus, a, um, *adj. very many, a very great part, most* (the old form of plerusque, plerique): Vet. lex in Cic. [From the old compar. *pleos* (=plus), pl. *pleores* (=plures); the root is seen in pleo, q. v.]

plērusque, răque, rumque, *adj.* [plerus: cf. quisque from quis, etc.] Sing. (v. rare): *a very great part, the greater part, most:* juventus pleraque Catilinae favebat, Sall. *Neut. absol.*, with *Gen., the greatest part:* Europae, Liv. 2. Plur.: *very many, the greater number, the most:* habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Pl.: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic.: plerique Belgae, *the bulk, the majority of*, Caes.: plerique omnes, *almost all*, Ter. In contrast with plurimi: multi, . . . quidam, . . . plerique, . . . plurimi, *many, some too, very many, most folk*, Tac. *Neut. plu. absol.: all, every thing:* nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic.

plexus, a, um, *Part.* [plecto].

Plias, v. Pleias.

plĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [plico].

plĭco, plĭcāvi and plĭcŭi, plĭcātum and plĭcĭtum, 1. *v. a. to fold, to lay* or *wind together, to double up:* quasi anellis hamisque plicata quaedam, *linked, fastened*, Lucr.: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), *winding* or *coiling himself up*, Virg. [v. plecto]. (Hence It. *piegare;* Sp. *plegar;* Fr. *plier* and *ployer;* and from part. plicitus, plic'tus, through low Lat. *plictiare*, Fr. *plisser.*)

plōdo, v. plaudo.

plōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ploro] *lamentable, deplorable* (poet.): Pers.

plōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wailer, lamenter, mourner:* Mart.

plōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wailing, weeping, lamenting:* virginalis, Cic. poët. *Plur.:* omnia mulierum ploratibus sonant, Liv.

plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to wail, lament, to weep aloud:* plorando fessus sum, Cic.: te jubeo plorare=οἰμώζειν λέγω σοι, an ill wish, *I bid you howl* (i. e. under chastisement); and, with second sense, in allusion to the *singing of doleful ditties in a lamentable voice*, Hor. ‖ Act.: *to weep over, to lament* (poet.): turpe commissum, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* suis non respondere favorem meritis, Hor. [From root *plu* (v. pluo); lit. "to make to flow," *sc.* tears; cf. Hom. δακρυπλώειν. Ex-ploro is to make to flow out, to elicit; im-ploro, to weep upon, beseech with tears.] (Hence Fr. *pleurer.*)

plostellum, i, *n. dim.* [plostrum, plaustrum] *a small waggon* or *cart, a toy-cart:* plostello adjungere mures, Hor.

ploxĕmum, ploxĭmum, or **ploxĕnum**, i, *n.* [a Gallic word] *a waggon-box:* Cat.

pluit, v. pluo.

plūma, ae, *f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather;* freq. collect. *feathers, down:* Cic.: pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probior siet, *there is not a pin to choose*, Pl.: animantes pluma obductae, Cic.: in pluma dormire, *on a feather-bed*, Mart. ‖ Transf.: of the first beard, *down* (poet.): Hor. 2. Of *the scales* on a coat of mail: Stat. [The root is *plu*, with sense 'fluctuare,' to wave; cf. Germ. *flaum* (down).]

plūmātĭle, is, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) [pluma] *a garment embroidered with feathers:* Pl.

plumbātus, a, um, *Part.* [plumbo].

plumbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [plumbum] *made of lead, leaden:* glans, Lucr.: gladius, Cic. (*cf.* gladius). Of coins (which should be of silver): numus, *leaden*, i. e. *bad, counterfeit*, Pl. In *pl. absol.*, plumbei, *bad, counterfeit coins*, Mart. 2. *leaden*, i. e. *oppressive, burdensome* (poet.): Auster, Hor. 3. *heavy, weighty:* ira, Pl. 4. *dull, stupid:* nisi plane in physicis plumbei sumus, *dullards*, Cic.

plumbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lead, to solder with lead:* Cato: Plin.: plumbatae sagittae, *pointed with lead*, id.: tabulae, *weighted with lead*, Val. Max.

plumbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of lead, having much lead mixed with it:* Plin.

plumbum, i, *n. lead:* Cato: plumbum album, *tin*, Caes. 2. Meton.: *a leaden ball* or *bullet* (poet.): Balearica plumbum funda jacit, Ov. (ii) *a leaden pipe:* aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. [*Plumb-um* is radically the same as Gr. μόλυβος.] (Hence It. *piombo;* Fr. *plomb.*)

plūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pluma] *downy, covered* or *filled with down:* culcita, Cic.: torus, Ov ‖ Transf.: *like feathers*, i. e. *light:* pondera, Mart.

plūmĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj. feather-footed, with feathered feet* (poet.): Cat.

plūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pluma] *to cover with feathers, to feather:* plumato corpore corvus, Cic. poet. 2. Transf. *to embroider:* Lucan. (ii) *to cover with scales:* loricae plumatae, Just.

plūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with feathers, feathered:* Prop. ‖ Transf. *downy:* folia, Plin.

plŭo, plŭi or **plūvi**, 3. *v. n.* usu. *impers. to rain:* Cic. With *Acc.* of cogn. sign.: sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, *that it had rained blood*, id. With *Abl.:* lacte, *to rain milk*, Liv. ‖ Transf.: *to come down like rain* (poet.): nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis, Virg. [The same root is seen in Gr. πλέ-ω, πλύ-ν-ω; Goth. *flô-du-s* (river), Eng. *flow, flood.*] (Hence It. *piovere;* Fr. *pleuvoir.*)

plūrālis, e, *adj.* [plus] *belonging to more than one, plural:* Ulp. ||. Esp. in gramm. *of the plural number:* Quint.

plūrālĭter, *adv. in the plural:* Sen.

plūres, v. plus, under multus.

plūrĭĕs (-ens), *adv. often, oftentimes, frequently:* Caes. (dub.)

plūrĭfārĭam, *adv. in many parts* or *places:* Suet.

plūrĭmum, *sup. adv. very much:* plurimum posse, *to have very great influence*, Cic.

plūrĭmus, a, um, v. multus.

plūs, plūris, v. multu.

plūs, *comp. adv. more:* verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. With *quam:* non plus quam in tres partes posse distribui, *into not more than*, id. Without *quam:* plus millies audivi, *more than a thousand times*, Ter.: paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. With *Abl.:* alterum fieri non potest, ut plus unâ vera sit, Cic.: paulo plus, Liv.: plus nimio, *over-much*, Hor. **2.** Plus plusque, *more and more:* Cic.

pluscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [plus] *somewhat more, a little more:* pluscula supellectile opus est, Ter. **2.** *Neutr. absol.:* plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amori nostro largiare, Cic. With *Gen.:* plusculum negotii, id. (ii) Adverbially: *somewhat more, rather more:* invitavit sese in cena plusculum, *indulged a little too freely*, Pl.

plŭtĕus, i, *m.*, less freq. **plŭtĕum**, i, *n.* [by some derived from *pluo: that which shelters from rain*] *a moveable penthouse, shed*, or *mantlet*, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers: pluteos ad alia opera abduxerunt, Caes. Transf.: ad aliquem vineas pluteosque agere, *i. e. to turn all one's weapons against him*, Pl. **2.** *a permanent breast-work, a parapet:* pluteos vallo addere, Caes. **3.** *the back* of a settee or couch: Suet. Meton. *a couch, dining-couch:* Prop. **4.** *a book-shelf, book-case:* Pers.: Juv. **5.** *the board on which a corpse is laid out:* Mart.

plŭvĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) [pluvius] *rain* (the most gen. term: cf. imber): Cic.: in *pl., continued rains:* id. (Hence It. *pioggia;* Fr. *pluie.*)

plŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [pluvia] *pertaining to rain, rainy:* Auster, *rain-bringing*, Virg.: aqua, *rain-water*, Sen.: fungi, *made to grow by rain*, Ov.

plŭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pluo] *rainy, causing* or *bringing rain, rain-:* aquae, Cic.: Hyades, *rain-bringing*, Virg.: venti, Hor.: arcus, *a rainbow*, id.

po', a shortened form of post; as, po' meridiem: Quint.

pōcillum, i, *n. dim.* [poculum] *a little cup:* mulsi, Liv.

pōcŭlum, i, *n. a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker:* Virg.: exhaurire, *to drain, drink off*, Cic.: ducere, Hor. ||. Meton.: *a drink, draught, potion:* pocula sunt fontes liquidi, Virg.: amoris poculum, *a philter*, Hor. (ii) In partic., *a draught of poison:* Cic. **2.** *a drinking bout, a carouse:* in poculis, *over one's cups, while drinking*, id.: prae poculis nescire, *from drunkenness*, Flor. [With po-culu-m cf. Gr. *πέ-πω-κα, πώ-ν-ω* (Aeol.=*πί-ν-ω*), *πῶ-μα*; Lat. *po-tu-s.*]

pŏdăgra, ae, *f.*=ποδάγρα, *the gout:* Cic.

pŏdăgrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [podagra] *having the gout, gouty:* Pl.

pōdex, ĭcis, *m.* [cogn. with pēdere] *the fundament, anus:* Hor.

pŏdĭum, ii, *n. an elevated place:* Pall. ||. Esp. in buildings, *a balcony:* Plin. Ep. **2.** In the circus or amphitheatre, *a balcony next to the arena*, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet.: Juv. (Hence It. *poggia;* old Fr. *pui*, whence *appuyer.*)

pŏēma, ătis, *n.* (*Dat.* and *Abl. plur.* poëmatis, Cic.: but also poëmatibus, Auct. Her.)=ποίημα, *a composition in verse, a poem:* facere, Cic.: pangere, Hor.

poena, ae, *f.* orig. *the payment made as an atonement* by a criminal; *compensation, satisfaction;* hence, *penalty, punishment* (for which it is the most gen. term (cf. multa, supplicium): owing to the primary sense of the word, poenam (oft. poenas) dare, is *to suffer punishment* (*pay the penalty*), Cic.: also, in same sense, poenam or poenas pendere, solvere, persolvere, luere, id.: so, poenam (or *pl.*) sumere, *to inflict punishment*, id.: Virg.: also, capere poenas de aliquo, Liv.: quos illi poenas reposcent, *of whom they will demand satisfaction* (*will take vengeance on them*), Virg.: arbitros inter civitates dat qui litem aestiment poenamque constituant, *the sum to be paid as compensation for the damage*, Caes.: poenas justas et debitas, Cic.: poena teneri, *to be liable to punishment*, id. With defining *Gen.:* mortis, *capital punishment*, id. **2.** In games, *loss, forfeit:* Ov. **3.** Personified, Poena, *the goddess of punishment* or *vengeance:* Cic.: Hor. ||. Transf.: *hardship, torment, suffering, pain*, etc.: frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen. [V. punio; ποινή and ἄποινα (perh.=ἀπο-ποινα) are from the same root *pu.* Poena is for *pov-ina.*] (Hence It. *pena;* Fr. *peine.*)

poenārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to punishment, penal:* Quint.

poenĭo, v. punio, *ad init.*

pŏēsis, is, *f.*=ποίησις, *the art of composing poems, poetry:* Quint. ||. In concr. sense; *poetry, poems:* Anacreontis tota poësis, *all his poetry*, Cic.: Hor.

pŏēta, ae, *m.*=ποιητής, in gen. *a maker, contriver* (v. rare in this sense): nec fallaciam astutiorem ullus fecit poëta, *trickster*, Pl. ||. Esp. *a poet:* Cic.: Hor.

pŏētĭca, ae, and **pŏētĭcē**, es, *f.*=ποιητική, *the art of poetry:* Cic.

pŏētĭcē, *adv. after the manner of poets, poetically:* loqui, Cic.

pŏētĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ποιητικός, *poetical:* verbum, Cic.: mella, Hor.

pŏētrĭa, ae, *f.*=ποιήτρια, *a poetess:* Cic.

pŏētris, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.*=ποιητρίς, *a poetess:* Pers. (*al.* poëtrias).

pol, *interj.* [abbr. vocat. of Pollux] *by Pollux! truly! forsooth!* pol me occidistis amici, Hor. With other asseverations: pol profecto, Pl.: pol certe, Ter.

pōlenta, ae, *f. peeled barley, pearl barley:* Pl.: Ov. [Cf. poll-en, Gr. *πόλ-το-ς*, pul(t)s, palea, q. v.]

pōlentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [polenta] *of* or *belonging to pearl barley:* Pl.

pōlīmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [polio] *the testicles:* polimenta porcina, Pl. (dub.).

polindrum, i, *n. a fictitious name of a spice:* Pl. (prob. f. l. for cepolindrum, *a kind of condiment*).

pōlĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum (*past imperf.* polibant, Virg.), 4. *v. a. to smooth, furbish, polish:* daedala signa, Lucr. **2.** Transf.: *to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish:* columnas albo, *to whiten*, Liv.: domus polita, *well-ordered*, Phaedr. ||. Fig.: *to polish, refine, improve, adorn:* orationem, Cic.: carmina, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

pōlītē, *adv. in a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

pōlītĭa, ae, *f.*=πολιτεία, *the State, the name of one of Plato's works:* Cic.

pōlītĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=πολιτικός, *of* or *belonging to civil government* or *to the State, political, civil:* Cic.

pōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [polio]. ||. Adj.: *polished;* hence, fig. *accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite:* homo politus e schola, Cic. *Comp.:* Crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornatior, Tac. *Sup.:* vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, *highly accomplished*, Cic.

pollen, ĭnis, *n.* and **pollis**, ĭnis, *comm.: fine flour, meal:* Ter. ||. Transf.: *fine dust* of other things: piperis, Cels. [For etym. v. palea, polenta.]

pollens, entis, *Part.* [polleo]. ||. Adj.: *strong, able, powerful, potent:* animus, Sall.: herbae, Ov. With *Abl.:* opibus, *abounding in resources*, Lucr. With *Gen.:* vini vollens Liber (*al.* vinipollens), Pl.

pollentĭa, ae, *f.* [pollens] *might, power:* Pl.

pollĕo, 2. *v. n. to be of weight* or *powerful; to be able, to prevail:* potest polletque (populus), Liv.: qui in republica tum plurimum pollebant, *were very influential*, Caes. With a subject-clause: quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire tempori, Cic. With *Abl.:* pecunia, Suet.: armis, Tac. **2.** Of medicines: *to be potent* or *efficacious, to operate:* herba contra anginas effi-

cacissime pollet, *is a powerful specific*, Plin. [Etym. uncertain.]

pollex, icis, *m. the thumb:* pollices praecidere alicui, Cic.: adject. with digitus, Caes. To turn the thumb downwards (premere) was a sign of approbation or of wishing luck at play: utroque laudabit pollice, Hor.: hence, in the amphitheatre, it was a signal that the people wished the sword-point to be dropped and the life of a beaten gladiator to be spared, Plin. On the contrary, to separate it from the other fingers and turn it upwards towards the breast (vertere, convertere; pollex infestus) was a sign of disapprobation, and used by the people when they wished a gladiator to be killed: verso pollice vulgi quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juv. **2.** Appy. in gen. sense, *a finger* (poet.): virgineo demessum pollice florem, Virg. **3.** *the great toe:* Suet. [Perh. cogn. with porricio, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *pouce.*)

pollĭcĕo, 2. *v. a.* for polliceor, *to promise:* pollicita fides, Ov.

pollĭcĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to proffer, offer, promise* (usu. denoting a promise *made with free will:* whereas promitto often refers to *legal engagements*): neque minus prolixe de tua voluntate promisi (*I pledged myself*), quam eram solitus de mea polliceri, Cic.: consul senatui reique publicae se non defuturum pollicetur, Caes. With *Inf.:* qui modo sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. Proverb.: montes auri, *to make extravagant promises*, id. ‖ Esp. of an orator, in opening a speech, *to premise:* Cic. **2.** Of auguries, *to foretell, foreshow, portend:* Flor. [From *liceor, to bid, offer. Por* (for *port*) is Lat. representative of Gr. προρί, ποτί, which, variously modified, is found in *polliceor, pollingo, possideo, pono* (for *posino*).]

pollĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pollicitor] *a promising, a promise* (usu. *plur.*): Ter. *Sing.:* recentem eorum pollicitationem animis continebant, Caes.

pollĭcĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [polliceor] *to promise freely; make many promises:* Pl.: Ter.

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [polliceor]. ‖ Subst.: pollicitum, i, *n. something promised, a promise:* Ov. In *plur.:* id.

pollĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pollen] *of* or *belonging to fine flour, flour-, meal-:* Pl.

pollinctor (or pollictor), ōris, *m.* [pollingo] *an undertaker's man who washed corpses and prepared them for burning:* Pl.

pollinctus, a, um, *Part.* [pollingo].

pol-lingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to lay out a corpse,* i. e. *to wash it and prepare it for the funeral pile:* quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Pl. Phr.: pollinctum corpus, *a body fit for the charnel-house,* of an old man '*with one foot in the grave*,' Val. Max. [*-lingo* is, by change of *d* to *l* (cf. lacrima), from the root *digh*, which appears in Skr. as *dih*=oblinere.]

pollis, inis, v. pollen.

pollūcĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to place upon an altar as a sacrifice, to offer, offer up:* decumam partem Herculi, Pl. ‖ Transf.: *to serve up at table:* non ego sum pollucta pago, *I am no dish for the village* (cf. Shak. '*I am meat for your master*'), id. **2.** *to entertain, to treat with:* jocosely: polluctus virgis servus, id. [*-luceo* is appy. cogn. with luxus, luxuria. On pol-, v. polliceor.]

pollūcĭbĭlĭter, *adv. sumptuously, magnificently:* Pl.

polluctūra, ae, *f.* [polluceo] *a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet:* Pl.

polluctus, a, um, *Part.* [polluceo]. ‖ Subst.: polluctum, i, *n. an offering to the gods;* also, *a sacrificial banquet:* Pl.

pol-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to soil, defile, pollute:* dapes ore, Virg.: ora cruore, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to defile morally, to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonour, desecrate,* etc.: sacra, Cic.: mentem suam et aures hominum nefaria voce, Tac.: pacem, Virg.: Jovem (*sc.* hospitalem), *to dishonour, insult,* Prop. **2.** Esp. *to violate, dishonour* a woman: Tac. [From *luo,* to wash (cf. colluvies). On pol-, v. polliceor.]

pollūtus, a, um, *Part.* [polluo]. ‖ Adj.: *vicious, unchaste:* femina, Liv.: princeps, *stained with vice,* Tac.

pōlus, i, *m.*=πόλος, *the end of an axis, a pole:* glacialis, *the north pole,* Ov.: also *absol., the north pole,* id.: australis, *the south pole,* id. ‖ Meton.: *the heavens:* polus dum sidera pascet, *while the heavens shall feed the starry flames,* Virg. **2.** *the pole-star:* Vitr.

pōlўphăgus, i, *m.* = πολυφάγος, *a glutton, gormandizer:* Suet.

pōlўpŭs, i, *m.*=πολύπους (many-footed), *a polypus, an aquatic animal* (e. g. *octopus, devil-fish*): Ov. Transf. of rapacious men: Pl. ‖ *a polypus in the nose:* Hor.

pōmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pomum] *of* or *belonging to fruit* or *fruit trees, fruit-:* Cato. ‖ Subst.: pomarius, ii, *m. a fruit-seller, fruiterer:* Hor. **2.** pomarium, ii, *n. a fruit-garden, orchard:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *pommier.*)

pōmĕrīdĭānus (postm.), a, um, *adj.* [post meridianus] *in* or *of the afternoon, post-meridian:* Cic.

pomerium, v. pomoerium.

pōmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pomum fero] *fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing:* Hor.

pōmoerĭum and **pōmērĭum,** ii, *n.* [post moerus=murus] *the space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones* (cippi *or* termini), *and limiting the city auspices:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 301).

pōmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pomum] *full of* or *abounding in fruit* (poet.): Tib.

pompa, ae, *f.*=πομπή, *a solemn* or *public procession* (at festivals, triumphs, marriages, funerals, *etc.*): in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic.: sollemnes pompas exsequi, Virg.: cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequiis, pompa, *without the usual funeral procession,* Cic. Esp. of *the processions at the Circensian games:* Liv. ‖ Transf.: *a train, suite, retinue:* lictorum, Cic. (ii) Of things: pecuniae, *array, parade of wealth,* Sen. **2.** Absol.: *display, ostentation, pomp:* detraxit muneri suo pompam, id. (ii) Esp. of style: rhetorum pompa, Cic.

pompĭlus, i, *m.*=πομπίλος, *a sea-fish* (that follows ships), *the pilot-fish, rudder-fish:* Ov.

pōmum, i, *n. fruit* of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, *etc.*): poma, *fruit,* Virg.: Ov. ‖ Transf. for pomus, *a fruit-tree:* Virg. [Most prob. for *por-mum,* from root *pu,* to generate, produce; cf. ποία, πόα, and Gr. πῶλος (for ποϝ-λος).] (Hence It. *pomo;* Fr. *pomme.*)

pōmus, i, *f. a fruit-tree* of any kind: Tib.

pondĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pondus] *to weigh:* pugnos, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to weigh* in the mind, *to ponder, consider, reflect upon:* Cic.

pondĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *weighty, heavy, ponderous:* compedes, Pl. ‖ Fig.: epistola, *weighty, significant,* Cic.

pondo, *adv.* [orig. *Abl.* of an old form, pondus, pondi] *by weight, in weight:* neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *an ounce weight,* Pl.: ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, *weighing a pound,* Liv. ‖ As *indecl.* subst. =libra, *a pound:* auri quinque pondo abstulit, *five pounds,* Cic.: argenti pondo viginti millia, Caes.

pondus, ĕris, *n.* [pendo] *a weight* used in a scale: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. (*cf.* utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes.). ‖ Transf.: *heaviness, weight:* moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. **2.** *balance, equipoise, equilibrium:* tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov.: et (terra) recipit prolapsa suas in pondera sedes, *recovers in equal poise its fixed position,* Lucr. **3.** Meton.: *a heavy body, a weight, mass, load:* in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic.: auri, *a quantity,* id.: argenti, Caes. ‖‖ Fig.: *oppressive weight, burden* (poet. for onus): rerum, Ov.: senectae, id. **2.** *weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority,* etc.: testimonii

Cic.: conscientiae, id.: habet vim in ingenio et pondus in vita, id. Of style: nugis addere pondus, *an air of importance*, Hor. **3.** *weight of character*, i. e. *firmness, constancy* (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop. **4.** *gravity* or *sternness of countenance:* Val. Max.

pōnĕ, *adv.* and *prep.* Adv.: *after, behind, back:* opp. to ante: (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic.: pars cetera pontum pone legit, Virg. II. Prep. with *Acc.: behind:* pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.: pone castra, Liv. [Through *pos-ne* (as cena for *cesna*) from *pos*= *post*. Cf. Gr. πύ-ματος for ποσ-ματος; Osc. *pos-mos*, last, *pus, pust*, after.]

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (old *perf.* posivi, Pl., etc. *Part. perf. syncop.* postus, a, um, Lucr.) *to put, place, set, lay*, etc.: tabulas in aerario, Caes.: collum in pulvere, Hor.: artus in litore, Virg.: posito genu, *on bended knee*, Ov.: somno positae, i. e. *lying asleep*, Virg. II. Special senses: milit. *t. t., to place, post*, or *station troops:* ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. (ii) *to pitch a camp:* castra, id. **2.** *to place, set, appoint:* custos frumento publico est positus, Cic. **3.** *to found, erect, build:* opus, Ov.: templa, Virg.: moenia, id. **4.** *to form, fashion, depict* (poet.): hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, *to represent*, Hor. **5.** *to set, plant:* pone ordine vites, Virg. **6.** *to lay, stake, wager; to propose as a prize:* pono pallium; ille suum anulum opposuit, Pl.: praemium, Liv. **7.** *to put out at interest, to invest:* dives positis in fenore numis, Hor. **8.** *to serve up, set on table:* positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. **9.** *to lay aside, take off* (a garment); *to put down, lay down*, etc.: quum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic.: arma, Caes. **10.** *to lay in the grave, to bury:* te patria decedens ponere terra, Virg. (ii) Also, *to lay out* or *prepare for burial:* id.: Ov. **11.** *to abate, smooth, calm* (poet): tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. And *neutr.* of the winds: *to fall, abate:* tum Zephyri posuere, *sank*, Virg. **12.** *to bring forth, to lay:* sus fetum ad imam (quercum) posuerat, Phaedr. **13.** *to arrange, dispose:* comas, Ov. III. Fig.: *to set, place; to fix, lay down:* pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus, Cic.: his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono, Virg. **2.** Esp. with *Acc.* and *in* and *Abl., to put* or *place in, to cause to depend upon:* salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes.: haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall attach no great importance to it*, Liv. In *pass.: to be based* or *founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon:* in te positum est, Cic. **3.** *to lay out, spend, employ*, esp. *time*. tempus in cogitatione, id.: apud gratos homines beneficium, id.: otia, *to dispose of*, Hor.: rudimentum adolescentiae, *to serve one's apprenticeship, gain one's first experience*, Liv.: tirocinii rudimenta, Just. **4.** *to put, place, reckon, consider, regard as:* mortem in malis, Cic.: in vitiis poni, *to be regarded as a fault*, Nep. **5.** *to appoint, ordain, establish, enact, make:* leges, Cic.: qui tibi nomen insano posuere, Hor.: mores, Virg. **6.** *to lay down, state, assert, maintain, allege, cite*, etc.: ut paulo ante posui, Cic.: aliquid pro certo, Liv. **7.** *to put hypothetically, to assume, suppose:* verum pone esse victum eum, Ter.: positum sit igitur in primis, Cic. **8.** *to propose a theme* or *subject:* ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id.: pone Tigellinum, *mention, bring forward* (or as in II. 4, *represent, depict*), Juv. **9.** *to put away, leave off, dismiss, lay down, surrender:* vitia, Cic.: curas, Liv.: iram, Hor. [Through *posno* (cf. pone for *posne*) from *por-sino; posivi* and *positus* show the relation to sino, q. v. On the prefix *por-*, v. polliceor.] (Hence It. (*ponere*) *porre*; Sp. *poner*; Fr. *pondre*.)

pons, ntis, *m. a bridge:* pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur, Cic.: pontem in flumine facere, *to throw a bridge over a river*, Caes.: pontem navibus efficere, *to make a bridge of boats*, Tac. II. Of similar structures: **1.** *the bridge at the comitia, over which the voters passed to the* septum: Cic. **2.** *a wooden drawbridge, to connect besieging towers with the walls of a fortress:* Tac. **3.** *a plank bridge for embarking* or *disembarking, a gang-board:* Virg. **4.** *the deck of a ship:* Tac. **5.** *a floor of a tower:* Virg. **6.** *a bridge between two towers:* id. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. πάτος.] (Hence It. *ponte*; Sp. *puente*; Fr. *pont*.)

pontĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pons] *a little bridge:* Cic.

pontĭfex (also pontufex), ĭcis, *m.* [on the etym. v. Smith's Ant. 303] *a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex:* Cic.: Liv. The *chief pontiff* or *president* was called Pontifex Maximus: Cic.: pontifices minores, *a lower class of pontiffs, minor* or *sub-pontiffs:* Liv. (Concerning the Pontifices, v. Smith's Ant. 303.)

pontĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [pontifex] *of* or *belonging to a pontifex, pontifical:* insignia, Liv.: auctoritas, Cic.: ludi, *given by the P. M. on his entrance upon office*, Suet.

pontĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate:* Vell.: Suet.

pontĭfĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a pontifex, pontifical:* Cic.

ponto, ōnis, *m.* [pons] *a kind of Gallic transport, a lighter:* Caes.

pontus, i, *m.*=πόντος, *the sea;* esp. *the deep sea, the ocean* (poet.): tibi rident aequora ponti, Lucr.: freta ponti, Virg. II. Poet.: *the deep part of the sea:* maris, id. **2.** *a mass of sea water:* ingens a vertice pontus in puppim ferit, *a heavy sea*, id.

pōpa, ae, *m. a Roman priest's assistant* or *minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe:* Suet.: Cic. [Prop. he who cooks the flesh of the victim, cf. popina and Gr. πέπ-τω. Perh. an Oscan word; v. coquo].

pŏpănum, i, *n.*=πόπανον, *a sacrificial cake:* Juv.

pŏpellus, i, *m. dim.* [populus] *the rabble, mob, populace:* Hor.

pŏpīna, ae, *f. a cook-shop, victualling-house, eating-house:* Cic.: Hor. II. Transf.: *the food sold at a cook-shop:* Cic. [Cf. Gr. πέπ-τω. The word is prob. the Oscan correlative of the true Lat. *coquina*; v. coquo.]

pŏpīno, ōnis, *m.* [popina] *a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer:* Hor.

poples, ĭtis, *m. the ham, the hough:* succisis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv.: contento poplite, *with tightened hough*, i.e. *with firmly braced muscles*, Hor.: poplitibus semet excepit, *he sank down upon his hams*, Curt. II. Meton. *the knee:* duplicato poplite, *i.e. with knee doubled under him*, Virg. [Prob. with reduplication from root of πάλ-λω, in the sense "to move backward and forward, to swing"; cf. pōpulus.]

poplus, v. populus, *ad init.*

poppysma, ătis, *n.*, and **poppysmus**, i, *m.*=πόππυσμα and ποππυσμός, *a smacking* or *clucking with the tongue*, as a sign of approbation: Juv.

poppysmus, i, v. poppysma.

pŏpŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [populor] *that may be laid waste* or *ravaged, destructible* (poet.): Ov.

pŏpŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *laying waste, ravaging* (rare): Liv.

pŏpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pŏpulus] *of* or *belonging to the people, proceeding from* or *designed for the people, agreeable to the people, popular:* leges, *i.e. laws instituted by the people*, Cic.: munus, *a donation to the people*, id.: aura, *popular favour*, Hor. **2.** Subst.: popularia, ium, *n. plu.* (*sc.* subsellia), *the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats:* Suet. II. Esp.: *of* or *belonging to the same people* or *country, native, indigenous* (rare as adj.): puellae, Hor.: flumina, *of the same district*, Ov. (ii) Subst. popularis, is, *m. a fellow-countryman:* popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic.: Sall. **2.** Transf.: (i) Of animals and plants of the same region: popularis leaena, Ov. (ii) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, *etc.; a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade:* populares conjurationis, Sall.: meus popularis Geta, *my fellow* (i.e. *a slave too*), Ter. III. In a political signification, *of* or *belonging to the people,*

attached or *devoted to the people* (as opposed to the nobility), *popular, democratic:* homo maxime popularis, Cic.: ingenium, Liv. Hence, Subst. populares, *the people's party, the democrats*, opp. to the optimates, *the aristocrats:* quia ea quae faciebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic.

pŏpŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [popularis] *a being of the same country, fellow-citizenship:* popularitatis causa, Pl. **II.** *a courting of popular favour, popular bearing:* ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet.

pŏpŭlārĭter, *adv. after the manner of the common people*, i. e. *commonly, coarsely, vulgarly:* loqui, Cic. **II.** *in a popular manner, popularly:* agere, id.

pŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [populor] *a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation*, etc.: Liv.: hostem rapinis pabulationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes. **2.** Meton.: *things plundered, plunder, booty:* Veientes pleni populationum, Liv.

pŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer:* Liv.: Ov.

pŏpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that devastates, despoils*, or *plunders:* Stat. Transf.: populatrix Hymetti apis, Mart.

pŏpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a laying waste, devastation:* Lucan.

pōpŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pōpulus] *of* or *belonging to poplars, poplar-:* frondes, Virg.

pōpŭlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pōpulus fero] *poplar-bearing* (poet.): Padus, *whose banks abound with poplars*, Ov.

pŏpŭli-scītum, i, *n.*, or separately, populi scitum, *a decree of the people:* Nep.: scitum populi, Liv.

pōpulnus, a, um, *adj.* [pōpulus] *of poplars, poplar-:* sors, Pl.

pŏpŭlo, v. populor.

pŏpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* and (poet.) **pŏpŭlo,** 1. *v. a. to lay waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder, pillage.* (i) Form *populor:* noctu populabatur agros, Cic. (ii) Form *populo:* litora vestra vi populat, Virg. *Pass.:* urbem Romanam deum ira morbo populari, Liv. In *Part. perf.:* populata vexataque provincia, Cic.: populata tempora raptis auribus, *mutilated*, Virg. **II.** Transf. in gen., *to destroy, ruin, spoil.* (i) *Dep.:* (amnis) populatus iter, *desolating its path*, i. e. *sweeping everything before it*, id. (ii) Act.: populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, id.: populatum exspuit hamum, *robbed of the bait*, Ov. [Initial *s* has been lost, the word being redupl. from *spol-* in spolium, q. v.]

(1) **pŏpŭlus** (contr. poplus, Pl.), i, *m. a people, a political community, a nation:* populus Romanus, Cic.: hi populi, Atellani, Calatini, Liv. In the earliest period of Rome, the populus Rom. consisted of the patricians only. (Cf. *infr.* 2.) Afterwards the plebs came to be included; and ultimately, in the time of the Antonines, the term had so completely lost its original meaning that it signified all the citizens *except* the patricii (v. Smith's Ant. 286). **2.** Hence opp. to the Senate, in the formula, Senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.): patres in populi fore potestate, Liv.: populus jussit, the term applied to the formal voting of the Roman people, Cic.: opp. to plebs: non populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. **3.** Rarely = plebs, *the populace:* dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus, Mart.: urbanus, *the civilians* (opp. to the military), Nep. **II.** Transf.: *a multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number:* fratrum, Ov.: in tanto populo sileri parricidium potuit, Just. **2.** *the public:* haec (i. e. frons Jani) populum spectat, at illa Larem, *the outer world, the open street*, Ov. [Popul-u-s is redupl. from root of Gr. πολ-ύ-ς; cf. Lat. *ple-o, ple-bs;* Goth. *full-s*, O. H. G. *fol-c*, Eng. *folk.*] (Hence It. *popolo;* Sp. *pueblo;* Fr. *peuple.*)

(2) **pōpŭlus,** i, *f. a poplar, poplar-tree:* sacred to Hercules: Virg.: alba, *the silver-poplar*, Hor. [With reduplication, from root of πάλ-λω, "to shake, swing."] (Hence Fr. *peuplier*, O. Fr. *peuple.*)

porca, ae, *f.* [porcus] *a sow:* Cato. By poet. license, *a male swine, a boar:* Virg.

porcella, ae, *f. dim.* [porcula] *a little sow:* Pl.

porcellus, i, *m. dim.* [porculus] *a little pig:* Suet.: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *pourceau.*)

porcīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [porcina] *a pork-seller:* Pl.

porcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [porcus] *of a hog, hog's, swine's:* polimenta, Pl. **2.** Subst.: porcina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *swine's flesh, pork:* id.

porcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porca] *a little sow:* Pl. (*al.* porcella).

porcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [porcus] *a young swine, young pig:* Pl.

porcus, i, *m. a tame swine, a hog, pig:* villa abundat porco, agno, gallina, *swine* (collect.), Cic.: porcus femina, *a female swine, sow*, id. Of a sensualist; as a term of reproach: Hor. [Cf. Gr. πόρκος; A.-S. *fearh*, Eng. *farrow.*] (Hence It. *porco;* Fr. *porc.*)

porgo, v. porrīgo, *ad init.*

porphўrĕtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [πορφύρα] *purple-red:* marmor, Suet.

porrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porrīgo] *a stretching out, extending, extension:* Cic.

(1) **porrectus,** a, um, *Part.* [porrīgo]. **II.** Adj.: *stretched out, extended, long:* syllaba, *long*, Quint.: mora, *protracted*, Ov.: senex, *stretched out*, i. e. *dead*, Cat. *Comp.:* porrectior acies, *more widely extended*, Tac. **2.** Of places: *level:* porrecta ac aperta loca (dub., Caes.) **3.** Fig.: *widespread, extended:* imperī majestas, Hor. **4.** Opp. to contractus, fig.: porrectior frons, *more cheerful*, Pl.

(2) **porrectus,** a, um, *Part.* [porricio].

porrĭcĭo, rēci, rectum, 3. *v. a. to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods:* cruda exta in mare porricit, Liv. Proverb.: inter caesa et porrecta, *between the slaying and the offering of the victim*, i. e. *at the last moment, at 'the eleventh hour,'* Cic. [On por-, v. polliceor; *-ricio* is cogn. with O. H. G. *reihhan*, mod. Germ. *reichen.*]

por-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* (contr. form porgite, Virg.) [por (v. polliceor), and rego] *to stretch* or *spread out, to put forth, reach out, extend:* membra, Cic.: crus, Liv.: bracchia caelo, Ov. (ii) Esp. of manœuvring troops, *to extend:* aciem latius, Sall.: in longitudinem porrecta acies, Liv. Reflect.: *to stretch* or *spread oneself out, to be stretched out, extended:* (Tityos) per tota novem cui jugera corpus porrigitur, *extends*, Virg.: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. **2.** *to lay at full length, to stretch on the ground* (rare): in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. **3.** *to hold out, offer, present:* dexteram alicui, Cic.: pocula, Hor. **4.** porrigere manum, in voting, *to put forth* or *hold up the hand:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to extend, stretch out, increase* (rare): quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. **2.** *to offer, to grant:* praesidium clientibus, Cic.

porrīgo, Inis, *f.* a disease in the hair, *the scurf, dandruff:* Hor. Of animals, perh. *the mange:* porci, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

porro, *adv.* Of space, with words denoting both motion and rest: *forwards, onwards, farther on, to a distance; at a distance, afar off, far:* agere armentum, Liv.: habitare, Pl.: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, *in the distance*, Virg. **II.** Of time: *of old, formerly* (extremely rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur, Ov. **2.** *henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future, later on, in after times:* quid in animo Celtiberi haberent aut porro habituri essent, Liv.: quod (argentum) discripsi porro, *paid away immediately afterwards*, Ter. **III.** Of sequence: *again, in turn;* saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic.: dare aliquid porro, *to pass* or *hand a thing on*, Pl. **2.** Esp. in logic and rhetoric: *then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides:* sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic.: civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, Caes. (ii) *on the other hand:* porro erant qui censerent, id. (iii) et porro, *moreover, even:* ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et porro minima, *although*

slight and even of almost no importance, Cic. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. πόρρω, which comes through Hom. πρόσσω from προ-τγο-, cf. ὕπ-τιο-ς.]

porrum, i, *n.*, and **porrus**, i, *m. a plant* of two kinds, *the leek* and *the chive:* Hor. [For *porsum* and *porsus;* rady. the same as Gr. πράσον, from which some suppose these words borrowed.] (Hence through dim., Fr. *porreau.*)

porta, ae, *f. a city-gate, a gate:* hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov.: oppidi, Caes.: urbis, Cic. **2.** *the gate of a camp*, of which here were four; viz. porta principalis dextra and sinistra (*right and left entrances, in the sides*); porta praetoria (*opening full on the enemy*); and porta decumana or quaestoria (*in the rear*): Caes.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 75). **II.** Transf. in gen., *any avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door:* venti velut agmine facto, qua data porta, ruunt, *exit*, Virg. **2.** In *pl.*, *a pass* (like Gr. πύλαι): portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, Plin. **III.** Fig.: et quibus e portis occurri quoique deceret, *from what sally-ports*, i. e. *by what means*, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. περάω, πόρος; Goth. *faran*, Eng. (*thorough*) *fare.* V. portus.] (Hence It. *porta;* Sp. *puerta;* Fr. *porte.*)

portātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porto] *a carrying, carriage, conveying* (rare): Sall.

portendo, di, tum, *3. v. a.* [por (v. polliceor), and tendo] *to point out, indicate, foretell, predict, presage, portend:* with *Acc.*, or *Acc.* and *Inf.:* omnia laeta, Liv.: xxx annos Cyrum regnaturum esse portendi, Cic. Reflect.: *to foreshow itself* (as a sign), *to threaten, impend:* nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Pl.

portentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, v. portentificus.

portentĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum facio] *marvellous, monstrous:* venena, Ov. (*al.* portentifera).

portentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum] *full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, revolting*, etc.: aliqua portentosa nata dicuntur, i. e. *monstrosities*, Cic.: puer portentoso parvoque capite, *mis-shapen*, Suet.: portentosissima genera ciborum, *most out of the way kinds of food*, id.

portentum, i, *n.* [portendo] *a sign, token, omen, portent:* Cic.: Sall. **II.** Transf.: *a monster, monstrosity:* quale portentum neque militaris Daunias latis alit aesculetis, viz. *a wolf*, Hor.: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, i. e. *the dogs of Scylla*, Ov. Fig. of persons: *a monster of depravity:* P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, Cic. **2.** *a wonderful story:* poëtarum et pictorum portenta, *marvels*, id.

portentus, a, um, *Part.* [portendo].

porthmeus, ĕi and ĕōs, *m.* = πορθμεύς (*Acc.* porthmea) *the ferryman*, i. e. Charon: Juv.

portĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porticus] *a small gallery* or *portico:* Cic.

portĭcus, ūs, *f.* [porta] *a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, porch, portico:* same as Gr. στοά: inambulare in porticu, Cic.: in amplis porticibus, Virg. **II.** Transf.: *the entrance* or *porch of a tent* (poet.): saucii opplent porticus, *the porches*, Att. in Cic. **2.** In *plur.: long sheds* or *galleries, a system of galleries*, formed by placing vineae side by side, to protect besiegers: Caes. **3.** *the Porch* or *Portico*, meaning *the school of the Stoics* (from στοά, *a portico* ['porch'], the place where Zeno taught); and Meton. *the Stoic philosophy, the Stoic school:* Chrysippus, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. (Hence It. *portico;* Fr. *porche.*)

portĭo, ōnis, *f.* [akin to pars, *q. v.*] *a part, portion, share:* vitae, Juv.: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portionem belli acceperat, *as his share for his services in the war*, Just. **II.** Transf. *relation, proportion; i. q.* proportio: Curt. In gen. adverbially, pro portione, *in proportion, proportionally, relatively:* Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic.

portiscŭlus, i, *m. a truncheon* or *hammer* with which the master of the rowers gave signals for the stroke: Enn. **II.** Fig.: *guidance, direction:* Pl.

(1) **portĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [portus] *a receiver* or *collector of customs, a custom-house officer:* Cic. They forwarded letters: epistolam ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. On account of their strict examinations, the term is applied to an inquisitive woman, Pl.

(2) **portĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [porto] *a bearer, carrier, conveyer:* Helles, i. e. *the Ram*, Col. **2.** Esp. *a ferryman, boatman:* Sen. Hence, a poetic appellation of Charon; *the ferryman*, Virg. **3.** portitor Ursae, *the waggoner*, i. e. *the constellation Bootes*, Stat.

porto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to carry* or *bear, to convey:* Cic.: frumentum secum, Caes.: onera, id. **II.** Fig.: *to bear, carry, bring:* sociis auxilia, Sall.: spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.: portantia verba salutem, *expressing*, Ov. [Cf. Gr. ἐ-πορ-ον, πορσύνω.] (Hence It. *portare;* Fr. *porter.*)

portōrĭum, ii, *n.* [portus] *a tax, toll, customs, duty, impost*, paid on goods imported or exported: Cic.: Liv.: circumvectionis, *a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a pedlar's tax*, Cic.

portŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porta] *a small gate* or *port:* Liv.

portŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portus] *full of* or *abounding in harbours:* mare, Cic.: pars Numidiae portuosior, *better provided with harbours*, Sall.

portus, ūs, *m.* [same root as porta, *q. v.*: cf. Gr. πορ-θ-μό-ς] *a harbour, haven, port:* portus Caietae, Cic.: e portu solvere, *to sail out of port*, id.: capere, *to 'make' (reach)*, Caes.: in portu operam dare, *to be an officer of the customs*, Cic. Proverb.: in portu navigare, *i. e. to be out of all danger*, Ter. **2.** Poet. transf.: *the mouth of a river:* Ov. **II.** Fig. like λιμήν, and Eng. *haven, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat:* tanquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic.: mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus, *the haven* (*of death*) *is near at hand*, Virg. (Hence It. *porto;* Sp. *puerto;* Fr. *port.*)

posca, ae, *f.* [v. poculum and potus] *a drink made of vinegar and water:* Pl.

posco, pŏposci, *3. v. a. to ask for urgently; to demand, request, beg, desire* (usu. implying more of *a petition* than postulo, which denotes a *demand of right*): constr. usu. with *Acc.* of *pers.* asked, *Acc.* of thing asked for, and *Dat.* of *pers.* for whom asked: also, with *ab* and *Abl.* of *pers.* asked: with *Subj.* or *Absol.:* parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic.: claves portarum magistratus, Liv.: poscis Quintilium deos, *beggest him* (*back*) *from the gods.* Hor. Hence in *pass.* with an *Acc.* representing the thing asked for: gravidae posceris exta bovis, *they ask you for the entrails*, Ov. So, *to be called upon* or *invoked:* aversus Apollo poscitur invita verba pigenda lyra, Prop. With one *Acc.:* obsides, Caes. With *ab:* abs te litteras, Cic. With *Subj.:* poscimus, ut cenes civiliter, Juv. With *Inf.:* esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri poscimus, Ov. *Absol.* poscimur, *we are called upon!* Hor. **2.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects, *to demand, require, need:* quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. **II.** Esp.: *to demand for punishment, to require to be given up:* accusant il, quos populus poscit, Cic. **2.** *to call:* clamore hominem posco, Pl.: in proelia Turnum, *challenge*, Virg. *Absol.:* ego poscor Olympo, *am called, summoned to arms by*, id. **3.** *to call upon, invoke* (poet.): supplex tua numina posco, id. **4.** *to ask a price:* tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Pl. **5.** *to bid for, offer a price:* agite licemini. Qui cena poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? id. [Prob. through *porsco* from *porc-sco*; cf. prec-or, proc-us.]

pŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pono] *a putting, placing, setting:* surculi, Col. **2.** Meton.: *a position, posture;* also *a situation, site:* corporis, Sen.: caeli locique, Col. **II.** Fig.: *a putting, placing, use* of a word: Quint. **2.** In rhetor. *a position, proposition, thesis*, id.

pŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a builder, founder* (poet.): Ov.

pŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *position, posture, situation:* corporum, Lucr. With subject. *Gen.:* dei, *i. e. the formation of the world by God*, Prop.

pŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [pono]. **II.** Adj.: Of localities: *placed, situated, lying:* Roma in montibus posita, Cic.: in valle, Caes.

pŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a position, situation, disposition, arrangement* (rare): positu variare capillos, Ov.

possessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [possideo] *a possessing, possession, the exclusive use* or *enjoyment of a thing* (disting. from dominium, *ownership*): certa re et possessione deturbari, Cic.: in possessionem venire, id. In milit. sense, *occupation:* insulae Monae, Tac. (On possessio in the sense of the enjoyment and occupation of public land, v. Smith's Ant. 14.) **2.** Meton.: *the thing possessed, a possession, property;* esp. *an estate* (usu. *plur.*): qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, Caes.: urbanae, Nep. **II.** Fig. with ref. to immaterial things: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic.

possessĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [possessio] *a small possession, a small estate:* Cic.

possessor, ōris, *m.* [possideo] *a possessor:* Cic.: Hor.

possessus, a, um, *Part.* [possideo and possido.]

possĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [possum] *that may exist* or *may be done, possible:* Quint.

pos-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. a.* [por (v. polliceor), and sedeo] *to have the exclusive use and enjoyment of, to be master of, possess:* bona, Cic.: partem agri, Caes.: solum bello captum, Liv. **2.** Transf.: *to occupy* (rare): ferro septus possidet sedes sacras, Att. in Cic. (ii) *to abide in, dwell in:* Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop. **II.** Fig.: *to possess, to have:* plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic.

pos-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. a.* [por (v. polliceor), and sido] *to take possession of, to possess oneself of:* bona alicujus sine testamento, Cic. Of an impers. subject: circumfluus humor ultima possedit, *took possession of*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to take possession of, to occupy:* Cic.

pos-sum, pŏtŭi, posse, *irreg. v. n.* (old forms, potissum for possum, Pl.: potessunt for possunt, id.: potessim for possim, id.; potesse for posse, very freq.: id.: Lucr., *etc.:* possiem, possies, *etc.*, for possim, possis, *etc.*, Pl. *Pass.:* potestur, Lucr.) [for potis sum] *to be able, have power; I (thou, he,* etc.) *can:* quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic.: potest fieri, *it may be, it is possible*, id.: potest fieri, ut fallar, *possibly I am mistaken*, id.: non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinumo, *I cannot but exclaim*, id.: ut nihil ad tedem litterarum, facere non possum, *I cannot help writing to you*, id. *Absol.:* potest (*sc.* fieri), *it is possible:* potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Pl. So, quantum or ut potest, *as much* or *as far as possible:* nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic. **2.** Of moral ability, arising from disposition: sin possunt decedere [solo, *can bring themselves to evacuate*, Virg.: potuit rescindere, *had the heart to*, id. **3.** Of permission; *to be allowed:* esp. in urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, cujus sis, aut quid veneris? *may I know? pray, will you tell me?* Pl. **II.** Esp. *to have power* or *influence, to prevail;* with multum, plus, plurimum: multum potest fortuna, *has great weight*, Caes. (Hence, through low Lat. *potere* for *posse*, It. *potere;* Fr. *pouvoir.*)

post, *adv.* and *prep.* [v. pone]. Adv.: of space: *behind, back, backwards:* ante aut post, Liv.: servi, qui post erant, Cic.: ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere, *fell into the background, were forgotten*, Sall. **II.** Of time: *afterwards:* initio . . . post autem, Cic.: multis post annis, *many years after*, id.: aliquanto post, *some time after, shortly after*, id.: post tanto, *so long afterwards*, Virg. **B.** Prep. with *Acc.:* of place: *behind:* post nostra castra, Caes.: post carecta, Virg. Fig. of excellence or precedence: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, *ranking after, inferior to*, Hor. **II.** Of time, *after, since:* aliquot post menses, Cic.: maxima post hominum memoriam classis, *since* (or *within*) *the memory of man*, Nep. With *quam* or *quo:* decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, *four years after*, id.: cf. postquam. (Hence It. *poi;* Sp. *pues;* Fr. *puis.*)

post-ĕā, *adv.* [cf. antea] *after this* or *that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards:* postea in (exercitu) M. Crassi fuerat, Caes.: non multo postea, *not long after*, Cic. With other adverbs, *then, after that, afterwards:* legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv.: postea deinceps, id.: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes.: as one word, posteaquam, *after that:* Cic.: postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall. **II.** Transf. of succession: *afterwards, then, besides:* Pl. **2.** quid postea? *what next? what further? what then?* quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui? Cic. (Hence It. *poscia.*)

posteaquam, *adv.* v. postea, I.

poster, v. posterus.

postĕri, orum, v. posterus, I.

postĕrĭor, us, *Comp.* v. posterus.

postĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [posterus] *future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity:* Cic.: sera, *a late posterity*, Ov.: omnem spem posteritatis, *all hope for the future*, Cic.: posteritati servire, *to lay oneself out for fame with after ages*, id. *Adv. phr.*, in posteritatem, *in the future* (of an impending event), id. **2.** Transf. of animals: *offspring* (poet.): Juv.

postĕrus (poster), a, um, *adj. Comp.* posterior, us: *Sup.* postremus *or* postumus, a, um [post]. Pos.: Of time or succession: *coming after, following, next, ensuing, future:* dies, Cic.: postero die, *on the morrow*, Caes.: quam minimum credula postero, *putting no trust in the morrow*, Hor.: Caes.: aetas, Hor.: laus, *of posterity*, id. (ii) postero, for postero die, *on the following day, next day:* Tac. (iii) in posterum, for in posterum diem: in posterum oppugnationem differt, *till the next day*, Caes. More freq. in posterum (*sc.* tempus), *in future, for the future:* multum in posterum providerunt, Cic. Subst.: posteri, orum, *m. plu. future generations, descendants, posterity:* expetantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, id. **II.** Comp. postĕrĭor, postĕrĭus: both of space and time: *that comes* or *follows after; next in order, time,* or *place; latter, later, posterior:* pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov.: posteriores cogitationes, *second thoughts* (are best), Cic. (ii) Postĕrĭus, adverbially, *later, afterwards:* posterius dicere, Pl.: posterius reverti, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *inferior, of less account* or *value, worse:* quorum utrique semper patriae salus posterior sua dominatione fuit, *was secondary to*, id.: non posteriores (*sc.* partes) feram, *I will not play the meaner part, I shall not be behindhand*, Ter. **III.** Sup. in two forms, postrēmus and postūmus, a, um. **A.** postrēmus, a, um [cf. extremus], *hindmost, last:* alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *last*, Cic.: acies, *the rear*, Sall.: cura, *the last, least*, Virg.: non in postremis, *i. e.* in primis, *especially*, Cic. Adverbially: postrēmo, *at last, finally:* primum . . . deinde . . . postremo: denique . . . postremo, id. (ii) ad postremum, *at last, finally, ultimately:* sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Pl. (iii) postremum, *for the last time:* si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter. **2.** Fig.: *last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst:* genus, Cic. **B.** postūmus (sometimes incorrectly written posthumus, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from post humum), a, um, *the last*, esp. of the youngest child, or of one born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, *late-born, postumous:* Silvius, tua postuma proles, *last-born son*, Virg. Subst. *a postumous offspring:* in *pl.:* Gai.

post-fĕro, 3. *v. a. defect. to put after, to esteem less:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, *sacrificed*, Liv.

post-gĕnĭti, orum, *m. plu.* lit. *born afterwards;* hence, *posterity, descendants* (poet.): Hor.

post-hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* Caes.: seria ludo, Virg.: omnibus rebus post-

habitis, *neglecting everything (else)*, Cic.: posthabitam (filiam) dote solatus est, *passed over*, Tac.: ne posthabitus crederetur, *slighted*, id.: omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter.

post-hāc, *adv. after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future:* Cic.

posthinc (better separately), *after this, henceforth:* Virg.

posthoc or separate, **post hoc**, *adv.* = postea, *afterwards:* Hor.

posthŭmus, v. postumus.

post-ĭbi, *adv. hereupon, afterwards, then:* Pl.

postĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [posticum] *a small back building:* Pl.

postĭcum, i, *n.* v. posticus.

postĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [post; like anticus from ante] *that is behind, hinder, back-, posterior:* aedium partes, Liv. **II.** Subst.: posticum, i, *n. a back-door:* Pl.: Hor.

postīdēā, *adv.* for postea, *after that, afterwards:* Pl.

postĭlēna, ae, *f.* [post] *a crupper:* Pl.

postillā, or separate, post illa, *adv. after that, afterwards:* Pl.

postis, is, *m.* (*Abl. sing.* posti, Ov.), *a post, door-post:* Cic.: tenere postem, *to have his hand on the door-post*, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv. **2.** Meton. *a door* (poet. and usu. *plur.*): postes a cardine vellit aeratos, Virg. **II.** Fig. (poet.): videtur cernere res animus, sublatis postibus ipsis, *the gateway of sight*, i. e. *the eyes*, Lucr. [Commonly derived from *pono;* but this is doubtful; the word always means a '*door-post.*']

post-līmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [post limen] *the civil right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 306). **2.** In *Abl.* adverbially, *by the right of postliminium:* postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, id.: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, i. e. *when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship*, id.

postmĕrĭdĭānus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-mŏdo, *adv. afterwards, presently, shortly:* Liv.

post-mŏdum, *adv. afterwards, presently, shortly:* Ter.: Liv.

postpartor, ōris, *m.* [pario] *an inheritor, successor, heir:* Pl.

post-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to disregard: absol.* or with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* ut omnia postponere videretur, *to think of less consequence*, Caes.: scorto postponet honestum officium, *will neglect the one for the other*, Hor.

postpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [postpono].

post-prīncĭpĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [principium] *continuance of a thing begun, course, progress, sequel:* ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Pl.

post-pŭto, avi, 1. *v. a. to regard as secondary or inferior, to disregard:* Ter.

postquam, also separate, post quam, *conj. after that, after, since, as soon as, when:* most freq. foll. by *perf. indic.* (like *ut, simul ac, etc.*); also by *histor. pres.*, and by *pluperf.* when a precise time is indicated: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes.: postquam video nescio quid suspicarier, Ter.: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. The post and quam are often separated: quartum post annum quam redierat, Nep. *Pluperf. Subj.* in hypothetical case: et si nil habebam quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto litteras, Cic. **II.** With accessory idea of cause or inference, quoniam: *since, because* (rare): postquam poëta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, Ter.

postrēmo and **postrēmus**, a, um, v. posterus.

postrīdiē, *adv.* [posterus and dies; both elements have a Locative form; cf. pridie] *on the day after, on the following* or *next day:* Cic. With *Gen.* dependent on the die: postridie ejus diei, *the day after that day*, Caes. With *Acc.:* postridie ludos Apollinares, *the day after*, Cic. With *quam:* id.

postrīdŭo, *adv.* i. q. postridie, *on the day after:* Pl.

post-scēnĭum, ii, *n.* [post scena] *the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium.* Fig.: postscenia vitae, *those parts of life which are behind the scenes*, i. e. *secret*, Lucr.

post-scrībo, 3. *v. a. to write after* or *under, to add in writing:* Tac.

postŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [postulo] *a demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire:* Cic.: ignoscendi, *a begging pardon*, id. **2.** Esp. *a claim of a deity upon men for a forgotten sacrifice:* id. **II.** *a complaint, expostulation:* Ter. **2.** In law: *an application for redress:* Suet. (ii) *an application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint:* Cael. in Cic.

postŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a claimant*, esp. *a plaintiff:* Suet.

postŭlātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a demand, request* (usu. *plu.*): Cic.

postŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a claim* or *demand in a court of justice, a suit:* only in *Abl.:* postulatu audito, Liv.

postŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [perh. for *pors-tulo* from *porsco*, whence, by euphon. change, *posco*] *to ask, demand, require, request, desire* (*cf.* posco) constr. with *Acc.* of pers. or *Abl.* with *ab;* what is demanded is expressed by *Subj., Acc.*, or *Inf.:* nemo inventus est tam audax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, Cic.: legatos ad Boochum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall.: fidem publicam, Cic. With double *Acc.:* orationes me duas postulas, id. With *ab:* a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, *they made petition to the Senate concerning the treaty* (i. e. *to have it renewed*), id. With *Infin.*, freq. to be rendered, *to wish, like, want:* me ducere istis dictis postulas? *do you want to deceive me*, Ter. **II.** Esp. in law: *to summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach:* the charge with *de* and *Abl., Gen.*, or *Abl.* alone (rare and late): Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulant, Cic.: aliquem de majestate, id.: repetundis, Tac.: repetundarum, Suet. (ii) *to demand a writ or leave to prosecute*, from the praetor or other magistrate: in aliquem delationem nominis, Cic.: quaestionem, Liv. **III.** For expostulare, *to dispute* or *expostulate with one:* Pl.

postŭmus, a, um, *Sup.* v. posterus.

postus, a, um, v. pono, *ad init.*

pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [poto] *a drinking, a drinking-bout, potation:* Pl.: quosdam hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Cic. (fragment quoted by Quint.)

pōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a drinker, toper, bibber:* Pl.

pōte, *adj.* v. potis.

pŏtens, *Part.* [possum]. **II.** Adj.: *able, mighty, powerful, potent:* civitates, Cic.: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorem auxilii egeret, Caes.: potentissimi reges, Cic. With *Abl.:* Roma potens opibus, Ov. **2.** Esp.: *having power over, ruling over, master of;* with *Gen.:* dum mei potens sum, *as long as I am my own master*, Liv.: diva potens Cypri, *that reigns over Cyprus*, i. e. *Venus*, Hor.: potenti maris deo, *the god that rules the sea*, id.: imperii, *able to rule*, Liv.: animal potens leti, *that can kill, deadly*, Lucan. **3.** *fit for, capable of, able to:* with *Gen.* (rare): neque jubendi neque vetandi potens, *having the power to*, Tac. **4.** *partaking of, having attained:* with *Gen.* (poet.): voti, Ov. **5.** Of things: *strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent:* fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. *Comp.:* aurum potentius ictu fulmineo, Hor. (From low Lat. *possens* come It. *possente;* Fr. *puissant.*)

pŏtentātus, ūs, *m.* [potens] *political power, rule, dominion, command:* Cic.

pŏtenter, *adv. strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually:* dicere, Quint.: se defendere, Val. Max. **2.** *according to one's ability* or *power* (poet.): rem legere, Hor.

pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [potens] *might, force, power:* armorum tenendorum, Liv.: solis, Virg. **2.** *efficacy, virtue:* herbarum, Ov. **II.** Fig. *ability, faculty, capacity:* supra humanam potentiam, Just. **2.** Esp.: *political power, authority, sway, in-*

fluence (power arising from personal ascendancy; whereas potestas is the *legal or constitutional power of a magistrate*): erant in magna potentia, qui consulebantur, *had great influence*, Cic.: potentiam alicujus criminari, *unconstitutional predominance*, id.: singularis, *the rule of an individual, monarchical power*, Nep. *Plur.:* contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic.

pōtērĭum, ii, *n.* = ποτήριον, *a drinking-vessel, goblet:* Pl.

potesse, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōtestas, ātis, *f.* [possum] *ability, power, faculty, opportunity:* beneficiorum tribuendorum, Cic.: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, *offered battle to*, Caes.: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, *to admit to an audience*, Cic. But also, potestatem sui facere, *to give an opportunity of fighting with oneself, to offer battle*, Caes. **II.** Esp. *legal power, right, authority*, etc.: jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, Cic.: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, *power of life and death*, Caes.: esse in sua potestate, *to be one's own master*, Nep.: esse suae potestatis, Liv.: habere familiam in potestate, *to keep them slaves, not to free them*, id. **2.** *magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy* (*cf.* potentia, II. 2): potestas praetoria, Cic. *Plur.:* imperia, potestates, legationes, *civil* (opp. to military) *offices*, id. (ii) Meton.: *a person in office, a public officer, magistrate:* a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, *by some lawful authority*, id. (iii) *a supreme ruler, lord* (poet.): hominum rerumque aeterna potestas, i. e. *Jupiter*, Virg. (iv) *Plur.* summae potestates, *potentates* (*cf. the authorities, the higher powers*, αἱ ἀρχαί, αἱ ἐξουσίαι), Suet. **3.** *political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty:* sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, *under his protection and power*, Caes.: tenere aliquem in sua potestate ac dicione, Cic. **4.** Of things, *power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value:* potestates herbarum, *properties*, Virg.: plumbi, i. e. *lead with all its peculiar properties*, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *control, command:* exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, *have lost the control of their reason*, Cic. (Hence It. *podestà.*)

pŏtestur, v. possum, *ad init.*

pŏtin' for potisne: potin' es? *i. e.* potes? *can you? are you able?* Ter. **II.** For potisne est, *i. e.* potest: potin' ut desinas? *can you leave off?* i. e. *pray leave off*, id.

pōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [v. potus] *a drinking, a drink, draught:* Cic. **II.** In partic., *a poisonous draught:* id. (ii) *a draught* or *potion of medicine:* dare potionis aliquid, Pl. (iii) *a magic potion, philter* (poet.): Hor. (Hence It. *pozione*; Fr. *poison.*)

pōtĭo, īvi, 4. *v. a.* [potis] *to put into the power of, to subject to:* eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, *made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery*, Pl.: potitu 'st hostium, *has fallen into the hands of the enemy*, id.

pōtĭōno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pōtio] *to give to drink.* Usu. in *part. perf.* potionatus, *that has had a potion given him; dosed, poisoned:* Suet.

pōtĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n. dep.* (potĭtur, Virg.: poteremur, Ov.) [potis] *to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive;* constr. with *Gen., Abl., Acc.* (prae-class.) and *absol.:* regni, Cic.: imperio totius Galliae, Caes.: Homerus sceptra potitus, Lucr.: hic potitur gaudia, Ter. *Absol.:* libidines ad potiundum incitantur, *gratification*, Cic. **II.** *to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy:* Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, *has the chief power in the universe*, id.: oppido, Liv.: monte, *to climb*, Ov. *Absol.:* qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic.

pŏtĭor, v. potis.

pōtis, pŏte, *adj.; Comp.* pŏtĭor, ius; *Sup.* pōtissĭmus, a, um: *able, capable; possible* (rarely declined in *pos.*): divi qui potes, pro illo quod Samothraces θεοὶ δυνατοί, Varr. Usu. with esse, *to be able* or *possible, may*, or *can:* non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg.: qui potis est? *how is it possible?* Cat. With *plur.:* duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl. With ellipsis of esse: nec devitari letum pote, Lucr.: nihil pote supra, *nothing could exceed it*, Ter. **II.** *Comp.* pŏtĭor, ius, *preferable, better* (not to be confounded with potentior, *more powerful*): cives potiores quam peregrini, *taking precedence of*, Cic.: quibus tantum crederem potiores habui, *I have deemed them more worthy of credit*, Liv.: of a lover, *more favoured:* Tib. **2.** Of things: novistine locum potiorem rure beato? *to be preferred before*, Hor.: mors servitute potior, Cic. **III.** *Sup.* pŏtissĭmus, a, um, *chief, principal, most prominent, most important:* potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, *supreme in*, Pl.: potissimos libertorum, *the principal of them*, Tac. **2.** Of things: *taking precedence of everything else; to be preferred before all others* (whereas potior refers to two things only): utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. [Cogn. with Skr. *pati-s*, lord; Gr. πόσις (for πότις), husband, πότ-νια; v. compos.]

pŏtissĭmē, pōtissĭmum: v. potius.

pŏtissum, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōtĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [poto] *to drink often:* pocula, Pl.

pōtītor, ōris, *m.* [potior] *a possessor, master:* Capuae, Val. Max.

pōtītus, a, um, *Part.* [potior].

pōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pōtio] *a small draught* or *potion:* Suet.

pōtĭus, *adv. Comp. rather, preferably;* where *two* things are compared; and *Sup.* **pōtissĭmum** (potissŭ-), rarely pōtissĭmē (potissŭ-), *in preference to all others besides:* (i) *Comp.:* in oratione non vis potius sed delectatio postulatur, Cic. With *quam:* Galliam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi R., Caes. With *quam ut:* potius quam ut cruciarentur, *rather than be tortured*, Liv. (ii) *Sup.:* id potissimum consecuti sumus, *above all*, Cic.: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, i. e. *who should get on board, where there was not room for all*, Caes.: quo duce potissimum uterentur, *in preference to all others*, Nep.

pōto, avi, atum and potum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [v. potus]. Act.: *to drink* (cf. bibo): aquam, Suet.: sanguine tauri poto, Cic.: potis faece tenus cadis, *drunk off to the dregs*, Hor. **2.** *to drink hard, get drunk:* ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, *this intoxication which I have drunk myself into*, Pl. **3.** Of inanimate subjects, *to drink up, to absorb:* potantia vellera fucum, Hor. **II.** Neutr.: *to drink:* si potare velit, Cic.: totos dies potabatur, id.

pōtor, ōris, *m.* [v. potus] *a drinker* (poet.): aquae potores, Hor. **2.** Transf.: Rhodanique potor, *i. e. the dweller by the Rhone*, id. **II.** Esp.: *a hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, tippler:* potorum rixae, Prop.

pōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [potor] *of* or *belonging to drinking, drinking-:* vasa, Plin.

pōtrix, īcis, *f.* [v. potus] *a female tippler* (poet.): Phaedr.

pōtŭlentus (pocul.), a, um, *adj.* [potus] *drunken, intoxicated:* Suet. **II.** Subst.: potulenta, orum, *n. plu. that may be drunk, drinkables, drinks:* Cic.

pōtus, a, um, *Part.* [poto]. **II.** Adj.: *that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated:* domum bene potus redire, Cic.: anus, Hor. [Cf. *po-culum*, q. v., *po-tor*, and Gr. *πέ-πω-κα*, πῶ-μα, etc.]

pōtus, ūs, *m.* [v. preced.] *a drinking, drink:* Cic.

prae, *adv.* and *prep.* [= *pra-i*, Loc. of *pra* whence *pro*, q. v.] Adv.: *before, forwards, in front:* i prae, sequar, *go on ahead*, Ter. **II.** As a particle of comparison, with *ut* and *quam* (and in one word, praeut and praequam), *in comparison with, compared with, by the side of:* parum etiam, praeut futurum est, praedicas, Pl.: parva res est voluptatum praequam quod molestum est, *in comparison with the trouble*, id. **B.** Prep. with *Abl.: before, in front, in advance of:* villa a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, *before it*, Col. Esp. freq. with *pron. reflect.:* prae se pugionem tulit, *displayed*, Cic.: prae se armentum agens, Liv.: (infantem) sinu prae se portans, Virg. Hence in connection with several verbs, *prae* with *pron. reflect.* is equivalent to *openly, manifestly, publicly*, etc.: fortasse ceteri

tectiores: ego semper me didicisse prae me tuli, *have always avowed the fact, have made no secret of it*, Cic.: Liv.: prae se jactare, *to vaunt*, Virg.: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. (ii) prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, *at hand, on hand, to hand:* omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Pl.: huic aliquid paulum prae manu dederis, *a little ready money*, Ter. **2.** Esp. *by the side of, compared with, in comparison with:* Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, Caes.; veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, Cic. **3.** To denote a preventing cause, after a negative: *for, because of, by reason of, on account of:* prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter.: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic. **C.** In composition, prae usually denotes: (i) *before, in advance of;* praemitto, *to send on in advance;* praenomen, *the first name.* (ii) *before, in front;* praefluo; praelabor, *glide by;* praeceps, *headlong.* (iii) *at the extremity;* praeacutus, *pointed at the end.* (iv) *before, previously;* praedico, *to tell beforehand, foretell;* praenuntius, *a harbinger.* (v) *before, at the head of;* praepono, *to put at the head of, give the command of;* praesum, *to be the chief of.* Hence with adjectives: (vi) *very, in a high or superior degree* (i. e. *before* or *beyond others*): praedurus, *very hard.*

prae-ăcŭo, ŭtum, 3. *v. a. to sharpen at one end or to a point:* Cato.

prae-ăcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praeacuo]. **II.** Adj.: *sharpened before or at the end, pointed:* sudes, Sall.: tigna paulum ab imo praeacuta, Caes.: stilus, Suet.

prae-altus, a, um, *Adj. very high:* rupes, Liv. **II.** *very deep:* flumen, id.: paludes, Tac.

praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [contr. from prachibeo, from habeo] 1 It. *to hold in front; to reach out, proffer, offer, present:* cavam manum asses porrigentibus, Suet.: parvulo ubera, Just.: manus verberibus, Ov.: convivis aquam, Hor. Fig.: os ad contumeliam, Liv.: aures, *to give ear, listen, attend*, id.: aurem, Hor.: te praebere memento, *remember to give heed*, Lucr. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *to give, grant, furnish, display, make, cause, occasion:* panem, Nep.: sponsalia, Cic.: cenam, Suet.: stipendia, Just.: operam reipublicae, Liv.: opinionem timoris, Caes.: ludos, *to furnish sport*, Ter.: materiam causasque jocorum, Juv. **2.** *to show, represent, exhibit:* speciem atque opinionem pugnantium, *to look like, and give the impression of being combatants*, Caes. Hence, with *pron. reflect., to show oneself such or such, to behave in a certain manner:* in re misericordem se praebuit, Cic. So also without *pron.:* Phormio in hac re ut aliis strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. **3.** *to permit, allow, suffer:* delphinus se praebens tractandum, Plin. With *Inf. pass.:* praebuit ipsa rapi, *suffered herself to be carried off*, Ov.

prae-bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. *v. a. to drink before, drink to one* (rare): alicui venenum, Cic.

praebĭta, orum, *n. plu.* [praebeo] *what is furnished for support, allowance:* annua, Suet.

praebĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a giving, furnishing:* Varr. **II.** Esp. *a supplying, providing* for the use of the state: gravari copiarum praebitione, Just.

praebĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a giver, furnisher, distributor* (rare): Cic.

praebĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praebeo].

prae-călĭdus, a, um, *adj. very warm, hot:* Tac.

prae-calvus, a, um, *adj. very bald:* caput, Suet.

prae-cantrix, īcis, *f.* [praecano] *an enchantress, witch:* Pl. (*al.* praecantatrix).

prae-cānus, a, um, *adj. gray before one's time:* Hor.

praecautus, a, um, *Part.* [praecaveo].

prae-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to guard against beforehand, seek to avert, obviate* or *prevent:* peccata, Cic.: venena, Suet. **II.** Neutr.: *to take care* or *heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware:* providentem ante et praecaventem, Cic.: ab insidiis, *to guard against*, Liv. With *Dat.* of indirect obj.: sibi, *to provide for one's safety*, Ter.

prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to go before, precede:* agmen, Virg.: Liv. Of things: quae venturas praecedet sexta Kalendas, Ov. **2.** Fig. *to surpass, excel:* with *Acc.* (cf. also *infr.* II. 2): Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. Once in Pl. with *Dat.:* ut vestrae fortunae meis praecedunt, Pl. **II.** Neutr.: *to go before, precede:* opus esse et ipsos praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Caes. Of things: fama praecessit ad aures, Ov. **2.** With *Dat., to excel:* Pl.

prae-cĕler, cĕlĕris, e, *adj. very swift* or *quick:* Stat.: Plin.

prae-cĕlĕro, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to hasten before* or *in advance:* Stat.

praecellens, entis, *Part.* [praecello]. **II.** Adj.: *surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished:* vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic.: ingenio, *highly gifted*, Vell. *Sup.:* Cic.

prae-cellĕo, v. praecello, *ad init.*

prae-cello, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [v. antecello] (*pres.* praecellet, Pl.) Act.: *to surpass, excel:* aliquam fecunditate, Tac. **II.** Neutr.: *to distinguish oneself, to excel:* ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellet, Pl.: per nobilitatem et eloquentiam praecellebat, Tac. **2.** *was eminent, conspicuous*, Tac. **2.** With *Dat., to preside* or *rule over:* genti, id.

prae-celsus, a, um, *adj. very high* or *lofty:* locus, Cic.

praecentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecino] *a singing before* a battle, sacrifice, etc.; *a prelude:* Cic.

praeceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* (old form, praecĭpes, cĭpis, Pl.) [prae caput] *headforemost, headlong:* aliquem praecipitem dejicere, Cic.: praeceps ad terram datus, *dashed to the ground*, Liv. Fig. of a river with cascades: Anio, *headlong, tumbling*, Hor. *Adv.* praeceps, *or* in praeceps, *head foremost:* aliquem praeceps trahere, *drag headlong down*, Tac.: ne ferar in praeceps, Ov. **2.** Transf. *hurried, hasty, precipitate:* praecipites se fugae mandabant, *pell-mell*, Caes. **II.** Transf. of things: *swift, rapid, rushing, violent* (poet.): amnis, Hor.: ventus, Ov. **2.** Of localities: *downhill, steep, precipitous:* locus, Caes.: saxa, Liv.: fossae, Virg. (ii) Also fig.: iter ad malum praeceps ac lubricum, Cic.: via vitae, id.: cursus, Vell. *Neut. absol.:* turrim in praecipiti stantem, i. e. *where it overhung, on the edge of the building*, Virg. Also as true subs.: altissimum praeceps, *precipice*, App.: Juv. (fig.). **3.** *sinking fast, declining:* praeceps in occasum sol, Liv. **III.** Fig.: of conduct or fate: *headlong, hasty, precipitate:* agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, *headlong, blindly forward*, Cic.: ab inimicis praeceps agor, *am driven to desperate courses*, Sall. **2.** Esp.: *rash, hasty, inconsiderate:* in omnibus consiliis, Cic.: consilium, Suet. **3.** *strongly inclined to:* in avaritiam et crudelitatem, Liv. **4.** *dangerous, hazardous, critical:* tempus, Ov.: alea, Hor.: omnia erant praecipitia in republica, *were going headlong to ruin*, Vell. Hence, (ii) Subst. praeceps, *n. great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances:* rempublicam in praeceps dederat, *brought into extreme danger*, Liv. *Adverb.:* eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praeceps dabat, *brought into danger*, Tac.

praeceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecipio]. In law: *a taking beforehand, a receiving in advance:* Ulp. **II.** Fig.: *a previous notion, preconception:* Cic. **2.** *a precept, injunction*, id.

praeceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *preceptive, didactic:* Sen.

praeceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a teacher, instructor, preceptor:* Pl.: Cic.

praeceptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a preceptress:* Cic.

praeceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *a maxim, rule, precept:* Cic. **2.** *an injunction, order, direction:* Caes.: deum praecepta, *commands*, Virg.

praeceptus, a, um, *Part.* [praecipio].

prae-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck, break off*, or *gather before the time:* messes, Ov. **2.** Fig.: *to pluck beforehand;* and, hence, *to dimi-*

nish: fructum officii, *to intercept*, Cic.: laetitiam, *to enjoy beforehand, anticipate*, Liv. ‖ *to pluck out in front:* jubas (*sc.* caesi leonis), Stat.

praecerptus, a, um, *Part.* [praecerpo].

prae-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off in front, to cut off the end of anything; to cut off part* of a thing; esp. *a part which itself forms an end or projection:* linguam alicui, Pl.: so, praecide os tu illi, *knock off his snout*, id. (dub.): ancoras, *to cut loose the anchors*, Cic.: cotem novaculā, *to cut a piece off it*, id.: naves, *to destroy their bows and beaks; to cripple, make unfit for service*, Ep. in Cic. 2. With ref. to journeys, *to cut off, avoid*, i. e. *to go* or *sail straight:* omnes sinus maris, Sen. ‖ F g.: *to cut short, abridge; to cut short one's words, to break off* or *finish abruptly* (cf. Gr. συντέμνειν): maximam partem defensionis, Cic.: praecide, inquit, *cut it short, be brief*, id. 2. *to cut* or *break off, take away, deprive of:* sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, id. 3. *to refuse flatly:* plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, id.

praecinctus, a, um, *Part.* [praecingo].

prae-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird in front, to gird:* aliquem, Mart. *Reflect.: to gird oneself:* praecingitur ense viator, Ov.: praecincti recte pueri, *properly girded*, Hor. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to surround, encircle with:* fontem vallo, Prop.: parietes testaceo opere praecincti, *covered, overlaid*, Plin.

prae-cĭno, cĭnŭi, centum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano]. Neutr.: *to sing* or *play before:* epulis magistratuum fides praecinunt, Cic. 2. *to sound forth first, to make proclamation:* civitas, tuba praecinente, deleta est, Flor. (cf. Tac. Ann. II. 32). 3. *to utter an incantation:* carmine cum magico praecinuisset anus, Tib. ‖ Act.: *to foretell, predict:* lucos praecinuisse fugam, id.

prae-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *seize beforehand, to get* or *receive in advance:* a publicanis pecuniam insequentis anni mutuam, Caes.: aliquantum viae, *to get the start*, Liv.: iter, *to get well away upon*, id.: litora, *preoccupy*, Virg.: si lac praeceperit aestus, *have dried it up beforehand*, id.: praecipitur seges, *is parched up before it is ripe* ("*withereth afore it be plucked up*"), Ov.: fata veneno, *to forestall*, Flor. So also of time: aliquantum ad fugam temporis, *to gain some advantage in time*, Liv. 2. Esp. in law: *to receive in advance:* Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to take* or *obtain in advance, to anticipate:* jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, *figured to themselves beforehand*, Caes.: consilia hostium, Cic.: omnia praecepi, *have already thought of*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to give rules* or *precepts to, to teach, advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, direct:* docui, monui, bene praecepi semper quae potui omnia, Ter.: militibus, ante omnia, custodia regis praecipitur, *is enjoined*, Just.: quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, Hor.: artem nandi, Ov.: praecipe lugubres cantus, *teach me*, Hor. With *Inf.:* parcere omnibus, Cic. With *Subj.:* praecipit omnes unum peterent Indutiomarum, *gives positive orders*, Caes. *Impers. pass.:* erat ei praeceptum a Caesare ne proelium committeret, id. *Absol.* of a teacher: praecipere de eloquentia, *to give lessons in*, Cic.

praecĭpĭtanter, *adv. hastily, headlong:* agere mannos, *at break-neck pace*, Lucr.

praecĭpĭtium, ii, *n.* [praeceps] *a steep place, a precipice:* Suet.

praecĭpĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **A.** Act.: *to throw* or *cast down headlong, to precipitate:* usu. with *pron. reflect.:* se de montibus ad terram, Lucr.: se e Leucade, Cic.: sese in fossas, Caes.: hac (*sc.* via) te praecipitato, *you must go right down there, dive down the steep street*, Ter. *Absol.:* se praecipitare, *to cast one's self headlong*, i. e. *commit suicide*, Liv.: Suet. *Reflect.:* cum alii super vallum praecipitarentur, *threw themselves down*, Sall.: Scorpios in virides praecipitatur aquas, *sinks, sets*, Ov. 2. Rarely with any other *Acc.:* aliquem in flumen, Caes.: currum scopulis, *hurl, dash*, Ov.: etiam pulcherrima, *fling overboard*, Juv. ‖ Fig.: *to throw* or *cast down, to precipitate:* in tanta mala praecipitatus ex patrio regno, *plunged into such depths of misfortune*, Sall.: furor iraque mentem praecipitant, *drive headlong*, Virg. *Pass.:* nox praecipitata, i. e. *drawing fast to a close*, Ov. 2. *to hasten, hurry on:* consilia raptim praecipitata, *precipitate*, Liv. Poet.: moras, *fling aside, i. e. exchange delay for haste*, Virg. 3. With *Inf.*, *to hasten, be eager* (poet.): dare tempus praecipitant curae, id. **B.** Neutr.: *to hasten* or *rush down, to sink rapidly, to fall*, etc.: pluribus eodem (i. e. in scapham) praecipitantibus, *rushing, flinging themselves*, Suet.: Nilus praecipitat ex montibus, Cic.: in fossam, Liv.: hiems jam praecipitaverat, *had drawn towards an end*, Caes.: nox caelo, *rushes down from heaven* (i. e. *it is past midnight*), Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to fall down, to fall* or *sink to ruin:* praecipitantes impellere, certe est inhumanum, Cic.: quum ad Cannas praecipitasset Romana res, *had fallen prostrate*, Liv. 2. *to be too hasty:* Cic.

praecĭpŭē, *adv. especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally:* Cic.: Caes.: Hor.

praecĭpŭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio] Lit. *that is taken before other things;* hence, *particular, peculiar, especial* (opp. communis), Cic. 2. Esp. in law: *that is received beforehand, special;* and subst. praecipuum, i, *n. that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution:* Suet. ‖ Transf.: like eximius, *principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary:* honor, Caes.: amor, Cic.: auctor, *eminent*, Suet.: praecipuus scientiā rei militaris, *pre-eminent*, Tac. With *Gen.:* praecipui amicorum, id. 2. *Of especial note* or *high rank, principal:* adjutor, Suet.: vir, Eutr. (ii) *Subst.:* praecipuum, i, *n. superiority, excellence:* Cic. (iii) praecipua, orum, *n. plu. principal* or *considerable things, things that come next to absolute good, the* προηγμένα of the Stoics: id.

praecīsē, *adv. in short, in few words, briefly, concisely:* dicere, *opp.* plene et perfecte, Cic. ‖ *positively, absolutely:* negare, id.

praecīsus, a, um, *Part.* [praecido]. ‖ Adj.: *broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous:* acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Virg.: iter Sall. 2. Fig.: *shortened, short, brief:* conclusio, Quint.

prae-clārē, *adv. very clearly, very plainly:* aliquid explicare, Cic. ‖ *excellently, admirably, very well:* facere, id. To express assent: *very good, very well!* id.

prae-clārus, a, um, *adj. very clear, very bright* (in this sense poet. and rare): lux, Lucr.: iaspis, Juv. ‖ Fig.: *very beautiful* (physically or morally), *splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, celebrated:* vultus, Lucr.: genus, Suet.: urbs situ praeclaro ad aspectum, Cic.: multi praeclari in philosophia et nobiles, id.: gens bello praeclara, *renowned*, Virg.: victoria, *brilliant*, Vell.: res, *distinguished wealth, opulence*, Hor.: O praeclarum diem! *glorious*, Cic. With *Gen.:* eloquentiae ac fidei praeclarus, *renowned for*, Tac. (ii) In ironical sense: O praeclaram existimationem nostri ordinis! *fine indeed*, Cic. (iii) In bad sense: sceleribus suis praeclarus, *notorious*, Sall.

prae-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] Lit. *to shut in front;* hence, in gen. *to shut to, to close:* portas consuli, *shut in his face, shut against*, Caes.: viam, *to block, obstruct*, Suet. ‖ Transf.: *to close* to any one, *i. e. to forbid access to, deprive of the use of:* omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. 2. *to shut off, hinder, impede:* vocem alicui, Liv.

praeclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [praecludo].

praeco, ōnis, *m.* [for *prae-vic-o* from vocare] *a crier, herald*, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 306): Cic.: praeconi subjicere, *to put up to auction*, id. ‖ Fig. *a publisher, herald:* virtutis alicujus, id.

prae-cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to*

think upon or *consider beforehand, to premeditate:* facinus, Liv.

prae-cognosco, no *perf.*, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a. to foreknow, foresee* (rare): mors praecognita est, Suet.

prae-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. a. to cultivate and train beforehand* (fig.): Cic.: nova et ancipitia, *to attach one's self prematurely or by anticipation to,* Tac.

prae-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [compono] *made up* or *prepared beforehand; studied:* Ov.

praecōnĭum, ii, v. praeconius, *no.* II.

praecōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeco] *of* or *belonging to a* praeco or *public crier:* quaestus, *the office* or *business of a public crier:* Cic. **II.** Subst.: praecōnĭum, ii, *n. the office of a public crier:* facere, *to be a public crier,* id. **2.** Transf.: *a crying out in public:* and in gen. *a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing:* praeconio contendere, *in strength of voice,* Suet.: domesticum, Cic. **3.** In gen.: *a celebrating, laudation, commendation:* id. (Hence Fr. *prône.*)

prae-consūmo, sumpsi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to waste* or *spend beforehand:* Ov.

prae-contrecto, 1. *v. a. to handle beforehand,* i. e. *in thought:* Ov.

praecordĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [cor] *the muscular partition which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm:* (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. **II.** In looser sense: *the inside; the stomach:* anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus est, id.: Hor. **2.** *the breast, the heart:* spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv.: coit in praecordia sanguis, Virg. (ii) Esp. as the seat of the feelings and passions: redit in praecordia virtus, id.: Hor. Hence even, praecordia mentis, *the seat of the mind,* Ov. **3.** Perh. *the body* in gen.: in terra ponunt praecordia, id.

prae-corrumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to corrupt* or *bribe beforehand:* Ov.

praecox, cŏcis, also **praecŏquis,** e, and **praecŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [coquo] *ripe before its time, early ripe, premature, precocious:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *overhasty, premature, precocious, untimely:* audacia, *i. e. of a boy,* Sen.

praecultus, a, um, *Part.* [praecolo]. **II.** Adj.: *highly ornamented, bedecked:* auro, Stat. **2.** Of style in oratory; *florid, highly ornate:* Quint.

prae-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very desirous* or *fond of:* Suet.

praecurrens, ntis, *Part.* [praecurro]. **II.** Subst.: praecurrentia, ium, *n. plu., things that go before, antecedents:* Cic.

prae-curro, cŭcurri (curri, Liv.: Caes.), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to run before, hasten on before, precede:* praecucurrit index ad Persea, Liv. **II.** Fig.: fama jam praecurrerat, Caes.: Cic. **B.** Act.: *to hasten before, to precede, anticipate:* aliquem aetate, Cic.: illud praecurrere cogor, *to combat in advance,* Lucr. **2.** Esp. *to surpass, excel:* aliquem nobilitate, Nep.: Tac.

praecursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecurro] *a coming* or *going before:* visorum, *a previous occurrence of phenomena,* Cic. **II.** Milit. *t. t.: a preliminary combat, skirmish:* Plin. **2.** In rhetor. *a preparation* of the hearer: Cic.

praecursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs before, a forerunner, precursor:* Plin. **II.** Milit. *t. t.: an advanced guard, van-guard:* Liv. **2.** Transf. *a scout, spy:* Cic.

praecursus, a, um, *Part.* [praecurro].

prae-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake, wave,* or *brandish before* or *in front* (poet.): taedas, Ov.

praeda, ae, *f. property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage* (on the difference between praeda and manubiae, v. manubiae and Smith's Ant. 306): praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. **II.** Transf.: of *an animal, bird,* etc., *caught* or *killed in the chase; prey, game:* cervi luporum praeda, Hor. Fig. of a person: Ov. **2.** In gen.; *booty, spoil, gain, profit:* maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic. [*Praeda* is for *prae-hid-a,* where *hid* = *hed,* the root of hendo in prae-hend-o, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *proie.*)

praedābundus, a, um, *adj.* [praedor] *ravaging, pillaging, plundering:* Sall.: exercitus, Liv.

prae-damno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to condemn beforehand:* Liv. **II.** Fig.: spem, *i. e. to give up* or *renounce it beforehand,* id.

praedātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedor] *a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging:* Tac.

praedātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a plunderer, pillager:* Cic. **II.** Transf.: *a hunter* (poet.): Ov. **2.** *a rapacious* or *avaricious man:* Tib.

praedātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praedator] *plundering, rapacious, predatory:* manus (militum), *marauders,* Sall.: classes, *piratical,* Liv.

prae-dēlasso, 1. *v. a. to weary out* or *weaken beforehand:* Ov.

prae-destĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to determine beforehand, to predestine:* triumphos, Liv.

praedĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praedium] *one who buys a* praedium, i. e. *property given to the state as security by a* praes (q. v.): Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 308).

praedĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praediator] *relating to the sale of a* praedium (q. v.): jus, Cic.

praedĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [praedĭco] *praiseworthy, laudable:* Cic.

praedĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication:* Cic. **II.** *a praising, praise, commendation:* Pl.

praedĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier:* App. **II.** Esp. *one who publicly commends, a praiser, eulogist:* Cic.

prae-dĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call out in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim:* si palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *to make publicly known, to assert, say, relate, state, declare:* ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes.: ut praedicas, *as you assert,* Cic. **3.** Esp. *to praise, commend, extol, boast, vaunt:* constr. with *Acc., Acc.* and *Inf., de* and *Abl.,* or *absol.:* faciem alicujus, Ter.: Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, *boast their descent from,* Caes.: quae de illo viro Sulla praedicaverunt! Cic.: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. (Hence Fr. *prêcher.*)

prae-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to say* or *mention beforehand, to premise:* hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, Ter.: unum illud tibi praedicam, *I will foreshow,* Virg. (ii) Hence, *to preconcert:* esp. in phr., ex praedicto, *in accordance with the preconcerted arrangement,* Liv. **2.** Esp. *to foretell, predict:* defectiones solis et lunae, Cic. **II.** *to say before anybody* or *publicly; to give notice* or *warning of, to appoint, fix:* ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac. **III.** *to forewarn, command:* constr. usu. with *Subj.:* Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut impetum exciperent, Caes.: ei visam esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic.

praedictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedĭco] in rhetor.: *a premising:* Quint. **II.** *a foretelling, prediction:* Cic.

praedictum, i, *n.* [id.] *a foretelling, prediction:* esp. in *pl.:* Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. **II.** *an order, command:* Liv.

praedictus, a, um, *Part.* [praedĭco].

praedĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praedium] *a small farm* or *estate:* Cic.

prae-disco, 3. *v. a. to learn beforehand* (rare): Cic.: Virg.

prae-dispōsĭtus, a, um, *Part. arranged beforehand:* nuntii, *couriers previously stationed at intervals,* i. e. *in relays,* Liv.

prae-dĭtus, a, um [datus, do] *Part. endowed* or *provided with, possessed of:* constr. with *Abl.:* opibus ac facultatibus, Cic.: tali ingenio, Ter.

praedĭum, ii, *n.* [praes] orig. *any property made a security to the state by a* praes (q. v.): hence *land* generally: praedibus et praediis populo cautum est, Cic.: fructus praediorum, id. (cf. Smith's Ant. 308).

prae-dīves, ĭtis, *adj. very rich:* praedives et praepotens, Tac.

prae-dĭvīno, 1. *v. a. to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand, forebode:* Pl.

praedo, 1. *v. a.* i. q. praedor, *to make booty, plunder:* in *pass.:* Pl.

praedo, ōnis, *m.* [praeda] *one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber:* urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, Cic.: maritimus, *a pirate*, Nep.

prae-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach* or *inform beforehand* (rare): Sall.

praedor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [praeda]. Neutr.: *to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob:* spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic.: praedantes milites, Caes.: praedatum exire, Liv.: classis pluribus locis praedata, *having made booty, plundered*, Tac. **B.** Act.: *to plunder, pillage, rob:* socios magis quam hostes praedatur, id. **2.** Transf. *to take* or *catch:* ovem, Ov. Fig. (poet.): singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, *rob us of many things as they go*, Hor.

prae-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw, make*, or *put before* or *in front:* fossam et maceriam, Caes.

praeductus, a, um, *Part.* [praeduco].

prae-dulcis, e, *adj. very sweet, luscious:* mel, Plin. Fig.: decus, *passing sweet, very tempting*, Virg.

prae-dūrus, a, um, *adj. very hard:* corium, Tac. **2.** Transf.: *very tough* or *strong:* homo praedurus viribus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *very hard to move* or *affect:* os, i. e. *very impudent* (as we say '*brazen*'), Quint.

prae-ēmĭnĕo, 2. *v. n. to project forwards, be prominent:* Sall. frag. **II.** Fig.: *to surpass, excel:* constr. with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* Graecis, Sen.: ceteros peritia legum, Tac.

prae-ĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to go before, lead the way, precede;* with *Dat.* or *Absol.:* ut consulibus lictores praeirent, Cic.: Laevinus Romam praeivit, Liv. **2.** Esp. *to recite, read, sing*, or *play previously*, for another to follow: praei verbis quid vis, i. e. *repeat the form of oath you wish me to swear*, Pl.: de scripto, Plin. Ep. (oftener as *v. a.:* v. infr. B. 2). **3.** *to order, dictate* (rare): omnia, uti decemviri praeierunt, facta, Liv. **B.** Act.: *to precede any one:* per avia ac derupta praeibat eum, *used to walk in front of*, Tac. **2.** Esp. fig.: *to precede* one *in reciting a formula*, i. e. *to repeat first, to dictate:* constr. with *Acc.* of thing and *Dat.* of pers.: aedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba praeire, *to dictate the formula of consecration*, Liv.: carmen, *to rehearse the formula*, id.: sacramentum, Tac. (See also *supr.* I. 2.) **3.** Fig.: ut vobis voce praeirent quid judicaretis, *give you the cue*, Cic.

praefātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefor] *a saying beforehand;* and meton. *that which is said* or *repeated beforehand, a form of words, formula:* donationis, Cic.: sacrorum, Liv. **II.** *a preface, introduction, prologue:* nunquam tristiorem sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronuntiavit, Suet. Of *prefaces* to books: Plin. (Hence Fr. *préface.*)

praefātus, a, um, *Part.* [praefor].

praefectūra, ae, *f.* [praefectus] *the office of a* praefectus (*q. v.*), i. e. *of a president* or *overseer; a presidency, superintendence, prefecture:* villae, Varr.: morum, *the superintendence of the public morals* (the duty of the censor), Suet.: urbis, Plin. **II.** Esp.: *the government of a country* or *town in the provinces* (which was conferred by the proconsuls and propraetors), *a prefectship, prefecture:* Cic. (ii) *the administration of an entire province;* in particular *of Egypt:* praefectura Aegypti, Suet. **2.** Meton.: *an Italian city governed by a Roman* praefectus, *a prefecture* (v. Smith's Ant. 101): Cic.: earum regionum praefecturae, Caes. (ii) *the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government:* Tac.

praefectus, a, um, *Part.* [praeficio].

praefectus, i, *m.* [strictly *masc.* of preced.] *an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect:* gymnasii, Pl.: often used with *Dat.*, from its participial force: tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic.: morum, Nep.: annonae, *a superintendent of grain* or *of the markets*, Tac.: castrorum *or* castris, *an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quarter-master*, Vell.: Tac.: classis, *an admiral*, Cic.: navis, *a captain*, Flor.: fabrum, in the army, *a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer*, Caes.: equitum, *a commander of the cavalry*, Hirt.: and *absol.* praefectus, Caes.: praefectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, *a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect*, Tac.: Aegypti, Suet.: esp. of *non-Roman* provinces: totius Phrygiae, *satrap*, Nep.: regis Darii, id.: praefectus urbi *or* urbis, *governor of the city of Rome*, during the consul's absence (under the emperors it became a perpetual office): Tac.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *préfet.*)

prae-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to bear before, to carry in front:* dextra facem, Cic.: in fascibus insignia laureae, Caes. **2.** Esp.: *to bear along at the head of* religious and triumphal processions: signa militaria, Liv. **3.** In *perf. part.: borne past;* hence, *riding by, hurrying past:* praelatus equo, Tac.: praelatos hostes adoriri, *when they had passed them*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to carry before, to place* or *set before, to offer, present:* lumen menti, Cic.: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, *offers* or *exhibits his life as an example of his laws*, id. **2.** *to place* or *esteem before, to prefer:* constr. with *Acc.* of thing preferred and *Dat.* of that to which it is preferred: pecuniam amicitiae, id. With *Inf. to choose rather, prefer:* cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. **3.** *to take beforehand, to anticipate* (rare): diem triumphi, Liv. **4.** *to show, display, discover, reveal, betray*, etc. (=prae se ferre): avaritiam, Cic.: amorem, Ov.

prae-fĕrox, ōcis, *adj. very defiant, violent, impetuous, insolent:* Liv.: Tac.

prae-ferrātus, a, um, *adj. tipped* or *shod with iron:* pilum, Plin. Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i. e. *chained*, Pl.

prae-fervĭdus, a, um, *adj. very hot, torrid:* balneum, Tac. Fig.: ira, *burning, glowing*, Liv.

prae-festīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hasten before the time, to hasten too much:* ne deficere praefestinarent, Liv. **II.** *to hasten past:* sinum, Tac.

praefĭca, ae, *f. a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession:* Pl. [*Prae-fi-ca* appears to be from the root *fā*, which is seen in *fā-t-eor* and Gr. φάναι, but more commonly in Lat. takes the form fā (as in fari, facundus).]

prae-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] lit. *to make* or *put at the head of;* hence, *to set over, to place in authority over, appoint to the command of:* aliquem curatorem, qui statuis faciundis praesit, Cic. Freq. with *Dat.:* legatos legionibus, Caes.: pontifices sacris, Cic. Fig.: nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possimus, *give it as its peculiar field of operation*, id.

prae-fīdens, entis, *Part. trusting too much, over-confident* (rare): sibi, Cic.

prae-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to fix* or *fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end* or *extremity:* constr. *absol.* or with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* ripa acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.: arma puppibus praefigere, i. e. *make hostile demonstrations*, Virg.: caput hastae, Suet. Poet.: nigrum vitio theta (Θ, i. e. θάνατος, in the Athenian judicial proceedings; answering to C, i. e. condemno, in those of the Romans), i. e. *to condemn*, Pers. **2.** *to tip, head, point with*, etc.: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. **II.** Transf.: *to close, block up:* prospectus omnes, *to wall up, build up*, Plin. **2.** *to pierce, transfix:* latus praefixa veru, Tib.

prae-fīnĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to determine, fix*, or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe:* praefinire non est meum, Cic.: diem, id. *Absol.:* nec res praefiniet ipsa, *limit, set bounds*, Lucr.

praefīnītō, *adv. in the prescribed manner:* loqui, Ter.

praefiscīnē and **praefiscĭnī**, *adv.* [fascinum] *meaning no evil, without offence:* praefiscine (*al.* -cini) hoc nunc dixerim, Pl.

praefixus, a, um, *Part.* [praefigo].

praeflōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [flos] lit. *to deprive of its blossoms before-*

hand; only fig. *to diminish, tarnish* (rare): gloriam victoriae, Liv.

prae-flŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to flow by* or *past* (rare): Neutr.; infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. ||. Act.: Aufidus, qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, *skirts, borders,* Hor.

praefŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *to choke, strangle, suffocate:* animae viam, Ov.

prae-fŏdĭo, fōdi, 3. *v. a. to dig before* or *in front of:* portas, i.e. *dig trenches before,* Virg. ||. *to dig* or *bury beforehand:* aurum, Ov.

prae-for, fātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to say* or *utter beforehand, to premise, preface:* quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, Cic. Esp. in phr. praefari honorem, i. e. *to make an expression of respect* before speaking of something offensive: si dicimus, *Ille patrem strangulavit,* honorem non praefamur: sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, i. e. *preface it by saying, "by your leave, with respect be it spoken,"* id. 2. *to utter a preliminary prayer:* pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv.: with *Acc.:* praefatus divos, *after invoking,* Virg. ||. *to foretell, predict, prophesy:* Cat.: Liv.

prae-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to form* or *fashion beforehand:* infantibus litteras, *to set copies,* Quint.

praefractē, *adv. inflexibly, resolutely, obstinately:* Cic.

praefractus, a, um, *Part.* [praefringo]. ||. Adj.: In rhetoric: *broken, abrupt:* Cic. 2. Of character: *stern, harsh, inflexible:* id.

prae-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj. very cold:* Auster, Ov.

prae-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break off before* or *at the end, to break to pieces, shiver:* hastas, Liv.: praefracto rostro (triremis), Caes.

prae-fulcĭo, si, tum, 4. *v. a. to prop up, support:* Prud. Fig.: illud praefulci atque praemuni, ut, etc., *secure,* Cic. ||. *to place under as a prop* or *stay:* Fig.: quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, *use me as a prop,* Pl.

prae-fulgĕo, si, 2. *v. n. to beam* or *shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter:* pellis praefulgens unguibus aureis, *gleaming forth,* Virg. ||. Fig.: consulari decore praefulgens, Tac.

praefultus, a, um, *Part.* [praefulcio].

prae-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj. very cold:* loca, Liv.

prae-gestĭo, 4. *v. n. to desire greatly, to delight* (rare): Hor.

prae-gigno, 3. *v. a. to bring forth, to generate:* Pl.

praegnans, antis (praegnas, ātis, Pl.), *adj.* [prae and *gna* in (*g*)*na-scor*] *with child, pregnant, big with young:* uxor, Cic.: sus, Varr. ||. Transf.: *full of, swollen with:* praegnans succo herba, Plin.: stamine fusus, Juv.

praegnas, ātis, v. praegnans.

prae-grăcĭlis, e, *adj. very slender,* or *lank:* proceritas, Tac.

prae-grandis, e, *adj. very large, huge, colossal:* arbores, Plin.: locusta, Suet. ||. Fig.: *very great, powerful:* senex, *i. e. the great Aristophanes,* Pers.

prae-grăvis, e, *adj. very heavy:* onus, Ov.: cibo vinoque praegraves, *surfeited, stupefied,* Tac. ||. Fig.: *very heavy, oppressive, burdensome:* servitium, Plin. Of persons, *very wearisome, distasteful:* delatores, Tac.

prae-grăvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to press heavily on, to oppress with weight, encumber:* praegravata telis scuta, Liv. 2. Fig.: *to weigh down, depress:* qui praegravat artes infra se positas, *keeps down, eclipses all others,* Hor. ||. Neut.: *to exceed in weight, be too heavy:* Plin. 2. *to preponderate, have the advantage:* Suet.: Sen.

prae-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior] *to go before* or *in advance, to precede:* constr. with *Dat., Acc.,* or *absol.:* nuntios, *to anticipate, outstrip,* Liv. *Absol.:* Cic. 2. *to pass by, go past;* with *Acc.:* castra, Liv. ||. Fig.: *to surpass, excel:* aliquem, Sall.

praegressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praegredior] *a going before, precedence:* causae, Cic.

praegressus, a, um, *Part.* [praegredior].

prae-gustātor, ōris, *m.* [praegusto] *one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at table, a taster, cup-bearer:* Suet.

prae-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to taste beforehand:* in gen. *to take, eat,* or *drink beforehand:* cibos, Ov.

prae-hĭbĕo, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] (for praebeo, which is a contraction of it) *to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply:* vestem, aurum, Pl.: verba, *to speak, utter,* id.

prae-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie before, be situated in front of;* constr. with *Dat.* or *absol.:* Plin.: also with *Acc.:* campus qui castra praejacet, Tac.

praejūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [praejudico]. ||. Adj.: *decided beforehand, prejudged:* opinio, *preconceived opinion, prejudice,* Cic. |||. Neut. as subst.: ne quid praejudicati afferatis, *bring no prepossessions into court,* Cic.: pro praejudicato ferre, *as a prejudging of the matter,* Liv.

prae-jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n. a judicial examination* (as in Eng., *a coroner's inquest*) *to establish the existence of a fact or facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings:* (v. Smith's Ant. 308): Cic.: Quint. 2. *a prior decision, affecting a case brought forward:* Cic.: Quint.: in aliquem, i. e. *which would tell against him,* Sen. Hence phr., absque praejudicio, Gell.: sine praejudicio (litis), Dig. 3. *a prejudgment* of a question: rei tantae, Liv. (cf. praejudicatus, III.) ||. Transf. in gen. *any precedent, example, indication of the future:* vestri facti praejudicio demotus, *by the example you set,* Caes.

prae-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In law: *to judge, pass sentence,* or *decide beforehand, to prejudge:* Cic. ||. Transf. in gen.: de iis censores praejudicent, *let the censors give their preliminary judgment,* id.

prae-jŭvo, jūvi, 1. *v. a. to aid beforehand:* Tac.

prae-lābor, psus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to glide, flow,* or *swim before, along, by* or *past:* insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. With *Acc.:* rotis flumina, *to glide by,* Virg.

prae-lambo, 3. *v. a. to lick* or *taste beforehand:* (mus) praelambens omne, quod affert, Hor.

praelapsus, a, um, *Part.* [praelabor].

prae-largus, a, um, *adj. very ample* (poet.): Pers.

prae-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [praefero].

prae-lautus, a, um, *adj. very elegant, sumptuous,* or *luxurious:* Suet.

prae-lectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praelego] *a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection:* Quint.

prae-lector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who reads and explains to others, a lecturer:* Gell.

praelectus, a, um, *Part.* [praelĕgo].

prae-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to read and explain to others, to lecture upon:* auctores, Quint.: Suet. ||. *to sail past:* Campaniam, Tac.

prae-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind on before, to bind:* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* sarmenta cornibus boum, Liv. ||. *to bind around, tie about:* corona candidâ fasciâ praeligata, *a wreath with a white diadem fastened about it,* Suet. 2. Transf. *to bind up:* os, Cic. |||. Fig. *to bind, fetter, chain:* o praeligatum pectus! *bound up,* i. e. *obdurate,* Pl.

praellum, v. proelium.

praelŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praeloquor].

prae-longus, a, um, *adj. very long:* homo, *very tall,* Quint.: gladii, Liv.

prae-lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. dep. to speak beforehand, to speak before another, to forestall in speaking:* occupas praeloqui, quae mea est oratio, Pl. ||. *to preface, premise:* Plin.

prae-lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n. to hold* or *carry a light before, to light:* servus praelucens, Suet. 2. Of the light itself: ne ignis noster praeluceat facinori, Phaedr. ||. Fig.: *to shine forth, be bright:* amicitia bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. (*al.* bonam spem, *kindles the light of good hope*). 2. Esp. *to outshine, surpass* (with *Dat.*): nullus sinus Baiis praelucet, Hor.

prae-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to play beforehand, to prelude, rehearse:* with *Acc.* or *absol.:* Nero Pompeiano praeludit, *sings beforehand, preludes*, Plin. ‖ Fig.: Mariana rabies intra urbem praeluserat, *had made a prelude*, Flor.

praelum, v. prelum.

praelūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeludo] *a prelude:* Plin.

praelustris, e, *adj.* [v. illustris] *very illustrious* or *magnificent* (poet.): Ov.

prae-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to order* or *command beforehand:* Vatin. in Cic. Hence, as subst.: praemandata, orum, *n. pl. a warrant of arrest:* Cic. ‖ *to order* or *procure beforehand, to bespeak:* puerum aut puellam, Pl.

praemātūrē, *adv. too soon, prematurely:* Pl.

prae-mātūrus, a, um, *adj. very early, early:* fructus, Col. ‖ *too early, untimely, premature:* hiems, Tac.

prae-mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Part. protected by medicines* or *charms:* Ov.

prae-mĕdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f. a considering* or *musing upon beforehand:* Cic.

prae-mĕdĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to think over* or *deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate:* constr. with *Inf., depend. clause*, or *absol.:* praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. *Absol.:* tentans citharam et praemeditans, *preluding*, Tac. 2. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* signif.: *previously considered, premeditated:* mala praemeditata, *anticipated*, Cic.

prae-mercor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to buy before* or *beforehand:* Pl.

praemĕtŭens, entis, *Part.* [praemetuo.] ‖ Adj.: *afraid* or *fearful beforehand;* with *obj. Gen.:* ovis praemetuens doli, Phaedr. (*al.* dolum).

prae-mĕtŭenter, *adv. anxiously, solicitously:* errorem vitare, Lucr.

prae-mĕtŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to be in fear beforehand.* Neut.: praemetuens suis, *fearing for, anxious about his men:* Caes. ‖ Act.: *to fear* or *dread* something *beforehand:* deserti conjugis iras, Virg.

praemĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [praemium] *to stipulate for a reward:* Suet.

praemissus, a, um, *Part.* [praemitto].

prae-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a. to send forwards* or *before, to despatch in advance:* a portu 1. 3 praemisisti domum, Pl.: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.: legatum ad flumen, Sall. ‖ Fig. *to send out in advance:* postquam haec favorabili oratione praemisit, *having first put forward, etc.*, Tac.: praemissa voce: Hoc age, *saying first*, Suet.

praemĭum, ĭi, *n.* [prae and emo *to take* (in comp.); cf. demo, sumo] lit.: *what one takes first* or *for oneself:* hence *profit derived from booty, booty, prize* (poet.): rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib.: spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. Also, *game killed, prey:* Hor. ‖ In gen.; *profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction:* Cic.: praemia vitae, *prizes*, Lucr. 2. Esp.: *reward, recompense:* proponere, *to propose, offer*, Caes. Ironically; *recompense, punishment:* Virg.: Ov. 3. Meton.: *an act deserving a reward, an exploit* (v. rare): (cf. laus): Virg.

prae-mŏlestĭa, ae, *f. trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension:* Cic.

prae-mŏlĭor, 4. *v. dep. to prepare* or *make preparations for beforehand:* Liv.

prae-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to forewarn, to advise* or *admonish beforehand:* constr. with *Subj., de*, or *Acc.* of thing (the last rare except in the case of *neut. prons.* and like words): me praemonebat, ut magnopere caverem, Cic.: caeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. ‖ Esp.: *to foretell, predict:* futura, Just. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, Ov.

praemŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praemoneo].

prae-mŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a forewarning, premonition* (poet.): Ov.

praemonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [praemonstro] *one who shows* or *points out beforehand, a guide, director* (poet.): Ter.

prae-monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct:* currenti spatium, Lucr.: praemonstro tibi, ut te aliorum miserescat, *I caution you*, Pl. ‖ Esp. *to predict, presage, prognosticate:* ventos, Cic. poet.

prae-mordĕo, momordi (praemorsisset, Pl.), and mordi, morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite off the tip* or *end:* linguam, Lucan. ‖ Transf.: *to bite* or *snip off, pilfer:* Juv.

prae-mŏrĭor, tuus, 3. *v. dep. to die early, prematurely* or *before:* Ov. ‖ Fig.: of the senses, *to decay, fail:* Plin.

praemorsus, a, um, *Part.* [praemordeo].

praemortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [praemorior]. ‖ Adj.: *dead at the extremity:* or, of the extremities themselves, *dead* (cf. praecido): membra, Ov. 2. *dead before its time, prematurely dead:* fig.: pudor, Liv.

prae-mūnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to fortify* or *defend in front:* aditus magnis operibus, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to fortify, protect, secure:* metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis, *to secure himself*, Suet. 2. *to place before for defence* or *strengthening:* quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, *are premised to obviate objections*, Cic.

prae-mūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemunio] *a fortifying* or *strengthening beforehand;* of an orator, *a preparation, premunition:* Cic.

prae-narro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tell* or *relate beforehand:* Ter.

prae-nāto, 1. *v. n. to swim before* or *in front:* Plin. ‖ *to float* or *flow by:* domos amnis praenatat, Virg.

prae-nĭtĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to shine* or *glitter forth:* Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to outshine* (with *Dat.*): cur tibi junior praeniteat, *appear more attractive*, Hor.

prae-nōmen, ĭnis, *n. the name which stood before the gentile name and distinguished the individual;* as, Gaius (Julius Caesar); *the first name, praenomen:* Cic.: Hor.: Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen.; *an appellation* or *title placed before a person's name:* praenomen *Imperatoris*, Suet.

prae-nosco, 3. *v. a. to learn* or *become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow:* futura, Cic.

praenōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praenosco] *a previous notion, preconception*, a translation of the Epicurean πρόληψις: Cic.

prae-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. very cloudy, very dark* or *gloomy* (poet.): lucus, Ov.

praenuncio, etc., v. praenuntio, etc.

prae-nuntĭo (praenunc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to announce* or *publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict;* constr. with *Acc., de*, or *Acc.* and *Inf.:* futura, Cic.: de adventu alicujus, Nep.

prae-nuntĭus (praenuncius), a, um, *adj. that foretells* or *forebodes.* Subst. *a foreteller, harbinger:* lucis praenuntius ales, i. e. *the cock*, Ov.: stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic. 2. praenuntium, i, *n. an indication, token, omen* (late): Plin.

prae-occŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeoccupo] *a seizing beforehand, preoccupation:* locorum, Nep.

prae-occŭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to seize upon* or *take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy:* loca, Liv.: iter, Caes. 2. Fig.: praeoccupati beneficio animi, *prepossessed, won over beforehand*, Liv. ‖ *to anticipate, prevent:* ne alter alterum praeoccuparet, Nep. With *Inf.:* legem prae occupaverunt ferre, *hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people*, Liv.

prae-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to choose* or *wish rather, to prefer:* constr. with *Acc.* of thing preferred, *Dat.* of that rejected; or with *Inf.*, either *absol.* or foll. by quam (ut) with *Subj.:* praeoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv.: ut praeoptarent scutum manu emittere, *preferred to drop their shields*, Caes.: ut puerum praeoptares perire, potius quam esset cum illo nupta, Ter. Also with *Acc.* and *quam:* nemo non illos sibi quam vos dominos praeoptet, Liv.

prae-pando, 3. *v. a. to open* or *spread before, to spread out, extend:* Virg. ‖ Fig.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr.

praepărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeparo] *a making ready beforehand, a preparing, preparation:* Cic.

praepărāto, *adv.* [praeparatus] *with preparation:* Quint.

praepărātus, a, um, *Part.* [praeparo]. Adverb. phr.: ex praeparato, *by previous arrangement*, Liv.

prae-părātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a preparation:* Vell.

prae-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get* or *make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip:* naves, Liv.: locum, domestici belli causa, Caes.: res necessarias ad vitam degendam, *to provide*, Cic.: ova, *to cook, dress*, Mart. **II.** Fig.: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac.: bene praeparatum pectus, i. e. *duly forewarned*, Hor.

praepĕdīmentum, i, *n.* [praepedio] *a hindrance, impediment:* Pl.

praepĕdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [pes: v. impedio] *to entangle the feet* or *other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter:* praepeditus latera ferro, Pl.: praepeditis Numidarum equis, *hobbled, tethered*, Tac.: sese praedâ, *to encumber*, Liv. **II.** Meton. in gen.; *to hinder, obstruct:* singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov.: praepediri valetudine, *to be prevented by illness*, Tac. Fig.: quas (bonas artes) omnes avaritia praepediebat, *neutralised*, Sall.

prae-pendĕo, 2. *v. n. to hang before, to hang down in front:* Caes.

praepĕs, ĕtis, *adj.* [v. penna and peto] *swift of flight, nimble, fleet:* pennae, Virg. **2.** In gen. *winged:* tela praepetis dei, *i. e.* Cupidinis, Ov. **II.** Subst. *com. a bird:* Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, id.

prae-pĭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [pila] *tipped with a ball* or *button:* missilia, *darts* or *javelins with a blunt point like a ball* (cf. *a fencing-foil*), Liv.

prae-pinguis, e, *adj. very fat:* Suet.: solum, *very rich*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: vox, *thick*, Quint.

praepollens, entis, *Part.* [praepolleo].

prae-pollĕo, 2. *v. n. to exceed* or *surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable* or *distinguished:* with *Abl.* of that *in respect of which:* divitiis, virtute, Liv. Also *absol.:* quibus additis praepollebat, *he had the superiority*, Tac.

prae-pondĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to be of greater weight, to overbalance:* Sen. **II.** Fig.: *to be of more weight* or *influence, to have the preference:* Gell. **2.** *to turn the scale, give a decision:* Quint.: quaerere . . . quo praeponderet alea fati, *to which side it sways*, Lucan. **B.** Act.: neque ea (commoda) volunt praeponderari honestate, *to be outweighed by:* Cic.

prae-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum (old *perf.* praeposivi, Pl. Syncop. *part.* praepostus, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to put* or *set before, to place first:* praeponens ultima primis, *putting the end before the beginning*, Hor.: fronti olivam, *to put an olive wreath on one's brow*, id.: versus in prima fronte libelli, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to place* or *set over as chief, commander* or *superintendent; to place at the head of;* with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* sinistro cornu Antonium, *give him the command of*, Caes.: aliquem provinciae, *to appoint as governor*, Cic.: vectigalibus, *to appoint minister of finance*, Tac.: praepositus cubiculo, *a chamberlain*, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *to set before* or *above, to prefer* (=antepono); with *Acc.* of object preferred, and *Dat.* of that to which it is preferred: se alteri, Ter.: salutem reipubl. vitae suae, Cic.: urbem silvis, Hor.: necessaria gloriosis, Vell.

prae-porto, 1. *v. a. to bear* or *carry before* (poet.): tela, Luc.

praepŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praepono] *a putting* or *setting before, a preferring, preference:* Cic. **II.** In gramm. *a preposition:* id.

praepŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praepono]. **II.** Subst.: praepositus, i, *m. a prefect, chief, overseer, commander:* constr. with *Gen.* or *Dat.:* legatorum, Cic.: cubiculo, *chamberlain*, Suet. Also absol.; esp. in *pl.*, id. Of *the governor of a province:* id. **2.** praeposita, orum, *n. plu.* = προηγμένα, with the Stoics, *preferable* or *advantageous things*, which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, *etc.:* Cic. *Sing.:* bonum negas esse divitias, praepositum esse dicis, i. e. *comparatively but not absolutely good*, id. (Hence O. Fr. *prévost*, Fr. *prévôt*.)

prae-possum, pŏtui, *irreg. v. n. to be very powerful, to get the upper hand:* postquam Macedones praepotuere, Tac.

praepostĕrē, *adv. in a reversed order, irregularly:* Cic.

praepostĕrus, a, um, *adj. having the last first, perverted, distorted, preposterous, unseasonable*, etc.: ordo, Lucr.: ficus, *figs out of season, that grow too early* or *too late*, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *wrong, absurd, preposterous, perverse:* homines, Sall. Of things: praeposteris utimur consiliis, *we begin at the wrong end, go on a wrong principle*, Cic.

praepostus, a, um, v. praepono, *ad init.*

praepŏtens, entis, *Part.* [praepossum]. **II.** Adj.: *very powerful:* vir, Cic.: terra marique Carthago, *powerful on land and sea*, id. With *Gen.* acc. to the anal. of trans. adjectives: rerum omnium, *supreme ruler of*, id. In *pl.* as subst.: praepotentes, *the powerful:* id.

praepŏpĕranter, *adv. very hastily:* Lucr.

praepŏpĕrē, *adv. very quickly, with over-haste:* Liv.

prae-pŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj. very quick* or *hasty, over-hasty, sudden, precipitate:* festinatio, Cic.: ingenium, *rash*, Liv.

prae-pūtĭum, ii, *n., the foreskin, prepuce:* Juv. ['Fore-growth'; the root is *pu*, to generate, produce, seen also in pu-er, pu-be-s.]

praequam, *adv.* v. prae.

prae-questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror] *complaining beforehand* (poet.): Ov.

prae-rădĭo, 1. *v. a. to outshine:* signa minora, Ov.

praereptus, a, um, *Part.* [praeripio].

prae-rĭgesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become exceedingly stiff:* Tac.

prae-rĭpĭo, rĭpui, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to seize before another, to snatch* or *tear away, to carry off:* sponsam meam, Pl.: arma Minervae, Ov.: aliis laudem, *to appropriate the praise which belongs to others*, Cic. **2.** *to snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely:* deorum beneficium festinatione, id. **3.** *to take quickly, to snatch:* dulces occurrent oscula nati praeripere, *to snatch the first kiss* (cf. "*climb his knees the envied kiss to share*"), Lucr. **4.** *to forestall, anticipate:* consilia hostium, Cic.

prae-rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end* or *top.* digitos, Pl. **II.** *to gnaw, bite* or *nibble off:* hamum, *nibble the bait off*, Hor.

praerŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praerogo] *that is asked before others* (*i. e.* for his opinion or vote), *that votes before* or *first, prerogative:* centuria, Cic. Hence, omen praerogativum, *the prerogative omen*, i. e. *the choice of the century that voted first*, which was regarded as an omen, id. **II.** Subst.: praerogativa, ae, *f. the tribe* or *century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the Comitia:* id.: praerogativa Veturia juniorum, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 109). **2.** Meton.: *the vote of the century which voted first:* praerogativam referre, *to inform the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first*, Cic. (ii) *a previous choice* or *election:* praerogativa militaris, *prior election on the part of the army*, Liv. **3.** Fig.: *a sure sign, token, prognostic, omen:* voluntatis, Cic.

praerŏgātus, a, um, *Part.* [praerogo].

prae-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask before* or *first:* sententias, Suet.: Cic. (dub.).

praerōsus, a, um, *Part.* [praerodo].

prae-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a. to break* or *tear off before* or *in front:* retinacula classis, Ov.

praeruptus, a, um, *Part.* [praerumpo] **II.** Adj.: *broken* or *torn off;* hence, of places, *steep, abrupt, rugged:* saxa, Cic.: loca, Caes.: nemus, Hor.: aquae mons (v. mons), Virg. (ii) Subst.: praerupta, orum, *n. plu., steep* or *rugged places:* praerupta collium, Just. **2.** Fig.: *hasty, rash, precipi-*

tate: juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. Of things: dominatio (cf. ἀπότομος), *harsh, severe,* id.: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, *imminent, extreme,* Vell.

praes, praedis, *m.* [the form *praevides* (=praedes) is found; praes is therefore from prae and vas (vadis), q. v.] *one who gives security for another in a civil action, a surety, bondsman* (whereas vas denotes a surety in general, v. Smith's Ant, 308): praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, *to take bail for,* Cic. Fig.: cum sex libris, tanquam praedibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, *have as it were given bail,* id.

praes, *adv.* [prae; cf. *ab-s, sub-s (sus)*] *at hand, now:* ibi tibi parata praes est (*al.* praesto), Pl.

prae-sāgĭo, īvi, 4. *v. a.* (and -or, *dep.,* Pl.) *to feel beforehand, to have a presentiment* or *foreboding:* hoc ipsum praesagiens animo, Liv. **II.** Transf.: *to foreshow, predict, presage:* exiguitas copiarum recessum praesagiebat, *foretold to me,* Cael. in Cic.

praesāgītio, ōnis, *f.* [praesagio] *a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining* or *presaging:* Cic.

praesāgĭum, ii, *n.* [praesagus] *a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage:* Ov.: Tac.

prae-sāgus, a, um, *adj. foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic:* with *Gen.,* or *absol.:* mens praesaga mali, *foreboding ill,* Virg.: responsa, Tac.

prae-scĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to know beforehand, to foreknow:* Ter.: Suet.

prae-scisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to find out* or *learn beforehand:* Virg.: Liv.

prae-scĭus, a, um, *adj. foreknowing, prescient:* corda, Virg.: lingua, Ov. With *Gen. obj.:* vates praescia venturi, Virg.: (Messalinam) praesciam criminis facere, *make her aware* or *let her know of it beforehand,* Tac.

prae-scrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write before, to prefix in writing:* sibi quae Vari praescripsit pagina nomen, i. e. *which bears the name of Varus on its front,* Virg.: ut praescripsimus, *as I have written above,* Vell. **II.** Fig.: *to order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe:* finem rebus, Ter.: jura civibus, Cic. **2.** In law: *to bring an exception against, to except, object,* or *demur to:* ignominioso patri filius praescribit, Quint. **3.** *to dictate:* carmina, Tib. **4.** *to plead as an excuse* or *in defence, to put forward* or *use as a pretext:* frustra Pulchram praescribi, *it was all in vain that the name of P. was put forward* (i. e. *to hide a deeper purpose*), Tac. **5.** *to describe beforehand:* formam futuri principatûs praescripsit, *sketched out the plan,* id.

prae-scriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praescribo] *a writing before* or *in front;* hence, meton. *a title, preface, commencement:* legis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a pretext, pretence:* honesta, *a plausible excuse,* Caes.: tribuniciae potestatis praescriptione, *under plea of his tribunicial authority,* Tac.: Caes. **2.** *a precept, order, rule, law:* Cic.

praescriptum, i, *n.* [id.] *something prescribed, a copy* to imitate or to get by heart: Sen. **II.** Fig.: *a precept, order, rule:* legum, Cic.: ad praescriptum, *according to order,* Caes.: ultra praescriptum, *illegally,* Suet.: intra praescriptum, *within the bounds assigned,* Hor.

praescriptus, a, um, *Part.* [praescribo].

prae-sĕco, cŭi, catum and ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut off the end* or *tip, to cut off:* partem, Ov. (For praesectum, Hor. A. P. 294, is now read perfectum.)

praesectus, a, um, *Part.* [praeseco].

praesegmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a piece cut off, a paring* (as of the nails, *etc.*): in *pl.:* Pl.

praesens, entis, *Part.* [praesum]. **II.** Adj. (*Abl. sing.* of persons, usually praesente; of things, praesenti): *that is before one, in sight* or *at hand, present, in person:* quo praesente, *in whose presence,* Cic.: praesens tecum egi, *myself, in person,* id.: sermo, *communication by word of mouth,* id.: ora (deorum), *in full view, manifest,* Virg.: in praesens tempus, and more freq. *absol.,* in praesens, *for the present:* pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor.: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. In like manner, ad praesens tempus, *for the present:* munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, id.: praesenti tempore and in praesenti, *at present, now;* praesenti tempore, Ov.: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic.: in rem praesentem venire, *to go to the place itself, go to the very spot,* id.: praesenti bello, *in the urgency of war, while war was raging,* Nep. Subst.: praesentia, ium, *n. plu. present circumstances, the present state of affairs:* praesentia sequi, Tac. **2.** *that happens* or *is done immediately, immediate, instant, prompt, ready:* poena, Cic.: diligentia, *prompt activity,* Sall.: memoria, *ready, lively,* Liv.: supplicium, *instant execution,* Tac.: praesens fortuna laborum, *prompt success of their toils,* Virg. **3.** *that operates immediately* or *quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful:* auxilium, Cic.: quo non praesentius ullum, *no more effective antidote,* Virg. With *Inf.,* praesens tollere, *powerful, potent to raise,* Hor. **4.** Of character, *collected, resolute:* animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter.: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv. **5.** *present, aiding, favouring, propitious:* deus, Cic.: divos, *ready to help, kind,* Virg.: et sunt praesentes auxiliumque ferunt (*sc.* Lares), Ov. [A contraction of prae-es-ens: v. absens.]

praesensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesentio] *a foreboding, presentiment:* Cic. **II.** *a preconception:* id.

praesensus, a, um, *Part.* [praesentio].

praesentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praesens] *that is at hand, ready, quick, present:* argentum, *ready money,* Pl.

praesentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a being before, in view,* or *at hand; presence:* Cic.: Virg. **2.** Of time; *the present:* in praesentia, *for the present, at present:* Caes.: cf. impraesentiarum. **II.** Fig.: animi, *presence of mind, resolution, courage:* Cic. **2.** *power, effect:* veri, Ov.

prae-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4. *v. a. to feel* or *perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine:* Caes.: Cic. *Pass. impers.:* praesensum est, Liv.

praesentisco, 3. *v. a. incep.* [praesentio] *to begin to have a presentiment of:* Ter. acc. to Prisc. (dub.: *al.* persentisceres).

praesēpĕ (praesaepe), is, *n.* and **praesēpes** or **praesēpis,** is, *f.* [sepes] prop. *an enclosure;* hence, *a stable, stall, fold, pen:* Varr.: Col.: Virg. **2.** *a crib, manger:* Phaedr. Comically for *a dinner-table:* Hor. **II.** Transf.: *a lodging, dwelling, haunt:* se recipere ad praesepem suam, *to his favourite quarters,* Pl.: intra praesepis suas, *i. e. in his own house, in his power,* id. (ii) Of the hives of bees: fucos a praesepibus arcent, *drive the drones from their quarters,* Virg. (iii) Of taverns, etc.: Cic.

prae-sēpĭo (saep.), psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to fence in front, to block up, barricade:* aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes.

praesēpis, is, v. praesepe.

praeseptus, a, um, *Part.* [praesepio].

praesertim, *adv.* [prae sero, lit. put foremost: hence] *especially, particularly:* Ter.: Caes.: Cic.

prae-servĭo, 4. *v. a. to serve* as a slave (rare): alicui, Pl.

praeses, ĭdis, *adj.* [praesideo] lit. *sitting before as a guard;* hence, *protecting, defending:* locus, *a place of refuge,* Pl.: praesides dii, *protecting deities,* Tac. **II.** Subst.: *a protector, guardian, defender:* senatus reipublicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic. **2.** Transf.: *a president, superintendent, chief, ruler:* praeses belli, *i. e. Minerva,* Virg.: provinciarum, *governors,* Suet.

praesĭdens, entis, *Part.* [praesideo]. **II.** Subst.: *a president; ruler;* in *pl.* only: superbia praesidentium, *of the governors,* Tac.

prae-sĭdĕo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit before* or *in front of:* pro aede, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *to watch over, guard, protect, defend;* usu. constr. with *Dat.,* urbi, Cic.: Liv. Later with *Acc.:* Tac. **2.** *to preside over, to have the care* or *management of, to superintend, direct, command:* constr. with *Dat., Acc.* (late), or *absol.:* rebus urbanis, Caes.: ludis, spec-

taculis, Suet.: P. Atellio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, *who commanded in Pannonia*, Tac.: exercitum, id.

praesĭdiārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praesidium] *that serves for defence* or *protection*: milites, *garrison soldiers*, Liv.

praesĭdium, ii, *n.* [praeses] *a sitting before*; hence, *defence, protection, help, assistance*: Cic.: tectus praesidio firmo amicorum, id.: ad hoc ipsum judicium cum praesidio venit, *support*, id. Fig.: insigne maestis praesidium reis, *thou eminent protector of*, Hor. II. Esp. milit. *t. t.*: *a guard, garrison, convoy, escort*: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, *garrison*, Caes. 2. *any place occupied by troops; a post, station, fortification, camp*: qui propter metum praesidium reliquit, *leaves his post*, Cic.: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. Phr.: in praesidiis esse, *to be in the camp, with the army*, Cic.

prae-signĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* *to show* or *signify beforehand*: Cic.

praesignis, e, *adj.* [cf. insignis] *distinguished before* or *above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent* (poet.): Ov.

prae-sĭlĭo, 4. *v. n.* [salio] of tears, *to spring, start* or *gush forth*: Pl.

prae-sŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n.* *to sound before* (poet.): praesonuit sollemni tibia cantu (*al.* personuit), Ov.

prae-spargo (or spergo), 3. *v. a.* *to scatter* or *strew before*: Lucr.

praestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [praesto] *pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent* (usu. only of things): res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. *Comp.*: dignitas praestabilior, id. 2. In *Comp.*: *preferable*: fuerat praestabilius ubivis gentium agere aetatem quam, etc., Ter.

praestans, antis, *Part.* [praesto]. II. Adj.: *pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: praestans usu et sapientia, Nep.: praestanti corpore Nymphae, *of surpassing beauty*, Virg. *Comp.*: virginibus praestantior omnibus, *superior to all*, Ov. *Sup.*: in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. With *Gen.*: praestans animi juvenis, *distinguished for courage*, Virg.

praestantĭa, ae, *f.* [praestans] *pre-eminence, superiority, excellence*: Cic.

praestat, v. praesto.

prae-sterno, 3. *v. a.* *to strew* or *spread beforehand, to prepare*: Pl.

praestĕs, ĭtis, *comm.* [praesto] of deities, *presiding, protecting*; as epithet of deities, *protector, guardian*: Lares, Ov.

praestĭgĭa, ae, *f.* *a deception, illusion, juggler's trick, sleight of hand*: Quint. Usu. *plur.*: patent praestigiae, Pl.: verborum, *deceptive use of words*, Cic.: per praestigias, *in an underhand way, by trickery*, id. [Etym. uncertain; the word has been supposed to be for *prae-strig-ia* from praestringo.] (Hence Fr. *prestige*.)

praestĭgĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praestigia] *a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver*: Pl.: Sen.

praestĭgĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who plays tricks, juggles*, or *deceives*: Pl.

prae-stinguo, nxi, 3. *v. a.* *to extinguish*; fig. *to obscure, weaken* (rare): Vell.

prae-stĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sto; v. destino] *to buy, purchase*: Pl.

prae-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to determine* or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe*: diem, Cic.

praestĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praesto].

praesto, *adv.* *at hand, ready, present, here*: usu. with esse: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, *was there ready for me*, Cic. Without esse (poet.): ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter. With esse, *to be at hand, to attend* or *wait upon, to serve, aid*: jus civile didicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. 2. With adire: pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper adibit primus, *will be at hand, at your service*, Tib. 3. *to present oneself in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose*: si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. [Appy. a superl. form from prae; cf. *juxta*.] (Hence It. *presto*; Fr. *prêt*.)

prae-sto, stĭti (avi), stĭtum and stātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to stand before* or *in front*: Lucan. II. Fig.: *to stand out, be superior, to distinguish oneself*: constr. the person excelled expr. by *Dat.* (later also by *Acc.*: v. *infr.* B): that in which the superiority consists, by *Abl.* either with or without *in*: also *absol.*: quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, *surpassed them*, Cic.: Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id.: suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id. 2. *Impers.* with subject clause, *it is preferable* or *better*: mactare juvencos praestiterit, *it will be best*, Virg. With *quam*: mori millies praestitit quam haec pati, *better have died a thousand deaths*, Cic. B. Act.: *to surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel*: quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute praestarent, Liv.: Hirt. 2. *to become surety for, to warrant, to take upon oneself*, etc.: ut omnes ministros imperii tui reipublicae praestare videare, *to be responsible for them to the commonwealth*, Cic.: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, *no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people*, id. With *ab*: ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, *cannot guarantee you against*, id. With *de*: quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: praedones nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? id. 3. *to fulfil, discharge, accomplish, pay, execute*: honorem debitum patri, id.: reipublicae atque imperatori officium, Caes. 4. *to keep, preserve, maintain, retain*: omnes socios salvos, Cic. 5. *to show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest*: consilium fidemque, id.: fratri pietatem, id. With *pron. reflect.*, *to show, prove*, or *behave oneself as*: se invictum, Ov. 6. *to give, offer, furnish, present*: alicui certam summam pecuniae, Suet.: terga hosti, *to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee*, Tac. (Hence It. *prestare*; Fr. *prêter*.)

praestōlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* *to stand ready for, to wait for, expect*. With *Dat.*: qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. With *Acc.*: aliquem, Pl. *Absol.*: ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. [Cogn. with Gr. στέλλω; Germ. *stellen*, to place.]

praestrictus, a, um, *Part.* [praestringo].

prae-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* *to bind fast* or *hard, to bind* or *tie up*: praestricta fauce, Ov.: pollices nodo, Tac.: tempora sertis, Stat. II. *to graze, touch*: quum lecticam ejus fulgur praestrinxisset, Suet. III. *to weaken, blunt, make dull*: acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. Fig.: aciem animi, Cic.: traditis quorum fulgore praestringor, *by whose splendour I am dazzled*, Tac.

praestructus, a, um, *Part.* [praestruo].

prae-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *to build up in front, to block* or *stop up* (poet.): porta fonte praestructa, Cæs. II. Fig.: *to make ready* or *prepare beforehand*: fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, etc., *prepares* or *secures for itself credibility in trifles*, Liv. 2. *to arrange* or *contrive beforehand*: cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, Suet.

praesul, ŭlis, *com.* *an officiating chief-priest* or *performer*: Cic. II. *a president, prefect*: Pall. [On etym. v. consul and exsul.]

praesultātor, ōris, *m.* [praesulto] *one who leaps* or *dances before others, a public dancer*: Liv.

prae-sulto, 1. *v. n.* [salto] *to leap* or *dance before*: Liv.

prae-sum, fŭi, *irreg. v. n.* *to be before*; hence, *to be set over, to preside* or *rule over, to have the charge* or *command of, to superintend*: constr. with *Dat.* or *absol.*: omnibus Druidibus praeest unus, Caes.: provinciae, Sall.: classi, *to have the command of the fleet*, Caes.: ei studio, Cic. *Absol.*: praeesse in provincia, *to be governor*, id. 2. In gen. *to be the chief person, to take the lead*: non paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed praefuit, *was not follower but rather leader*, id. II. *to protect, defend* (poet.): (Lares) praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov.

prae-sūmo, mpsi and msi, mptum and mtum, 3. *v. a.* *to take before, take first, take to oneself*: domi dapes, Ov.: remedia, Tac. II. Fig.: *to take in advance*: male audiendi patientiam, *to provide oneself with beforehand*, Quint. 2. *to perform beforehand*: heredum officia, Plin. 3. *to spend* or

employ beforehand: fortunam principatus, *to anticipate, foretaste,* Tac. **4.** *to imagine, represent,* or *picture to oneself beforehand:* arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, *hopefully anticipate,* Virg. Hence, praesumptum habere, *to presuppose, take for granted:* Tac. **5.** *to foresee, to infer beforehand, to suppose, presume:* graviorem militiam, Just.

praesumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesumo] *a taking beforehand, a using* or *enjoying in advance, anticipation:* Plin. **II.** In rhet.: *an answering in advance, an anticipation* of expected objections: Quint. **III.** *a representing to oneself beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption:* contra praesumptionem suam, Just.

praesumptus (praesumtus), a, um, *Part.* [praesumo]. **II.** Adj.: *taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived:* suspicio, Tac.

prae-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew over, sew up;* hence, *to cover over:* Ov.

praesūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praesuo].

praetectus, a, um, *Part.* [praetego].

prae-tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3. *v. a. to cover over, to shelter, protect:* cavo praetegit aere caput (*al.* protegit), Prop.

prae-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a. to stretch before* or *in front, to extend:* praetenta tela, *presented,* Ov.: ramum praetendit olivae, *holds out,* Virg. **2.** *to spread, hold,* or *place before* or *in front:* segeti sepem, *to make a fence to a corn-field,* id.: morti praetendere muros, *to put walls between oneself and death,* id.: vestem ocellis, Ov.: decreto sermonem, *to prefix,* Liv. Hence, (ii) of places, *to stretch before* or *in front of, to place over against* or *opposite to:* praetenta Syrtibus arva, *which border on,* Virg.: tenue litus praetentum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to bring forwards as an excuse, to allege, pretend:* hominis doctissimi nomen immanibus et barbaris moribus, *to allege in excuse for,* Cic.: haec a se factitari praetendebat, Tac.: nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, i. e. *pretended to be really your husband,* Virg.

prae-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to feel, search,* or *grope out beforehand, to examine previously:* baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov.: sinum, Suet.: pollice chordas, *to prelude,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to test* or *try beforehand:* vires, id. **2.** *to allege, use as a pretext:* impia germani vulnera, Val. Fl.

praetentus, a, um, *Part.* [praetendo].

prae-tĕnŭis, e, *adj. very thin* or *slender:* folium pinûs, Plin. **II.** Of sound, *very thin, sharp,* or *shrill:* Quint.

prae-tĕpĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be warm before:* Fig. (poet.): Ov.

praeter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prae, with the comparative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter]. **A.** Adv. (*i. e.* with the ellipsis of the dependent word): *except, excepting, unless, save:* cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, *save in the case of very,* etc., Cic.: ceterae multitudini diem statuit . . . praeter rerum capitalium condemnatis, *except for those convicted,* etc., Sall.: nil praeter salices cassaque canna fuit, *there was nothing but,* Ov. **2.** In comparisons, with *quam: before, beyond, above, more than:* quod mihi videre facere praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, *beyond what your circumstances require,* Ter. For praeter quam in one word, v. praeterquam. **B.** *Prep.* with *Acc.:* Of place, with motion: *past, by, before:* praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes.: servi ejus praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, *before the eyes of,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: of other relations, with the idea of passing or overstepping: *over, beyond; against, contrary to:* nihil praeter rem loqui, *beside the mark, irrelevant,* id.: praeter naturam praeterque fatum, *out of the course of,* id.: quum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, *above its natural* or *ordinary level,* id. **2.** Esp. in comparisons: *beyond, above, more than:* praeter ceteros laborabis, id. **3.** To denote something added: *besides, in addition to:* ut praeter se denos ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. (ii) praeter haec, for praeterea, *besides that, besides, moreover:* Ter. **4.** To denote something excepted: *besides, except:* hoc nemini praeter me videtur, Cic.: neque vestitus praeter pelles habeant, Caes. **III.** In composition, praeter signifies, *past, by, beyond, besides:* e.g. praeterducere, *to lead past;* praetermittere, *to let go by, omit, overlook;* praeterire, *to go beyond;* praeterea, *besides this.*

praeter-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a. to drive by* or *past:* Hor.

praeter-bīto, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go by, to pass:* Pl.

praeter-dūco, 3. *v. a. to lead past* or *by:* pompam, Pl.

praetĕr-ĕā, *adv.* [cf. antea] *beyond this* or *that, besides:* nihil, quod praeterea requiratis, Cic. **II.** In distributions: *besides, moreover, again,* etc.: praeterea omnes undique parricidae, *in addition to all these,* Sall.: Cic. **III.** Of time: *henceforth, hereafter; thenceforth, thereafter:* et quisquam numen Junonis adoret praeterea? Virg.: neque illum praeterea vidit, *saw his face again no more,* id.

praetĕr-ĕo, ivi and more freq. ii, itum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to go by* or *past, to pass by:* si nemo hac praeteriit, Pl.: praeteriens modo, *just in passing by,* Ter. Of impersonal and abstract subjects: praeterit tempus, id. **B.** Act.: *to go by* or *past something, to pass by:* hortos, Cic.: jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, *outstrips,* Virg.: animum advorsavi sedulo, ne herum usquam praeterirem, *have been most careful, not to miss,* Pl. Of inanimate subjects: ripas flumina praetereunt, *flow past their banks,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to pass by, to escape:* nescis quid mali praetereris, Ter. **2.** With a *neut. adj.* or a *clause* as subject: *to escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one:* non me praeterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic.: an quidquam Parmenonem praetereat? Ter. **3.** *to pass by* or *over, leave out, omit, not mention, neglect, forget,* etc.: quae nunc ego omnia praetereo, Cic.: et quod paene praeterii, Bruti tui causa feci omnia, *what I had nearly failed to mention,* id.: non litteras modo, sed syllabas, i. e. *in writing,* Suet. (ii) *to pass over, take no notice of, reject, exclude:* aliquem suffragiis, Cic.: Philippus et Marcellus praetereuntur, *were passed by, received no appointment,* Caes.: fratris filium praeteriit, *passed over, bequeathed nothing to,* Cic.: me quoque R. praeteriere patres, i. e. *neglected, forgot,* Ov. **4.** *to go beyond, to surpass, excel:* virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, id.: justum praeterit ira modum, *oversteps, exceeds,* id.

praetĕr-ĕquĭtans, antis, *Part. riding by:* Liv.

praeter-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to carry by* or *past.* In *pass., to rush, drive,* or *fly past* (rare): Liv.

praeter-flŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to flow by* or *past:* aqua quae praeterfluat, Varr. With *Acc.:* amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to go by* or *past, to slip away:* voluptatem praeterfluere sinit, Cic.

praeter-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior] *to march, go,* or *pass by:* Sall. With *Acc.:* castra, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to surpass, excel:* alios, Sall.

praetĕr-hāc, also, separate, **praeter hāc,** *adv.* [hic] *beyond this, besides, in addition:* praeterhac unum verbum, Pl.

praeterĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praetereo]. **II.** Adj.: *gone by, past, past and gone, departed:* tempus, Cic.: viri, *dead and gone* (cf. οἰχόμενοι), Prop. *Absol.:* in praeteritum, *for the past:* negotiantes venia in praeteritum donavit, Suet. In gramm.: tempus praeteritum, *the past* or *preterit tense;* Quint. **III.** Subst.: praeterĭta, orum, *n. plu.: things gone by, the past:* praeterita se fratri condonare dicit, *forgave the past for his brother's sake,* Caes.

praeter-lābor, psus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to glide* or *flow by, to fly* or *run past:* praeterlabentia flumina, Quint. With *Acc.:* tumulum, Virg.: hanc (tellurem), *to sail past,* i. e. *leave behind,* id. **II.** Fig. *to slip away:* (definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic.

praeterlātus, a, um, *Part.* [praeterfero].

praeter-mĕo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to go by* or *past:* saepe salutantum tactu praeterque meantum, Lucr.

praetermissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetermitto] *a leaving out, omission:* Cic. ||. *a passing over, neglecting:* id.

praetermissus, a, um, *Part.* [praetermitto].

praeter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go by, let pass:* nullum diem, Cic. 2. *to omit, neglect, leave undone:* officium, id.: voluptates, id. With *Inf.:* reliqua quaerere praetermittit, Caes. 3. In reading, writing, etc.; *to pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit:* quod verba sint praetermissa, Cic.: quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. 4. *to pass by, overlook, wink at:* do, praetermitto, Ter. 5. Of the sea; *to let pass over, transport:* Stat.

praeter-nāvĭgo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sail by* or *past:* Suet.

prae-tĕro, trīvi, 3. *v. a. to rub off* or *wear down in front:* Pl.

praeter-quam (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic.), *adv. beyond, besides, except, save.* (i) With quod, *except that:* praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode, *except that I had not your company,* Cic.: Ter.: Liv. (ii) Also without quod; praeterquam . . . etiam, quoque: malum, praeterquam atrox, . . . etiam novum, i. e. *not only . . . , but also,* Liv.: Cic. With *praeterea:* id.

praeter-rādo, 3. *v. a. to scrape in passing, to grate along* (poet.): Lucr.

praetervectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetervehor] *a riding, sailing,* or *passing by:* Cic.

praetervectus, a, um, *Part.* [praetervehor].

praeter-vĕhor, ctus sum (*in tmesi,* praeter erant vecti, Ov.), 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to be borne past, to drive, ride,* or *sail by:* qui praetervehebantur, Cic. With *Acc.:* Apolloniam, Caes. 2. *to march by,* of foot soldiers: cito agmine forum praetervecti, Tac. ||. Fig.: locum silentio, *to pass over in silence,* Cic.

praeter-vŏlo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to fly by* or *past:* praetervolans aquila, Suet.: hasta medias praetervolat auras, Sil. ||. Fig.: *to slip by, to escape:* hominum sensus, Cic.

prae-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave before* or *in front, to edge, border:* amictūs, Ov.: praetexit arundine ripas Mincius, *fringes,* Virg. ||. Transf.: *to place before* or *in front:* auctorum nomina, Plin. 2. *to border; adorn* or *provide* with anything *in front:* Augusto praetextum nomine templum, *bordered, fringed,* i. e. *with an inscription along the frieze,* Ov.: primis litteris sententiae carmen omne praetexitur, *the whole poem is bordered* (like an acrostic), Cic.: praetexta quercu domus, *crowned, garlanded,* i. e. *with the "chaplet of oak leaves,"* Ov. |||. Fig.: *to allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext:* cupiditatem triumphi, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* ubicumque ipsi essent, praetexentes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2. *to conceal, disguise, screen:* hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Virg.

praetexta, ae, *f.* [praetexo] *a Roman tunic,* v. praetextus. ||. Meton.: (*sc.* fabula), *a tragedy,* in contradistinction to the Greek word tragoedia, because celebrated Romans were represented in it: Hor.

praetextātus, a, um, *adj.* [praetexta] *clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta: Clodius qui nunquam antea praetextatus fuisset, Cic. (ii) Since youths wore the toga praetexta = *not having yet assumed the* toga virilis; *under age:* decoxisse te praetextatum, *were a bankrupt before you were a man,* id.: adulter, *youthful,* Juv.: amicitia, *formed in childhood,* Mart. ||. Transf.: *obscene, unchaste:* verba, Suet.: mores, Juv.

praetextum, i, *n.* [praetexo] *an ornament:* Sen. ||. Fig.: *a pretence, pretext:* Tac.: Suet.

praetextus, a, um, *Part.* [praetexo]. ||. Adj.: *clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta: Prop. 2. Esp.: toga praetexta, and *absol.* praetexta, ae, *f. the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by freeborn boys till they assumed the* toga virilis: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 330).

praetextus, ūs, *m.* [id.] perh. found only in *Abl. sing.: outward appearance, consequence, authority:* majore praetextu, *with (a view of) a more imposing appearance,* Tac. ||. *a pretence, pretext:* sub levi verborum praetextu, *under a flimsy cloak of phrases,* Liv.: hoc praetextu, *under this pretence,* Just.

prae-tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to fear beforehand, to be in fear:* Pl.

praetinctus, a, um, *Part.* [praetingo].

prae-tingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to dip in* or *moisten beforehand:* Ov.

praetor, ōris, *m.* [prae, itor from *eo*] lit. *one who goes before* or *first*; hence, *a leader, chief, president;* orig. the name of the chief magistrate of the Roman republic: regio imperio duo sunto: iique praeeundo praetores appellantor, Cic.: of the Roman *consul* as chief judge: Liv.: of the *dictator,* praetor maximus, id.: aerarii, *president of the treasury,* Tac. Of the *suffetes* at Carthage: Nep. Of *generals, commanders* of foreign nations: Cic. ||. Esp.: *a praetor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice,* first chosen A.U.C. 366. (Respecting the origin, office, &c. of the praetors, v. Smith's Ant. 308.) Praetor urbanus, *who tried causes between Roman citizens;* peregrinus, *who tried, those between strangers:* Cic. 2. Transf. for propraetor, *a propraetor, an officer who, after the expiration of his praetorship, was sent as governor to a province:* id.

praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetorium] *of* or *belonging to the body-guard, praetorian:* miles, *a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a praetorian,* Tac. *Plur. absol.:* praetoriani, orum, *the praetorians, the praetorian guard,* id.

praetōrĭcĭus or **tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [praetor] *praetorian:* corona, *received from the praetor, at the public games,* Mart.

praetōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a general's tent:* Liv.: Caes. 2. Meton.: *a council of war* (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. ||. *the official residence of the governor* in a province: Cic. 2. *a palace:* Juv. 3. In gen., *any magnificent building; a splendid country-seat:* Suet.: Juv. 4. Transf.: *the cell of the queen-bee:* Virg. |||. *the imperial body-guard, the guards:* Tac.

praetōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a general:* cohors, *the cohort* or *body-guard of a commander-in-chief, a praetorian cohort,* Caes.: navis, *the flag-ship, the admiral's ship,* Liv.: imperium, *the chief command,* Cic.: porta, *the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy,* Caes. ||. *of* or *belonging to the praetor* or *praetors, praetorian:* jus, *proceeding from the praetor, consisting of his decisions,* Cic.: comitia, *for the election of praetors,* Liv. 2. Subst.: praetorius, ii, *m. one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor:* Cic. |||. *of* or *belonging to a propraetor, propraetorian:* domus, id.

prae-torquĕo, torsi, tum, 3. *v. a. to twist off the end of a thing:* Pl.

praetortus, a, um, *Part.* [praetorqueo].

prae-trĕpĭdans, antis, *Part. trembling greatly, very impatient* (poet.): mens, Cat.

prae-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. trembling very much:* cor, *palpitating,* Pers. ||. *very anxious, disquieted:* Suet.

prae-trunco, 1. *v. a. to cut off before, to cut off, clip:* Pl.

praetūra, ae, *f.* [praetor] *the dignity* or *office of a praetor, the praetorship:* Cic.

prae-umbrans, antis, *Part. casting a shade;* fig. *obscuring:* Tac.

prae-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn before* or *at the end* (in order to harden): hasta praeusta, Liv. ||. Of cold: praeusta nive membra, *frost-bitten,* Plin.

praeustus, a, um, *Part.* [praeuro].

praeut, v. prae.

praevălens, entis, *Part.* [praevaleo]. ||. Adj.: *very strong, very powerful:* populus, Liv.: corpore, *of great muscular strength,* Vell.

prae-vălĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be very* or *more able, to have greater power, influence,* or *worth; to have the superiority, get the upper hand, prevail:* usu. with

Abl. of that in which one is superior: auctoritate, Suet.: arcu, *to be superior in archery*, Stat.: apud aliquem, *to have preponderating influence with*, Tac. With *Abl.* of that with which anything is compared: virtute semper praevalet sapientia, Phaedr. With *ut:* auctoritas Cluvii praevaluit, ut, *was so strong, that*, etc., Tac.

prae-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj. unusually strong:* juvenis, Liv. Of things: manus, Ov. **2.** Transf.: of soil: *very rank* or *rich:* terra, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *very powerful, prevailing, prevalent:* Tac. Of things: urbes, Liv.: nomina equitum, *influential*, Tac.: vitia, *rampant*, id.

praevārĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praevaricor] lit. *a not going in a straight line:* hence, *a stepping out of the line of* or *departure from duty:* esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, *the making of a sham accusation* or *defence, collusion, foul play:* Cic.

praevārĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] lit. *one who goes crookedly;* hence, *one who violates his duty;* esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *a sham accuser* or *defender;* whose object is to betray the cause to the opposite side: Cic. With *Gen.:* praevaricator Catilinae, id.

praevārĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [varico] *to walk crookedly* (v. rare in lit. sense): arator praevaricatur, *does not make straight furrows*, Plin. **II.** Fig. *not to act in a straight-forward* or *upright manner:* esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *to make a sham accusation* or *defence, to play into the hands of the opposite side:* Plin. Ep. With *Dat.: to favour collusively:* Cic.

praevectus, a, um, *Part.* [praevehor].

prae-vĕhor, ctus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to ride, fly,* or *flow before, in front* or *past.* Neutr.: praevectus equo, *galloping up*, Virg.: equites R. praevecti, *who had ridden before them*, Liv. **II.** Act.: Rhenus Germaniam praevehitur, *flows by*, Tac.: missilia hostium, *to pass through the range of*, id.

prae-vēlox, ōcis, *adj. very fleet* or *swift:* Plin.: Quint.

prae-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum (*in tmesi:* praeque diem veniens, Virg.), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to come before, get the start of:* hostis breviore via praeventurus erat, Liv. **II.** Act.: *to outstrip, anticipate, prevent:* talia agentem mors praevenit, *prevented the execution of his plans*, Suet. *Pass.:* quod non praeventum morte fuisse, dolet, *prevented by death*, Ov.: nisi praeveniretur Agrippina, i. e. *if she were not put to death first*, Tac.

praeventus, a, um, *Part.* [praevenio].

prae-verro, 3. *v. a. to sweep* or *brush before:* veste vias, Ov.

prae-verto (-vorto), ti, 3. *v. a.* and **praevertor**, sus, 3. *v. dep.* lit. *to turn* (*oneself*) *in front of;* hence, *to outstrip, outrun* (poet.): fuga praevertitur Eurum, Virg.: cursu praevertere ventos, *to distance*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to be beforehand with, to anticipate:* with *Acc., to prevent, make useless:* pulchre praevortar viros, *I'll steal a march on them finely*, Pl.: praevertunt me fata, *prevent me*, Ov. **2.** *to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy, surprise:* vivo amore jampridem resides animos, Virg.: neque praevorto poculum, i. e. *I drink fair*, Pl. **3.** *to surpass* in worth or importance, *to outweigh, exceed:* in this sense, with *Dat.:* nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, *take precedence of*, Liv. **4.** *to turn one's attention first* or *principally to, to do first* or *in preference to anything else, to dispatch first;* constr. with *Dat., Acc., ad,* or *adv.;* used also in the *dep.* form: huic rei praevertendum existimavit, *that he ought to see to this business first*, Caes.: aliud in praesentia praevertendum sibi esse dixit, *must be attended to first*, Liv.: si quando ad interna praeverterent, *turned to by preference*, Tac.: illuc praevertamur, *let us first of all look at this*, Hor. **5.** *to prefer:* si habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni praevertendum putes, Cic.

prae-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a. to see beforehand, to foresee.* Lit.: praevisos in aqua timet hostia cultros, Ov. **II.** Fig.: impetum hostium, Tac.: periculum, Suet.

praevīsus, a, um, *Part.* [praevideo].

prae-vĭtĭo, atum, 1. *v. a. to corrupt* or *vitiate beforehand:* Ov.

praevĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *going before, leading the way* (poet.): Ov.

prae-vŏlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to fly before* or *in advance:* Cic.

pragmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πραγματικός, *skilled in political affairs;* also, *relating to civil business:* Cic. **II.** Subst.: pragmaticus, i, *m.* = πραγματικός, *one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches:* id.: Juv.

prandĕo, di (with *perf. Part.* pransus in *act.* sense), sum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prandium]. Neutr.: *to breakfast*, (v. prandium): Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse, Cic.: pransus non avide, *having taken, not a heavy breakfast*, Hor. **II.** Act.: *to breakfast on, take for breakfast;* or, in gen. *to eat:* luscinias, id.

prandĭum, ii, *n. a light meal* taken in the forenoon, *breakfast, luncheon* (v. Smith's Ant. 96): Pl. **II.** Transf.: *the morning feed* or *meal* of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, id. [Lit. "early in the day;" with *pran-* cf. Dor. πράν (=πρῴην); *-dium* is cogn. with dies.]

pransĭto, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [prandeo]. Neutr.: *to eat in the forenoon, to breakfast:* Vitr. **II.** Act.: *to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast* or *luncheon:* polentam, Pl.

pransor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that partakes of breakfast* or *luncheon, a guest:* Pl.

pransus, a, um, *Part.* [prandeo]. **II.** Adj.: *that has breakfasted; with appetite satisfied:* pransus, potus, *over-fed, gluttonous*, Cic. Of soldiers, curati et pransi, i. e. *in trim for fighting*, Liv.

prāsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = πράσινος, *leek-green:* color, Plin.: factio, *the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in green,* '*the Greens,*' Suet.

prātensis, e, *adj.* [pratum] *growing* or *found in meadows, meadow-:* Hor.

prātŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small meadow:* Cic.

prātum, i, *n. a meadow:* Cato: Virg.: Cic. **II.** Meton.: *meadow-grass* (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Pl. **2.** *a broad field, plain:* poet. of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, *Neptunian meads*, Cic. poet. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Sp. *prado;* Fr. *pré.*)

prāvē, *adv. crookedly:* fig. *improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly:* prave (facta), opp. to recte facta, Cic.: prave sectus unguis, Hor.

prāvĭtas, atis, *f.* [pravus] *crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity:* membrorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness:* quae ista est pravitas quaeve amentia? *unfairness*, Ter. **2.** Esp.: *viciousness, perverseness, depravity:* mentis, Cic.: morum, Tac.

prāvus, a, um, *adj. crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed:* membra, Cic.: talus, Hor. *Neut.* as subst.: elapsi in pravum artus, *into crookedness*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad:* pravus factus est, Pl.: pravissimus homo, Vell. Of things: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic.: acmulatio, Tac. *Absol.:* dociles imitandis turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. *Comp.:* quo pravius nihil esse possit, Cic. *Sup.:* pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

prĕcārĭo, *adv. by entreaty* or *request:* nec vi, nec clam, nec precario possidere (the three wrongful modes of obtaining possession), Cic.: praeesse, *to govern on sufferance* (*having no real authority*), Tac.

prĕcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prex] *obtained by* or *dependent on entreaty*, or *prayer:* non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debito petere, i. e. *as a favour*, Liv. Hence, **II.** *doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious:* forma, Ov.

prĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [precor] *a praying, prayer:* Cic.

prĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who prays, an intercessor:* Ter.

prĕces, v. prex.

prĕcĭae or **prĕtĭae**, arum, *f. plu. a kind of grape-vine:* Virg.

prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [prex] *to pray, beseech, entreat, to pray to, supplicate:* constr. with *Acc.* of thing, and *Acc.* of pers. or *Abl.* with *ab;* with *Acc.* and *Inf.* (poet.); with *Subj.;* with *ad,* or *absol.:* haec precatus sum, Cic.: sociosque precatur, *calls upon,* Virg.: quod deos precati eritis, Liv.: a diis deabusque precor pacem, id.: deosque precetur et oret, ut . . ., Hor.: nunquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov. With *Dat.,* or *Abl.* with *pro,* of person *on whose behalf:* bona omnia Graccho, Liv.: longum Augusto diem, Prop.: pro nobis mitte precari, Ov. *Absol.:* parce, precor, fasso, *I pray, prithee,* id. Rarely with *ad* and *Acc.* of deity addressed: dii ad quos precentur, Liv. **II.** Transf.: *to wish* (well or ill): salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precari, Cic.: tibi proficiscenti evenit, ut omnes exsecrarentur, male precarentur, *uttered imprecations against you,* id. (Hence It. *pregare;* Fr. *prier.*)

prehendo, and syncop. **prendo,** di, sum, 3. *v. a. to take hold of, to grasp, seize:* aliquem manu, Cic. Poet.: Italiae oras, *to reach,* Virg. Of the ground: stirpes tellus prehendit, *takes firm hold of,* i. e. *the trees strike root,* Cic. poet. **2.** Esp.: *to catch hold of, to detain* in order to speak to (cf. "*to buttonhole*"): tuus pater modo me prehendit, Ter.: prendo hominem solum, *I got hold of him by himself,* id. **3.** *to seize, take by surprise, catch in the act;* constr. with *in* and *Abl.,* simple *Abl.,* or *Gen.:* prehendi in furto, Pl.: manifesto furto, Gell.: aliquem mendacii, *to catch in a lie,* Pl. **4.** *to overtake:* in patenti prensus Aegaeo, *caught in a squall,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to take in* with the eye (poet.): aliquid oculis, Lucr. **2.** Of the mind, *to seize, apprehend, comprehend, grasp* (rare): Cic. [From *prae* and an obsolete *hend-,* with which cf. Gr. χανδ-άν-ω; Goth. *bi-git-an,* Eng. *get.* The Gr. and Lat. verbs are nasalized; in praeda = *prae-hid-a,* the *n* does not appear.] (Hence It. *prendere;* Sp. *prender;* Fr. *prendre.*)

prĕhensĭo or **prensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [prehendo] *a seizing, apprehending:* Varr. (Hence It. *prigione;* Fr. *prison.*)

prĕhenso, and more freq. **prenso,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to make efforts to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of:* manu bracchia, Hor.: fastigia dextris, *to clutch,* Virg. **II.** Esp.: *to take hold of, to detain:* exeuntium manus, Liv. **2.** Transf.: *to sue* or *solicit for an office* (from the practice of *grasping the hands of voters*): circumire et prehensare patres, id.

prĕhensus, a, um, *Part.* [prehendo].

prēlum, i, *n.* [appy. for *prem-lum,* from premo] *a wine* or *oil-press:* Virg.

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a. to press:* with *Acc.* of object, and *Abl.* of instrument: pressit et inductis membra paterna rotis, i. e. *drove her chariot over her father's body,* Ov.: anguem, *to tread on,* Virg.: trabes premunt columnas, *rest upon,* Hor.: cubito remanete presso, *leaning upon,* id.: pressum lac, i. e. *milk-cheese,* Virg. Poet.: caseum, *to press* or *mould* into shape, id.: aeternâ notâ, *to mark indelibly,* Ov.: ad pectora natos, *to embrace,* Virg.: litora, of the sun, *to sink down upon,* id.: litus, of a sailor, *to hug,* Hor.: vestigia alicujus, *to tread closely in,* Tac.: dente frena, *to champ,* Ov. (ii) With *Acc.: to press* or *force* (something) *into:* (caprum) dentes in vite prementem, id. **2.** *to grasp:* frena manu, id. **3.** *to press with one's weight; to sit, stand,* or *seat oneself on:* sedilia, id.: (Faunus) medio cum premit arva die, *lies stretched* (i. e. *for his siesta*) *upon,* id. **4.** *to press together, to close:* oculos, Virg.: alicui fauces, Ov.: laqueo collum, *to strangle,* Hor.: presso gradu incedere, *in close ranks, foot to foot,* Liv. **5.** *to cover, to conceal by covering* (mostly poet.): molli fronde crinem, Virg.: aliquid terra, *to bury,* Hor. **6.** *to press hard upon, to pursue closely:* hostes, Caes.: spumantis apri cursum, Virg. **7.** *to press down, burden, load, freight:* natat exuviis Graecia pressa tuis, Prop.: magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. **8.** *to press down, let down:* nec preme, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov.: mundus premitur Libyae devexus in Austros, *sinks down,* Virg. (ii) Esp. *to set, plant:* virgulta per agros, id. (iii) *to make deep, to dig:* sulcum, *to draw a furrow,* id. (iv) *to strike to the ground, to strike down:* paucos, Tac. (v) *to keep short, prune:* falce vitem, Hor. (vi) *to check, arrest, stop:* sanguinem, *stanch,* Tac.: vestigia, *to stand still,* Virg. (vii) *to shorten, tighten, keep a tight hand on:* habenas, id. **II.** Fig.: *to press, incommode, importune, pursue; to press close* or *hard,* etc.: necessitas eum premebat, Cic.: urbem obsidione, *beleaguer,* Virg.: aere alieno premi, *to be burdened by,* Caes.: numina nulla premunt: mortali urgemur ab hoste, Virg. **2.** *to keep in subjection* (poet.): dicione populos, id. **3.** *to repress, hide, conceal:* dum nocte prementur, id.: iram, Tac.: curam sub corde, *crush down,* Virg. **4.** *to keep down, lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage:* humana omnia, Cic.: premendorum superiorum arte sese extollebat, Liv.: Virg. Hence (ii) *to surpass, exceed:* facta premant annos, Ov. **5.** *to compress, abridge:* haec enim Zeno sic premebat, Cic. **6.** *to check, arrest. repress* = reprimo: gemitum, Virg.: clamorem, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

prendo, v. prehendo.

prensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prenso] *a taking hold of;* fig. *a soliciting, canvassing* for an office (*cf.* prehenso II. 2): Cic.

prenso, v. prehenso.

prensus, a, um, *Part.* [prehendo]. (Hence Fr. *pris.*)

pressē, *adv. with pressure, violently:* Atei. Capito in Gell. **2.** *closely:* vites putare, Pall. **II.** Fig.: of pronunciation: *with precise articulation, crisply, distinctly:* loqui, Cic. **2.** Of style, *concisely, not diffusely:* id. (ii) *without ornament, simply:* dicere, id. (iii) *exactly, accurately:* definiunt pressius, id.

pressĭo, ōnis, *f. leverage; a fulcrum* or *jack:* Caes.

presso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [premo] *to press* (poet.): cineres ad pectora, Ov.: ubera, Virg.: uvam pede, Prop.

pressus, a, um, *Part.* [premo]. **II.** Adj.: in rhetor.: *compressed, concise, plain, without ornament:* Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, Cic. Of style: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, Quint. **2.** *quiet, subdued:* pressis et flebilibus modis, Cic. (Hence It. *presso;* Fr. *près.*)

pressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing, pressure:* ipso oris pressu, *the exact pressure of the lips,* Cic.

prestēr, ēris, *m.* = πρηστήρ, *a fiery whirlwind; a waterspout:* Lucr. **II.** *a kind of serpent,* whose bite brings on burning thirst: Lucan.

prĕtĭōsē, *adv. in a costly manner, expensively, splendidly:* vasa pretiose caelata, Cic.

prĕtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pretium] *of great value, valuable, precious:* equus, Cic.: fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov.: res pretiosissimae, *opp.* vilissimae, Cic. With *Abl.:* nec tamen haec loca sunt ullo pretiosa metallo, *rich in, valuable for,* Ov. **2.** *costly, dear, expensive:* operaria, Pl. **II.** In *act.* sense; *that gives a great price, extravagant:* emptor, Hor.

prĕtĭum, ii, *n.* [cogn. with Gr. πέρ-νη-μι, πι-πρά-σκω, πρίαμαι] *price, worth, value:* pretium statuere merci, *to fix a price,* Pl.: pretium habere, *to be worth something,* Cic.: Ov.: but also, *to have a price, to be for sale,* Quint.: in pretio esse, *to be prized, to be of value, to be in repute,* Liv.: Ov.: in pretio pretium est (a play on words), *a man is worth what he is worth,* i. e. *is esteemed according to the length of his purse,* id.: jacent pretia praediorum, *are low, fallen,* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *money:* parvo pretio, *cheaply,* Caes.: urbem exiguam pretio posuit, *for money has founded a small city* (i. e. *bought a site*), Virg.: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, *to purchase with money,* Cic.: converso in pretium deo, *into a shower of gold, i. e. into bribes,* Hor. **2.** *wages, reward* (poet.): pro benefactis alicui pretium reddere, Pl. Hence (ii) *a bribe:* adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *worth, value:* quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret.

would estimate their services, Liv. **2.** *prize, guerdon, meed, wages, reward, price:* pretium certaminis, Ov.: palmae pretium victoribus, Virg.: pretium operae (rarely, curae), *a reward for trouble:* est operae pretium diligentiam majorum recordari, *it is worth while*, Cic.: si operae pretium faciat, *if he does anything useful*, Liv. (ii) *a reward* for misconduct, i. e. *punishment* (poet.): et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor.: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. (Hence It. *pregio;* Sp. *precio;* Fr. *prix.*)

prex, ĕcis, *f.* (*Nom.* and *Gen. sing.* obsol.; most freq. *plur.*) *a prayer, request, entreaty:* nihil est preci loci relictum, Ter.: oro te prece, Hor.: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, *urgent entreaty*, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere, *by every possible form of entreaty*, Caes. ||. Esp. *a prayer* to a deity: eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. **2.** *a curse, imprecation:* omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. **3.** *an intercession* (poet.): jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Cat. **4.** *a kindly wish:* tuis Kalendis damus alternas accipimusque preces, *exchange "the compliments of the season,"* Ov. [Cf. procus, proco, and v. posco.]

Priāpus, i, *m.* [Πρίαπος] *the god of gardens and vineyards*, where his statues were placed: Hor.: Ov.: Virg.: hortorum deus et tutela Priapus, Ov. ||. Meton.: Priapus vitreus, *a drinking-vessel of indecent shape*, Juv. **2.** *a lecherous person:* Cat.

prīdem, *adv. long ago, long since, a long time ago* (see also jampridem): quam pridem sibi hereditas venisset, docet, Cic.: haud ita pridem, *not so very long since*, Hor. ||. *in old times, formerly:* Just. [*Pri* is a locative form, cogn. with *prae* and *pro;* cf. pridie.]

prīdiānus, a, um, *adj.* [pridie] *of the day before, yesterday's:* opsonia, Suet.

prī-diē, *adv. on the day before:* Cic. With *quam:* si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, Pl. With *Gen.:* pridie ejus diei, *the day before*, Caes. With *Acc.:* pridie Idus, *on the day before the Ides*, Cic. [*Pri*, a locative form, v. pridem: die = diei, is also a loc.: cf. postridie.]

prīm-aevus, a, um, *adj.* [primus aevum] *in the first period of life, young, youthful* (poet.): Helenor, Virg.: flos, id.

prīmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [prima, *sc.* legio] *soldiers of the first legion:* Tac.

prīmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the first rank, 'first-class,' remarkable:* vir, Cic. Of things: condicio, Pl. (Hence It. *primiero:* Fr. *premier.*)

prīmĭ-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [gen in gigno] *first produced, original* (poet.): dies primigenus maris, Lucr.

prīmĭpīlāris, is, *m.* [primĭpilus] (*sc.* centurio), *the chief centurion of a legion:* testamenta primipilarium, Suet.

prīmĭpīlus or **primopilus,** i, v. pilus.

prīmĭtĭae (primiciae), arum, *f. plu.* [primus] *the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits:* primitias Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov.: metallorum, *virgin ore*, i. e. *unsmelted*, Tac. ||. Fig.: primitiae juvenis miserae, *first unhappy essays*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *prémices.*)

prīmĭtus, *adv. at first, originally, for the first time:* Virg.: Val. Max.

prīmo, *adv. at first, at the beginning, first, firstly:* primo non accredidit, Nep. With *dein, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc:* primo pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit, Sall.: primo . . . postea . . . postremo, Liv.: primo . . . iterum, id.: primo . . . rursus, Suet.: primo . . . secundo, Phaedr.

prīmōpīlāris, v. primip.

prīmordĭa, v. primordium.

prīmordĭum, ii, *n.* [ordior] *the beginning, origin, commencement:* urbis, Liv. Mostly *plur.* (transp. ordia prima, Lucr.): primordia rerum, Cic. ||. *Absol.: the beginning of a new reign:* Tac.

prīmor, ōris, *adj.* [primus] *the first* (*Nom. sing.* not in use): primore aspectu, *at first sight*, Gell. ||. Esp.: *foremost, extreme:* sumere aliquid digitulis primoribus, *with the tips of one's fingers*, Pl.: versari (nomen) in labris primoribus, *to be on the tip of one's tongue*, id.: aliquid primoribus labris attingere, *to touch slightly*, Cic.: primori in acie versari, *in the van*, Tac. (ii) Subst.: primores, um, *m. plu., the first, foremost:* provolat ad primores, Liv. **2.** *first* in rank or dignity, *chief, principal:* feminae, Tac. (ii) Subst.: primores, *men of the first rank, chiefs, nobles:* Hor.

prīmŭlum, *adv. just at first, first:* Pl.

prīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [primus] *the first:* primulo diluculo, *at the first streak of dawn*, Pl.

prīmŭm, *adv. first, in the first place, in the beginning:* in enumerations, with *deinde, tum:* Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes.: primum . . . tum . . . deinde . . . post . . . tum . . . deinde, Cic. With omnium: *first of all:* primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, id. **2.** With *ut, ubi, simulac, quum: as soon as:* ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, id. **3.** With *dum:* and in one word, primumdum, *in the first place, first:* primum dum, si falso insimulas, Pl. ||. *for the first time:* quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic.

prīmus, v. prior, B.

princeps, ĭpis, *adj.* and *subst. com.* [primus capio] *first* in time or order: subst. *the first:* ut quisque in fuga postremus, ita periculo princeps erat, Cic.: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, id. ||. Esp.: *first, chief, most eminent, distinguished*, or *noble:* viri, Hor.: princeps senatus, *the first of the senators*, i. e. the first on the censor's list, Liv. (whence the title princeps, *absol.*, assumed, from motives of policy, by Augustus: tu domini nomen, principis ille tenet, Ov.: cf. infr. No. 3): princeps juventutis, *one of the noblest of the Roman knights*, Cic.: in the time of the emperors it denoted *the probable successor to the throne:* Tac. **2.** *a chief, head, author, leader:* Stoicorum, Cic.: sceleris, id. Of *founders* or *ancestors:* genus a quo principe nostrum, Virg. **3.** *a prince*, i. e. *a ruler, sovereign, emperor:* hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor.: (Augustus) cuncta discordiis civilibus fessa nomine principis sub imperium accepit, Tac. (cf. II. 1.). **4.** Milit. *t. t.:* principes, um, *m. plu.: the second line of soldiers between the* hastati *and* triarii: Liv. Princeps also signifies, (i) *a century of the* principes: octavum principem duxit, Cic. (ii) *a centurion of the* principes: princeps prior, *the first centurion of the* principes, Caes. (iii) *the office of centurion of the* principes, *the centurionship of the* principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, Liv. (Hence It. Sp. *principe;* Fr. Eng. *prince.*)

princĭpālis, e, *adj.* [princeps] *first, original, primitive:* causae, Cic. ||. Esp.: *first* in rank, station, or esteem, *chief, principal:* id. **2.** *of* or *belonging to a prince* or *ruler, princely, imperial:* quies, Vell.: majestas, Suet. **3.** *of* or *belonging to the* principes or *second line in the order of battle:* Veg. **4.** *of* or *belonging to the* principia, *or chief street in a camp:* via, Liv.

princĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the first place, pre-eminence, preference:* Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, Cic. **2.** Esp. of political or military rank, *the chief place, the supremacy, the post of commander-in-chief:* id.: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, Caes. **3.** In gen. *reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty:* Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, *monarchy and freedom*, Tac. ||. *a beginning, origin* (rare): Cic.

princĭpiālis, e, *adj.* [principium] *original* (poet.): caeli terraeque principiale tempus, *a time of beginning*, Lucr.

princĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [princeps] *a beginning, commencement, origin:* Cic.: a sanguine Teucri ducere principium, Ov. Adverbially: principio, a principio, in principio, *at* or *in the beginning, at first:* Cic.: principio atque, *as soon as*, Pl. ||. In *plur.: foundations, principles, elements:* bene provisa et diligenter explorata prin-

cipia ponantur, Cic. **2.** *that makes a beginning, that votes first* (of the prerogative tribe or curia): Faucia curia fuit principium, Liv. (ii) Meton. *a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor* (poet.): Graecia principium moris fuit (*al.* dedit), Ov. **III.** Milit. *t. t.* (*plur.*): *the foremost ranks, the front line, the front* or *van:* Liv. (ii) (also *plur.*): *a large open space in a camp containing the tents of the officers, standards,* etc.; *head-quarters:* id. (Hence Fr. *principe.*)

prĭor, prius, ōris, *comp. adj.* [= *pro-ior*] *former, previous, prior* (freq. means *first*): priore loco causam dicere, *first,* Cic.: priore aestate, *the summer before* (*this*), *last summer,* id.: Dionysius prior, *the elder,* Nep. **2.** Of place, *fore:* pedes, *the fore-feet,* Cic. **3.** Subst.: prĭōres, um, *m. plu. forefathers, ancestors, the ancients:* more priorum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *superior, more excellent* or *important:* ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv.: aetate et sapientia, Sall.: bellante prior, *mightier,* Hor. Esp. with *potior:* res nulla prior potiorque visa est, *of more pressing importance,* Liv. **B.** *Sup.:* **prīmus,** a, um [=*pro-imus*] *first,* in order, time, or place: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic.: primus inter homines nobilissimos, id.: leonem primus aut in primis ferire, *among the first,* Sall. **II.** Esp.: *first, fore, foremost,* in time or place (often to be rendered in English by an equivalent subst.): in prima provincia, *at the entrance of the province,* Cic.: primus sol, *the rising sun,* Virg. With quisque, *the first possible, the very first:* primo quoque tempore, Cic. *Neut.* as subst., esp. after *prep.:* provolant in primum, *to the front of the battle,* Liv.: a primo, *from the beginning, at first:* a primo cogitavit, Cic.: in primo, *in front:* equites in primo ire jubet, *in the van,* Sall. (ii) prima, orum, *n. plu.: the first part, the beginning:* si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. **2.** *first* in rank or station; *chief, principal, most eminent, distinguished, noble:* evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes.: sui municipii facile primus, Cic.: primas partes, or (simply) primas agere, *to play the first part, to occupy the first rank,* Ter.: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic. (ii) in primis (and in one word, imprimis, *q. v.*): in primis lautus eques, *particularly respectable,* Nep. Also in same sense, cum primis, Cic.

priscē, *adv. in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly:* Cic.

priscus, a, um, *adj. of* or *belonging to former times, old, ancient, antique* (i. e. *belonging to a bygone generation:* while pristinus is used also of things which have been in *one's own former days*): prisca juvent alios, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov.: credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic. **2.** With the accessory idea of *venerable, belonging to the earliest and best times:* gens mortalium, *the* (*simple*) *primitive race of men,* Hor.: fides, *olden,* Virg.: mos, Ov. **II.** Transf. = pristinus; *former, previous* (poet.): quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor. **2.** *old-fashioned,* i. e. *strict, severe* (poet.): prisci praecepta parentis, Cat. [In pris-cus and pris-tinus, *pris* = prius, as magis = magius; cf. *πρεσ-* in *πρέσ-βυ-ς.*]

pristĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [v. priscus] *former, early, original, pristine* (cf. priscus): tua dignitas et gloria, Cic.: animum erga populum R. conservare, Liv. Neutr. *absol.:* aliquid in pristinum restituere, *to its former condition,* Nep. **2.** *old-fashioned, old, former, early:* mores, Pl. **II.** *just past, previous:* diei pristini perfidia, Caes.

pristis, v. pistrix.

prĭus, *adv.* [prior] *before, sooner:* prius exire de vita, *to be the first to die,* Cic. **2.** With quam, *before that, before* (often as one word, priusquam, *conj.*) foll. in prae-Aug. writers usu. by *Indic.* or *Subj.* in accordance with the fundamental distinction between those Moods; in later writers and poets, appy. without regard to such distinction: (i) *Indic.:* neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes.: membris utimur prius quam didicimus, *before we have learned,* Cic. (ii) *Subj.:* Numidae prius quam ex castris subveniretur, sicuti jussi erant, in proximos colles discedunt, *before succour could arrive,* Sall.: Aristides interfuit pugnae navali apud Salamina, quae facta est prius quam poena liberaretur (where Cic. or Caes. would have said liberatus est), Nep.: Liv.: Virg. (iii) *sooner, rather:* Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibin aut aspidem violent, *would sooner undergo any torture,* Cic. **II.** In gen.: *formerly, in former times* (poet.): Ov.: notas, ut prius, ire vias, Prop.

priusquam, v. prius.

prīvantĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [privo] *privatives,* i. e. terms denoting *the privation* of a quality; as in-dignitas, in-humanitas, etc., Cic.

prīvātim, *adv. apart from the state, as a private individual, in private, privately;* opp. to publice: Cic.: Caes.: privatim se tenere, *to stay at home,* opp. to in publicum prodire, Liv.

prīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [privo] *a taking away, privation:* doloris, Cic.

prīvātus, a, um, *Part.* [privo]. **II.** Adj.: *not belonging to* or *concerning the state, of* or *belonging to an individual, private:* opp. to publicus: vita, *apart from politics,* Cic.: aedificia, *belonging to private individuals,* Caes.: census, *private fortune* (opp. to commune, *the state revenue*), Hor.: homines, *private persons,* Cic.: vir privatus, or *absol* privatus, *one who is not a magistrate, or possessed of legal political authority,* id.: muller, *a mere private person* (no longer a queen), Hor. *Neutr. absol.:* in privato, *in private,* opp. in publico, *in public,* Liv. **2.** In the time of the emperors, *not imperial, not belonging to the emperor* or *to the imperial family:* spectacula, *not given by the emperor,* Suet.

prīvigna, ae, *f.* [privignus] *a step-daughter:* Cic.

prīvignus, i, *m.* [contr. from privigenus, 'born of one only (privus) of a married pair'] *a step-son:* Cic. Privigni, orum, *m. plur. step-children:* Hor.

prīvilēgĭum, ii, *n.* [privus lex] *a bill* or *law directed against an individual:* Cic. **II.** Later, *an ordinance in favour of an individual; privilege, prerogative:* Plin. Ep.

prīvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [privus] *to bereave, deprive of:* with *Acc.* and *Abl.:* aliquem approbatione, Cic.: se oculis, id. **2.** Less freq. in good sense: *to free, release, deliver from:* aliquem molestia, injuria, exsilio, id. (Hence Fr. *priver.*)

prīvus, a, um, *adj. one's own, private, peculiar, particular:* locuples quem ducit priva triremis, Hor. **2.** *single* (only in Lucr.): in dies privos, Lucr. **3.** *each, every:* id. Distributively: *one each* = singuli: ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, *each a stone,* Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

prō, prep. with *Abl.:* Of place: *before, in front of:* sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. With verbs of motion: Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, *before the camp,* Caes. **2.** *from the front of, on the front of* any thing, *on:* hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, *from the front of the platform; on the platform,* id.: pro contione, *before a public assembly, from the tribune,* Sall. **II.** Transf. in moral and abstract relations (from the idea of standing in front of, for defence or protection): *for, in favour of, for the benefit of* (opp. to contra): pro patria mori, Hor. **2.** *in the place of, instead of, for:* ego pro te molam, Ter. Esp. with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute; pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, *etc.* (and later in one word, as proconsul, propraetor, *etc.*), *proconsul, propraetor, proquaestor, vice-director:* Cic. Hence pro may be rendered (ii) *for, as good as, the same as, just as, as:* pro occiso relictus, *left for dead,* id.: hunc amavi pro meo, *as my own* (*son*), Ter.: pro certo ponere, *to state as a fact,* Caes. (iii) pro eo, with particles of comparison, atque (ac), ac si, quasi, *just the same as, even as, as though:* pro eo ac si concessum sit, Cic. And with quod, *for the reason that, because:* pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi, Liv. (iv) To denote remuneration (*i. e.* what is given *in place* of something else): *for, in re-*

turn for, in consideration of, on account of: misimus, qui pro vectura solveret, *pay for freight*, Cic. **3.** Implying comparison *or* proportion: *in proportion, in comparison with, according to* or *as, conformably to, by virtue of, for*, etc.: proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, *than (one would have expected) from the numbers engaged*, Liv.: pro multitudine hominum, *considering their population*, Caes.: pro virili parte, *according to one's ability*, Cic.: pro rata parte and pro rata, *in proportion, proportionably* (v. ratus): pro tempore et pro re, *according to time and circumstances*, Caes. So pro eo, foll. by quantum *or* ut, *in proportion to, as, according to, according as:* eaque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Under this head may be placed the adverbial use of pro in the phrases pro quam, pro ut (for the latter, always found as a monosyll., v. prout): *in proportion as, just as:* nec satis est pro quam largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr. **III.** In composition pro (prō or prŏ, and before vowels sometimes prōd) signifies: Of place: *in front, forwards, forth; e.g.* procedo. Hence it denotes (i) prolongation; *e.g.* pro-duco. (ii) projection to a distance: *e.g.* pro-spicio. (iii) publicity = *openly, aloud; e.g.* promulgo. (iv) With words denoting falling, throwing, lying, etc., *forwards, at full length, down: e.g.* pro-cĭdo, pro-cumbo, pro-clivis. **2.** Of time: *before, previously* (rare): *e.g.* pro-ludo. Hence before nouns denoting relationship = *great: e.g.* pro-avus: prop. this denoted ancestors; but the correlative terms naturally took the same form: *e.g.* pro-nepos. **3.** In other relations: (i) *for, in defence of, for the benefit of: e.g.* pro-pugno, pro-sum. (ii) *for, instead of: e.g.* procuro, pro-consul. [Orig. *prod* (cf. prodeo, prodigus), *Abl.* of a Lat. stem *pro*, with which cf. Skr. *pra*; Gr. πρό; Goth. *fru-* in *fru-ma* (first), Eng. *for, fore.*] (Hence Fr. *pour.*)

prō or **prōh!** *interj.* expressing wonder or lamentation, *O! ah! alas!* With *Nom.* or *Voc.:* Cic.: Hor. With *Acc.:* Ter.: Cic.: elliptically, pro deum immortalium! (*sc.* fidem), Ter.

prŏāgŏrus, i, *m.* = προήγορος, *the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily:* Cic.

prŏ-auctor, ōris, *m. a remote ancestor, founder:* Suet.

prŏ-ăvĭa, ae, *f. a grandfather's* or *grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother:* Suet.

prŏăvĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [proavus] *of* or *belonging to a great-grandfather,* or *to one's ancestors, ancestral* (poet.): Ov.

prŏ-ăvus, i, *m. a grandfather's* or *grandmother's father, a great-grandfather:* Cic. **II.** Transf.: *a forefather, ancestor:* in censura de proavo multum cogitato tuo, *i.e. of Appius Claudius Caecus*, id.

prōbābĭlis, e, *adj.* [probo] *capable of being made good;* hence, *that may be assumed* or *believed, likely, credible, probable* (but not demonstrated): causa, *one that may be established* or *maintained (by a pleader)*, Cic.: mendacium, *plausible*, Liv. **II.** Transf.: *that may be approved;* hence, *pleasing, agreeable, commendable, fit:* jucundior et probabilior populo orator, Cic. Of things: genus orationis, id.

prōbābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probabilis] *probability, credibility:* Cic.

prōbābĭlĭter, *adv. probably, credibly:* Cic. **II.** *laudably, well:* consulatum gerere, Vell.

prōbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [probo] *a trying, proving; a trial, examination:* athletarum, Cic. **II.** *approval:* ob probationem pretium datum, id. **2.** *proof, demonstration:* Quint. **3.** In rhetoric, *the third division of a discourse, the "proof"* of statements made, id.

prōbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who approves:* Cic.

prōbātus, a, um, *Part.* [probo]. **II.** Adj.: *tried, tested, of approved goodness, excellent:* homines, Cic.: femina, id.: orator, i.e. *of established reputation*, id. Of things: argentum, *tried*, Pl. **2.** Transf.: *pleasing, agreeable:* ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv.

prōbē, *adv. rightly, well, properly, fitly, excellently:* milites armati atque animati, Pl.: quem tu probe meministi, Cic. **2.** To express approval: *well done! good! bravo!* unde agis te? *Ca.* Unde homo ebrius. *Philo.* probe, Pl.: probissime, *very well*, Ter. **II.** Transf. in gen. *very, very much, finely* (colloq.): appotus probe, '*properly*' *drunk*, Pl.

probeat=prohibeat; v. prohibeo.

prōbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probus] *uprightness, honesty, probity; modesty:* Cic.

problēma, ătis, *n.* = πρόβλημα, *a question proposed for solution, a problem:* Suet.

prŏbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [probus] *to try, test, judge of:* militem a viribus, *to test him in respect of strength*, Suet. Fig.: amicitias utilitate, Ov. **II.** *to consider good, serviceable, just*, etc.; *to approve of:* quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic.: locum, Caes.: aliquem imperatorem, id. With *Inf.:* Caesar maxime probabat mare transire, *was in favour of crossing*, id. **2.** Esp.: *to express approbation of, to approve:* Cic. **III.** *to show to be good, serviceable, right*, etc.; *to make acceptable, to recommend:* nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. With *de:* quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, id. (ii) With *pron. reflect.; to make oneself acceptable:* Epicurus multis se probavit, *commended himself to*, id. **2.** Esp.: *to make credible, to show, prove, demonstrate:* crimen, id.: perfacile factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. **3.** *to display, manifest:* virtutem, id. (Hence It. *provare;* Fr. *prouver.*)

prŏboscis, ĭdis, *f.* = προβοσκίς, *a trunk, proboscis, snout:* Varr. Esp. *the trunk* or *proboscis of an elephant:* Plin.

prŏbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [probrum] *disgraceful, shameful, ignominious, infamous:* vitā, Tac. Of things: crimen, Cic.: o magna Carthago, probrosis altior Italiae ruinis! Hor. **2.** *containing abuse of persons:* carmina, *libellous, scurrilous*, Tac.

prŏbrum, i, *n. a shameful* or *disgraceful act:* paterna probra ac vitia, *infamies*, Cic. **2.** Esp.: *lewdness, unchastity, adultery:* Pl. **II.** Transf.: *the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy:* vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, *to be a reproach*, Cic.: divitiae honori esse coeperunt, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. **2.** Esp.: *abuse, insult, reproachful language, libel:* Cic.: Ov.: Liv. [From pro-fero (*b* taking the place of *f*, as it prob. does in *candela-brum*); cf. sense of προφέρειν in Hom. Il. iii. 64.]

prŏbus, a, um, *adj. serviceable, excellent, able, good:* cantor, Pl. In a bad sense: *thorough, first-rate* (of its kind): lena, id. Of things: navigium, Cic. Proverb.: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, "*good wine needs no bush*," Pl. **2.** Esp. of moral goodness: *upright, honest, honourable, excellent, virtuous*, etc.: frugi et probum esse, id.: filius, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *prabhu-s*, prominent, in which *pra* = Lat. *pro;* and *bhu* (Lat. *bu-*) is cogn. with Gr. φύ-ω, Lat. *fui*, Eng. *be.*]

prŏcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procax] *importunity, boldness, shamelessness, impudence:* Cic.

prŏcācĭter, *adv. boldly, impudently, importunately, wantonly:* Curt.: *Comp.:* Liv.: *Sup.:* Curt.

prŏcax, ācis, *adj.* [proco] *importunate, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton:* non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic.: procax ore, *insolent of speech, abusive*, Tac. With *Gen.:* procax otii, *i.e.* in otio, *giving way to licence*, id. Of things: sermo, Sall.: procacissima lixarum ingenia, *most saucy, unruly*, Tac. Poet.: Auster, *stormy*, Virg.

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go forwards* or *before, to proceed:* a portu, Cic. Of processions, *to move on:* funus interim procedit: sequimur, Ter. (ii) Esp. milit. *t. t.: to march forwards, to advance:* Caes. **2.** *to go* or *come forth* or *out, to advance, issue:* castris, Virg.: extra munitiones, Caes.: obviam alicui procedere, *to go towards, go to meet*, Cic. (ii) *to proceed out of the mouth:* interdum voces procedebant contumaces, *escaped him, fell from him*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: of time,

to advance, pass, elapse: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.: dies procedens, Cic. **2.** *to go on* or *conduct oneself:* nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, Prop. **3.** *to get on, to advance, make progress:* in philosophia, Cic.: eo vecordiae processit, *went to such a pitch of folly*, Sall. *Impers. pass.:* intelligit eo processum, id. **4.** *to run on, continue:* ut iis stipendia procederent, Liv. **5.** *to turn out, result* (rarely with personal subject): with *Dat.:* alicui bene, Cic.: quod secus procedit, Sall. *Absol.:* si bene processit, *if the harvest has been good*, Cic. With *pers. subj.:* Syre, processisti hodie pulchre, *you've got on finely*, Ter. (ii) Foll. by *Dat.* of person, without qualifying adverb: *to turn out favourably for, to succeed:* si Andranodoro consilia processissent, Liv. **6.** *to happen:* numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Pl.

prŏcella, ae, *f.* [v. celer, and cf. Gr. κέλλω, Lat. *percello*] *a violent wind, gust, squall, hurricane, tempest:* Cic.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *tumult, commotion, vehemence:* tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contionum (cf. Shak. "*broken with the storms of state*"), Cic.: agitari tribuniciis procellis, Liv. **2.** Esp. of combatants: *a charge, onset, sudden attack* of cavalry: equestrem procellam, *a whirlwind of cavalry*, id. And in gen., *a fierce battle:* hic secunda belli Punici procella desaevit, Flor.

prō-cello, *3. v. a.* [v. percello] *to throw* or *cast forward:* Pl.

prŏcellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [procella] *full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous:* Liv.

prŏcer, ĕris, *m.* (extr. rare in *sing.:* old form procus, i, *Gen. plur.* procum) *a chief, noble:* agnosco procerem, Juv. Usu. *plur., the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes:* Virg.: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

prŏcĕres, um, v. procer.

prōcērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procerus] *height, tallness:* of persons, Cic.: of plants; in *pl.*, proceritates arborum, *the different heights of the (tall) trees*, id.: Tac. **II.** *length:* cyeni adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic.: pedum, with ref. to prosody, *length of syllables in metrical feet*, id.

prōcērĭus, *comp. adv. to a greater length:* Cic.

prōcērus, a, um, *adj. high, tall, long:* collum, Cic.: homo procerae staturae, Suet.: (Galatea) longâ procerior alno, Ov. Of trees, *etc.:* procerissimae populi, Cic. **II.** *long, extended:* passus, Lucr.: palmae, *upraised, stretched on high*, Cat. Of measure or rhythm: numerus (*cf.* proceritas), Cic. [Prob. 'forward in growth, well-grown;' *cero-* being cogn. with *cre-o* and its inchoative *cre-sco.*]

prōcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procedo] *a marching onwards, an advance:* Cic.

prōcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going forwards, advance, course, progress, process:* Cic.: morbi, *course*, Virg. *Plur.:* sic tua processus habeat fortuna perennes, "*go from strength to strength*," Ov. (Hence Fr. *procès.*)

prō-cĭdo, cĭdi, *3. v. n.* [cado] *to fall forwards, to fall flat* or *prostrate:* Liv.: ad pedes alicujus, Hor.

prō-cinctus, ūs, *m.* [prop. *a girding up;* hence, transf.] Milit. *t. t.: a being prepared* or *equipped for battle, readiness for action:* in procinctu et castris habitos, *on duty, under arms*, Tac.: testamentum facere in procinctu, *to make one's will on the battle-field*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 369.) Proverb.: in procinctu habere aliquid, *to have a thing ready* or *at hand:* Sen.

proclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [proclamo] *a bawler, vociferator*, said of a bad advocate: Cic.

pro-clāmo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to call* or *cry out, to vociferate:* Cic.: patre proclamante, se filiam jure caesam judicare, *declaring vehemently*, Liv. Of a bad advocate: pro aliquo, *to declaim, rant*, id.

prō-clīno, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to bend* or *incline forwards, to bend, incline:* mare in litora, Ov. Reflect.: *to incline* or *have a slope towards:* Vitr. Esp. fig., *to totter to a fall, to be on the verge of ruin:* adjuvare rem proclinatam, *to help to bring down*, Caes.

prōclīvĕ, *adv. downwards:* Cic.: Lucr.

prōclīvis, e (prōclīvus, a, um, Pl.: Lucr.), *adj.* [clivus] lit. *sloping forwards; steep, going downwards:* per proclivem viam duci, Liv. **2.** Subst.: proclive, is, *n. a slope, descent, declivity:* pelli per proclive, *downhill*, id. **II.** Fig.: *downward, descending, declining* (rare): proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. **2.** *inclined* or *disposed to, liable, prone, ready* (mostly in a bad sense): constr. usu. with *ad* and *Acc.:* ingenium ad lubidinem, Ter.: ad morbum proclivior, Cic. **3.** *easy:* proclivia anteponuntur laboriosis, id.: quod est multo proclivius, *much easier*, id. Phr.: in proclivi esse, *to be easy:* Ter. **4.** *going downhill*, hence, *insecure, difficult* (only in opp. to planus): fecisti modo mi ex proclivo planum, *you have made me feel sure of my ground, have removed all difficulty*, Pl.

prōclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proclivis] *a steep, descent, declivity:* Auct. B. Afr. **II.** Fig.: *a tendency, proneness, propensity:* Cic.

prōclīvĭter, *adv. easily, readily:* Gell. *Comp.:* proclivius exoriri, *more readily*, Lucr.

prōclīvus, a, um, v. proclivis.

prŏco, *1. v. a.*, and **prōcor,** *1. v. dep.* [v. prex] *to ask, demand* (v. rare): a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic.

prō-consul (also separately, pro consule; v. pro, *no.* II. 2: and abbr. procos.), ŭlis, *m. one who at the close of his consulship (and sometimes, though rarely, without having been consul) became governor of a province, or military commander under a governor; a proconsul:* Cic. **II.** Under the emperors, *a governor in one of the provinces belonging to the Senate:* Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 310).

prōcōnsŭlāris, e, *adj.* [proconsul] *belonging to a proconsul, proconsular:* vir, *i. e. a proconsul*, Tac.

prōcōnsŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the dignity* or *office of a proconsul, a proconsulship:* Tac. **II.** Also of *a propraetorship:* Suet.

prŏcor, v. proco.

prōcrastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procrastino] *a putting off to the morrow* or *from day to day, procrastination:* Cic.

prōcrastĭno, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [crastinus] *to put off till the morrow;* hence, in gen. *to defer, procrastinate:* Cic.

prō-crĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procreo] *a begetting, procreation:* Cic.

prō-crĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a begetter, producer, creator:* Cic.

prō-crĕātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that brings forth, a mother:* Cic.

prō-crĕo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to bring forth into existence, to beget, procreate, produce:* fetus, Cic.: liberos, Nep. Of things: natura hinc sensus animantum procreat omnes, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to produce, bring about:* tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.

prō-cresco, *3. v. n. incep. to grow forth, proceed:* quattuor ex rebus posse omnia procrescere, Lucr. **II.** *to continue to grow, to increase:* genitas procrescere posse, id.

prō-cŭbo, *1. v. n. to lie stretched out, to lie along the ground* (poet.): Virg.

prō-cūdo, di, sum, *3. v. a. to beat,* or *drive forwards:* (imago) procudit agitque aëra, Lucr. **II.** *to fashion* or *make by hammering, to forge* (poet.): enses, Hor.: vomeris obtusi dentem, *to hammer out* (so as *to sharpen*), Virg. **2.** Transf.: *to bring forth, produce:* ignem, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *to form, cultivate:* linguam acuere, procudere, *to give it edge and shape; train it to nicety of utterance*, Cic. **2.** *to forge, contrive:* dolos, Pl.

prŏcŭl, *adv. at a distance, a good way off, far, from afar* (not implying great remoteness, which is expr. by longe): non procul, sed hic praesentes, Cic.: turrim constitui procul viderunt, Caes.: procul este, profani, *keep aloof*, Virg.: serta jacebant, *a little way off*, id. With *hinc, inde, alicunde, longe*, etc.: procul hinc, *some way off, in the distance*, Pl.: Ter. With *ab: far from, far away from:* a terra, Cic.: a castris, Caes. With simple *Abl.: far from, far away from:* locus procul muro, *at a distance from*, Liv.: urbe, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *far, remote, unconnected with:* conscia mihi sum a me

culpam hanc esse procul, Ter.: ab omni metu, Cic.: negotiis, Hor.: ambitione, *free from*, id.: dubio, *without doubt*, Quint.: a litteris, *uneducated, ignorant*, id. *Absol.*: assentatio vitiorum adjutrix procul amoveatur, Cic. [The *-cul* is cogn. with *cello* in percello, procello: it is the element *pro* ('forth') which gives the word its special sense; cf. projicio.]

prō-culco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread down, trample upon*: segetes, Ov.: nepotem, *to trample to death*, Just.: qui tot proculcavimus nives, *have trodden our road through*, Curt. Of cavalry; *to trample down, ride over*: sua subsidia territis equis, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to trample upon, spurn, despise*: rempublicam, Suet.

prō-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [v. cubo] *to lean* or *bend forwards*: olli certamine summo procumbunt, i. e. *they bend to their oars*, Virg. 2. *to sink to the ground, to prostrate oneself*: tremens procumbit humi bos, *falls quivering forwards*, id.: ad genua, Liv.: qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, Caes. 3. Of inanimate subjects: *to lean forwards, bend down, sink*: ut (tigna) secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, *should slant the way the stream ran*, id.: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, *should droop under the weight of*, Virg.: of a billow: *to break*: id. ‖ Fig.: *to fall* or *sink to ruin*: procumbentem rempublicam restituere, *sinking*, Vell.

prōcūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procuro] *a taking care of, having the charge of the affairs of others*, or *of the state; superintendence, management, control*: omnium mearum rerum procurationem susceptam velim habeas, *take the responsibility of*, Cic.: negotii publici, id.: templi, id. ‖ In religious sense, *an undertaking*, on the part of priests, pontiffs, etc., *to avert* or *expiate a crime* or *evil omen by sacrifice; an expiatory sacrifice, expiation*: ut sue plena procuratio fieret, id.

prōcūrātor (prŏcur-, Ov.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager, overseer, agent, deputy, procurator*: agere aliquid per procuratorem, Cic.: regni, *a viceroy*, Caes. ‖ Esp.: *a manager of an estate, a factor, steward, bailiff*: Cic. 2. Under the emperors, *a collector of revenue*: Tac. 3. In partic. *the governor of a sub-province*; esp. *of Judaea*; *procurator*: id.

prōcūrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a governess, protectress*: Cic.

prō-cūro (prŏc., Tib.: Ov.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Inf. *to take care of in place of another*: hence, *to manage another's affairs*: negotia alicujus, Cic.: sacrificia, *to have the charge of sacrifices*, i. e. *on the part of the rest of the community*, Caes. *Absol.* (rare), *to hold a charge, to be procurator*: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. 2. In gen.: *to take care of, attend to* = curo: corpora, Virg. 3. *to avert* or *expiate by sacrifice*: monstra, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: procuratum est, *propitiation was made*, Liv.

prō-curro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* *to run forth, rush forwards*: si Romani ferocius procucurrissent, Liv.: cum infestis pilis, Caes. 2. Of places: *to run* or *jut out, to extend, project*: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

prōcursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurso] *a charge, sally, onset*: Liv.

prōcursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a forerunner*; in military lang.: procursatores, *skirmishers* (rare): Liv.

prō-curso, 1. *v. n. freq.* *to continue to run* or *sally out, make attacks* or *onsets*; of skirmishers: Liv.

prōcursus, ūs, *m.* [procurro] *a running forth* or *forwards*: esp. in milit. lang., *a sallying forth, onset*: Liv.

prō-curvus, a, um, *adj.* *curved in front, rounded forwards* (poet.): falx, Virg.

(1) **prŏcus**, i, *a noble*; v. procer.

(2) **prōcus**, i, *m.* [v. prex] *a wooer, suitor*: Hor. Fig. *of canvassers* Cic.

prōdactus, a, um, *Part.* [prodigo].

prō-dēambŭlo, 1. *v. n.* *to take a walk in front* (of the house): Ter.

prōd-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* *to go* or *come forth*: prodi atque ostium aperi, Pl.: in proelium, Caes.: in publicum, Cic.: in scenam, *to appear on the stage*, Suet.: juvenum prodis publica cura, *you appear in public*, Hor. 2. Of plants, *to come forth, spring up, appear*: Varr.: Ov. 3. *to stand out, project*: immodico prodibant tubere tali, id. ‖ Fig.: *to come forth, appear*: si haec consuetudo prodire coeperit, Cic. 2. *to go forwards, advance, proceed*: est quadam prodire tenus, *advance to a certain point*, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: ne ad extremum prodeatur, Cic.

prōdesse, v. prosum.

prō-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* *to say beforehand, to foretell, predict* (rare and not in Cic.): Auct. pro dom. 2. *to put off, defer*: diem, *to adjourn the time of trial*, Liv.

prō-dictātor, ōris, *m.* *a vice-dictator*: Liv.

prōdictus, a, um, *Part.* [prodico].

prōdĭgē, *adv.* *lavishly, prodigally*: Cic.

prōdĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [prodigo] *extravagance, profusion, prodigality*: Tac.

prōdĭgĭālis, e, *adj.* [prodigium] *unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious*: Amm. ‖ *that averts bad omens*: Juppiter, Pl.

prōdĭgĭālĭter, *adv.* *unnaturally*: Hor.

prōdĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigium] *unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious*: atria Circes, Ov.: prodigiosum dictu! Tac.

prōdĭgĭum, ii, *n.* *a prophetic sign, an omen, portent, prodigy*: multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic.: piare prodigia, Tac. ‖ Transf.: *a monster, prodigy*: monstrum illud atque prodigium, i. e. *Catiline*, Cic. 2. In good sense: Romana prodigia atque miracula, *prodigies of valour* (i. e. Horatius, etc.): Flor. [From the root *dik*, to show, whence Gr. δείκ-νυ-μι, Lat. *dico* (cf. indico); in *prodigium* orig. *k* is weakened to *g*.] (Hence Fr. *prodige*.)

prōd-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive forth, to drive to*: sues in lutosos limites, Varr. ‖ Fig.: *to squander, lavish, waste*: opes, Suet.

prōdĭgus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigo] *wasteful, lavish, prodigal*: Cic. With *Gen.*: aeris, Hor. (ii) Fig.: arcanique fides prodiga, *that blabs out her secret*, id. Also in noble sense: animi magni, *lavish of his mighty soul*, id. ‖ Transf.: *rich, abounding in* (poet.). With *Gen.*: locus herbae, id. *Absol.*: tellus, *rich, fertile*, Ov.

prōdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodo] lit. *a putting forth*; hence *a discovering, betraying; treason*: with *Gen.* obj. or *absol.*: Cic. Fig.: amicitiarum proditiones, id.

prōdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a betrayer, traitor*: patriae, Cic. Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellae, i. e. *betraying her hiding-place*, Hor.

prōdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [prodo].

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* *to put* or *bring forth; to exhibit, show*: vina, Ov.: exemplum, Cic.: prodendi exempli causa, *of setting an example*, Liv. 2. *to publish, make known, relate, report, record*: decretum, Cic.: ea quae scriptores prodiderunt, id. Esp. in connection with memoriae *or* memoria: Thucydides ossa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta memoriae prodidit, Nep.: quos natos in insula ipsa memoria proditum dicunt, *handed down by tradition*, Caes. 3. *to appoint, nominate a public officer, to proclaim his appointment*: flaminem, Cic. 4. *to make known, disclose*: crimen vultu, Ov. 5. *to betray, to forsake, abandon disloyally* or *treacherously*: Brutum, Cic.: suos, Caes. 6. *to give up, surrender, abandon*: vitam et pecuniam, Ter. ‖ *to hand down, transmit, bequeath*: sacra posteris, Cic.: ut locus memoriam proderet, Caes. 2. *to propagate* (poet.): genus a sanguine Teucri, Virg. [V. do.]

prō-dŏcĕo, 2. *v. a.* *to show by teaching, to inculcate publicly* or *authoritatively*: Hor.

prodrŏmus, i, *m.* = πρόδρομος, *a forerunner, messenger*: Cic.

prō-dūco, xi, ctum (produxe, for produxisse, Ter.), 3. *v. a.* *to lead* or *bring forth*: copias pro castris, Caes.: in judicium, *to bring before a court*, Cic. (ii) *to bring forward, present, produce*, or *cause to appear on the stage*: Suet.: Cic. 2. *to expose for sale*: ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter

3. *to draw* or *place before* (poet.): scamnum lecto, Ov. 4. *to draw* or *stretch out, extend:* ferrum incude, Juv. 5. *to conduct to* a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe aiebas? Ter. (ii) *to conduct to the grave* (poet.): nec te mater produxi, Virg. 6. *to bring into the world, to beget:* Cic. II. Fig.: *to bring forwards, to raise, promote, advance:* aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. 2. *to draw* or *lengthen out, prolong, protract:* cenam, Hor.: convivium ad multam noctem, Cic. 3. *to draw on, lead, induce* to do anything: Auct. Her. Hence, *to put off, delude:* aliquem falsa spe, Ter. 4. Of time, *to pass, spend* (poet.): diem cyathos sorbillans, id. (ii) *to put off:* dies producta est in III. Id. Febr., Cic. 5. *to bring up, educate:* pueros, Juv. 6. *to introduce, bring into use* or *fashion:* nova vocabula, Hor. 7. In prosody: *to lengthen,* syllabam, Ov.

prōductē, *adv. in a lengthened manner, long:* dicere litteram, opp. to breviter, Cic.

prōductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [produco] *a lengthening, prolonging:* temporis, Cic. Esp. in prosody: id.

prōducto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to draw out, spin out* (v. rare): ut huic malo aliquam productem moram, *may procure some respite of this evil,* Ter. (dub. *al.* producam).

prōductus, a, um, *Part.* [produco]. II. Adj.: *lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted,* etc.: commoditates tam productae temporibus tamque multae, *so protracted and so numerous,* Cic.: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, *longer,* Hor.: syllaba, *long,* Cic. III. Subst.: producta, orum, *n. plu. preferable things* (the so-called προηγμένα of the Stoics: v. foll. art.): id.

prŏēgmĕnon, i, *n.* = προηγμένον, in the lang. of the Stoics, *that which is to be preferred,* opp. to *apoproegmenon:* Cic.

proelĭāris (prael.), e, *adj.* [proelium] *belonging to a battle:* pugnae proeliares, *pitched battles,* Pl.

proelĭātor (prael.), ōris, *m.* [proelior] *a fighter, warrior, combatant:* Tac.: insignis, Just.

proelĭo, 1. *v. n.* for proelior, *to fight: Pass. impers.:* proeliatum est, Just.

proelĭor (prael.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [proelium] *to join battle, engage, fight:* legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. Fig.: *to fight* with words: vehementer proeliatus sum, Cic.

proelĭum (prael.), ii, *n. a battle, combat* (used of *all kinds of engagements and skirmishes;* whereas pugna is rarely used except of *regular battles,* and dimicatio only of *a general engagement*): Sall.: Cic.: Caes. Meton.: *a fighter, warrior, combatant:* armigerā proelia sevit humo, Prop. Of things: ventorum proelia, *conflicts of the winds,* Virg. II. Fig.: *contest, strife:* proelia te mea causa sustinere, Cic. Humorously, of great feasting and drinking: in eo uterque proelio potabimus, Pl. [Etym. uncertain]

prŏfāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [profanus] *to deprive of sanctity, to unconsecrate, desecrate, profane:* dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. *to violate, pollute:* pudorem, Curt.

prŏfānus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum; prop. before the temple, *i. e.* outside of the temple; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred enclosure] *not sacred* or *dedicated to a deity, common, profane:* loci consecrati an profani, Cic.: tegmina profana et usu polluta, *in common wear and soiled by use,* Tac. Of persons: procul o, procul este profani, *ye uninitiated,* Virg.: vulgus, Hor. II. Transf.: *wicked, impious* (poet.): mens, Ov. 2. *ill-boding* (poet.): bubo, id.

prŏfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proficiscor] *a going away, setting out, departure:* Caes. II. Meton. *source from which anything is derived:* pecuniae, Cic.

prŏfecto, *adv.* [pro facto] *actually, really, assuredly, undoubtedly, certainly,* etc.: Pl.: Cic.

(1) **prŏfectus,** a, um, *Part.* [proficiscor].

(2) **prōfectus,** a, um, *Part.* [proficio].

prōfectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *advance, progress, increase, growth:* puer magni profectus in ea arte obiit, Plin. II. *profit, advantage, effect:* sine profectu, Ov. (Hence It. *profitto;* Fr. Eng. *profit.*)

prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to carry* or *bring out, to bring forth:* arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.: numos ex arca, Cic. Esp.: proferre gradum or pedem, *to go on, proceed:* gradum proferam, progredi properabo, Pl. (ii) se proferre: *to shew oneself, appear:* Suet. (iii) signa proferre, *to advance the standards, put troops on the march forward,* Liv. 2. *to extend, stretch* or *thrust out:* digitum, Cic. 3. *to offer:* alicui minas viginti argenti, Pl. II. Transf.: *to bring forth, produce:* of plants: Plin. 2. *to utter, pronounce:* syllabas, Quint. 3. *to carry forwards, extend, enlarge:* pomoerium, Liv.: agger proferebatur, Caes. 4. *to put off, defer:* auctionis diem, Cic.: diem proferet Ilio, *postpone the day of doom,* Hor. III. Fig.: *to bring out, make known, produce in public:* artem, Suet. 2. *to bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal:* indicia exitii, Cic.: secreta animi, Plin. 3. *to bring forward, quote, cite, mention:* libros, Cic.: testes, legatos, id. 4. *to extend, enlarge:* fines officiorum, id. 5. *to carry on, impel:* si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, id. 6. *to lengthen:* beatam vitam usque ad rogum, id.

prŏfessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profiteor] *a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise:* bene dicendi, *the (mere) professing to speak well,* Cic.: flagitii, *avowal of,* Tac.: pietatis, id. 2. In partic., *a public declaration* or *specification* of one's name, property, business, *etc.:* professionibus detecta est magnitudo aeris alieni, Liv. 3. Meton.: *a public register* of persons or property thus given in: jugerum professio non est plus triginta millium, Cic. (ii) *a business* or *profession* (late): Suet.: Cels.

prŏfessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a public teacher, professor:* eloquentiae, Suet.

prŏfessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [professor] *belonging to a public teacher, professorial:* lingua, *the tongue of the philosopher* (Seneca), Tac.

prŏfessus, a, um, *Part.* [profiteor].

prŏ-festus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. use of *pro* in profanus] *not kept as a holiday, common:* festi profestique dies, *holidays and working days,* Liv.

prŏ-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [facio] *to make way, gain ground, make progress:* quum quinqueremis sola non proficeret, Plin. II. Fig.: *to go on, advance, make progress; to profit, derive advantage, to accomplish, effect:* nihil in oppugnatione oppidi, *to get no further with it,* Caes.: si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, *have made any progress,* Cic. 2. Esp.: *to be useful, serviceable; to help, contribute, conduce:* res ad dicendum proficit, id. Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, *that does no good,* Hor.

prŏfĭcisco, 3. *v. n.,* for proficiscor, *to set out, go:* prius quam proficisco, Pl.

prŏfĭciscor (prŏf. in Pl.), fectus, 3. *v. n. dep.* [facio; orig. to make *or* put oneself forward; hence] *to set out, go, march, travel, depart, leave,* etc.: ille Idibus a me profectus est, *departed,* Cic.: ab urbe proficisci, Caes.: ex castris, *to break up,* id.: de Formiano, Cic. II. Fig.: *to go, proceed:* ad reliqua, id. 2. *to set out, begin, commence:* ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, id. 3. *to come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate from:* ex medicina, *to arise out of,* id. Esp. in *Part. perf.:* genus a Pallante profectum, *sprung, descended,* Virg.: omnes ab Aristotele profecti, i. e. *his disciples, followers,* Cic.

prŏ-fĭtĕor, fessus, 2. *v. a. dep.* [fateor] *to declare publicly, acknowledge, avow, profess:* Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* se nullum periculum recusare, Caes. With *de:* de parricidio, Suet. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* signif.: culpa professa, Ov. II. Esp. with double *Acc.,* one being a *pron. reflect.; to declare oneself* or *profess to be something:* se grammaticum, Cic. With *esse:* triduo me jure consultum esse profitebor, id. 2. *to profess* an art, science, *etc.:* philosophiam, *to declare*

oneself a philosopher, id. 3. *to offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise:* profitetur se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes.: se ad eam rem profitetur adjutorem, id. (ii) Esp.: profiteri indicium, *to give evidence, make a deposition against:* multis hortantibus indicium profitetur, Sall. 4. *to make a public statement* or *return* (of one's name, property, business, etc.): jugera sationum suarum, Cic.: frumentum, Liv.: nomen, *to give in one's name, volunteer, announce oneself*, id.: and *absol., to announce oneself as a candidate:* Sall. *Part. perf.* as *Pass.:* sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, *volunteered*, Ov. Fig.: in his poëta hic nomen profitetur suum, *reckons himself among these*, Ter.

prōflīgātor, ōris, *m.* [profligo] *a spendthrift, prodigal:* Tac.

prōflīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [profligo] II. Adj.: *broken down in character, degraded; corrupt, dissolute, profligate:* tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, Cic.: hos profligatorum hominum impetus, id.

prō-flīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* I I t. *to strike* or *dash to the ground;* hence, *to overthrow, conquer:* copias hostium, Cic.: classem hostium, Caes. II. Fig.: *to overthrow, ruin, destroy:* rempublicam, Cic. 2. *to break* or *cast down* in spirit, *to crush, overwhelm, prostrate* mentally: illum maerore afflictum esse et profligatum putatis, id. 3. *to break down* or *lower morally; to debase, degrade:* usque eo senatoria judicia perdita profligataque esse arbitratur, ut, etc., id. 4. *to bring almost to an end:* bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv.

prō-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow forth, breathe out:* flammas, Ov. II. Fig.: *to blow* or *breathe out:* toto proflabat pectore somnum, *i. e. was snoring*, Virg.

prōflŭens, *Part.* [profluo]. II. Adj.: *flowing along:* aqua, Cic. 2. Fig. of style: *flowing, fluent:* loquacitas, id.: eloquentia, Tac. III. Subst.: profluens, entis, *f.* (*sc.* aqua), *running water:* Cic.

prōflŭenter, *adv. flowingly;* as we say, *swimmingly;* i. e. *without checks* or *reverses, easily:* Cic.

prōflŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [profluo] *the quality of flowing along;* only Fig.: *fluency:* Cic.

prō-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n. to flow forth* or *along:* Mosa profluit ex monte Vogeso, Caes.: ad mare, Cic. II. Fig.: *to flow forth, issue, proceed:* ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat, Auct. Her.: ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. 2. *to plunge into:* ad incognitas artes, Tac.

prōflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [profluo] *a flowing forth, a flowing, flow:* Lucr.

prō-for, fatus, 1. *v. a. dep. to say* or *speak out, to say, speak:* (rare) breviter Dido profatur, Virg. II. Esp.: *to foretell, predict, prophesy:* quando dies adveniet, quem profata Morta est, Liv. Andron. ap. Gell.: Pythia tripode ex Phoebi profatur, *speaks forth*, or perh. *prophesies*, Lucr.

prŏ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to flee to a distance, run away, escape:* pedibus Hadrumetum, Caes. 2. Esp.: *to flee for succour to, take refuge with:* ad Brutum, Cic. II. Act.: *to flee from* or *before:* agros, Hor.: dominos, Curt.

prŏfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [profugio] *that flees* or *has fled, fugitive:* milites, Sall.: Evandri profugae boves, *strayed, runaway*, Prop. Constr. with *Abl.*, alone or with *prep.:* urbe, Tac.: with *ex* or *ab:* e proelio, id.: a proelio, Flor. 2. *roving, wandering, unsettled* (poet.): Scythae, Hor. 3. Esp. *that flees his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled:* patria, Liv.: domo, id.: ab Hermandica, id.: ex Peloponneso, id.: fato profugus (of Aeneas), *exiled by destiny*, Virg. (ii) As subst. profugus, i, *m. a fugitive, exile* (poet.): profugo affer opem, Ov.

prŏ-fundātus, a, um, *Part. founded, laid:* carina profundata, Pl. (dub.: the true reading seems to be *probe fundata.*)

prŏ-fundo (prōf. in Cat.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour out* or *forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow:* sanguinem suum, Cic.: lacrimas oculis, Virg. 2. With *pron. reflect., to burst* or *gush forth:* lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. (ii) *to rush forth:* multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. II. Transf.: *to stretch at full length, to prostrate* (poet.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 2. *to bring forth, produce:* ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, id. 3. *to pour forth, utter:* vocem, Cic. III. Fig.: *to cast* or *throw away:* ventis verba, Lucr. 2. Esp. *to lavish, dissipate, squander:* patrimonia, Cic. In good sense, *to spend, sacrifice:* vitam pro patria, id. 3. *to pour out, to vent:* odium in aliquem, id. 4. *to set forth, explain* (with ref. to *a great number of topics*): res universas, id. 5. With *pron. reflect., to rush forth, break out:* voluptates subito se nonnunquam profundunt, id.: in questus flebiles sese, *gave way to, abandoned themselves to*, Liv.

prŏfundus, a, um, *adj.* [fundus] *deep, unfathomable, bottomless:* mare, Cic.: Danubius, Hor. *Sup.:* profundissimus gurges, Cic. (ii) By anal.: caelum, *the unfathomable sky*, Virg.: silvae, *dense, impenetrable*, Lucr. (iii) *deep down:* umbras Erebi noctemque profundam, *abysmal*, id. 2. Subst.: profundum, i, *n. depth:* esse in profundo aquae, Cic. (ii) Esp. *the deep, the sea:* profundo vela dabit, Virg. Fig.: quae (natura) in profundo veritatem abstruserit, *buried her secrets so deep*, Cic. II. Fig.: *deep, boundless, immoderate:* libidines, *insatiable*, id.: immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *with inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, Hor.

prŏfūsē, *adv. lavishly, extravagantly, profusely:* aedes exstructa, *at an immoderate expense*, Suet. II. Fig.: *immoderately, excessively:* laudare, Gell. *Comp.:* eo profusius sumptui deditus, Sall. 2. *without order* or *restraint, confusedly:* consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv.

prŏfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profundo] *a pouring out, shedding, effusion:* Cels. II. Fig.: *prodigality, profusion:* Suet.

prŏfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [profundo]. II. Adj.: *spread out, extended:* cauda, Varr. 2. Fig.: *lavish, extravagant, profuse:* nepos, Cic. With *Gen.:* alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. Of things: profusis sumptibus vivere, Cic.: convivia, Suet. (ii) *unrestrained, immoderate, extravagant:* hilaritas, Cic.

prō-gĕner, i, *m. a grand-daughter's husband:* Suet.: Tac.

prō-gĕnĕro, 1. *v. a. to beget, engender, generate* (rare): Hor.

prōgĕnĭes, ēi, *f.* [*gen* in gigno] *descent, lineage:* in abstr. sense: progeniem ab aliquo proferre, *to trace one's lineage to*, Ter.: divina, Cic. II. In concr. sense: *descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son* or *daughter:* se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, id.: Sarpedon, mea progenies, Virg.: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, *a race was being produced*, id.: Bacchum progeniem Jovis, Ov. Of animals: Virg. Fig.: stirps haec progeniesque mea est, *i. e. his poems*, Ov.

prō-gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor* (rare): Nep.: Ov.

prōgĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [progigno].

prō-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3. *v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce* (rare): quae ex iis seminibus progignuntur, Cic.: te saevae progenuere ferae, Ov.: sensum acerbum, Lucr.

pro-gnārĭter, *adv. very skilfully, very expertly:* age, indica prognariter, *decisively, definitely*, Pl.

pro-gnātus, a, um, *Part. sprung from;* esp. *at the second remove:* Tantalo prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e. *Atreus, grandson of Tantalus*, Cic.: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. Subst.: prognatus, i, *m. a child, descendant:* parentes, patria et prognati, *children*, Pl. Transf. of plants: Peliaco prognatae vertice pinus, Cat.

prognostĭcon, or **-um**, i *n.* = προγνωστικόν, *a sign* or *token* of the future, *a prognostic:* hence, Prognostica, orum, *n. plu. the signs of the weather*, the title of Cicero's translation of the Προγνωστικά of Aratus: Cic.

prō-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to march forwards, to go on, advance, proceed:* ut regredi quam

progredi mallent, Cic.: longius a castris, Caes. Of ships: naves audacius progressae, id. ‖ Fig.: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, *will proceed*, Cic.: absurdam in adulationem progressus, *having gone to absurd lengths in flattery*, Tac. Of time; *to advance:* progressa aetate, Suet.

prōgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [progredior] *a going forwards, progression.* Fig.: *advancement, progress, increase:* Cic. ‖ Esp. in rhetor.: *a progressive strengthening of expressions:* id.

prōgressus, a, um, *Part.* [progredior].

prōgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going forwards, advance, progress:* progressus et regressus constantes (of the planets), Cic. ‖ Fig.: *advancement, progress, increase,* etc.: primo progressu, *at the very commencement*, id. 2. *course, development:* rerum, id. (Hence Fr. *progrès.*)

proh, *interj.* v. pro.

prŏ-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (old forms, prohibessit, Pl.: prohibessint, Cic.: probeat = prohibeat, Lucr.), 2. *v. a.* [habeo] lit. *to hold* or *keep at a distance; to keep* or *ward off, hinder: to prevent, restrain.* Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*); that from which it is kept, usu. by *Abl.* or *ab;* poet. by *Dat.;* sometimes the latter is not expressed: praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, Cic.: itinere exercitum, *to impede its march*, Caes.: neque munitiones Caesaris prohibere poterat, *interfere with*, id.: dii prohibete minas, *forefend*, Virg. Poet.: aliquem alicui, *to withhold from one*, Pl. 2. With *ne, ut* (rarely), *quominus, quin* (after a negative), or *Infin.: to hinder, prevent:* quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret, *prevent its occurring*, Cic.: dii prohibeant, ut . . . existimetur, id.: si prohibere quominus in unum coirent non posset, Liv.: nec, quin erumperet ubi vellet, prohiberi poterat, id.: delectum haberi, *to prevent a levy*, id. 3. Esp.: *to forbid, prohibit:* nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, Pl.: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic. ‖ *to defend, keep, protect:* constr. with *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *Pass.*); and *ab* or simple *Abl.* of that from which a person or thing is protected: a quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, Cic.: verecundum Bacchum sanguineis rixis, *guard him from*, Hor.: haec damna multa mulierum me uxore prohibent, *keep me from a wife*, Pl. With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* of thing kept off: id te Juppiter prohibessit, id.

prŏhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prohibeo] *a forbidding, prohibition* (rare): Cic.

prŏhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [prohibeo].

prŏin, *adv.* v. proinde.

prŏ-indĕ (abbrev. proin, usually monosyl.: Pl.: Ter.: dissyl.: Cat.), *adv. hence, therefore, accordingly, then,* in expressions of advice, encouragement, *etc.:* proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, Cic.: proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall.: proinde tona eloquio, *so then thunder on*, Virg. ‖ *just so, in like manner, equally:* usu. with *atque, ac,* or *quasi,* rarely with *ut* or *quam:* proinde aestimans ac si usus esset, *just as if*, Caes.: proinde quasi exscribendi potestatem non haberet, Cic.: haec curata sint fac sis, proinde adeo, ut me velle intellegis, *just exactly as*, Pl.

prōjectīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [projicio] *cast out, exposed:* puella, Pl.

prōjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a throwing forwards, a stretching out:* bracchii, *i. e. extension* (opp. to contractio), Cic.

prōjecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to reproach, assail:* aliquem probris, Pl.

prōjectus, a, um, *Part.* [projicio]. ‖ Adj.: *jutting out, projecting:* urbs projecta in altum, Cic.: saxa, Virg.: venter, *prominent, protuberant*, Suet. (ii) *stretched out, prostrate:* projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic. 2. Fig.: *prominent, manifest:* audacia, id. (ii) *grossly addicted to, immoderate in:* homo ad audendum, id. *Sup.:* projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac. (iii) *abject, mean, base, contemptible:* non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv.: alga, *worthless*, Virg. (iv) *downcast:* vultus, Tac.

prōjectus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) [id.] *a jutting out, projection* (rare): corporis, Lucr.

prō-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw forth, before,* or *to a distance; to fling down* or *away:* projectum odoraris cibum, *thrown to you*, Hor.: crates, Caes.: aquilam intra vallum, id.: projecto tegmine, *dropping his buckler*, Virg.: se ad pedes alicujus, *to cast oneself at his feet*, Cic. 2. *to stretch* or *hold out, to extend:* projecto prae se clipeo, Liv. 3. *to thrust, throw,* or *drive out: to expel:* tantam pestem, Cic. (ii) In partic. *to banish* (late): Agrippam in insulam, Tac. 4. In architecture, *to cause to project:* tectum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain,* etc.: animas, *to fling away*, Virg.: patriam virtutem, Caes.: diem, *to blind oneself*, Stat. (ii) With personal objects: *to desert, expose to danger:* projectis ac proditis ad inconsultam pugnam legionibus, Liv. 2. With *pron. reflect.: to rush:* se in judicium, Cic. (ii) Esp. *to rush into danger:* epistolae tuae monent et rogant, ne me projiciam, id. (iii) *to degrade oneself:* se in muliebres fletus, Liv. 3. *to put off* as to time: aliquem ultra quinquennium, Tac.

prō-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to glide* or *slip forwards, to fall forwards* or *down:* elephanti clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur, *kept sliding down*, Liv.: prolapsa Pergama, *fallen to ruin*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to go gradually* or *insensibly forwards, go on:* me longius prolapsum esse, quam, etc., *have been carried further*, i.e. *have said more*, Cic.: in misericordiam, *to yield to pity*, Liv. 2. *to slip out, escape:* prolapsum verbum videtur, Cic. 3. *to fail, err:* with *Abl.* of cause: timore, id. 4. *to fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin:* prolapsum clade Romanum imperium, Liv.

prōlapsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prolabor] *a slipping, falling:* Cic. ‖ *a tumbling down:* Suet.

prōlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [prolabor].

prōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profero] *a carrying forwards:* finium, *enlargement*, Liv. 2. *a putting off, postponement:* judicii, Cic. 3. *a citing, pronouncing:* exemplorum, id.: Latinorum nominum, Liv.

prōlāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lengthen, extend, enlarge:* agros, Tac.: vitam, *to prolong*, id. ‖ Of time, *to put off, defer, postpone:* diem ex die, id.: dies, Sall. *Absol.:* sustentando ac prolatando, *by procrastinating*, Cic.

prōlātus, a, um, *Part.* [profero].

prōlecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [prolicio] *to allure* or *entice forth:* App. ‖ In gen. *to allure, entice, incite:* egentes spe largitionis, Cic.

prōles, is, *f.* [for *pro-ole-s*, from pro and *ol* in adolesco, *etc.*] lit. *that which grows forth;* esp. of human beings; *offspring, progeny, child, descendant;* and collect. *descendants, race, progeny, posterity:* gemella, *twins*, Ov.: laudantur simili prole puerperae, *children like their father*, Hor.: pulchra faciat te prole parentem, Virg. Of deities: Bacchi rustica proles, i. e. *Priapus*, Tib. Of animals: maris prolem, genus omne natantum, Virg. Esp. of a horse; notabis prolem parentum, perh. *breed, pedigree*, id. Poet. of plants: prolem olivae, *the fruit*, id.

prōlētārĭus, ii, *m.* [proles] *a citizen of the lowest class, who, from his poverty, was useful to the state only by producing children;* usu. *pl.,* proletarii, *the proletariat:* Cic.: Liv. ‖ Adj.: *low, common:* sermo, Pl.

prō-lĭcĭo, lixi, 3. *v. a.* [lacio] *to allure* or *entice forth, to entice, incite:* Ov.: Tac.

prōlixē, *adv. largely, abundantly, copiously, freely, willingly:* facere aliquid, *liberally, handsomely*, Cic.: in quo (delectu) parum prolixe respondent coloni, *do not give in their names in very great numbers*, id.

prō-lixus, a, um, *adj.* [laxus] *stretching far out, long, broad:* capillus, Ter.: ramus, Suet.: prolixo corpore erat, *large*, id. ‖ Fig.: *long, extended:* prolixo provolat ictu, *far-reaching, prolonged*, Lucr. 2. Of circumstances, *easy, prosperous:* cetera spero prolixa esse, *favourable*, Cic. 3. Of disposition and conduct, *open, affable, courteous:* natura, id.

prōlŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proloquor].

prōlŏgus, i, *m.* = πρόλογος, *a preface* or *introduction to a play, a prologue:* Ter. ‖ Meton.: *the player who delivers the prologue:* id.

prō-lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to speak out* or *openly, to say:* Cic.: cogitata, Ter. ‖ *to foretell, predict* (rare): Prop.

prōlōquūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proloquor].

prō-lŭbĭum, ii, *n.* [lubet] *will, fancy, inclination:* Ter.

prō-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n. to play* or *practise beforehand, to prelude:* sparsa ad pugnam proludit arena, *rehearses the battle,* Virg. ‖ Fig.: sententiis, Cic.

prō-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash forth* or *out:* genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit, *washes up,* Virg. 2. *to wash off* or *away:* tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. 3. *to moisten, wet, wash:* in vivo prolue rore manus (*al.* perlue), Ov.: cruor saucia proluit pectora, *drenches,* Stat. Poet. of drinking: leni praecordia mulso, Hor. Comicè, prolue cloacam, *flush the drain,* i. e. *drink your fill,* Pl.

prōlūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proludo] *a prelude; a preliminary exercise, trial, essay:* Cic.

prōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proluo].

prōlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *an overflow, flood, gush, inundation:* Cic.: Lucr.: foedissima ventris, *most foul discharge,* Virg.

prō-mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx] *that is bought and sold:* vestes, Suet.

prō-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* and **prōmĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. a. dep. to deserve, merit* (either in good or bad sense): retineri nequeo, quin dicam ea quae promeres, Pl.: reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. 2. With *de* or *absol., to deserve well of:* paratiores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, *earn their favour,* id. With *Acc.* of *neut. adj.* denoting *what has been done:* ego te plurima nunquam, regina, negabo promeritam, *that you have established very many claims upon my gratitude,* Virg. ‖ With *Acc.* of pers. or thing: *to gain the good will of, to conciliate: to earn, gain:* socios, Suet.: omnium voluntatem, id.

prōmĕrĭtum, i, *n.* [promereor] *desert* (good or evil), *merit, guilt:* Ov.

prōmĭnens, entis, *Part.* [promineo]. ‖ Adj.: *projecting, prominent:* collis, Liv. ‖‖ Subst.: prominens, tis, *n.: a projection, headland,* etc. = promontorium: in prominenti litoris, Tac.

prō-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to jut forwards* or *out, be prominent, to overhang; project:* Phaselis prominet penitus in altum, *runs right out,* Liv.: de muro prominentes, *bending* or *stretching forwards,* Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to reach out, extend to:* maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat, Liv.

prōmiscam, *adv.* = promiscue: *in common, promiscuously:* Pl.

prōmiscŭē, *adv. in common, promiscuously, without distinction:* Caes.

prōmiscŭus, a, um, *adj.* [misceo] *mixed, common, indiscriminate, promiscuous:* connubia, *of patricians and plebeians,* Liv.: multitudo, Tac.: divina atque humana promiscua, *without distinction,* Sall. With *Inf.:* muta ista et inanima (*sc.* tecta) intercidere ac reparari promiscua sunt, *may be indifferently destroyed and restored again,* Tac. *Neutr. absol.:* in promiscuo esse, *to be universal,* Liv.: nec arma in promiscuo (sunt), *in every one's hands, at every one's disposal,* Tac. 2. Esp. in gramm. *common:* nomen, *i. e.* epicoenum, Quint. ‖ Transf.: *usual, ordinary* (rare): promiscua ac vilia mercari, *common and cheap things,* Tac.

prōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promitto] *a promising, promise:* Cic.

prōmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a promiser* (rare): Hor.

prōmissum, i, *n.* [id.] *a promise:* Cic.

prōmissus, a, um, *Part.* [promitto]. ‖ Adj.: *that has been suffered to grow,* hence, *hanging down, long:* coma, Liv.: capillus, Caes.

prō-mitto, misi, missum (promisti for promisisti, Cat.: promisse for promisisse, id.), 3. *v. a. to let go forwards, to send* or *put forth, to let hang down, let grow,* etc.: capillum ac barbam, i. e. *not to cut the hair,* Liv. ‖ Fig.: of speech, *to cause to expect, give hope* or *promise of, to assure, promise:* constr. with *Acc., Acc.* and *Inf.,* or *de:* ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id.: de alicujus voluntate, *to answer for,* id. 2. Esp.: *to engage oneself* to dine, sup, *etc.:* ad fratrem, id.: ad cenam alicui, Phaedr. Cic. (ii) *to promise* to a deity, *to vow:* donum Jovi, id. 3. *to say beforehand, to foretell, forebode:* id.: omnia poenas promisere mihi, Val. Fl.

prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3. *v. a.* [contr. of pro and emo] *to take* or *bring out* or *forth:* signa ex aerario, Liv.: medicamenta de narthecio, Cic.: vina dolio, Hor. 2. With *pron. reflect., to come forth* or *out:* cavo se robore promunt, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to bring, put,* or *draw forth:* argumenta, Cic.: consilia, id.: vires, *exert, put forth,* Virg. 2. Esp.: *to bring to light, disclose, express, relate,* etc.: quae acta essent, Liv.: clienti jura, *expound, lay down the law,* Hor. 3. *to promote, exalt:* insignem attenuat Deus, obscura promens, id.

prōmontōrium (prōmōntōrjum, Ov.), ii, *n.* [mons] *the highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge* (rare): Liv. ‖ *a headland, promontory, cape:* Cic.: Liv.

prōmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [promoveo]. ‖ Subst.: prōmōta, orum, *n. plur.* = the Stoic προηγμένα (*cf.* producta): *things that are to be preferred, preferable things,* as being next in degree to absolute good: Cic.

prō-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move forwards, cause to advance, push onwards, advance:* saxa vectibus, Caes.: castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.: ibi te videbo et promovebo, *will take you along with me,* Cic. 2. Esp. *to extend, enlarge:* imperium, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to advance, promote:* Suet.: aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. 2. *to promote, develope:* doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. 3. *to bring to light, reveal:* arcana loco, id. 4. *to put off, postpone:* nuptias alicui, Ter. 5. *bring to pass, accomplish:* nihil promoveris, *you will do no good,* id.: also with *adv.:* promoveo parum praesens, *I am doing no good here,* id.

promptē, *adv. readily, quickly, willingly, promptly:* dare operam, Tac. *Comp.:* id. ‖ *easily:* promptius expediam, Juv.

prompto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [promo] *to be wont to give out, to distribute, dispose of:* thesauros Jovis, *to be Jupiter's treasurer,* Pl.

promptŭārĭus (promt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to distribution* (of things stored up), *distributing:* Cato. Comically, cella, *i. e. a prison:* Pl.

promptus, a, um, *Part.* [promo]. ‖ Adj.: *brought out, brought to light;* hence, *visible, apparent, evident, manifest:* aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall. 2. *brought out;* hence, *at hand, ready:* sagittae, Ov. Esp. fig., *prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined* or *disposed to* or *for:* laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Caes.: promptissimus homo, Cic. With *ad* or *in* and *Acc.,* rarely with *in* and *Abl.:* ad bella suscipienda Gallorum animus, Caes.: in pavorem, Tac.: celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic. With *adversus* (rare): promptus adversus insontes, Tac. With *Abl.:* ingenio, Liv. With *Gen.:* animi, Tac. With *Dat.:* promptus libertati aut ad mortem animus, *i. e. determined to be free or to die,* id. With *Inf.* (poet.): metuenda pati, Lucan. (ii) *ready to act, resolute, brave:* rem publicam promptissimo quoque defendi, Sall. 3. *easy, practicable:* defensio, Cic.: promptum est, with *Inf.: it is easy:* nec mihi dicere promptum, nec facere est illi, Ov. (Hence It. *pronto;* Fr. *prompt.*)

promptus (promtus), ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in the phrases, in promptu esse, habere, ponere, *etc.*): lit. *a taking forth;* hence, *an exposing to view, a being visible, visibility:* ut (decorum) sit in promptu, *may be manifest,* Cic.

II. *readiness:* ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, id. III. *easiness, facility:* quadrupedes in promptu regere est, *it is easy*, Ov.

promtus, a, um, *Part.* and *adj.* [promo] v. promptus.

prōmulgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promulgo] *a making publicly known, a promulgation:* Cic.

prōmulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put up public notice of* a bill or law, *to make known, publish, promulgate:* rogationem, Cic.: legem, Liv. [Etym. uncertain; the identification of the word with *provulgo* is inadmissible.]

prō-mulsis, ĭdis, *f.* [mulsum] *a relish* of eggs, salt fish, mead, *etc., served first at a Roman banquet; a whet:* Cic.

prōmus, i, *m.* [promo] *a cellarer, steward, butler:* Pl.

prō-mūtŭus, a, um, *adj. paid over beforehand, advanced:* insequentis anni vectigal, Caes.

prō-nĕpos, ōtis, *m. a great-grandson:* Cic.

prō-neptis, is, *f. a great-granddaughter:* Pers.

prōnoea, ae, *f.* = πρόνοια, *providence:* pure Lat. providentia: Cic.

prō-nōmen, ĭnis, *n. a pronoun:* Varr.: Quint.

prōnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a figure of speech, by which a descriptive term is put for a proper name:* e.g. Africani nepotes (for Gracchi), Auct. Her.

prōnŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [nubo] *belonging to marriage, presiding over marriage:* nox, *the bridal night*, Claud. Hence pronuba, an epithet of Juno, *the patroness of marriage:* Virg.: Ov. Transf. of *Bellona*, as presiding over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war: Virg.: also, of *one of the Furies* (supposed to preside over an unhappy marriage): Ov. 2. Subst.: pronuba, ae, *f. a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bride-woman* (corresp. to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom): Cat.

prōnuntĭātĭo (pronunc.), ōnis, *f.* [pronuntio] *a public declaration, publication, proclamation:* Caes.: praeconis, Val. Max. (ii) *the decision of a judge:* Cic. 2. In rhetoric, *delivery, action, manner:* id. 3. In logic, *a proposition:* id.

prōnuntĭātor (pronunc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a relater, narrator:* rerum gestarum, Cic.

prōnuntĭātum (pronunc.), i, *n.* [id.] In logic, *a proposition* = ἀξίωμα, Cic.

prō-nuntĭo (pronunc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make publicly known, to proclaim, announce:* Constr. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, *Subj.* (when *a command* is implied), and *Acc.:* de tribunali pronuntiat, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic.: ne quis ab loco discederet, Caes.: sententiam, *to deliver a verdict, pronounce sentence*, Cic.: Caes. Of a public crier: victorum nomina, Cic. 2. Esp. *to put to the vote:* sententiam alicujus, Caes. 3. *to pronounce duly elected* (said of the presiding officer): aliquem praetorem, Liv. II. Transf.: *to speak in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver*, etc.: versus multos, Cic. 2. *to tell, narrate, report:* mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes. 3. *to predict:* ut ipse pronuntiaverat, id. 4. *to disclose, notify:* in venundando rem, *to declare at the time of sale*, Cic. 5. *to offer, promise:* pecuniam pro reo, id.: praemia militi, Liv.

prō-nūper, *adv. quite lately:* Pl. (dub.).

prō-nŭrus, ūs, *f. a grandson's wife:* Ov.

prōnus, a, um, *adj.* [pro with suffix no-] *leaning* or *hanging forwards, stooping, bending down:* pronus pendens in verbera, *leaning forwards to strike*, Virg.: ille jacens pronus matri dedit oscula Terrae, *lying face downwards*, Ov.: pecora, quae natura prona finxit, Sall.: prona et terram spectantia, Juv. (v. Milton, P. L. vii. 505. sq.). Poet.: leporem pronum catulo sectare, *headlong, swiftly fleeing*, Ov.: menses, *quickly passing*, id. 2. Of things: *bending forwards* or *downwards, going* or *inclined downwards:* ilex paululum modo prona, dein flexa, i. e. *growing at first downward from the face of the rocks*, Sall.: urbs prona in paludes, *sinking down*, Liv.: amnis, *downward stream*, Virg.: maria, *sloping towards the shore*, id. *Absol.:* nihil habent proni, Cic. 3. Esp. of the heavenly bodies, of time, etc.: *setting, sinking, declining* (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor.: annus, *drawing to a close, the fall of the year*, id. II. Fig.: *inclined, disposed, prone to:* constr. with *ad* or *in* and *Acc.*, or *Dat.*; also, poet. with *Gen.* (late): anxitudo prona ad luctum, Cic.: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. *Comp.:* aures offensioni proniores, *too ready to take offence*, Tac. 2. Esp. *inclined to favour, favourable to:* ut quis misericordia in Germanicum pronior, id. *Absol.:* quos pronior fortuna comitatur, *more favourable*, Vell. 3. *easy, without difficulty:* omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. *Comp.:* id pronius ad fidem est, *is easier to believe*, Liv.

prŏoemĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [prooemium] *to make an introduction* or *preface:* Plin.

prŏoemĭum, ii, *n.* = προοίμιον, *an introduction, preface:* Quint.: citharoedi prooemium, *prelude*, Cic. II. Fig.: *a beginning* (poet.): rixae, Juv. (Hence Eng. *proem.*)

prŏpāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propago, 1] *a propagating, propagation:* vitium, Cic.: nominis, id. II. *an extension, prolongation:* finium imperii, *enlargement*, id.

prŏpāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a propagator.* Fig. *an enlarger:* Cic.

(1) **prŏpāgo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. propago (2)] *to propagate by cuttings, layers, etc.:* castanea melius ex vicino pertica declinata propagatur, Col. Fig.: stirpem, Cic.: prolem, Lucr. II. Transf.: *to extend, enlarge, increase:* fines imperii, Cic.: terminos urbis, Tac. 2. *to prolong, continue, preserve:* vitam, Cic.: haec posteritati propagantur, *are transferred to posterity*, id.: imperium consuli in annum, *to prolong*, Liv.

(2) **prŏpāgo** (Virg. has prō- in sense of *a layer* or *set;* and prō- in sense of *offspring, race*), ĭnis, *f.* [v. pango II. 2] *a set, layer* of a plant: Cic. 2. *a slip* or *shoot:* Hor. II. Transf.: *offspring, descendant, child; children, race, breed, posterity:* alipedis de stirpe dei versuta propago, Ov.: Romana, Virg.: clarorum virorum propagines, Nep. (Hence It. *propaggine;* Fr. *provin.*)

prō-pālam, *adv. openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly:* Cic.: Liv.

prō-pătŭlus, a, um, *adj. open in front, uncovered:* locus, Cic. II. Subst.: propatulum, i, *n. an opened* or *uncovered place:* in propatulo aedium, *in the open court*, Liv. Adverbially, pudicitiam in propatulo habere, *expose it to sale*, Sall.

prŏpĕ, *adv.* and *prep.* (*Comp.* propius; *Sup.* proxime: q. v.) A. Adv.: of place: *near, nigh:* prope alicubi esse, Cic. 2. Constr. usu. with *ab: near to, hard by:* bellum tam prope a Sicilia, id.: prope a meis aedibus, id. II. Of time: *near, not far off:* partus instabat prope, *was near at hand*, Ter.: prope adest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, *the time is near at hand when . . .*, id. III. Of abstract or gen. proximity: *nearly, almost:* prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor.: prope annos nonaginta natus, Cic.: jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, *the left wing was nigh being routed*, Liv. Hannibalis vis senescebat et prope ad nihilum venerat, *all but brought to nought*, Liv. B. Prep. with *Acc.:* of place, *near, hard by:* prope oppidum, Caes.: prope amnem, Virg. II. Of time: *nigh, towards, about:* prope lucem, Suet. III. Of abstract proximity: *near to, not far from:* prope metum res fuerat, *the state of things had been anxious* (*within a little of fear*, i. e. *of defeat*), id.

prŏpĕdĭem, *adv. at an early day, very soon, shortly:* Pl.: Cic.

prō-pello (prŏpellat, Lucr.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive before oneself, to drive, push,* or *urge forwards, to drive forth, to hurl, propel:* navem remis, Cic.: hostes, *to beat off, drive back*, Caes. 2. *to hurl down, overthrow:* in profundum e scopulo corpora, Ov.: urbem, Val. Flacc. II.

Fig.: *to drive on, impel:* terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac. 2. *to drive away, to ward off:* periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv.

prŏpĕ-mŏdo, *adv. nearly, almost:* Liv.

prŏpĕ-mŏdum, *adv. nearly, almost:* Cic.

prō-pendĕo, di, sum, 2, *v. n. to hang forth, hang down:* lanx propendet, Cic. II. Fig.: *to have the preponderance* (fig. from the descending scale of a balance): si bona propendent, id. 2. *to be inclined* or *disposed to:* id. 3. *to be well-disposed, favourable:* in aliquem, id.

prōpendo (for propendeo), 3. *to hang down:* Pl.

prōpensē, *adv. willingly, readily:* propensius senatum facturum, Liv.

prōpensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propendeo] *inclination, propensity:* Cic.

prōpensus, a, um, *Part.* [propendeo]. II. Adj.: *hanging forwards, projecting:* labrum, Solin. 2. Fig.: *inclining towards, approaching;* with *ad:* ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic. (ii) *heavy, weighty, important:* id. (iii) *inclined, disposed, prone to;* constr. with *ad* or *in* and *Acc.:* animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id.: in alteram partem, id. *Absol., well-disposed, favourable, ready:* propenso animo aliquid facere, id. *Sup.:* propensissima civitatum voluntate, *with the heartiest good will,* Auct. B. Alex.

prŏpĕrans, antis, *Part.* [propero].

prŏpĕranter, *adv. hastily, speedily, quickly:* Tac. *Comp.:* beneficia properantius, quam aes mutuum, reddere, Sall.

prŏpĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [propero] *a hastening, haste* (rare): Sall.: Tac.

prŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hastening, haste, quickness* (rare): Cic.

prŏpĕrāto, *adv. quickly, speedily:* properato ad mortem agitur, Tac.

prŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [propero] II. Adj.: *hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick:* mors, *speedy,* Ov.: tabellae, id. (See also propero, *fin.*)

prŏpĕrē, *adv. hastily, in haste, speedily:* propere Cumas se recepit, Liv.

prŏpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [properus] Act.: *to hasten, accelerate; to prepare, make,* or *do with haste* (implying *all due haste;* but rarely *hurry,* which is expr. by festino): obsonia, Pl.: fulmina, Virg.: pecuniam heredi, Hor. II. Neutr.: *to make haste, to hasten, be quick:* negotii causa properare, Sall.: ad praedam, ad gloriam, Caes. With *Inf.:* redire in patriam, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* properatum vehementer, id.: properato opus est, *there is need of haste:* Sall.: Cic.

prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj. quick, speedy, hastening, active:* auriga, Virg. With *Gen.:* Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, *quickly seizing the opportunity presented,* Tac. With *Inf.:* clarescere, *in a hurry to become notorious,* id. [From the root of paro, pario; cf. *opi-paru-s:* pro-pero is 'to make forward, get forward,' like profic-iscor from facio.]

prō-pexus, a, um, *Part. combed down in front, hanging down* (poet.): barba, Virg.

prŏphēta and **prŏphētēs,** ae, *m.* =προφήτης, *one who pronounces the will of the gods; a prophet:* Macr.

prŏpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propino] *a drinking to a person's health:* Sen. In *pl., challenges to drink,* id.

prŏpīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*=προπίνω, *to drink to a person's health, to give a toast:* propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. II. Transf.: *to give to drink:* propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart. 2. With play on the custom of passing the cup: *to hand on, deliver over to be finished:* Ter.

prŏpinquē, *adv. near at hand, close by:* adesse, Pl.

prŏpinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [propinquus] *nearness, proximity.* Of place: hostium, Caes. *Plur.:* silvarum ac fluminum propinquitates, i. e. *such parts of them as were within reach,* id. II. Fig.: *relationship:* si pietate propinquitas colitur, Cic. 2. *intimacy, friendship:* ad probos propinquitate se adjungere, Pl.

prŏpinquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [propinquus]. Act.: *to bring near, hasten* (poet.): tu rite propinques augurium, Virg. II. Neutr.: *to draw near, approach,* with *Dat.:* scopulo propinquat, id. With *Acc.:* campos, Tac. Of things: Parcarum dies propinquat, Virg.: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac.

prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj.* [prope]. Of place, *near, neighbouring:* praedium, Cic. With *Gen.:* ex propinquis itineris locis, Liv. *Comp.:* exsilium paulo propinquius, Ov. *Neut. absol.,* ex propinquo, *from the vicinity, from near ground:* aspicere, Liv. (ii) in propinquo, *in the neighbourhood:* id. II. Of time: reditus, Cic.: Liv. III. Of abstract relations: of resemblance: *resembling, similar:* motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic. (ii) Of relationship: *near, related:* with *Dat.* or *Gen.:* tibi genere propinqui, Sall.: virgo hujus propinqua et necessaria, *nearly akin to him,* Cic. More freq. as subst., esp. in *pl.:* propinqui, *relations, kinsmen:* societas propinquorum, id.

prŏpĭor, ius, ōris, *Comp. adj.* (*Sup.* proximus) [id.] Of place: *nearer:* portus, Virg. With *Acc.:* propior montem, Sall. With *Gen.* (rare): propiora fluminis, *the position nearer the river,* Tac. II. Of time: *nearer, later, more recent:* veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic.: propior funeri, Hor. III. Of abstract relations: of kindred: *nearer, more nearly related:* gradu propior sanguinis, Ov. (ii) Of resemblance: *more nearly resembling; more like:* sceleri propiora quam religioni, Cic. With *Acc.:* vitium propius virtutem, Sall. (iii) In gen.: *affecting* or *concerning more nearly, of greater import, more intimate:* societas, Cic.: sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, *came nearer home to them than mine,* id. Proverb.: tunica propior pallio est: v. pallium. B. *Sup.:* proximus (proxŭmus), a, um [perh. from *proque* for *prope;* cf. *namque* and *nempe*], *nearest, next.* Of place: vicinus, *next-door neighbour,* Pl.: oppida, Caes. With *Dat.:* proximi Germanis, id.: proxima ponti villula, Hor. With *Acc.:* proximi Rhenum, Caes.: Liv. With *ab:* dactylus proximus a postremo, *next before,* Cic. *Neutr. absol.:* quum in proximo hic sit aegra, *next door,* Ter. (ii) *nearest, shortest:* iter in Galliam, Caes. II. Of time, either past or future, *immediately preceding* or *following; previous, last; next, following, ensuing:* quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, *last night,* Cic.: se proxima nocte castra moturum, *on the following night,* Caes.: proximis Nonis, quum venissemus, *on the last Nones,* Cic. III. Of order, rank, worth, *etc., next:* id.: proximus huic insequitur Salius, Virg.: proximos illi honores, Hor. *Absol.:* proximum est, ut, *the next point is:* Cic. (ii) *most nearly approaching, most like* or *similar:* ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor.: Liv. 2. Of relationship or connection, *nearest, next, next of kin:* illi genere proximus, Ter. Subst.: proximi, orum, *m. plu. one's nearest relatives, next of kin:* also, *intimate friends:* injuriosum in proximos, Cic. 3. *nearest at hand,* i. e. *apt, convenient, easy:* eamus ad me: ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, *the most convenient place,* Ter.

prŏpĭtĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [propitius] *to render favourable, to appease, propitiate:* manes, Suet.: Junonem, Tac.

prŏpĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prope] *favourable, gracious, well-disposed, kind, propitious:* deos mihi velim propitios, Cic. Of things: pax, Pl.: voluntas, Nep.: Oceanus, Flor.

prŏpĭus, *comp. adv. more nearly, nearer, closer:* spectare aliquid, *to have a nearer sight of,* Hor. With *Acc.:* ne propius se castra moveret, Caes. With *ab:* propius a terris, Cic. Rarely with *Dat., nearer to:* propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Virg. II. Fig.: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, *I come nearer home,* Cic.: adeo ut propius periculum fuerint qui vicerunt, *that the side that won in the end was* (i. e. for the time) *nearer the risk of defeat,* Liv. (Hence Fr. *proche.*)

prŏpōla, ae, *m.*=προπώλης, *a retailer, huckster:* Pl.: Cic.

prō-pollŭo, 3. *v. a. to defile* or *pollute greatly:* Tac. (dub.).

prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to*

put forth, place before; to set or *lay out, to expose to view, display:* vexillum, *to hoist the (red) flag of battle,* Caes.: aliquid venale, *to expose for sale,* Cic.: aliquid in publico, id. **II.** Fig.: *to set before, propose* mentally; *to imagine:* aliquid sibi exemplar, id.: vim fortunae animo, Liv. **2.** *to expose:* omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. **3.** *to point out, state, report, publish,* etc.: ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, id. With *de:* de Galliae moribus, Caes. With *object clause:* quod ante tacuerat, proponit, *discloses, reveals,* id. **4.** *to offer, propose:* pugnae honorem, Virg. **5.** *to threaten, denounce:* cui cum mors proponeretur, Cic. **6.** *to purpose, design, determine:* id quod animo proposuerat, Caes. With *Inf.:* propositum est mihi hoc facere, Cic. With *Subj.:* propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, *the design is,* id. **7.** *to impose, set* (as a task, etc.): quod propositum sit arti, id. **8.** *to state the premiss of a syllogism:* id.

prō-porro, *adv. furthermore, moreover:* Lucr. **II.** *utterly, wholly:* id.

prō-portĭo, ōnis, *f. symmetry, analogy, proportion:* Cic.

prōpōsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propono] *a placing before;* only Fig. *a proposing, an intention, purpose:* vitae, Cic. **II.** In logic, *the first proposition of a syllogism:* id. Hence (i) *a principal subject, theme:* id. (ii) *a proposition* of any kind: Quint.

prōpōsĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is put forth* or *set before one;* hence, *a plan, intention, design, purpose:* propositum habere, Caes.: propositum et vitae genus, *plan, scheme,* Phaedr.: tenax propositi, Hor.: vir proposito sanctissimus, *of the purest intentions,* Vell.: proposita Antigoni, *projects,* Just. **2.** *the main point, principal subject, theme:* Cic. **3.** *the premiss of a syllogism:* id. (Hence Fr. *propos.*)

prōpōsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [propono]. **II.** Adj.: *exposed, common:* Cic.

prō-praetor, ōris, *m. one who after his praetorship at Rome proceeded as praetor to a province, a propraetor:* Cic.: Caes. (Also, in same sense, pro praetore, as two words: legatus pro praetore, *with praetorian power,* Sall.)

prŏprĭē, *adv. peculiarly, properly:* Cic. **II.** *properly, in the literal sense:* id.

prŏprĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [proprius] *a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality:* singularum rerum singulae proprietates sunt, Cic.: frugum proprietates, *peculiar kinds,* Liv. **2.** *proper signification:* verborum, Quint. **II.** Transf.: *ownership, right of possession, property:* Jumenti, Suet.

prŏprĭtim, *adv. properly:* Lucr.

prŏprĭus, a, um, *adj. one's own, special, particular, peculiar, proper:* id est cujusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic.: fines proprii, Caes.: propriam Caesaris victoriam, *which C. had made his own, had in his hands,* id.: senectutis vitium, Cic.: proprium id Tiberio fuit, *was peculiar to him,* Tac.: ira, *personal resentment,* id.: proprio sumptu ludos edere, *at one's own expense,* id. With a *pronom. adj.:* calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, *one's individual misfortunes,* Caes. **2.** Subst.: proprium, ii, *n.*: fig. *a peculiarity, distinguishing characteristic:* virtutis, id.: Cic. **II.** Transf.: *really one's own,* as we say, *for good; lasting, permanent, perpetual:* amator, Pl. **2.** *fit, proper:* tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium quam ceteris, Cic. **3.** *peculiar, singular:* proprii quidam soni, Quint. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *propre.*)

propter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prope]. Adv.: *near, hard by, at hand:* propter est spelunca, Cic.: cornix propter volans, Phaedr. **B.** Prep. with *Acc.* (either before or after its case): *near, close to.* Of place: propter Platonis statuam, Cic.: propter aquae rivum, Lucr.: Virg.: viam propter, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *on account of, by reason of, from, for, because of:* parere legibus propter metum, Cic.: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes: quam (terram) propter tantos potui perferre labores, *on account of which,* Virg. **2.** *through, by means of:* propter quos vivit, *to whom he owes his life,* Cic.

proptĕr-ĕā, *adv. therefore, for that cause, on that account:* haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero ignosceret, Cic. Freq. with quod; propterea quod, *because that,* id. Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter.

prōpŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [propudium] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous:* Pl.

prōpŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [pudet] *a shameful* or *infamous action:* propudii aliquem insimulare, Pl. **II.** Meton. *a shameful person, villain,* a term of abuse: propudium illud L. Antonius, Cic.

prōpugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [propugno] *a bulwark, rampart, defence:* pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg.: navium, i. e. *ships furnished with towers,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *a bulwark, protection, defence:* lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, *safeguards of the public peace,* Cic. **2.** *a defensive argument, defence:* firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

prōpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a defence, vindication:* dignitatis, Cic.

prōpugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who fights in defence of a place, a defender:* a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *a defender, maintainer, champion:* patrimonii sui, Cic.

prō-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to fight in front* or *outside of:* ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, *kept making sallies,* Caes. **II.** *to fight in defence:* uno tempore propugnare et munire, *to keep up the defence and get on with the work of fortification,* id. **2.** Fig.: pro aequitate, Cic. With *Acc.:* absentiam suam, Suet.: Tac.

prōpulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propulso] *a keeping* or *warding off, a repulse* (rare): periculi, Cic.

prōpulsātor, ōris, *m. one that drives back* or *repels, an averter, a warder off:* Val. Max.

prō-pulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to drive, keep,* or *ward off, to repel, repulse:* hostem, Caes.: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. *Absol.:* ibi resistere ac propulsare, *stood their ground and made a defence,* Sall. **II.** Fig.: *to ward off, avert, repel:* suspicionem a se, Cic.

prōpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [propello].

prōpўlaeum, or **-on,** i, *n.*=προπύλαιον, *a gateway, entrance:* esp. propylaea, orum, *n. plu. the celebrated approach to the Acropolis of Athens, built by Pericles; the Propylaea:* Cic.

prō-quaestor, ōris, *m.*, more correctly as two words, **pro quaestore,** *a magistrate who, after his quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquaestor:* Cic. (dub.).

prōquam, and, separate, pro quam, *according as:* v. pro.

prōra, ae, *f.*=πρώρα, *the fore-part of a ship, the prow:* prorae admodum erectae, Caes.: prorae tutela Melanthus, *i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow*=proreta, Ov. Proverb.: mihi prora et puppis, *my whole design,* Cic. **II.** Meton. *a ship:* Virg. (Hence It. *prora;* Sp. *proa:* Fr. *proue.*)

prō-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep forth, crawl out:* (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. Of men: rumore caedis exterritus prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

prōrēta, ae, *m.*=πρωρήτης, *the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot:* Pl.

prōreus (dissyl.), i, *m.*=πρωρεύς, *the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot:* Ov.

prō-rĭpĭo, pŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to drag* or *snatch forth:* hominem proripi jubet, Cic. **2.** With *pron. reflect., to rush out, to hasten* or *hurry forth* or *away:* se ex curia domum, Sall.: se porta foras, Caes. Without the *pron.* (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Virg. Fig. (poet.): ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas, *should cause him to be hurried,* Hor.

prō-rĭto, 1. *v. a.* [from the same root as irrito, *q. v.*] *to provoke, produce by irritation:* Plin. **II.** Transf.: *to incite, entice, allure:* Sen.

prōrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prorogo] *a prolonging, extension* of a term of office: imperii, Liv. **II.** *a putting off, deferring:* diei, Cic.

prōrŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *admitting of delay, prorogative:* Sen.

prō-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prolong, continue, protract:* ne quin-

quennii imperium Caesari prorogaretur, Cic.: rem Romanam alterum in lustrum, *to prolong its existence for another age*, Hor.: ne quid temporis nobis prorogetur, *that no prolongation of my term of government should be made*, Cic. **2.** *to propagate:* familiam, Val. Max. **3.** *to put off, defer:* dies ad solvendum, Cic.

prorsum, *adv.* [contr. from proverĕum] (old form, prosum, Pl.) *forwards:* cursari rursum prorsum, *backwards and forwards*, Ter. **2.** *straight on, right on:* simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, *straight ahead*, Pl. **3.** Fig.: *wholly, absolutely:* prorsum nihil intelligo, Ter.

prorsus, *adv.* [contr. from proversus] (old form, prosus), *straight-forwards:* non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl. **2.** *straight on, right onwards* (without stopping): prorsus Athenas protinus abibo tecum (*al.* prosum), id. **3.** Fig. *certainly, truly, absolutely:* ita prorsus existimo, Cic.: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id.: ea prorsus opportuna Catilinae, *altogether favourable*, i. e. *just the opportunity for him*, Sall.: aliquid prorsus perspicere, *thoroughly*, Suet. Prorsus quasi, *exactly as if, for all the world as if*: Just. **4.** *in short, in a word* (summing up): prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to cause to burst, break,* or *rush forth, to send forth:* atram ad aethera nubem, Virg. With *pron. reflect.* or reflect., *to burst forth, dash forth:* hinc prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr.: proruptum mare, *a rushing flood*, Virg.: proruptus sudor, *breaking out*, id. **B.** Neutr.: *to rush* or *break forth, to burst out:* medios in hostes, id.: (obsessi) omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. **2.** Transf. of things: incendium proruperat, *a fire had broken out*, id. **II.** Fig.: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic.: ad minas, *to break out into threats*, Tac.

prō-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to rush forth:* ex parte qua proruebat, *by the side where it* (*the force*) *was rushing forward*, Caes.: in hostem, Curt. **2.** *to tumble down:* motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac. **II.** Act.: *to cause to fall forwards* or *down, to overthrow, overturn, demolish:* his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes.: terrae motibus prorutae domus, *thrown down*, Tac.: hostem, *crush, overthrow*, id. With *pron. refl.:* foras se, *bounce out of the room*, Ter.

prōruptus, a, um, *Part.* [prorumpo]. **II.** Adj.: *unrestrained:* Cic.

prōrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [proruo].

prōsa, ae, *f. adj.* [for prorsa, from prorsus] *straight-forward*, of style, writing; *prose:* prosa oratio, Quint.: eloquentia, Vell. More freq. *absol.*, **prosa**=*prose*: Quint.

prōsāpĭa, ae, *f. a stock, race, lineage:* Sall.: Quint.: Cic. (who uses the word with an apology, as nearly obsolete). [Etym. uncertain.]

proscēnĭum, ii, *n.* = προσκήνιον, *the platform before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium*; also, in gen., *the stage:* Pl.: Liv. In *pl.* (poet.): ineunt proscenia ludi, Virg.

pro-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to tear open in front, to rend, cleave:* ferro quercum, Lucan. **2.** Esp. of the first ploughing, *to break* or *plough up:* Varr. Poet. in gen. for arare, *to plough:* terram, Virg. **3.** Transf.: *to cut through, to cleave* (poet.): rostro aequor, Cat. **II.** Fig.: *to satirize, defame:* equestrem ordinem, Suet.

proscissus, a, um, *Part.* [proscindo].

pro-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write before* or *in front of:* Petr. **II.** Esp.: *to publish in writing, announce publicly:* legem, Cic.: leges, Tac. **2.** *to post up, advertise* for sale, *etc.:* Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit, Cic. **3.** *to confiscate by public advertisement:* possessiones, id. With pers. object: aliquem, *to confiscate his estates*, id. **4.** *to proscribe, outlaw* (by inserting the person's name in a list which was posted up in a public place): id.

proscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proscribo] *a written public notice, an advertisement:* Cic. **II.** *notice of outlawry, proscription, confiscation:* de capite civis et de bonis proscriptionem ferre, id. Esp. of wholesale proscriptions: proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, *to dream of proscription's* (*like Sulla's*), id.

proscriptŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desider.* [id.] *to be bent on a* (*general*) *proscription* (colloq.): Cic.

proscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [proscribo]. **II.** Subst.: proscriptus, i, *m. a proscribed person, outlaw:* Cic. Esp. in *pl.* proscripti, orum; *those proscribed* under Sulla, id.

prō-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut away* or *off:* App. **II.** Esp.: *to break up with the plough:* solum, Plin. **2.** *to cut off the parts to be sacrificed:* hostiae exta, Liv.

prōsectum, i, *n.* [proseco] *that which is cut off for sacrifice; the entrails:* Ov.

prōsectus, a, um, *Part.* [proseco].

prōsĕcūtus (prosequūtus), a, um, *Part.* [prosequor].

prō-sĕda, ae, *f.* [sedeo] *a prostitute, harlot:* Pl.

prō-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sow* or *scatter about* (rare): ostreas, Cic. ap. Non. **II.** Fig.: *to disseminate, propagate:* familiam, id.

prō-sentĭo, sensi, 4. *v. a. to perceive beforehand:* Pl.

prō-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. a. dep. to follow forth* or *to a distance*, esp. *for the purpose of showing respect to; to accompany, attend:* eum milites electi sunt prosecuti, Caes.: exsequias, *to attend a funeral*, Ov. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: prosequitur ventus euntes, *escorts us on our course*, Virg.: Chattos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, *attends them all the way and ends with them*, Tac. **2.** *to pursue:* fugientes, Caes. Fig.: hominem verbis vehementioribus, Cic.: oculis abeuntia vela, *to follow*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to follow; to imitate:* antiquitatem, Cic. **2.** Esp. with a limiting word in *Abl.*, *to attend* or *cause to be attended with* (the exact transl. depending on the limiting word: cf. afficio): benevolentiā aut misericordiā prosequi aliquem, *to show kindness or pity to*, id.: aliquem laudibus, *to praise*, Liv.: Remos liberaliter oratione prosecutus, *having addressed them kindly*, Caes. **3.** *to pursue, continue, proceed with* a narration, *etc.:* quod non prosequar longius, Cic.: pascua versu, *describe at length, pursue the theme of*, Virg. *Absol.* (poet.): prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur, *he proceeds*, id.

prō-serpo, 3. *v. n. to creep forwards* or *forth, to creep* or *crawl along:* Pl.

prōseucha, ae, *f.* = προσευχή, *a place for prayer, an oratory:* Juv.

prō-sĭlĭo, ŭi (less freq. īvi or ĭi), 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap* or *spring forth, to spring up:* repente, Cic.: ex tabernaculo, Liv.: de capitis paterni vertice (of Minerva), Ov. **2.** Of inanimate subjects, *to spring* or *burst forth, to start out, spurt:* seque ejaculatus in altum (sanguis) emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura, "*and out the red blood spouted*," id. **II.** Fig.: *to break forth* (poet.): vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor. **2.** *to hasten* (poet.): prosilui amicum castigatum, Pl.

prō-sŏcer, ĕri, *m. a wife's grandfather:* Ov.

prōsōdĭa, ae, *f.* = προσῳδία, *the tone* or *accent of a syllable, prosody:* Varr.

prōsōpŏpoeĭa, ae, *f.* = προσωποποιΐα, *personification:* Quint.

pro-specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to continue to look forth, look at a distant object; to look at, view:* pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv: incendium e turri, Suet. **2.** *to look about:* prospectare, ne uspiam insidiae sient, Pl. **3.** Of situation: *to look towards, to lie* or *be situated towards:* villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, *looks out over, commands a view of*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to look forwards to, to expect, to hope:* exsilium, Cic. **2.** *to await, impend over:* te quoque fata prospectant paria, Virg.

prospectus, a, um, *Part.* [prospicio].

prospectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a look-out, distant view, prospect:* scopulum conscendit, et omnem prospectum late pelago petit, Virg. **2.** *sight, view:* aliquem in prospectum populi producere, *into full view of* (the pro- implies publicity), Cic.: quum jam extremi

essent in prospectu, i. e. *just in sight* (pro- here = in the distance), Caes.: late aequora prospectu metior, Ov.

pro-spĕcŭlor, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to look into the distance, look out* (rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 2. Transf.: *to reconnoitre:* L. Siccium prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. ||. Act.: *to look out for, watch for:* prospeculari e muris adventum imperatoris, id.

prosper, and more freq. **prospĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [pro spĕre (O. L. abl. of spes); lit. *according to one's hope;* hence, the final *e* having been lost, and *prosper* taken for an adj. like liber, miser, it came to mean] *agreeable to one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous:* fortuna, Cic.: prosperrimo rerum eventu, Vell.: prosperior civium amor, *the more favourable regard,* Tac. With *Gen.* (poet.): noctilucam, prosperam frugum, *beneficial to fruits,* Hor. ||. Subst.: prospera, orum, *n. plu. favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity:* Tac.

prosperē, *adv. agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously:* Cic.: cadere, *to turn out successfully,* Tac. *Sup.:* prosperrime geruntur omnia, Vell.

pro-spergo, spersi, spersum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle:* Tac.

prospĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prosper] *good fortune, success, prosperity:* vitae, Cic. *Plur.:* improborum prosperitates, id.

prospĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cause to succeed, to render fortunate* or *happy, to prosper:* ut (Di) consilia sua prosperarent, *would prosper his plans,* Tac. With *Dat.:* amico meo prosperabo, *will make my friend happy,* Pl.

prospersus, a, um, *Part.* [prospergo].

prospĕrus, a, um, v. prosper.

prospĭcientĭa, ae, *f.* [prospicio] *foresight, precaution:* Cic.

pro-spĭcio, exi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [specio]. Neutr.: *to look forwards, to look out:* ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. 2. Esp. *to watch, be on the watch:* puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. 3. Fig.: *to look* or *see to beforehand, to take care of, provide for:* esp. with *Dat.* of object cared for: ego jam prospiciam mihi, *I shall look out for myself,* Ter.: rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, *to provide for commissariat,* Caes. Also foll. by *Subj.* clause with *ut* or *ne:* to denote what is *aimed at* or *guarded against:* Cic.: Caes. ||. Act.: *to see afar off, to descry, espy:* Italiam summa ab unda, Virg. 2. Transf. of situations, *to command a view of, look* or *lie towards, to overlook:* domus prospicit agros, Hor. 3. *to foresee:* tanquam ex aliqua specula prospicere tempestatem futuram, Cic.: Virg. 4. *to look out for, provide, procure:* sedem senectuti, Liv.

pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* *to strew in front* or *before; to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate:* pondere silvam, Ov.: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic.: hostem, id. ||. Fig.: *to overthrow, subvert, destroy,* etc.: omnia cupiditate, id.: virtutem, id.: carminum studium Tac. 2. *to prostitute:* Suet.

prostĭbĭlis, is, *f.* [prosto] *a harlot, prostitute:* Pl.

prostĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prostitute:* Pl.

pro-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to place before* or *in front:* Arn. 2. Fig. *to expose:* tu tua prostitues famae peccata sinistrae, Ov. ||. *to expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute:* faciem suam lucro, id. 2. Fig.: vocem ingrato foro, *to hire out,* id.

prostītūtus, a, um, *Part.* [prostituo]. ||. Subst.: prostituta, ae, *f. a harlot:* Suet.

pro-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. n. to stand forth, project:* angellis prostantibus, *with projecting corners,* Lucr. ||. *to stand in a public place:* of a seller, *to offer one's wares for sale:* hi (lenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Pl. Of wares, *to be set out* or *exposed for sale:* liber prostat, Hor. 2. Esp.: *to offer one's person for hire, prostitute oneself:* Juv.: Suet.

prostrātus, a, um, *Part.* [prosterno].

prō-sŭbĭgo, 3. *v. a. to root up* (v. rare): terram pede, Virg.

prō-sum, fŭi, prōdesse, *irreg. v. n. to be useful* or *of use, to do good, benefit, profit:* constr. with *Dat.* or *absol.:* qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. *Absol.:* fugiam quae profore credam, Hor.

prōtectus, a, um, *Part.* [protego].

prō-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover before* or *in front:* aedes, *to furnish with a projecting roof,* Cic. 2. In gen., *to cover, protect:* aliquem scuto, Caes. ||. Fig.: *to cover* or *shield from danger, to defend, protect:* jacentem et spoliatum, Cic.: aliquem precibus, Tac. 2. *to keep off, ward off* (late): hiemes, Stat. 3. *to cover up, conceal:* nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell.

prōtēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive forth* or *forwards, to put to flight, repulse, remove:* aliquem saevidicis dictis, Ter. [Uncertain whether cogn. with *protelum.*]

prōtēlum, i, *n. cattle harnessed together for draught, a team:* Plin. ||. Transf. *a line, row, succession:* protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr. [Perh. for *pro-tend-lum;* cf. scala for *scandla.*]

prō-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3. *v. a. to stretch forth* or *out, to extend:* hastas, Virg.: bracchia in mare, Ov.

prōtentus, a, um, *Part.* [protendo]. ||. Adj.: *stretched out, extended:* pedes temo protentus in octo, *eight feet long,* Virg.

prōtĕnus, *adv.* v. protinus.

prō-tĕro, trivi, tritum, 3. *v. a. to wear away, crush, tread under foot:* aliquem pedibus, Pl.: equitatus aversos proterere incipit, *trample down, ride down,* Caes. Fig.: ver proterit aestas, *tramples before it, puts to flight,* Hor. 2. In gen. *to overthrow, crush, defeat, ill-use:* Marte Poenos, id.: aliquem proterere et conculcare, Cic.

prō-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten* or *scare away, to terrify:* Cic.: Caes.: filium proterruisti hinc, Ter.

prōterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [proterreo].

prōtervē, *adv. pertly, wantonly, impudently:* pro se loqui, Pl.: consectans aliquem, Cic.: iracundus, *outrageously,* Ter. *Comp.:* Ov. 2. In good sense (rare): *boldly, 'pluckily':* Pl.

prōtervĭtas, ātis, *f.* [protervus] *pertness, petulance, sauciness, boldness, impudence:* quam paene tua me perdidit protervitas! Ter.

prōtervus, a, um, *adj. forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent:* animus, Pl.: homo, Cic. *Comp.:* meretrix protervior, Just. ||. Transf. of inanimate objects: *rude, boisterous, violent* (poet.): venti, Hor.: stella canis, *scorching, oppressive,* Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

prōthȳmē, *adv.* = προθύμως, *willingly, gladly:* Pl.

prōthȳmĭa, ae, *f.* = προθυμία, *readiness, willingness:* Pl.

prōtĭnam (protenam), *adv. forthwith, immediately:* Pl.: Ter.

prō-tĭnus (protenus), *adv.* [tenus] Of place: *straightforwards, ever forwards:* pergere, Cic.: ipse capellas protinus aeger ago, *on before me,* Virg. 2. *continuously, uninterruptedly:* trans Lygios Gothones regnantur: protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et Lemovii, Tac.: protinus utraque tellus una, *one without break,* Virg. ||. Of time or order: *directly, forthwith, immediately, instantly, on the spot:* protinus et alios Africae regulos jussi adire, Liv.: oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolum, *at the very outset,* Cic. With *ab: immediately* or *directly after:* ab adoptione, Vell. (ii) With *ut* or *quum* and *Indic., as soon as, as soon as ever:* protinus ut erit parens factus, Quint.: protinus quum defloruere (segetes), Plin.

prō-tollo, 3. *v. a. to stretch forth* or *out:* manum, Pl. ||. Fig.: *to prolong, put off:* vitam in crastinum, id.

prōtractus, a, um, *Part.* [protraho]

prō-trāho, xi, ctum (*perf. Inf.* protraxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to draw* or *drag forth, to bring forth* or *out:* aliquem e tentorio, Tac.: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic.: indicem ad indicium, Liv.: pueros ad gestum, *drive them to the use of gestures,* Lucr. ||. Fig.: *to bring to light, reveal, betray:* auctorem facinoris, Liv.: publi-

canorum fraudes, Vell. 2. *to lengthen out, to prolong, protract, defer:* stipendia militum, Suet. *Absol.:* of a victim to poison; is quinque horas protraxit, *dragged on his life, lingered,* id. 3. *to reduce, bring to:* ad paupertatem protractus, Pl.

prōtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [protero].

prō-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust forwards, to thrust* or *push out:* cylindrum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to put off, defer:* comitia in Januarium mensem, id.

prō-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive forwards, to drive* or *push away, to repulse:* his facile pulsis ac proturbatis, Caes.: silvas, *to overthrow, prostrate,* Ov.: proturbatis qui de Othone nuntiabant, *being driven away, not listened to,* Tac. ‖ Transf.: militum conviciis proturbatus, *attacked,* id.

prout, *adv.* [pro ut; more fully, pro eo ut] *according as, in proportion, accordingly, just as, as:* prout res postulat, *as occasion demands,* Cic.: Liv. With correl. ita: *according to... so...:* Cic.

prōvectus, a, um, *Part.* [proveho]. ‖ Adj.: *advanced* (of time) provecta aetate mortua est, Cic.: provecta nox erat, Tac.

prō-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry forwards, to conduct, convey, transport,* etc.: eam pol provexi: avehere non quivi, *I took her on board the ship,* Pl. 2. Reflect.: *to go, move, drive, ride,* or *sail forwards:* cum classe freto provehi, Caes.: provehimur portu, Virg.: provectus equo, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to carry forwards, on,* or *away:* haec spes provexit, ut etc., id.: orationem, *to prolong,* Cic. Reflect.: sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postularet, *have been carried on to greater length, i. e. have said more,* id. 2. *to advance, raise, promote, exalt:* aliquem ad summos honores, Liv.: aliquem e gregario milite virtutis causâ, Just.: vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus, *forward, help on,* Hor. 3. Reflect.: *to advance, make progress:* longius in amicitia provehi, Cic.

prō-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come forth, appear:* in scenam, Pl. 2. Esp.: *to be brought forth, to arise, be produced, grow, thrive:* qui mox provenere, *were born,* Tac.: tanta pullorum soboles provenit, ut etc., *such broods were hatched,* Suet.: lana proveniat, Ov.: frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, *there had been a poor harvest,* Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to come forth, appear* (rare): provenie bant oratores novi, Naev. in Cic. 2. *to come to pass, happen, occur:* non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra proveniunt, Virg. 3. *to go on, proceed, turn out well* or *ill:* quum tu recte provenisti, *since you have got on all right,* i. e. *have been safely delivered,* Pl.: proveni nequiter, *I have come off badly,* id. (ii) Esp. *to go on well, to succeed:* si destinata provenissent, Tac.

prōventus, ūs, *m.* [provenio] *a coming forth, growth, increase, produce, crop:* proventu oneret sulcos, Virg. 2. Transf.: *a supply, number:* clarorum virorum, Just. ‖ Fig.: *an issue, result:* rerum, Caes. 2. Esp. *a fortunate issue, success:* superioris temporis, id.

prōverbĭum, ii, *n.* [verbum] *an adage, proverb:* Cic.

prōvĭdens, entis, *Part.* [provideo]. ‖ Adj.: *provident, prudent:* homo, Cic. *Comp.:* id est providentius, *more prudent,* id. *Sup.:* Tac.

prōvĭdenter, *adv. providently, prudently:* Sall. *Sup.:* Cic.

prōvĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [provideo] *foresight, foreknowledge* (rare in this sense): Cic. ‖ *forethought, precaution, providence:* ex providentia timorem afferre, *to occasion fear, as the result of forethought,* Sall. Esp. of *the wise ordering of the world by the gods:* divina *or* deorum providentia, Cic. With *object. Gen.:* neque feriendi neque declinandi, i. e. *precise aim neither of stroke nor parry,* Tac. 2. Meton.: *providence,* i. e. *the Deity:* Sen.

prō-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: fig. *to act with foresight, take care* (rare): actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. 2. *to see to beforehand; to provide, make preparation* or *provision for;* constr. *absol.,* with *Dat., de,* or *Subj.:* multum in posterum providerunt, *they had an eye to the future,* id.: rei frumentariae, *to make arrangements for supply of grain,* Caes.: cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, Cic.: de re frumentaria ut providerent, Caes. B. Act.: lit. *to see in the distance, descry* = prospicio: Suet. ‖ Fig.: *to see* or *know beforehand, to foresee; to see before* or *earlier:* quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.: aliquem, Hor. 2. *to see to beforehand; to prepare* or *provide:* providentia haec potissimum providet, Cic.: ea quae ad usum navium pertinent providere, Caes.

prōvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [provideo] *foreseeing:* with *Gen.:* rerum futurarum, Cic. *Absol.* mens Reguli, *far-seeing,* Hor. ‖ *cautious, provident, prudent:* animal hoc providum, sagax, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.: cura, *watchful,* Ov. (ii) With *Gen., providing for, careful:* natura provida utilitatum, Cic.: vestrarum rerum providus, *careful of your interests,* Tac.

prōvincĭa, ae, *f. a province,* i. e. *a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans* (chiefly by conquest), *and brought under Roman government;* freq. to be rendered *provincial administration, employment,* etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic.: consulibus Ligures provincia decreta est, Liv.: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, *gave up, resigned,* Cic.: provincia consularis, *governed by an ex-consul* (proconsul), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 311 *sqq.*). (ii) specially, in relation to the affairs of Gaul, *the Roman province of Trans-Alpine Gaul:* Caes. 2. Of *a praetor's jurisdiction:* sors urbanae provinciae, id. ‖ Fig.: *office, business:* parasitorum, Pl.: *Ge.* me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum. *Da.* provinciam cepisti duram, *charge, responsibility,* Ter.: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

prōvincĭālis, e, *adj.* [provincia] *belonging to a province, provincial:* administratio, Cic.: abstinentia, *observed in the administration of a province,* id. ‖ Subst.: provincialis, *an inhabitant of a province, a provincial:* id. (Hence Fr. *provençal.*)

prōvincĭātim, *adv. by provinces, province by province:* Suet.

prōvīsio, ōnis, *f.* [provideo] *forethought;* with defining *Gen.:* animi, Cic.: aliquid longa animi provisione fugere, i. e. *careful looking ahead to guard against it,* id. In this sense strengthened with cautio: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, *only one means of avoiding,* id. 2. *anticipation:* futuri temporis, id.

prōvīso, *adv. with forethought* or *caution:* Tac.

prō-vīso, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go* or *come forth to see:* proviso, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. With *Acc.:* si quem hominem exspectant, eum solent provisere, *to be on the look-out for him,* Pl.

prōvīsor, ōris, *m.* [provideo] *a foreseer:* used as *Adj.:* ingruentium domi nationum, *prudently foreseeing,* Tac.: utilium tardus provisor (juvenis), *slow to concern himself about utility,* Hor.

prōvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [provideo].

prōvīsus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) [id.] *a looking before, looking into the distance:* Tac. ‖ Fig.: *a foreseeing:* periculi, id. 2. *a providing for, precaution, providence:* deûm, id.

prō-vīvo, 3. *v. n. to live on:* Tac.

prōvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [provoco] *a calling out, summoning, challenging* to combat: ex provocatione hostem interemit, Vell. ‖ *a citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal:* provocatio, vindex libertatis, Liv.: adversus (consules) ipsos, Flor.

prōvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a challenger:* Just. ‖ Esp.: *a kind of gladiator:* Cic.

prō-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to call forth, call out:* (cristatus ales) vigili provocat ore diem, Ov.: aliquem ad se, Phaedr. 2. Esp.: *to call out, challenge, invite:* Pamphilam cantatum, Ter.: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. 3. In law: *to summon* or *cite before a higher court, to appeal:* usu. *neutr.* with *ad* or *absol.:* provoco ad populum, Liv.: ab omni judicio poenaque provocari licere, *that there will be a right of appeal,* Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to challenge in the way of rivalry, to*

vie with, emulate: aliquem virtute, Plin. Ep. **2.** *to incite:* omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. **3.** *to excite, stir up, rouse:* non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte, Cic.: sermonibus, Caes. **4.** *to call forth, occasion, produce, cause:* bellum, Tac. **5.** *to appeal to* a person or thing *as authority or proof, to cite:* quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. (Hence Fr. *provoquer.*)

provolgo, v. provulgo.

prō-vŏlo, avi, 1. v. n. *to fly forth:* alii provolant, alii erumpunt, Plin. ‖ Transf.: *to hurry* or *hasten forth, to rush out:* subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Caes.: in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, *dash to the front,* Liv.: sonitus provolat ictu, *flies forth,* Lucr.

prōvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [provolvo].

prō-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. v. a. *to roll forwards* or *along, roll over and over, roll away:* aliquem in viam mediam, Ter.: congestas lapidum moles, i. e. *hurl over on the besiegers,* Tac. **2.** With *pron. refl.* or reflect.: *to cast oneself down, to prostrate oneself* (implying more abject humiliation than projicere): se alicui ad pedes provolvere, Liv.: ad genua alicujus provolvi, id. ‖ Fig.: *to roll out, eject:* multi fortunis provolvebantur, *were being utterly ruined,* Tac. **2.** Reflect.: *to humble oneself:* usque ad libita Pallantis provoluta, *who had stooped to the pleasures of,* id.

prō-vŏmo, 3. v. a. *to vomit forth:* Lucr.

prō-vulgo (-volg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make publicly known, to publish, divulge:* Suet.

proxĭmē (proxŭmē), *adv. nearest, very near, next.* Of place: with *Acc.:* exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic. Rarely with *Dat.:* quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. **2.** Of time, either past or future: *immediately before* or *after; last, next:* civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, id. ‖ Of order, rank, *etc.; next to, next after, next.* With *Acc.:* proxime morem Romanum, *closely following the Roman method,* Liv.: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic.: proxime speciem muros oppugnantium navium, *very much like the appearance of ships attacking walls,* id. With *atque:* proxime atque ille aut aeque, *nearly the same as he,* Cic. **2.** *very closely, accurately:* ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint.

proxĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proximus] *nearness, proximity:* Ov. ‖ Fig.: *near relationship:* id. **2.** *similarity, resemblance:* id.

proxĭmo, *adv. very lately:* Cic.

proxĭmus, v. propior.

prūdens, entis, *adj.* [contr. from providens] *foreseeing, foreknowing* (rare in this sense): constr. with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* ob ea se peti prudens, Plin.: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est providentes, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *knowing, skilled, experienced, practised in;* constr. with *Gen.,* or *in* and *Abl.:* locorum, Liv.: artis, Ov. *Sup.:* adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. With *in:* prudens in jure civili, Cic. **2.** *knowing, aware, conscious* (usu. connected with sciens): often to be rendered by *adv.; knowingly, designedly, on purpose:* quos prudens praetereo, *on purpose,* Hor.: prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, *wittingly and knowingly,* Cic. **3.** In gen.: *sensible, intelligent, judicious, prudent, circumspect:* quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, jure peritior, id.: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id.: deus abscidit prudens oceano terras, *in his* (*wise*) *providence,* Hor. Of abstract things: animi sententia, Ov.

prūdenter, *adv. cautiously, prudently:* facere, Cic. *Comp.:* gerere se, Aug. in Suet. ‖ *skilfully, learnedly, intelligently,* etc.: sententias defendere, Cic.

prūdentĭa, ae, *f.* [prudens] *a foreseeing* (rare): futurorum, Cic. ‖ *acquaintance with, knowledge of, skill in:* juris publici, id.: physicorum, id. ‖‖ *good sense, intelligence, prudence, sagacity, practical judgment, discretion:* id.: civilis, *statesmanship,* id.

prŭīna, ae, *f. hoar-frost, rime:* Cic.: Plin. *Plur.:* Cic.: Hor. ‖ Transf.: *in plur. a covering of frozen snow:* Virg. **2.** Meton.: *winter:* id. [For *provina* cf. Gr. πρωΓι.] (Hence It. *brina.*)

prŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pruina] *full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy:* herbae, Ov.

prūna, ae, *f. a live coal:* Virg. [For *prus-na,* from the Indo-European root *prus,* Skr. *prush,* to burn, cogn. with Gr. πῦρ.]

prūnĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prunus] *of plum-tree wood:* torris, Ov.

prūnum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plum:* Ov.: Virg. (Hence It. *pruno;* Fr. *prune.*)

prūnus, i, *f.* = προύμνη, *a plum-tree:* Virg.: Plin.

prūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [prurio] *an itching, the itch:* Cels. ‖ *lasciviousness:* Mart.

prūrĭo, 4. v. n. *to itch:* Juv. ‖ Fig. *to have an itching for, to long for:* Pl.: Juv. [For *prus-io* from the root *prus,* to burn, v. pruna.] (Hence It. *prudere.*)

prȳtănes or **prȳtănis,** is, *m.* = πρύτανις, *a chief magistrate in some Grecian states:* Liv.: Sen.

prȳtănēum, i, *n.* = πρυτανεῖον, *a public building in some Grecian states, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State took their meals at the public expense:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 313).

prȳtănis, is, v. prytanes.

psallo, i, 3. v. n. = ψάλλω, *to play upon a stringed instrument,* esp. *to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara:* Cic.: Hor.

psaltērĭum, ii, *n.* = ψαλτήριον, *a stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psaltery:* Cic.

psaltrĭa, ae, *f.* = ψάλτρια, *a female player on the cithara:* Ter.: Cic.

psĕcas, ădis, *f.* = ψεκάς (drizzle), *a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair:* Juv.

psēphisma, ătis, *n.* = ψήφισμα, *a decree of the people* among the Greeks =the plebiscitum of the Romans: Cic.

pseudō-cāto, ōnis, *m. a counterfeit Cato:* Cic.

pseudō-dămăsippus, i, *m. a sham Damasippus:* Cic.

pseudŏlus (-ūlus) i, *m.* [ψευδής, lying] *the liar,* the title of a comedy of Plautus: Cic.

pseudŏmĕnos or **-us,** i, *m.* = ψευδόμενος, in logic, *a sophistical syllogism;* pure Lat. mentiens (q. v.): '*the liar*': Cic.

pseudŏthȳrum, i, *n.* = ψευδόθυρον, *a back door, private entrance:* palatii, Amm. Fig.: (numi) per pseudothyrum revertantur, i. e. *secretly,* Cic.

psīlŏcĭthărista, ae, *m.* = ψιλοκιθαριστής, *one who plays on the cithara without singing to it:* Suet.

psittăcus, i, *m.* = ψίτταξος, *a parrot:* Plin.: Ov.: Pers.

psȳchŏmantīum or **-ēum,** i, *n.* = ψυχομαντεῖον, *a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy:* Cic.

psythĭa, ae, v. psythius.

psȳthĭus (psīth.), a, um, *adj.* = ψύθιος (ψιθ.), *Psythian,* a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. Also as subst.: psythia, ae, *f.:* id.

ptĕ, an emphatic suffix appended to personal pronouns, and more freq. to pronom. adjectives, esp. in the ablative; *self, own:* meopte ingenio, Pl.: suopte pondere, Cic.: nostrapte culpa, Ter.: mepte fieri servum, Pl.

ptĭsăna, ae, *f.* = πτισάνη, *barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley:* Cels. ‖ Meton.: *a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water:* Plin. (Hence It. *tisana;* Fr. *tisane.*)

ptĭsānārĭum, ii, *n.* [ptisana] *a decoction of barley-groats,* or, transf. *of rice:* Hor.

pūbens, entis, *adj.* [pubes] *arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent* (poet.): Claud. ‖ Transf. of plants: *in full vigour, juicy, flourishing:* herbae, Virg.

pūber, ĕris, v. pubes, *adj.*

pūbertas, ātis, *f.* [puber] *marriageable age, puberty:* Suet. ‖ Meton.: *the signs of puberty, the beard,* etc.: Cic. **2.** Transf. of plants: *soft down, pubescence:* Plin. **3.** *the power*

of procreation, manhood, virility: inexhausta pubertas, Tac. **4.** *youth* = *young people:* pubertas canis suum decus reddebat, Val. Max.

(1) **pūbes** and **pūber,** ĕris, *adj. that is grown up, of ripe age, adult:* priusquam pubes esset, Nep.: ad puberem aetatem, Liv. **2.** Subst.: pūbĕres, um, *m. plur. grown-up persons, adults, men:* omnes puberes armati convenire consuerunt, Caes. ‖ Transf. of plants: *downy:* folia, Virg. [From root *pu,* to generate, nourish, v. puer. For suffix, cf. ta-bes, ple-bes.]

(2) **pūbes,** is, *f.* [pubes, *adj.*] *the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty:* Plin. ‖ Transf. *the private parts:* pube tenus, *up to the groin,* Virg. ‖ Collect.: *grown-up males, youth, young men:* omnem Italiae pubem, Cic. **2.** In gen. *men, people, population:* pube praesenti, Pl.

pūbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent:* Cic.: et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, *would* (*i. e. were he living*) *be growing up into manhood,* Virg. ‖ Transf.: *to be covered* or *clothed, to clothe itself with* (poet.): prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov. **2.** Of plants, etc.: *to grow up, ripen:* Cic.

publĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [publicus] *belonging to the public revenue;* usu. Subst. *a farmer of the Roman taxes:* generally of the equestrian order: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 214)

publĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [publico] *an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation:* Cic.

publĭcē, *adv. on account, at the cost, in behalf,* or *in charge of the state:* disciplina puerilis exposita, *by public authority,* Cic.: frumentum, quod Aedui essent publice polliciti, *in the name of the state,* Caes.: publice maxime putant esse laudem, *from a national point of view,* id.: vesci (of the prytanes), *at the public expense,* Liv. ‖ *all together, as a body:* exulatum ire, id.

publĭcĭtus, *adv. on the public account, at the public expense, by* or *for the state,* Ter.: hospitio accipi, *i. e. to be clapped into a prison,* Pl. ‖ *before the people, in public, publicly:* ut fiat auctio, id.

publĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [publicus] *to make public property, to seize for the use of the state, to confiscate:* regnum Jubae, Caes.: privata, Cic. ‖ *to exhibit to the people, to make public* or *common:* bibliothecas, *to throw open to the public,* Suet.: se (as an actor, etc.), *to come before the public,* id.: orationculam, *to publish,* Plin. **2.** *to make known, divulge, reveal, disclose* (rare): reticenda, Just. **3.** *to expose to common use, prostitute:* corpus, Pl.

publĭcus (in inscrr. also poblicus and poplicus), a, um, *adj.* [contr. of populicus from pŏpulus] *belonging to the people, state,* or *community; that is done for the sake* or *at the expense of the state; public, common:* magnificentia, Cic.: sacrificia, Caes.: injuriae, *done to the state,* id.: causa, *an affair of state,* Liv.: also, *a criminal process* (as disting. from *a private suit*), Cic.: res publica, *the commonwealth, the state;* v. res. *Neut.* as subst.: publicum, i, *the public purse, revenue:* bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere, *to bring the proceeds into the treasury,* id.: de publico convivari, *at the public cost,* id.: conducere publica, *to farm the public revenues,* Hor. ‖ *common, general, public* (later): publica lex hominum, Pers.: favor, *the favour of all,* Ov. Of a noted beauty: juvenum publica cura, *the universal heart-breaker,* Hor. *Neut.* as subst. (not in *Nom.*): *a public place, publicity:* in publico esse non audet, includit se domi, Cic.: carere publico, *to remain at home,* id. ‖ *common, ordinary, inferior* (rare): structura carminis, Ov.

pŭdendus, a, um, *Part.* [pudeo]. ‖ Adj.: *of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable:* vita, Ov.: vulnera, Virg.: causa, Ov.: parentes, Suet.

pŭdens, entis, *Part.* [pudeo]. ‖ Adj.: *shamefaced, bashful, modest:* muta pudens est, Lucr.: pudens et probus filius, Cic.: animus, Ter. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* vir, id.

pŭdenter, *adv. modestly, bashfully:* Cic. *Comp.:* pudentius accedere, id. *Sup.:* pudentissime aliquid petere, id.

pŭdĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* (v. rare as *v. pers.*): *to make* or *to be ashamed:* non te haec pudent? Ter.: ita nunc pudeo, Pl. ‖ Usu. impersonal: pudet, ŭit, or pŭdĭtum est, *it causes a feeling of shame:* constr.: subj. rarely expr., but sometimes *neut. pron.* or *Inf.;* foll. by *Acc.* of pers. and *Gen.* of thing (cause of feeling): sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.: nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum, Hor.: pudet, quod prius non puditum unquam est, Pl. With *Abl. supine:* pudet dictu, *I am ashamed to say,* Tac. [Etym. uncertain.]

pudet, v. pudeo, II.

pŭdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [pudeo] *shamefaced, bashful, modest:* matrona, Hor.: ora, Ov. ‖ *of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful:* Just.

pŭdĭcē, *adv. modestly, chastely, virtuously:* Ter. *Comp.:* pudicius, Pl.

pŭdĭcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [pudicus] *chastity modesty, purity* (more limited in application than pudor, q. v.): Sall.

pŭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pudeo] *modest, pure, chaste, virtuous:* erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, *the pure-minded,* Cic.: Hippolytus, Hor.: matres, Ov.: mores, id.: a turpi facto, *pure from,* Hor. *Comp.:* matrona pudicior, Ov. **2.** In object. or pass. sense: *unpolluted, uninjured:* tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Pl.

pŭdor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty* (having reference to all kinds of shameful conduct, and denoting *a feeling* or *disposition*; whereas pudicitia refers only to the avoidance of impure actions): pudore frangi, *to be overcome by a sense of shame,* Cic. With *Gen. obj.:* paupertatis pudor, *shame on account of poverty,* Hor.: famae, *regard for one's reputation,* Cic. ‖ Meton.: *shame, ignominy, disgrace:* vulgare alicujus pudorem, *to publish anyone's shame,* Ov.: pudori esse, *to be a disgrace,* Liv.: pro pudor, *O shame!* Hor.

pŭella, ae, *f.* [puellus] *a female child, a girl, lass, maiden:* puellam parere, Ter.: puella infans, Hor. (ii) *a daughter:* Danai puellae, id. ‖ *a young woman, young wife:* viduae cessate puellae, Ov. **2.** Esp.: *a beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress* (poet.): vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor. **3.** *a slave-girl* (v. rare): id.

pŭellāris, e, *adj.* [puella] *of* or *belonging to a girl* or *young woman, girlish, maidenly:* anni, *girlhood,* Tac.: animi, *of the youthful companions of Proserpine,* Ov.

pŭellārĭter, *adv. in a girlish manner, girlishly:* Plin.

pŭellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [puella] *a little girl:* Ter.: Cat.

pŭellus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from puerulus, from puer] *a little boy:* Pl.

pŭer, ĕri, *m.* (voc. puere, Pl., as from puerus) orig. *a child,* whether boy or girl; sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. Andr. Hence, *plur.* pueri, *children* (in general): Cic. ‖ Esp.: *a male child, a boy, lad, young man* (strictly till about the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those much older): puero isti date mammam, Pl.: Ascanius puer, Virg.: laudator temporis acti se puero, *when he was a boy,* Hor. A puero, a pueris, *from a boy, from boyhood* or *childhood:* doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero, Cic.: ex pueris excedere, *to pass out of the age of childhood,* id. **2.** *a boy* in waiting, *a servant, slave:* Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. **3.** *an unmarried man, a bachelor* (like Fr. *garçon*): Ov. **4.** *a boy, a son:* pueri Ledae, *Castor and Pollux,* Hor.: pueri deorum, *demigods, Heroes,* id. **5.** In familiar address; like our "*my boy*": promisti autem? de te largitor, puer, *oh! you promised, eh? you must be liberal out of your own funds, my boy,* Ter. [From the root *pu,* v. pubes; cf. Skr. *pu-tra-s,* a son; Gr. παῖς (= παϝ-ιδ-ς); Lat. pupus, pusus, putus (a boy). The word sometimes appears in the form of *por* (for pov-er) in inscriptions, e. g. *Luci-por, Marci-por.*]

pŭĕra, ae, *f.* [puer] *a girl, lass, maiden:* Suet.

pŭĕrasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow into the age of boyhood* or *youth:* Suet.

pŭĕrīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *childish, boyish, youthful:* species, Cic.: agmen, *a troop of boys,* Virg. **II.** Meton.: *childish, puerile, silly:* acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. *Comp.:* si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor.

pŭĕrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [puerilis] *childhood, boyhood:* Val. Max. **II.** *childishness, puerility:* Sen.

pŭĕrīlĭter, *adv. like a child:* ludentes, Phaedr.: blandientem patri, *in childish fashion,* Liv. **II.** *childishly, foolishly:* Cic.

pŭĕrĭtĭa (syncop. puertia, Hor.), ae, *f.* [puer] *childhood, boyhood, youth* (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later): Cic.

pŭerperĭum, ii, *n.* [puerperus] *child-birth, child-bed, a lying-in:* feminam puerperiis insignem, i. e. *that has already borne children,* Tac.

pŭerperus, a, um, *adj.* [puer pario] *belonging to child-birth:* verba, *formulae to ease child-birth,* Ov. **2.** Subst.: puerpera, ae, *f. a woman in labour* or *in child-bed, a lying-in woman:* Pl.

pŭertĭa, v. pueritia, *ad init.*

pŭĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [puer] *a little boy, little slave:* Cic.

pūga, ae, v. pyga.

pŭgil, ĭlis, *m. a bozer, pugilist:* Cic. [Cf. Gr. *πύξ, πυγ-μή;* Lat. *pug-nus.*]

pŭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pugilor] *boxing with the cestus, pugilism:* Cic.

pŭgĭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism:* Pl.

pŭgĭlĭcē, *adv. like a bozer, vigorously:* valere, *to be as strong as a bozer,* Pl.

pŭgillārĭs, e, *adj.* [pugillus] *belonging to the fist* or *hand, of the size of the fist; that can be held in the hand:* Juv. Hence, pugillares, ium, *m. plu.* (*sc.* libelli), *writing tablets:* Suet. So also, pugillaria, ium, *n. plur.:* Cat.: Gell.

pŭgillātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the fist:* follis, *a fist-ball,* Pl.

pŭgillus, i, *m. dim.* [pugnus] *what one can hold in the fist, a handful:* Plin.

pŭgĭo, ōnis, *m.* [cogn. with pungo, q. v.] *a dagger, dirk, poniard:* Cic.: worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death: Suet.: and by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction: Tac. **II.** Fig.: O plumbeum pugionem! *O leaden dagger!* i. e. *a pointless, futile argument:* Cic.

pŭgiuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pugio] *a small dagger* or *poniard, a stiletto:* Cic.

pugna, ae, *f.* [pugnus] orig. *a fight with fists;* hence, in gen. *a fight* between individuals or bodies of men, *a battle, combat, engagement* (the most gen. term: cf. proelium): mala, *a defeat,* Cic.: Sall.: prospera, *a victory,* id.: singularis, *a single combat,* Macr.: *absol.* in same sense, Liv.: ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios, *a line of battle set in array,* id. **II.** Fig.: *a contest, dispute, debate,* etc.: doctissimorum hominum, Cic.

pugnācĭtas, ātis, *f. fondness for fighting, combativeness:* Tac.: Quint.

pugnācĭter, *adv. contentiously, violently, obstinately:* Cic. *Comp.:* Quint. *Sup.:* Cic.

pugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [pugno] *a fortified place, fortress:* Pl.

pugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fighter, combatant:* Liv.

pugnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pugnator] *of* or *belonging to a fighter* or *combatant:* arma, *i. e. sharp weapons* (opp. to rudes, *wooden swords*), Suet.

pugnax, ācis, *adj.* [pugno] *fond of fighting, combative, warlike, pugnacious:* centuriones, Cic.: gens, Tac.: pugnacissimus quisque, id. **2.** Fig.: *contentious, disputatious:* oratio, Cic. **II.** Transf. in gen. *obstinate, pertinacious:* Graecus nimis pugnax esse noluit, id. Of things: ignis aquae pugnax, *opposed to,* Ov.

pugnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pugnus] *of* or *belonging to the fist:* Pl.

pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pugna] *to fight,* either of individuals or of bodies of men; *to combat, give battle:* nostri milites fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes.: ibi L. Cotta pugnans interficitur, id.: ex equo, *to fight on horseback,* Cic. With *object* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*) *of kindred meaning;* haec pugna est pugnata, Pl.: proelia, Hor. *Pass. impers.:* pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, *the fight goes on,* Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to contend, disagree, oppose, contradict:* with *cum* or *Dat.* (Gr. constr.: poet.): pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic.: placitone etiam pugnabis amori? Virg.: pugnantia loqui, *inconsistencies,* Cic. Of things: frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. **2.** *to struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert oneself:* illud pugna et enitere, Cic.: pugnas ne reddar, Achille, Ov. Poet. with *Inf.:* pugnat molles evincere somnos, id.

pugnus, i, *m, a fist:* Dic.: Hor. [For etym. v. pugil.] (Hence It. *pugno;* Fr. *poing, poignée.*)

pulchellus or (less correctly) **pulcellus,** a, nm, *adj. dim.* [pulcher] *beautiful little:* Bacchae (*i. e.* Baccharum statuae), Cic.

pulcher, chra, chrum, and (less correctly) **pulcer,** cra, crum, *adj. beautiful, fair, handsome:* puer. Cic.: virgo, Ter.: tunicae, Hor.: quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? *prettier to see,* Cic.: panis longe pulcherrimus, *most excellent,* Hor.: dies, *fair, bright, lucky,* id. **II.** Fig.: *beautiful* in a moral sense, *fine, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious,* etc.: exemplum, Caes.: poëmata, Hor.: pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

pulchre (pulcre), *adv. beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very,* etc.: dicere, Cic.: peristi pulchre, *you have done for yourself finely, utterly,* Pl.: pulchre est mihi, *I am all right,* Cic.: pulchre, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, *etc., excellently! bravo! well done!* Ter.: Hor.

pulchrĭtūdo (pulcr.), ĭnis, *f.* [pulcher] *beauty, excellence:* Cic.

pūlēĭum or **pūlēgĭum,** ii, *n.* [for *pulec-ium,* flea-bane, from pulex] *penny-royal:* Cic. From the fragrant smell of it, fig.: ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, *i. e. the fragrance of your discourse,* id.

pūlex, ĭcis, *m. a flea:* Pl. [cf. Gr. *ψύλλα;* O. H. G. *floh* (*flea*)]. (Hence It. *pulce;* Fr. *puce.*)

pullārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, I] *belonging to young animals:* Veg. **II.** Subst.: pullarius, ii, *m. the man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper:* Cic.

pullātus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, *adj.*] *clothed in soiled* or *black garments, in mourning:* proceres, Juv. **II.** Subst.: pullati, orum, *n. plu. the common people* (from their *soiled* dress): Suet.

pullēiācĕus, a, um, *adj. black,* for pullus: August. in Suet.

pullŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pullulus, dim. of pullus, I] *to put forth, sprout:* ab radice, Virg. **2.** Fig.: pullulare incipiebat luxuria, *to spring up, grow,* Nep. (Hence It. *pollare.*)

(1) **pullus,** i, *m. a young animal:* onagrorum, *foals,* Plin.: ranae, *young frogs,* Hor.: columbini, Cic.: gallinacei, *chicks,* Liv. **2.** Esp. *a young fowl, a chicken:* Hor. **II.** Transf. of persons: a term of endearment, *dove, chick, darling:* meus pullus passer, mea columba, Pl. **2.** pullus milvinus, *young kite,* of an avaricious person, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *πῶλό-ς* (for *ποϝ-λο-ς*); Goth. *fula*(*n*), Eng. *foal.* The root is *pu; v.* puer.] (From rem. *pulla,* comes Fr. *poule.*)

(2) **pullus,** a, um, *adj. dark-coloured, blackish-grey, dusky, blackish:* capilli, Ov.: myrtus, *dark green,* Hor. Esp.: vestis, *a dark-gray garment* (of undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders): Cic. **2.** Subst.: pullum, i, *n. a dark-gray garment:* Liv.: Ov. In *pl.,* pulla, *dark dresses,* id. **II.** Transf. *sad, mournful* (poet.): pulla stamina nere, id. [For etym. v. palleo.]

pulmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [pulmentum] *anything eaten with bread, a relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, *etc.*): tu pulmentaria quaere sudando, *let exercise be your sauce* or *relish,* Hor.

pulmentum, i, *n.* [puls] *anything eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, *etc.*):

Just. ‖ Transf. *food*, in gen.: Hor.

pulmo, ōnis, *m.* [appy. borrowed from Gr. πλεύμων, for πνεύμων] *a lung*; and *plur.* pulmones, *the lungs:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *poumon.*)

pulmōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo] *of* or *belonging to the lungs, pulmonic:* Pl. ‖ Transf.: *soft* or *swelling like the lungs, spongy:* pedes, id.

pulpa, ae, *f. the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh:* Cato. ‖ Fig.: contemptuously, *flesh*, i. e. *vicious human nature:* scelerata pulpa, Pers. [Etym. uncertain.]

pulpāmentum, i, *n.* [pulpa] *the fleshy part of animals, the meat:* Plin. ‖ Transf. *food composed chiefly of bits of meat, tid-bits:* Cic. Proverb.: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting for game?* Ter.

pulpĭtum, i, *n. a scaffold, platform of boards*; esp. *a stage* for actors: Hor.: Juv. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence Fr. *pupitre.*)

puls, pultis, *f. porridge made of meal, pulse*, etc.; the food of the Romans in early times; also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens: Cic. [For etym., v. polenta.]

pulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pulso] *a knocking, beating, striking:* ostii, Pl.: scutorum, Liv.

pulsātor, ōris, *m. a striker* or *player* of the lyre: Val. Fl.

pulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [pello] *to push, strike, beat:* lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimi, Cic.: tellurem pede libero, *to stamp the ground* (*in dancing*), Hor.: muros ariete, *to batter*, Virg.: *to strike* the strings of a lyre: id. Of a bowstring: *to impel, propel* an arrow: id. 2. *to strike against, to touch* (poet.): ipse arduus altaque pulsat sidera, id. ‖ Fig.: *to push, strike; to set in violent motion, to agitate:* dormientium animos, Cic. *Absol.*, pavor pulsans, *throbbing*, Virg. (Hence It. *pulsare*; Fr. *pousser.*)

pulsus, a, um, *Part.* [pello].

pulsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pushing, beating, stamping; a push, blow:* pulsu externo agitari, Cic.: remorum, *the stroke of the oars, rowing*, id.: pedum, *the tramping of feet*, Virg.: lyrae, *a playing*, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *impulse, influence:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *pouls.*)

pultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pulto] *a beating, knocking* at the door: Pl.

pultĭfăgus, v. pultiphagus.

pultĭphăgōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [pultiphagus] *porridge-eater*, comically, for *an ancient Roman* (v. puls): Pl.

pultĭphăgus (pultif.), i, *m.* [puls φαγεῖν] *a porridge-eater:* Pl.

pulto, 1. *v. a.* [collat. form of pulso] *to beat, strike, knock:* ostium, Ter.: Januam, Pl. *Absol.:* id.

pulvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis] *of* or *containing dust, full of dust, dusty:* 2. *raising dust:* (poet.): equi, Val. Fl.

pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of dust, dusty:* via, Cic. Of deer galloping; *raising clouds of dust:* Virg. Fig.: praemia militiae, *toilsome*, Ov.

pulvillus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from pulvinulus, from pulvinus] *a little cushion, small pillow:* Hor.

pulvīnar (polv.), āris, *n.* [pulvinus] *a cushioned couch spread over with a splendid covering:* esp. *a couch for the images of the gods in the banquet called* lectisternium: ad omnia pulvinaria, i.e. *at all the banqueting couches in all temples*, Cic.: ornare pulvinar deorum dapibus, *to set out the board* (lit. *the couch*) *with viands*, Hor. 2. In gen. *any state couch:* e. g. of the emperor in the circus: Suet.: Ov.: Juv.

pulvīnārĭum, ii, *n.* [pulvinar] *a cushioned seat* or *couch* of the gods (=pulvinar, q. v.): Liv. ‖ *a slip* or *dry-dock* to haul a ship on to: Pl.

pulvīnus, i, *m.* [perh. cogn. with pellis] *a cushion, bolster, pillow:* Cic.

pulvis, ĕris, *m.* (*fem.:* Prop.) *dust, powder:* pulveris nebula, Lucr.: eruditus, *the dust* or *sand in which mathematicians drew their figures*, Cic. Poet.: *the dust* or *ashes* of the dead: Hor.: hibernus, *i. e. a dry winter*, Virg. Proverb.: in pulvere sulcos ducere, *i. e. to waste one's toil*, Juv. 2. Esp. *a body* or *cloud of dust, a dust* raised by the movement of troops, etc.: Caes.: Sall.: Olympicus, i. e. *of the race-course*, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *a place of contest, arena*, and in gen. *a scene of action, field:* Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: Cic. 2. *exertion, toil, effort, labour* (poet.): cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmae (cf. '*without dust and heat*,' Milt.), Hor. [Cogn. with Gr. πάλ-λω, παλ-ύν-ω, *pollen, puls.*] (Hence It. *polve, polvere*; Fr. *poudre.*)

pulviscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pulvis] *small dust, fine powder:* cum pulvisculo, *dust and all*, i. e. *wholly, completely*, Pl.

pūmex, ĭcis, *m.* (*fem.:* Cat.) *pumice-stone:* Plin.: used for smoothing books: Hor.: hence poet. of verses carefully polished: Prop. Proverb.: aquam a pumice postulare, i. e. *to try to get money out of one that has none*, Pl. ‖ Transf.: *soft stone, porous rock* of any kind (poet.): Virg.: Ov.: Hor. [Perh. from *pu*, root of puteo; "rotten-stone;" cf. "putrem campum," Virg.] (Hence It. *pomice*; Fr. *ponce*, Eng. *pounce.*)

pūmĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [pumex]. Lit. *smoothed with pumice-stone*; hence, *effeminate, luxurious:* Mart.: Plin.

pūmĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of pumice-stone*, or *of soft stone* in gen.: molae, Ov.: oculi, *stony, dry*, Pl.

pūmĭlĭo, ōnis, *comm.* [pumilus] *a dwarf, pigmy:* Sen. Of women: parvula, pumilio (est), Χαρίτων μία, Lucr.

pūmĭlus, a, um, *adj. dwarfish, diminutive, little:* App. ‖ Subst.: pumilus, i, *m. a dwarf:* Suet.: Stat. [Etym. uncertain.]

punctim, *adv. with the point of the sword; using it to thrust or stab* (opp. to caesim, *with the edge*): Liv.

punctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pungo] *a pricking, puncture; a stitch* in the side: Plin. (Hence It. *punzone*; Fr. *poinçon.*)

punctum, i, *n.* v. punctus.

punctus, a, um, *Part.* [pungo] *pricked in*, like a point; hence, of time: puncto tempore, *in an instant*, Lucr. ‖ Subst.: punctum, i, *n. a prick, small hole, puncture:* Mart. 2. Transf.: *a point, small spot:* ova punctis distincta, Plin. (ii) *a mathematical point:* Cic. (iii) *a point* or *pip on dice:* Suet. (iv) *a point* or *dot made in a waxen tablet as the sign of a vote*, before the introduction of separate ballots. Hence, fig.: *a vote, suffrage, ballot:* omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, *he gains every vote*, i. e. *all praise him*, Hor.: Cic. (v) *the mark facing the tongue of a pair of scales, to shew equilibrium:* Pers. (vi) Of time: *a moment:* puncto temporis eodem, *in the same moment*, Cic.: horae, Hor. (vii) In discourse, *a brief clause, short section:* Cic. (Hence It. *punto*; Fr. *point.*)

pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3. *v. a. to prick, puncture:* aliquem, Cic. 2. *to pierce into, penetrate:* corpus, Lucr. 3. *to affect sensibly, to sting, bite.* pungunt sensum, id. ‖ Fig.: *to prick, sting, vex, trouble, afflict, mortify*, etc.: scrupulus (animi) aliquem stimulat ac pungit, Cic.: jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, Pl. [The Lat. root is *pug* (cf. pu-pug-i), whence *pug-io.* The *g* has taken the place of orig. *k*; cf. πευκ-εδανό-ς, ἐχε-πευκής, πικ-ρός.] (Hence Fr. *poindre.*)

pūnĭcē, *adv. in the Punic language:* loqui, Pl.

pūnĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [punicus] *reddish, rosy, purple-coloured:* crocus, Ov.: rotae (currus Aurorae), Virg.: corium, i. e. *purple with weals*, Pl. (Hence, through L. L. *punicellus*, Fr. *ponceau.*)

pūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Poeni] *Punic, Carthaginian:* punicum malum, or *absol., a pomegranate:* Plin. 2. *purple-coloured, purple-red*=φοινίκεος, sagum, Hor.: of a parrot's bill: Ov.

pūnĭo (poen.), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* and **pūnĭor**, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep.* (*Imp.* poenibat, Lucr.) *to inflict punishment upon, to punish:* peccata, Cic.: sontes, id. ‖ *to take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge* = ulcisci (rare): id. [From the root *pu*, to cleanse, whence purus, putus. V. poena.]

pūnītor, v. punio.

pūnītor, ōris, *m.* [punio] *a punisher:* Suet. ‖ *an avenger:* Cic.: Crassianae stragis, Val. Max.

pūpa (puppa), ae, *f.* [pupus] *a girl,*

damsel, lass: Mart. ||. Transf.: *a doll, puppet:* Pers.

pūpilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pupula] *an orphan girl, a ward, minor:* Cic. ||. Transf. *the pupil of the eye* (cf. Gk. κόρη): Lucr.

pūpillāris, e, *adj.* [pupillus] *belonging to an orphan* or *ward, pupillary:* pecunia, *the money of a ward,* Liv.: aetas, *minority,* Suet.

pūpillus, i, *m. dim.* [pupulus] *an orphan boy, an orphan;* also, *a ward:* Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 315.

puppis, is, *f.* (*Abl.* puppe, Ov.; usu. puppi) *the hinder part of a ship, the stern* (where the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppim, Cic.: ventus surgens a puppi, *from abaft, astern,* Virg. 2. Meton. *a ship:* puppes citae, Hor. (ii) A constellation, *the Ship,* usu. called *Argo:* Cic. (iii) Comicè, *the hind-quarters, the back:* puppis pereunda est probe, Pl. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *poppa;* Fr. *poupe,* Eng. *poop.*)

pūpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pupa] *a girl, little lass;* as term of endearment: App. ||. *the pupil of the eye* (cf. Gr. κόρη): Cic.

pūpŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pupus] *a little boy:* Cat.

pūpus, i, *m. a boy, a child:* Varr. As a term of endearment, *puppet:* Suet. [For etym. v. puer.]

pūrē, *adv. purely, without spot* or *mixture:* eluere vasa, *clean,* Pl. *Comp.:* splendens Pario marmore purius, *more brilliantly,* Hor. ||. Fig.: *purely, chastely:* acta aetas, Cic. 2. *clearly, plainly:* apparere, Hor. 3. *perfectly:* quid pure tranquillet, *fully,* id. 4. Of style; *purely, without faults of style:* loqui, Cic.

purgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [purgo] *dirt, filth, sweepings, offscourings:* Ov. ||. *a means of purgation, purification,* or *expiation:* caedis, id.

purgāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt:* usu. *plur.:* urbis, *sewage,* Liv. As a term of abuse: *refuse, offscouring:* Curt.

purgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cleansing, purging:* alvi, *a purging,* Cic.: and *absol.,* purgatio, id. ||. Fig.: *an apology, justification:* id.

purgātus, a, um, *Part.* [purgo]. ||. Adj.: *cleansed, pure* (poet.): auris, *well-purged,* Hor.: somnia pituitā purgatissima, Pers.

purgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a purging, cleansing:* Cic. (dub. *al.* purgatio).

purgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to cleanse:* Fig.: *to try to clear oneself; make excuses:* Pl.

purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [for purigo (from *purum ago*; cf. jurgo)] *to make clean, to clean, cleanse, purify:* ligonibus arva, *to clear of weeds,* etc., Ov.: ungues cultello, *to pare,* Hor.: pisces, *i. e. for cooking,* Ter. 2. Esp. in medic., *to cleanse by stool, vomiting, etc., to purge:* qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. Poet. with *Gen.:* morbi purgatum esse, id. ||. Transf.: *to clear away, to remove, to level:* rudera, Suet. With *pron. reflect.:* se nubes in aethera purgat apertum, *clears off,* Virg. |||. Fig. *to cleanse, purify:* pectora, Lucr.: urbem, Cic.: rationem, *clear off, settle,* Suet. 2. Esp. *to clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify:* Cic.: purgandi sui causa, *for the sake of justifying himself,* Caes.: crimina, *to disprove,* Cic.: aliquem alicujus rei, Liv. 3. *to cleanse from a crime* or *sin with religious rites, to make expiation* or *atonement for:* populos, Ov. With *Acc.* of the crime: nefas, id. (Hence It. *purgare;* Sp. *purgar;* Fr. *purger.*)

pūrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [purus facio] *to make clean, to cleanse, purify:* luteos pedes aqua, Plin. ||. Fig.: *to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for:* Suet.

pūrĭter, *adv. purely, cleanly:* lavare dentes, Cat. ||. Fig.: agere vitam, id.

purpŭra, ae, *f.* [Latinized from Gr. πορφύρα] *the purple-fish:* Plin. ||. Meton. *purple colour, purple:* Virg.: Hor. Metaphor. like aurum, gemmae, *etc.; grandeur, finery, rank:* Lucr.: Pl.: Hor. 2. *the purple,* i. e. *purple cloth, a purple garment:* usque ad talos demissa purpura, *i. e.* toga praetexta, Cic. Hence, |||. Fig.: *consular, imperial,* or *royal dignity:* septima Marii, *consulship,* Flor.: purpuram sumere, *the sovereignty,* Eutr. (Hence Fr. *pourpre.*)

purpŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpura] *clad in purple:* mulier, Pl. ||. Subst.: purpuratus, i, *m. one dressed in purple, a high officer at court: a courtier,* Cic.

purpŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *purple-coloured, purple:* including very different shades of colour, as *red, pink, violet, blackish,* etc. (also used poet., in general sense of *bright, brilliant beautiful*): flos rosae, Hor.: olores, *lustrous,* id.: aurora, *rosy,* Ov.: anima, *i. e. seated in the blood,* Virg.: lumen juventae, *glowing,* id.: ver, *with brilliant hues,* id.: papavera, Prop.: fluctus, id.: capillus, Virg. ||. Transf.: *clothed in purple* (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor.: purpureus pennis, *i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet,* Virg.

purpŭrissātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpurissum] *painted with* purpurissum, *rouged:* buccae, Pl.

purpŭrissum, i, *n.* = πορφυρίζον, *a kind of dark purple colour,* used for dying red and as a cosmetic: Pl.

pūrus, a, um, *adj. clean, free from dirt* or *filth, pure, unstained, undefiled:* fons, Prop.: purissima mella, Virg.: aëre purior ignis, *clearer, less gross,* Ov.: sol, *unclouded, bright,* Hor.: hasta, *free from* the stain of blood, Stat. Subst.: purum, i, *n.* (*sc.* caelum) *an unclouded sky:* Virg.: Hor. 2. *cleansing, purifying:* sulfur, Tib. 3. Transf.: *plain, unadorned, unwrought, unadulterated, unmixed;* constr. with *ab* or (poet.) *Gen.:* argentum, *not chased,* Cic.: hasta, *pointless,* Virg.: Suet.: terra, *cleared* (from stones, weeds, *etc.*), Cic.: purus ac patens campus, *clear* (of cover) *and open,* Liv.: quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, *clear profit and balance,* Cic. ||. Fig.: *pure, spotless, chaste, undefiled:* animus, id.: familia, *that has* or *is considered to have performed the funeral rites,* id. Poet. with *Gen.* (Gr. constr.): sceleris purus, *free from,* Hor. Of freedom from sensual passion: anima, Cic. Of style: oratio Catuli, id. 2. Esp. in law, *unconditional, without exception, absolute:* judicium, id. [*Pu-rus* from the root *pu* (Skr. *pû*), "purificare, lustrare;" whence Lat. *pu-ni-o,* q. v., also *pu-to,* "to cleanse," *pu-tus* and perh. *pu-teus.*] (Hence It. Sp. *puro;* Fr. *pur.*)

pūs, pūris, *n. the white viscous matter produced by inflammation, pus:* Cels. ||. Transf. *venom, malice:* Hor. [From the root *pu,* to be rotten; cf. Gr. πύον, πύ-θ-εσθαι; Goth. *fu-ls,* Eng. *foul, ful-some.*]

pūsillus, a, um, *adj. dim. very little, petty, insignificant:* testis, Cic.: mus, Pl.: habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, *a sort of Rome in miniature,* Cic.: vox, *small,* Quint. ||. Fig. *little, petty, paltry:* animus, Cic.: causa, *trifling,* Ov. [From *pūsus* (little boy) in Varro; the change of quantity seems due to the shifting of the accent; cf. molestus.]

pūsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [pusus, v. pusillus] *a little boy:* Cic.: Juv.

pustŭla (pūsula), ae, *f. a blister, pimple, pustule:* Cels. [Etym. uncertain.]

pustŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [pustula] *blistered,* i. e. *refined, purified:* argentum, Suet.

pŭta, *imper.* of puto, used adverbially: *suppose; for example, for instance:* hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers. 4, 9 (where the final *a* is short).

pŭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [puto] *that which is pruned off, clippings; shells, husks,* etc.: usu. *plur.:* juglandium, Cic.

pŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pruning* or *lopping* of trees: Cic.

pŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a lopper, pruner, dresser:* vitis, Ov.

pŭtĕal, ālis, *n.* [puteus] *an enclosure surrounding the mouth of a well* to protect persons from falling into it: Cic. ||. Transf.: *a similar enclosure round a sacred spot:* puteal Libonis, in the Roman forum, dedicated either on account of the whetstone of the augur Navius, or because the spot had been struck by lightning: id.: a favourite place for men of business to meet: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 315).

pŭtĕālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belong-*

ing to a well, well-: undae, *well-water,* Ov.

pūtĕo, 2. *v. n. to stink:* Hor. **II.** *to be rotten, putrid:* Pl. [Root *pu;* whence *pus,* q. v., and Gr. πύον: *put-eo* and πύ-θ-εσθαι are formed from the same root by the different augmentatives *t* and *θ*.] (Hence Fr. *puer.*)

pūter and **pŭtris,** tris, tre, *adj.* [v. pus and puteo] *rotten, decaying, stinking, putrid:* navis, Prop.: fanum, *mouldering, ruined,* Hor.: poma, *rotten,* Ov. **II.** Transf.: *crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby,* etc.: glaeba, Virg.: campus, id.: mammae, *flabby,* Hor.: oculi, *languishing,* id.

pūtesco and **pūtisco,** ŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [puteo] *to become rotten:* Cic.: (muria) qua Byzantia putuit orca, *has become rank,* Hor.

pūtĕus, i, *m.* [perh. from root *pu, to cleanse:* v. purus] *a well:* puteum fodere, Pl.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. **II.** Transf. *a pit:* Virg.: *a dungeon* for slaves: Pl. (Hence It. *pozzo;* Fr. *puits.*)

pūtĭdē, *adv. disgustingly, affectedly:* dicere, Cic. *Comp.:* putidius litteras exprimere, *in such a manner as to be disagreeable,* id.

pūtĭdĭusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidior] of discourse, *somewhat overdone; going a little too far:* Cic.

pūtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [puteo] *rotten, decaying, stinking:* caro, Cic.: vinum, Pl. **II.** Transf. as a term of abuse: *old, half-rotten, withered:* femina, Hor. *Comp.:* putidius cerebrum, *more addled,* id. **2.** Esp. of style, *unnatural, affected, disgusting:* quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic.: vereor ne putidum sit, *I am afraid it may seem like affectation,* id. (Hence It. *putto, puzzo;* O. Fr. *put.*)

pūtillus, i, *m., dim.* [putus, 2] *a little boy; a child;* a term of endearment: Pl.

pūtisco, v. putesco.

pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root *pu* (v. putus); cf. amputo] *to cleanse, clean* = purgo (in lit. sense very rare): vellus lavare ac putare, *to pick,* Varr. **2.** Esp. *to trim, prune,* or *lop* trees or vines: vitem, Virg. **II.** Transf.: *to clear up, to adjust:* rationes cum publicanis, *to settle,* Cic. **2.** *to reckon,* Cato. [cf. com-puto] **III.** Fig.: *to value, estimate, esteem as:* magni putare honores, *to think much of,* Cic.: tantique putat connubia nostra, Ov. **2.** *to ponder, consider, reflect upon:* in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic.: multa putans, Virg. **3.** Most freq. sense: *to suppose, believe, think, deem* (the least emphatic word of the kind; existimo implying more of the *exercise of judgment;* and credo, *actual belief*): aliquis forsan me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter.: maturius sibi de bello cogitandum putavit, Cic. **4.** = disputo, *to argue* (rare): mecum argumentis puta, Pl. (Hence It. *potare.*)

pūtor, ōris, *m.* [puteo] *a foul smell, a stench, putridity:* Lucr.

pŭtrĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.:* *pass.* **pŭtrĕfĭo,** factus, fieri [puter facio] *to make rotten, to cause to putrefy;* pass. *to become rotten, to putrefy:* nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv. **II.** *to make friable, to soften:* ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, id.

pŭtrĕfĭo, factus, fieri, v. putrefacio.

pŭtresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [putreo, from puter] *to grow rotten* or *putrid, to moulder, decay:* vestis putrescit, Hor. (From *putreo* comes Fr. *pourrir.*)

pŭtrĭdus, a, um, [id.] *rotten, corrupt, decayed:* dentes, Cic. **II.** *flabby:* pectora, Cat.

pŭtris, e, v. puter.

pŭtror, ōris, *m.* [putreo] *rottenness, corruption, putridity:* Lucr. (dub. *al.* putor).

(1) **pūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [root *pu:* v. purus] *cleansed, perfectly pure, unmixed;* usually joined with purus; purus putus, sometimes purus ac putus: purus putus hic sycophanta est, *a sycophant out and out,* Pl.: purus putus est ipsus, *it's the real 'Simon Pure,'* id. Without purus in *Sup.:* meae putissimae orationes, *my exceedingly brilliant speeches* (humorously), Cic.

(2) **pūtus,** i, *m.* [v. puer] = pusus, *a boy:* Virg.

pȳĕlus, i, *m.* = πύελος, *a bath:* Pl.

pȳga (pūga), ae, *f.* = πυγή, *the rump, buttocks,* pure Lat. nates: Hor.

pȳgargus, i, *m.* = πύγαργος (white-rump), *a kind of antelope with white buttocks;* several species have this character: Juv.

pygmaei, orum, *m. plu.* = Πυγμαῖοι, *the Pygmies, a dwarfish race, said to have existed in ancient times, especially in Africa; and to have been constantly at war with the cranes, by which they were always defeated:* Plin.: Gell.

pȳra, ae, *f.* = πυρά, *a funeral pile, pyre;* pure Lat. rogus: Virg.

pȳrāmis dātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyramis] *in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal:* Cic.

pȳrămis, ĭdis, *f.* = πυραμίς [prop. an Egyptian word] *a pyramid:* Cic.: Hor.

pȳrethrum, or **-on,** i, *n.* = πύρεθρον, *a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory:* Ov. (Hence It. *pilatro.*)

pȳrōpus, i, *m.* = πυρωπός (fire-coloured), *a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze:* Lucr.: Ov.

pyrrhīcha, ae, and **pyrrhīchē,** ēs, *f.* = πυρρίχη, *a dance in armour, the Pyrrhic dance:* Plin.: Suet.

pyrrhīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πυρρίχιος, in prosody, pes, or simply pyrrhichius, *a metrical foot of two short syllables, a pyrrhic:* Quint.

pyrum and **pyrus,** v. pirum and pirus.

pȳthĭus, a, um, *adj.* = Πύθιος, *Pythian, Delphic; of Apollo:* oraculum, Cic. **II.** Subst.: pythia, ae, *f.* = ἡ Πυθία, *the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythoness, Pythia:* id. **2.** pythia, orum, *n. plu.* = τὰ Πύθια (ἱερά) *the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo:* Ov.

pȳtisma, ătis, *n.* = πύτισμα, *that which is spit* or *spirted out* (in tasting wine, *etc.*): Juv.

pȳtisso, 1. *v. n.* = πυτίζω, *to spit* or *spirt out* wine in tasting: Ter.

pyxis, ĭdis, *f.* = πυξίς, *a box, a small box,* esp. for unguents, medicines, *etc.* Orig. of boxes made of box-wood, but afterwards *a box of any kind:* veneni, Cic.: aurea, Suet.

Q, q, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the guttural mutes, equivalent to the Greek koppa (ϙ). It was a superfluous character; and as the Greek Koppa became entirely obsolete, so there was a manifest tendency in Latin to get rid of Q. Thus in the oldest inscriptions the forms *pequdes, pequnia, qum, quoquirca,* occur instead of *pecudes, pecunia, cum, quocirca.* So the original forms *quojus, quoi, quor* (quare), became *cujus, cui, cur;* and even for *quod, cuod* is found. **II.** Relations of Q with other letters. **1.** In Latin itself the only change is into C, of which examples are given above: in the composition and inflection of words this change frequently occurs: *e. g. quatio, percutio; sequor, secutus.* During the Republican period, *qu* does not occur before *u;* either quom or cum is written, equos or ecus, etc. **2.** Qu in Latin sometimes corresponds to π in Greek: *e. g. quinque, equus, sequor:* πέμπε, ἵππος, ἕπομαι: also to τ; e. g. *quis, que, quattuor;* τις, τε, τέτταρα. **III.** Changes of Q (or rather of qu) in the Romance languages. **1.** Into *c: e. g.* Lat. *coquus, antiquus, quomodo;* It. *cuoco, antico, come;* Fr. *comme.* **2.** Into *g* (only in the middle of words): *e. g.* Lat. *aequalis;* It. *eguale;* Fr. *égal:* Lat. *aquila,* Fr. *aigle.* **3.** In Fr. *q* is sometimes omitted: *e g.* Lat. *aqua, coquere, sequi;* Fr. *eau, cuire, suivre.*

IV. As an abbreviation, Q represents most freq. the praenomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaestor, que, quinquennalis, *etc.* S. P. Q. R., senatus populusque Romanus.

quā, *adv.* [*Abl. fem.* from qui] *by which road, in which direction* or *place, where;* ad omnes introitus, qua adire poterat, Cic.: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit, *where the river*

leaves a gap, Caes.: omnia, qua visus erat, *as far as the eye could reach*, Sall. Even with *pl.* antecedent: vias et caeca spiramenta, veniat qua sucus, *along which*, Virg. **II.** Transf.: qua . . . qua, *partly . . . partly*, or, *as well . . . as:* omnia convestit hedera, qua basim villae, qua intercolumnia, Cic. **2.** *as far as, in so far as:* statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. **3.** *in what manner, how* (rare): numquid tute prospexti tibi, quid fieret? qua fieret? Ter.: qua facere id possis, Virg.

quā-cunque (*in tmesi:* qua porro cunque, Lucr.), *adv. in which direction soever, wheresoever:* quacunque iter fecit, Cic Fig.: quacunque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, id. **2.** *in what manner soever:* novas incidere lites, *in any way I could*, Virg.

quādantĕnus or **quadamtenus** (in *tmesi*, Hor.), *adv.* [quidam tenus] *to a certain point* or *limit, so far and no farther* (poet. and in later prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor.

quădra (usu. ā), ae, *f. a square:* Fest. **2.** *a dining-table* (usually *square*): aliena vivere quadra, *to live from another's table* (as a parasite), Juv: cf. Virg. A. 7, 115, where quadrae denotes *the square or oblong cakes used to place the food on.* **3.** *a square bit, morsel:* et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. [From quattuor, *t* being weakened to *d*.]

quădrāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quadraginta] *forty each:* sestertiis quadragenis millibus, Cic.

quădrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.] *fortieth:* Cic. **II.** Subst.: quadragesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *the fortieth part, a fortieth:* Suet. **2.** Esp. as a tax, *the fortieth part;* 2½ *per cent.:* Tac. (Hence Fr. *carême.*)

quădrāgĭēs (-ens), *adv. num.* [id.] *forty times:* sestertium quadragies, 4,000,000 *sesterces*, Cic.

quădrāgintā, *card. num. adj. forty:* annos natus, Cic. [For *quattuor*(*a*)-*decen-ta*, with *g* for *c*, as in *viginti*, q. v.] (Hence It. *quaranta;* Sp. *quarenta;* Fr. *quarante.*)

quădrans (usu. ā), tis, *m.* [quattuor] *a fourth part, a fourth, a quarter:* heres ex quadrante, *to the fourth part of the inheritance*, Suet. **II.** Esp. *the fourth part of an* as (as a coin), *three* unciae: quadrans mihi nullus est in arca, *not a farthing*, Mart. The customary price of a bath: dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

quădrantal, ālis, *n.* [quadrans] *a liquid measure containing eight* congii, *a quadrantal:* Pl.

quădrantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a quarter*, esp. *to a quarter of an* as (as a coin); *that costs a quarter of an* as, *etc.:* Cic.

quădrātus, a, um, *Part.* [quadro]. **II.** Adj.: *squared, square:* saxum, *squared, hewn stone*, Liv.: statura, *square, well-set*, Suet. **III.** Subst.: quadratum, i, *n. a square:* dimensio quadrati, Cic. (ii) In astronom. *quadrature:* id.

quădrĭ-ennis, e, *adj.* [quattuor annus] *of four years:* Aur. Vict.

quădrĭ-ennĭum, ii, *n.* [quadriennis] *a space* or *period of four years:* Cic.

quădrĭfārĭam, *adv. four-fold, in four parts:* conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv.

quădrĭ-fĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor and *fid* in findo] *four-cleft, split into four parts:* quadrifidas sudes, Virg.

quădrīgae, arum, *f. plu.; sing.* late and infreq. [contr. from quadrijugae, from quattuor and jugum] *a team of four horses; a chariot with four horses*, etc., *a quadriga:* exinde duabus admotis quadrigis, in currus earum distentum illigat Mettium, Liv. **2.** Esp. *of the four-horsed chariots* in the circus: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Poet. of the chariot of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, *etc.:* roseis Aurora quadrigis, Virg. *Sing.:* Prop.: Suet. **3.** With ref. to other draught animals: e. g. *a team of four asses*, Varr. **II.** Fig.: quadrigae poëticae, *poetic team*, Cic.: navibus atque quadrigis petimus bene vivere, *i. e. by sea and land, by constant change of place*, Hor.

quādrīgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae] *pertaining to a four-horse* (*racing*) *chariot:* habitus, *the dress of the driver of a quadriga*, Suet. **II.** Subst.: quadrigarius, ii, *m. one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus:* id.

quădrīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *marked* or *stamped with the figure of a quadriga* (of coins): Liv.

quădrīgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little four-horse team:* Cic.

quădrĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [quattuor jugum] *pertaining to a team of four:* equi, Virg.

quadrĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a team of four* (poet.): currus, Virg. Subst. quadrijugi, orum, *m. plu. a four-horse team:* ruunt tritumque relinquunt quadrijugi spatium, Ov.

quădrĭlībris, e, *adj.* [quattuor libra] *that weighs four pounds:* Pl.

quădrĭmestris, e, *adj.* [quattuor mensis] *of four months:* Suet.

quădrĭmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quadrimus] *of only four years, only four years old:* parvulus, Pl.

quădrīmus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor, v. bimus] *of four years, four years old:* Cic.

quădringēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadringeni] *of four hundred each:* cohortes, *each consisting of four hundred men*, Cic.

quădringēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quadringenti] *four hundred each:* Liv.

quădringentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.] *the four hundredth:* annus, Liv.

quădringenti, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [quattuor centum] *four hundred:* Cic.

quădringentĭēs (-ens), *adv.* [quadringenti] *four hundred times:* HS quadringenties, *forty millions of sesterces*, Cic.

quădrĭ-partītus (quadripert.), a, um, *adj. divided into* or *consisting of four parts, four-fold:* distributio accusationis, Cic.

quădrĭ-rēmis, is, *f. adj.* [quattuor remus] *having four banks of oars:* navis, Liv. Also as subst., quadriremis, is, *f. a quadrireme:* Cic.

quădrĭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quattuor via] *a place where four ways meet, a cross-road:* in quadriviis et angiportis, Cat. (Hence It. *carrobio.*)

quădro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [quadrum]. Act.: *to make square:* Col. Fig.: acervum, *to square*, or, as we say, *round off the pile*, Hor. **2.** Transf. *to join properly together:* quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. **II.** Neutr.: *to be square;* hence fig. *to square* or *agree with, to fit, suit:* ad unguem, *to tally exactly*, Virg.: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. **2.** Esp. of accounts, *to square, agree:* quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, id. (Hence It. *quadrare;* Fr. *carrer.*]

quădrum, i, *n.* [quattuor] *something square, a square:* Col. **II.** Fig.: in quadrum redigere, *to reduce to proper order* or *arrangement*, Cic.

quădrŭpēdans, tis, *Part. adj.* [quadrupes] *going on four feet, galloping:* canterius, Pl.: sonitus, *the tramp of a horse galloping*, Virg. **II.** Subst.: *a galloping horse, a steed* (poet. and only in *pl.*): quadrupedantum pectora, id.

quădrŭpēs (quadrīpes), ĕdis, *adj.* [quattuor pes] *four-footed, going on four feet:* equus, *galloping*, Enn. Of men: quadrupedem constringito, *i. e. bind him hand and foot*, Ter.: of a person creeping *on all fours:* Suet. More freq., **II.** Subst.: *a four-footed animal, a quadruped:* quadrupedem aliquem, Cic.

quădrŭplātor, ōris, *m.* [quadruplus] *one who multiplies by four:* App. **2.** Transf. *a multiplier, magnifier:* beneficiorum suorum, Sen. **II.** *a public informer, who probably received a fourth part of the penalty* or *damages:* also, in gen. *a trickster, chicaner:* Pl.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 316).

quădrŭplex, icis, *adj.* [quattuor plico] *four-fold, quadruple:* ordo, Liv.

II. *four together, in a group:* stellae (of the constellation Dolphin), Cic. poet.

quădrŭplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [quadruplex] *to multiply by four, make four-fold:* rem suam, Pl.

quădrŭplor, 1. *v. dep.* [quadruplus] *to be an informer* (v. quadruplator, II.): Pl.

quadrŭplus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor; v. duplus] *four-fold, quadruple:* strena, Suet. More freq., II. Subst.: quadruplum, i. *n. a four-fold amount, four times as much:* judicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, *to sentence to pay four times as much,* Cic.

quaerĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [quaero] *to seek repeatedly* or *constantly:* aliquem terra marique, Pl. Hence, 2. *to seek to obtain:* victum, *to earn one's bread,* Ter. II. *to require, need:* hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, *need no ashes* (*to polish them*), Pl. III. Esp. *to ask* or *inquire repeatedly:* quid tu id quaeritas? id.

quaero, sīvi or sĭi, sītum, 3. *v. a. to look* or *search for* (implying that the place of a thing is unknown: thus disting. from peto, which is to go straight for a thing whose place is known): te ipsum quaerebam, Ter. 2. *to seek to obtain; to get, procure:* victum, *to earn a living,* id.: rem honeste mercaturis faciendis, Cic.: argentum, Hor.: liberorum quaerundorum causa ei uxor data est, Pl. *Absol.,* denique sit finis quaerendi, *a limit to getting,* id. 3. *to seek in vain, to miss:* Siciliam in uberrima Siciliae parte, Cic. II. Fig.: *to endeavour to find out, to meditate, aim at, strive:* sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. With *Inf.:* tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, Ov. 2. Esp. *to seek to gain, to get, procure:* laudem sibi, Ter.: gloriam bello, Cic. 3. Of impers. subjects: *to demand, require:* bellum dictatoriam majestatem quaesivisset, Liv.: Sall. III. Esp. *to endeavour to obtain information, to ask, inquire:* the person *from whom,* expr. by *ab, de, ex;* what is sought to be learnt, usu. by *depend. clause,* sometimes by *Acc.:* quaero abs te nunc, Cic.: quaero de te, arbitrerisne consulem functum officio? Liv.: quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat, Caes. (ii) si quaeris, si quaerimus, *to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly:* omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, Cic. Also, noli quaerere *or* quid quaeris? *in short, in one word:* noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est, id. IV. *to examine* or *inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation:* quaerere de pecuniis repetundis, id. 2. With ref. to *examination by torture:* hunc abduce, vinci, rem quaere, Ter.: de servo in dominum, Cic. [The older form was quaeso, q. v.] (Hence L. *chiedere;* Fr. *querir.*)

quaesītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero] *a questioning by torture, inquisition:* Tac.

quaesītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *the praetor who presided in criminal trials:* duo consules et quaesitor, Cic. (cf. Smith's Ant. 216). 2. *any person appointed to investigate criminal cases; an examiner, inquisitor:* id.

quaesītūra, ae, *f.* [quaero] for quaestura, *the quaestorship:* Tac.

quaesītus, a, um, *Part.* [quaero]. *Neut. sing.* as subst. quaesitum, i, *a question:* Ov. (ii) *Neut. pl.* as subst.: quaesita, orum, *gains, money accumulated:* attentus quaesitis, Hor. II. Adj.: *sought out; select, special, extraordinary:* leges quaesitiores (opp. to simplices), Tac. 2. *far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed:* Cic.

quaeso, īvi or ĭi, 3. *v. a.* [old form of quaero] *to seek:* Pl. II. *to beg, pray, beseech, entreat:* constr. usu. with *Subj.* or *absol.* (parenthetically): peto quaesoque, ut tuos mecum serves, Cic. *Absol.,* quaeso, quaesumus, *I* (or *we*) *pray, beg, beseech:* freq. as a mere expletive, *prithee:* ubinam est, quaeso? Ter. [Etym. uncertain.]

quaestĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [quaestus] *a small profit, slight gain:* Cic.

quaestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero] *a seeking:* cave, fuas mihi in quaestione, *lest I have to look after you,* Pl. II. Esp. *an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question:* quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio, Cic. 2. Esp. *an inquiry affecting a citizen's caput, a public trial* (v. Smith's Ant. 215 *seq.*): cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, *had presided in the trials for assassination* (v. quaesitor), id. The word denoting the crime is usu. depend. on the prep. *de:* quaestionem de furto constituere, id.: quaestiones perpetuae, *inquisitions concerning certain crimes conducted by standing commissions,* id. 3. *examination* (*of slaves*) *by torture:* quaestionem habere de servis, id.: ex servis, Liv.: servos in quaestionem dare, ferre, *to offer them for examination under torture,* Cic. 4. In gen., *a subject of investigation, case, question:* perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio est de natura deorum, id. (ii) Esp. in rhetor. *the subject of debate:* quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum, id. (iii) *the main point in a disputed matter, the issue:* id.

quaestĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quaestio] *a little* or *trifling question:* Cic.

quaestor, ōris, *m.* [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero] *a quaestor;* a Roman magistrate: there were originally two classes of quaestors, one performing to some extent the duties of public prosecutors, the other having the charge of the public revenues: Varr. After the time of the kings, the title of quaestor was confined to the magistrates who had the charge of the public revenues: Tac. Respecting the various kinds of quaestors and their offices, v. Smith's Ant. 316 *seq.*

quaestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestor] *pertaining to a quaestor:* officium, *the duty of a quaestor,* Cic.: porta, *a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent,* Liv. II. Subst.: quaestorius, ii, *m. one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor:* Cic. 2. quaestorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* tentorium), *the quaestor's tent* in the camp: Liv. (ii) By anal., *the residence of the quaestor* in a province, Cic.

quaestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus] *gainful, profitable, advantageous, productive:* mercatura, Cic.: insula quaestuosa margaritis, *rich in,* Plin. II. *greedy of profit, eager for gain:* homo, Cic. III. *that has great gain* or *profit, enriched:* gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, Curt.

quaestūra, ae, *f.* [quaestor] *the office of quaestor, the quaestorship:* Cic. II. Meton. *public money:* translator quaesturae, id.

quaestus, ūs (*Gen.* quaesti, Pl.: Ter.), *m.* [quaero] *a gaining, acquiring; gain, profit, advantage:* pecuniae, Caes.: aliquid quaestui habere, *to turn a thing to one's profit:* quaestui habere rempublicam, *to enrich oneself by the administration of public affairs,* Cic. 2. *a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment:* id.: Ter. (ii) Of the *occupation* of a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Pl. (iii) In bad sense; *prostitution:* id.: Ter. II. Fig. *gain, profit, advantage:* nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic.

quālĭbet (qualubet; *fem. Abl.* of quilibet), *where you will, everywhere:* qualibet perambula aedes, Pl. II. *as you please, in any way:* qualubet esse notus, Cat.

quālis, e, *pron. adj.* [v. qui]. Interrog.: *of what sort, kind,* or *nature, what kind of?* quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse? Cic. II. Relat.: as correlative to talis, in which connection it answers to Eng. relative *as;* but as talis is freq. omitted, qualis becomes the representative of both words: *of such a sort, kind,* or *nature as; such as:* ut qualem te jam antea populo R. praebuisti, talem et nobis impertias, id.: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which,* id. Poet. for *adv.* qualiter: quale caelum subrubet, Ov. III. Indef.: *having some quality or other:* et ita effici quae appellant qualia, Cic.

quālis-cunque, quālĕ-cunque, (or -cumque) (*in tmesi,* quale id cumque est, Cic.), *adj.* [qualis] Relat.: *of what quality soever, of whatever kind:* licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. II. Indef.: *any without exception, any whatever:* sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae

est domestica sede jucundior? id. (Hence Fr. *quelconque.*)

quālis-lĭbĕt, quālĕ-lĭbĕt, *adj.* [qualis] *of what sort or nature soever:* Cic.

quālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *quality, property, nature* (a word coined by Cic.= ποιότης): Quint.: Col.

quālĭter, *adv. just as, as:* lacrimae fluxere per ora, qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov.

quālĭter-cunque (or -cumque), *adv. in what way soever, howsoever:* Just.

quālum, i, *n.*, and **quālus,** i, *m. a wicker basket* or *hamper; a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer,* etc.: spisso vimine qualos, Virg.: Hor. [Comparing quasillum, we see that qualum is for *quas-ulu-m*, but the etym. is obscure.]

quam, *adv.* [v. qui] *in what way, to what a degree; how, how much, as much as:* quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! Cic. **II.** Esp. in comparisons, either expressed or implied. Answering to *tam* with a *poss. adj.* which is understood with *quam: as:* tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. (ii) *tam* being omitted, *quam* represents the meaning of both words: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible,* Plin.: quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can,* Ov. **2.** With comparatives; *than:* libentius quam verius, *with more eagerness than truth,* Cic. (ii) Esp. with *magis:* tam magis . . . quam magis, *the more . . . the more:* Virg. With tam omitted: quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, lacta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, id. With magis omitted, claris majoribus, quam vetustis, *rather famous than ancient,* Tac. **3.** With *Sup.*, answering to *tam* with another *Sup.*, the *Sup.* being best rendered by English *Comp.: by how much the more, the more:* quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. (ii) Esp. in connection with *possum* and *Sup.*, denoting *the highest degree possible:* quam maximis potest itineribus, *by the longest possible day-marches,* Caes.: quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible,* Cic. *Possum* is freq. omitted: sementes quam maximas facere, *as great as possible,* Caes. **4.** After other particles and words: (i) aeque, *so much . . . as:* nihil aeque eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. (ii) contra or secus; *otherwise . . . than, not so . . . as:* contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. (iii) alius, with a preceding negative, *nothing else than:* nil aliud quam, Liv. (iv) aliter: aliter quam ego velim, *otherwise than* Cic. (v) supra: supra quam fieri possit, *more than,* id. (vi) ultra: ultra quam satis est, *farther than,* id. (vii) *numerals of comparison:* dimidium tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, *the half of what,* Liv. (viii) After words denoting succession of time, esp. the *advv. ante* and *post:* postero die quam illa erant acta, *the day after that* (lit. *later than*), Cic. **III.** Emphatically with adverbs: *exceedingly, very, quite, indeed:* quam familiariter, Ter.

quam-dĭu (quandiu), (often found separately), *adv. as long as, until, during:* quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes. **II.** Interrog.: *how long:* quam diu id factum est? Pl.

quamdūdum, v. dudum.

quam-lĭbet (-lūbet), *adv. as much as you please, how much soever:* quamlubet esto unica res, *let a thing be ever so unique,* Lucr.: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, *having had ever so much start,* Ov.

quamobrem (and separ. quam ob rem), *adv.* Interrog.: *for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?* quem ad finem? quamobrem? Cic. **II.** Relat.: *for which reason, on which account, why:* multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter.

quamplūres, v. complures.

quam-plurimus, v. quam, II, *3*, ii.

quampridem, v. pridem.

quam-primum (or separ. quam primum), *adv. forthwith, as soon as possible:* Caes.: Cic.

quam-vīs, *adv.* and *conj.* [*vis* from volo]. Adv.: *in as high a degree as you will, ever so;* esp. with adjj. and advv.: quamvis multos nominatim proferre, *however many, as many as you please,* Cic.: quamvis diu, *ever so long,* id. **2.** In gen., to designate a high degree: *very, exceedingly:* quamvis pernix, Pl. **II.** Conj.: *however much; although:* constr. usu. with *Subj.*; less freq. with *Ind.:* homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, Cic.: quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras, Liv. Without a verb: res bello gesserat, quamvis reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic.

quā-nam, *adv. where indeed, where* (rare): quanam in alium orbem transirent, Liv.

quandĭu, v. quamdiu.

quandō, *adv.* and *conj.* [v. qui]. Adv. interr.: *at what time? when? Do.* Venit Chaerea. *Ph.* Quando? *Do.* Hodie, Ter.: Cic.: Hor. So in depend. interrog.: non intellĭgitur, quando obrepat senectus, *we do not notice when,* Cic. **2.** Indef.: *at any time, ever* (after si, ne): ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. **II.** Conj. denoting the cause or reason: *since, because:* quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve, Pl. (Hence It. *quando;* Fr. *quand.*)

quandō-cunque or **-cumque** (separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor.), *adv.* Relat.: *at what time soever, whenever, as often as, as soon as:* quandocunque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. **II.** Indef.: *at some time or other, in due time:* quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov.: Hor.

quandō-que, *adv.* Relat.: *at what time soever, whenever, as often as:* indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. **II.** Indef.: *at some time, at one time or other* (after si, ne): ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv.

quandŏ-quĭdem (quandŏq. Virg.), *conj. since indeed, since, seeing that:* quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic.

quan-quam (quamquam), *conj. though, although:* constr. with *Ind.* in statements of fact (the most freq. use); with *Subj.* in hypothetical sentences, in expressions of wishing, and in *oratio obliqua:* quanquam id est minime probandum, Cic.: quanquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit, *although even that would have given rise to no suspicion,* id. **2.** Elliptically; some verb being understood: *yet, nevertheless:* quanquam o! sed superent, quibus hoc dedisti, i. e. *though I could fain wish it were otherwise!* Virg. **3.** Rarely with *Part.:* si omnia illa, quae sunt extra, quanquam expetenda, *although desirable* (Gr. καίπερ), Cic.

quantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantulus] *how much* (with an implication of smallness), *how little:* huic debet Philolaches paulum. *Then.* Quantillum? *Tra.* Quasi quadraginta minas, Pl.

quantĭtas, ātis, *f.* [quantus] *greatness, extent, quantity:* humoris, Plin.

quanto, *adv.* of comparison, corr. with tanto, *by how much, by as much as, according as, the* (adv.): quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, *the longer he is away,* Ter.: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, Cic. With *Posit.* (late constr.): tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, *in proportion as,* Tac. With *ante,* etc.: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providerit, *how long beforehand,* Cic. (Hence It. *quanto;* Fr. *quant.*)

quant-ŏpĕrĕ, *adv.* (and separately quanto opere) *how greatly, how much:* docet quantopere reipublicae intersit, Caes. **2.** With tantopere, *so much . . . as:* neque enim tantopere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quantopere ejus in causis oratione delector, Cic.

quantŭlum, *adv. how little:* Cic.

quantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantus] *how great* or *much* (but with an implication of smallness); *how little, how small, how trifling:* quantulus sol nobis videtur! *how small!* Cic.: id autem quantulum est? *how little,* id.

quantŭlus-cunque, -ăcunque, -umcunque (or -cumque), *adj. however small, how little soever:* occasio, Juv. *Neutr. absol., however small, however insignificant:* quicunque eramus, et quantulumcunque dicebamus, Cic.

quantum, *adv. as much, so much as:* scribe quantum potes, Cic.: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, *as soon as possible*, Pl. With comparatives, for quanto, *the more, the greater*, etc.: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv.

quantumcunque, *adv.* v. quantuscunque.

quantum-vīs, *adv. as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much, however:* quantumvis licet excellas, *ever so much*, Cic. **II.** *ever so, very, exceedingly:* quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. **2.** For quamvis; *although:* ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.

quantus, a, um, *adj.* [v. qui] *how great;* and as correl. to tantus, *as, such as:* calamitates, Cic. With *Sup.:* tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*, id. Quantus quantus, for quantuscunque, *how great* or *much soever:* tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, i. e. *all your bulk; from top to toe*, Ter. (ii) In quantum, *as far as, according as:* pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, traxit, Ov. **2.** With *part. Gen.*, to denote number: quantum terra tegit hominum, i. e. *all the men that earth hides, as many as*, Pl. **3.** quanti, as *Gen. pretii; for how much, how dear* or *as dear as, as high as:* quanti emit? Ter. So, quanti quanti, *at whatever price:* sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Quanto opere (also in one word), v. quantopere.

quantus-cunque, tăcunque, tumcunque, *adj. how great soever:* quantuscunque sum ad judicandum, Cic. *Neut.* quantumcunque as *adv.:* quantumcunque possum, *as much as ever I can*, id.

quantus-lĭbet, -tălĭbet, -tumlĭbet, *adj. as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great:* quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus.

quantus-vīs, -tăvis, -tumvis, *adj. as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great:* quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, *any number of troops*, Caes.

quā-propter (*in tmesi:* qua me propter adduxi, Ter.), *adv.* [cf. propterea] *for what, wherefore, why.* Interrog.: parumper opperire me hic. *My.* Quapropter? Ter. **II.** Relat.: credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi, *what is the reason why*, id. **2.** In transitions, *wherefore, on which account* (like quamobrem): quapropter hoc dicam, Cic.

quāquā, *adv. wheresoever, which way soever:* quaqua incedit, Pl.

quāquam, *adv. anywhere:* Lucr.

quā-rē, *adv. by which means, whereby* (rare): permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. **II.** *from what cause, on what account, wherefore, why.* Interrog.: quare ausus? Pl.: Cic. **2.** Relat.: quaeramus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, id. **3.** Resumptive; *for which reason, wherefore:* quare pro certo habetote, Sall. (Hence Fr. *car.*)

quartă-dĕcĭmānus, i, *m.* [quarta decima, *sc.* legio] *a soldier belonging to the fourteenth legion:* Tac.

quartānus, a, um, *adj.* [quartus] *of* or *belonging to the fourth:* febris, *a quartan ague* (i. e. *recurring every fourth day*), Cic. **II.** Subst. quartana, ae, *f.* (*sc.* febris), *a quartan ague:* frigida, Hor. **2.** quartani, orum, *m. plu. the soldiers of the fourth legion:* Tac.

quartārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a fourth part, quarter;* esp. of a sextarius, *a quartern, gill:* vini, Liv.

quartō, *adv. in the fourth place, fourthly:* Varr. **2.** Often = quartum, *for the fourth time:* ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov.

quartum, *adv. for the fourth time:* T. Quinctio quartum consule, Liv.

quartus, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [quattuor] *fourth:* pars, Caes.: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *quart.*)

quartus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. adj. the fourteenth:* locus, Cic.

quāsi, *adv. as if, just as:* with *Indic.:* quasi in mari solet hortator remiges hortarier, ita . . . , *just in the same way as*, Pl.: quasi poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix avelluntur, sic . . . , Cic. Strengthened with perinde, proinde; *just as if:* id. (ii) With *Subj.*, when a supposition is expressed: quasi vero venire debuerint, *as if forsooth*, id. (iii) With *Part.:* Graecas litteras sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *as if* (*he were*) *desiring*, id. **II.** With numerals; *about, nearly, almost:* quasi talenta ad quindecim coëgi, Ter.

quăsillum, i, *n.* and **quăsillus,** i, *m. dim.* [qualus] *any small basket:* Cic.

quassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quasso] *a shaking:* capitum, Liv.

quasso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [quatio]. Act.: *to shake* or *toss repeatedly* or *violently:* caput, Pl.: Etruscam pinum, Virg. With the additional idea of *striking:* ramum Lethaeo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, id. **3.** *to shatter:* vasa, Lucr.: quassata muri reficere, *the breaches*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to shake, shatter, impair, weaken:* quassata republica, Cic. **B.** Neutr.: *to shake itself, to shake* (poet.): siliqua quassante, *rattling*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *casser.*)

quassus, a, um, *Part.* [quatio]. **II.** Adj.: quassa voce, *in a broken voice*, Curt.

quassus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shaking:* Pac. in Cic.

quătĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio facio] *to shake.* Fig.: *to cause to waver, to weaken:* quatefeci Antonium, Cic. Ep. ad Brut.

quā-tĕnus, *adv.* Of place: *how far:* quatenus progredi debeat, Cic. (ii) Fig. *how far, to what extent:* quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, id. **2.** *as far as:* quatenus tuto possent ire, Liv. **2.** Of time, *how long:* quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? Cic. **4.** Causal, *seeing that, since, as:* clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor.

quăter, *adv. num.* [quattuor] *four times:* quaterdecies, *fourteen times*, Cic. As a phrase, ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, *three times and four times*, i. e. *over and over again, often, very much:* ter et quater anno revisens aequor, Hor.

quăterni, ae, a, *adj. num. distrib.* [id.] *four each, by fours, four at a time:* quaternos denarios in singulas amphoras exegisse, Cic. **II.** *four together:* primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex quinta legione tenebant, Caes. (Hence Fr. *cahier.*)

quătĭo, no *perf.*, quassum, 3. *v. a. to strike, shatter:* urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv.: quassas rates, *battered, damaged and leaking*, Hor. **2.** *to shake:* alas, Virg. **3.** *to strike, drive:* quatere aliquem foras, Ter. **II.** Fig.: *to agitate, affect, excite:* quod aegritudine quatiatur, Cic. **2.** *to plague, vex, harass:* oppida bello, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

quătrīdŭum (quattr.), i, *n.* [quattuor dies] *a space of four days, four days:* hoc triduo aut quatriduo, Pl.

quattŭor (quāt.), *card. num. adj. four:* ex centum quattuor centuriis, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *katvâr-as;* Gr. (Hom.) πίσυρ-ες, Aeol. πέσσυρ-ες (=πετ-σαρ-ες); Goth. *fid-vôr*, O. H. G. *fior*, Eng. *four.*] (Hence It. *quattro;* Sp. *cuatro;* Fr. *quatre.*)

quattŭordĕcim (quat.), *card. num. adj. fourteen:* Suet. (Hence Fr. *quatorze.*)

quattŭorvĭrātus (quat.), ūs, *m.* [quattuorviri] *the office of the* quattuorviri: Asin. Poll. in Cic.

quattŭor-vĭri (quat.), orum, *m. plu. a body of four men associated in certain official functions;* esp., in the municipia or colonies, *the board of chief magistrates:* Cic.

quĕ, *conj.* [cogn. with Skr. *ka*, Gr. και and τε (so Gr. τις, Lat. *quis*)] enclitic copulative particle, *and* (disting. from *et* as implying some natural relation between the things connected: it often serves to add some word completing the sense of the foregoing word): res rationesque vestrorum omnium, Pl.: terra marique, Cic.: arma virumque, Virg. (ii) Repeated, or with *et* corresponding: *both . . . and, as well . . . as, partly . . . partly;* but sometimes to

be rendered simply by *and . . . and:* jus et officium partesque, Cic. Affixed to monosyllabic words (rare): quique, Pl.: aque, Ov.: eque, Virg.: but sometimes appended to the next word when the first in the connected clause is a monosyllable: ad plurimosque, Cic. In the poets, also after several words: Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, for, terra marique, Tib. **II.** Equivalent to sed, when preceded by a negation, *but:* non nobis solum nati sumus, ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.

queis, i. q. ques, *nom. pl.*=qui, also, more commonly, for quibus, v. qui, *ad init.*

quĕmadmŏdum, or, separately, quem ad mŏdum, *adv. in* or *after what manner, how:* Interrog.: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. **II.** Relat.: ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Pl. **2.** Esp. with *sic, ita,* etc.; *just as, as:* si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus, sic de amicitia disputaris, Cic.

quĕo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. *v. n. to be able* (*to be in a position* to do something; whereas possum usu. denotes *inherent ability:* but the distinction is not always maintained): non queo reliqua scribere, Cic.: quiverit, Liv. *Pass.* (before an *Inf. Pass.*): forma nosci non quita est, Ter. [Etym. uncertain.]

quercētum, i, *n.* [quercus] *an oak-forest:* Hor.

quercĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of oak, oaken, oak-:* Tac.

quercus, ūs, *f. an oak, oak-tree,* used generically for several species, esp. *the Italian* or *esculent oak,* sacred to Jupiter: magna Jovis quercus, Virg. **II.** Meton. of things made of oak-wood: *a ship:* Val. Fl.: Capitolina, *a garland of oak-leaves,* Juv. (usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle): Ov. **2.** *acorns* (rare): veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *quercia.*)

quĕrēla (perh. better, querella), ae, *f.* [queror] *a complaining, complaint:* intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic.: vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *gives some occasion for complaint,* id. **II.** Transf. *a plaintive song, lullaby:* Stat. **2.** In gen., *any plaintive* or *melancholy sound,* e. g. *the croaking of frogs:* veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, Virg. (Hence Fr. *querelle,* and, from it, Eng. *quarrel.*)

quĕrībundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *complaining:* vox, Cic.

quĕrīmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a complaint:* esp. of *formal declaration and remonstrance:* sociorum querimonias deferre ad aliquem, *to lay their grievances before any one,* Cic.: crimina querimoniasque, Liv.: querimoniae de injuriis, Cic.

quĕrītor, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to complain repeatedly* or *violently:* Tac.

quernĕus, a, um, *adj.* [v. quernus] *of oaks, oaken, oak-:* corona, Suet.

quernus, a, um, *adj.* [=querc-nus, from quercus] *of oak, oaken, oak-* (poet.): quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Virg.: corona, Ov. (Hence old Fr. *quesne, chesne;* mod. Fr. *chêne.*)

quĕror, questus, 3. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to complain, lament, bewail:* constr. the subject of complaint expr. by *Acc.* of non-personal object; by *Abl.* with *de;* by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or by clause with *quod;* the person complained to, by *Dat.*, or with *cum* and *apud:* suum fatum, *to bewail one's fate,* Caes.: queritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic.: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv.: apud novercam, Pl.: nec quereris patri, *nor complain to your father,* Juv.: ne querantur se relictas esse, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. **II.** Transf. of animals whose natural cry or note is melancholy or plaintive: of the owl: Virg. (cf. '*the moping owl does to the moon complain*'): of other birds: *to coo, warble:* Hor. [Queror for *ques-or;* cf. Skr. *çvas, to breathe, sigh, groan.*]

querquētŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [from querquetum, for quercetum] *pertaining to an oak-forest:* mons, *an earlier name of the* Mons Caelius *at Rome,* Tac.

quĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [queror] *full of complaints, complaining, querulous:* (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti se puero, Hor. **II.** Transf. of animals and things (poet.): *softly complaining, cooing, warbling, chirping,* etc.: cicadae, Virg.

ques, v. qui, *ad init.*

questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror].

questus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a complaining, complaint, lamentation* Cic. **II.** Transf. of the note of the nightingale: maestis late loca questibus implet, Virg.

qui, quae, quod (old forms, *Nom.* quei, *Gen.* quojus, *Dat.* quoi; *Abl.* qui: *plur.* ques *or* queis, *fem.* quai, *neutr.* qua; *Dat.* and *Abl.* queis and quis). Interrog.: *who? which? what?* (adjectively; while quis, quid, are used substantively): *Th.* Quis fuit igitur? *Py.* Iste Chaerea. *Th.* Qui Chaerea? *what Chaerea?* Ter.: quod mare, *what sea?* Hor.: Ov. **II.** Relat. *who, which, what, that,* agreeing in *gend.* and *number* with its *anteced.*, but not in *case;* that being determined by the nature of its connection with its own clause: coloniam, quam Fregellas appellant, Liv.: summo magistratu praeerat, quem Vergobretum appellant, Caes.: ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris Provinciae extremum, id. (ii) It usu. takes the gender of a complementary *Nom.* or *Acc.* immediately following: est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall. (iii) Sometimes it agrees with something implied in the antecedent: illa furia [*i. e.* Clodius] qui, etc., Cic.: abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt, id. (iv) Occasionally by what in Greek is called attraction, it agrees with its antecedent in *case* also: circiter sexcentas ejus generis, cujus supra demonstravimus, naves, Caes. (v) The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, id. **2.** With *Subj.* (i) to denote a cause (for *quum*): *as, because:* maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, *as we had had a very unpleasant voyage,* Cic. (ii) to denote a consequence (for *ut*): dignus est, qui imperet, *worthy to rule,* id. (iii) after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose (for *ut*): equitatum qui sustineret hostium impetum misit, *to check,* Caes. **3.** For is, ea, id, with a conjunction: res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, *and this,* Cic. **4.** For qualis or talis (esp. in orat. obliqua), *what sort of, what a, such:* qui vir, et quantus! id.: quae tua natura est, *such is your disposition,* id.: quae tua prudentia est, *such is your prudence,* id. **5.** *Neut. sing., as much as, as far as, what*=quantum: adjutabo quod potero, Ter. With *Gen.:* quod aeris, Liv. (ii) *wherein:* si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. (iii) *Abl.* with comparatives (with or without hoc, eo, or tanto) *by how much, by so much, the . . . the:* quo difficilius, hoc praeclarius, Cic. **III.** Indef. (both *subst.* and *adj.*), *any one, any:* si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deciderat, Caes. [*Qui*=*quei* for *quo-i,* in which to the stem *quo* (Indo-Eur. *ka*) is added the demonstr. suffix *i,* as in *οὐ-τοσ-ί, ὀδ-ί.* To this *quo* corresponds Gr. *πο* (N. Ion. *κο*) in *πότε, πόθεν, πότερος,* etc.; Goth. *hva-s,* Eng. *who.* From the same I. E. pronom. stem come *qua-m, quan-do, quo-t, quo-tu-s, qua-ntu-s, quā-li-s.*] (Hence It. *chi, che;* Sp. Fr. *qui, que.*)

quī, *adv.* [*abl.* of qui] *with* or *from which, wherewith:* restim volo mihi emere: *Ps.* Quamobrem? *Ca.* Qui me faciam pensilem, *to hang myself with,* Pl. **2.** Esp. in wishing: *O that! would that!*=utinam: qui te Juppiter dique omnes perduint, id. Ellipt.: qui illi dii irati! i. e. *may they be angry with him,* Cic. **II.** *in what manner, how:* sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit? Caes.: qui fit, *how comes it,* Hor. **2.** Esp. *wherefore? why?* qui dum? Ter. **III.** Of price, for quanti, *how much:* qui datur, tanti indica, Pl.

quĭă, *conj.* with *Indic.* [qui] *because:* urbs, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. **II.** quia nam, and quianam, *why? wherefore?* quianam sententia vobis versa retro? Virg.

quĭănam, v. quia.

quicquam, v. quisquam.

quicque, v. quisque.

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quicum, v. cum.

quīcunque, quaecunque, quodcunque (or cumque; and separately: quam se cunque in partem, Cic.), *pron. relat. whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, everything that, all that:* quicunque is est, Cic. *Neutr. absol.:* ut quodcunque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. With *part. Gen.:* quodcunque hoc regni, i. e. *whatever regal power I do possess,* Virg. **2.** Esp. for qualiscunque; *howsoever constituted, of whatever kind:* quaecunque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. **II.** Transf. *each* or *every possible:* quae sanari poterunt, quacunque ratione sanabo, *in every possible way,* id.: quocunque modo, *in any way possible* (*right* or *wrong*), Hor. (Hence Fr. *quiconque.*)

quid, v. quis.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, and subst. quiddam, *pron. indef. a certain, a certain one, somebody, something:* quidam ex advocatis, Cic.: quodam tempore, *at a certain* (indefinite) *time, once,* id.: quidam Gallus, Caes. *Plur.: some:* excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. With *Gen.:* quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. *Neutr. absol.;* quiddam, *something:* quiddam divinum, Cic. With *Gen.:* quiddam mali, *something of evil,* id. **2.** In indef. sense, with an *adj.,* serving to soften an expression: virtutem duram et quasi ferream quandam, *a kind of iron virtue, as it were,* id.

quīdem, *adv.* partaking of the nature of an enclitic, being almost invariably placed after the emphatic word of the sentence, which it serves to indicate (=Gr. γε): *indeed, certainly, in truth!* sibi quidem persuaderi, Caes.: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, *and strangely too,* Cic.: re quidem vera, *but in reality,* Nep.: Cic. **2.** With a negative: ne . . . quidem, *not even:* ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, *not even by giving hostages,* Caes.: Cic. (ii) Less emphatically, *not . . . either:* quid enim Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle: ac ne ego quidem illius, *nor I of him either,* id. (iii) nec (neque) . . . quidem, *and not indeed, and that not:* de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure, locutus est, id. **II.** *at least:* ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses, id. **2.** To express indignation, *really, truly:* nam istaec quidem contumelia est, Ter. **3.** *for instance, for example:* Cic.: Nep.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. quis.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

quies, ētis, *f.* [v. quiesco] *rest, quiet, repose:* locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. Of things: si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque inter, *i. e. the repose of spring,* Virg. **2.** *a quiet life, neutrality* between political parties: Attici quies Caesari fuit grata, Nep. **3.** *peace:* diuturna, Sall. **4.** *state of quietness* or *calm* (opp. to clamor): Tac. **5.** *sleep:* quietem capere, *to go to sleep,* Ov.: alta, *deep sleep,* Virg. **6.** *death* (poet.): olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus, id. **II.** Meton. *a resting-place, lair* of a wild beast (poet.); only in *pl.:* intectae fronde quietes, Lucr.

quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* (rarely *a.*) *to rest, keep quiet:* placida compostus pace quiescit, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *to remain neutral:* Cic. **3.** *to sleep:* quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Pl. **4.** Of things: *to rest, be still* or *quiet:* prato gravia arma quiescunt, Virg. **5.** Trans.: *to suffer quietly, to permit* (rare and appy. colloq.): quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, *quietly to allow matters to grow to an interregnum,* Cic. **6.** *to cease, leave off, desist from:* quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Pl. [From root *ki, kvi,* to lie, whence also Gr. κεῖ-μαι; O.H.G. *hvi-la* (Eng. *while*), *hvilôn* (mod. Germ. *weilen*). V. civis.]

quiētē, *adv. calmly, quietly:* quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. *Comp.:* quietius tranquilliusque, Liv. *Sup.:* quietissime se receperunt, Caes.

quiētus, a, um, *Part.* [quiesco]. **II.** Adj.: *resting, calm, quiet, keeping quiet:* aliquem quietum reddere, Ter.: animus, Cic. **2.** *peaceful:* regnum (Numae), Hor.: Just. **3.** *resting, sleeping:* quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. **III.** Transf. of things, *undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet:* amnes, *gently flowing,* Hor.: paulo habuit post id factum Caesar quietiorem Galliam, *in a more tranquil state,* Caes.: statio, *a safe anchorage,* id. (Hence It. *cheto;* Fr. *quitte.*)

quī-lĭbet, quaelĭbet, quodlĭbet, and quidlĭbet, *pron. indef. any one you will, any one without distinction, no matter who, any, all:* quaelibet minima res, *any the most trifling circumstance,* Cic.: nomen, *the first name that occurs,* Hor.: quidlibet audere, *to venture on any bold stroke,* id.

quīn, *conj.* [qui ne (for non); lit. *by which not, how not*] *that not, but that;* after a negative, and foll. by *Subj.:* facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending to you,* Cic.: also after an interrog. which is equiv. to a neg.: quid recusare potest (i. e. non potest recusare), quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. **2.** Esp. after words expressing doubt or ignorance: non esse dubium, quin plurimum possent, *there was no doubt that they were the most powerful,* Caes. **3.** Less freq. equiv. to qui non (after such expressions as, nemo est, nullus est): cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. **II.** With Indic.: as a corroborative or adversative particle, lit. *why not?* hence, *nay, nay even:* credo: neque id injuria: quin mihi molestum est, Ter. **2.** So, quin etiam, *nay even; moreover* (in this sense often written as one word quinetiam), and quin immo: ausus quin etiam voces jactare, Virg.: quin immo leviter inter se dissident, Cic. **3.** In exhortations and appeals, *why not?* hence, as an animated command: quin igitur expergiscimini? *why then do ye not awake,* i. e. *up then and be doing!* Sall.: quin conscendimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* Liv. (ii) Less freq. with *imperat.:* quin sic attendite, judices, *pray attend to this!* Cic.

quī-nam, quaenam, quodnam, *pron. interrog. who, which, what, pray?* Ter.: Caes. In indir. quest.: controversias habebant quinam anteferretur, id.: where uter would have been more regular.

quincunx, uncis, *m.* [quinque uncia] *the fraction five twelfths:* si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an as,* Hor. Of interest, *five per cent.:* Pers. **II.** Transf. (from the way of marking five, as on dice ⁘) to denote a method of planting, in which the rows of trees ran diagonally: directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic.

quindēcĭēs (-ens), *adv. fifteen times:* quindecies sestertium (*neut. sing.*), *a million and a half of sesterces,* Cic.

quindĕcim, *card. num. adj.* [quinque decem] *fifteen:* Caes. (Hence Fr. *quinze.*)

quindĕcim-prīmi, orum, *m. plu. the board of fifteen chief magistrates* in a municipium: Caes.

quindĕcimvir, v. quindecimviri.

quindĕcimvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [quindecimviri] *pertaining to the quindecimvirs* or *council of fifteen:* Tac.

quindĕcim-vĭri, orum, *m. plu.* (separated, quindecim Diana preces virorum, Hor.) *a college* or *board of fifteen men in commission:* quindecimviri Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books,* Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 128).

quindēni, v. quinideni.

quingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quingeni] *consisting of five hundred each:* cohortes, Curt.

quingēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [quingenti] *five hundred each:* Cic.

quingentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.] *the five hundredth:* Cic.

quingenti, ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [quinque centum] *five hundred:* Pl. **2.** Indefinitely, of a very large number: id.: Cat.

quingentĭēs(-ens), *num. adv. five hundred times:* quingenties HS, *fifty millions of sesterces,* Cic.

quīni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.*

(quinque) *five each:* quini in lectulis, *five to a couch*, Cic. ||. Ingen. *five:* nomina, Liv.

quīnī-dēni or **quin-dēni**, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj. fifteen each:* quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. ||. Ingen. *fifteen:* quindenis hastis corpus transfigi, Pl.

quin-immo, v. quin.

quīnī-vīcēni, or separ. quini viceni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj. twenty-five each:* Liv.

quinquāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* (quinquaginta) *fifty each:* Cic.

quinquāgēsĭ s(-ens), *num. adv. fifty times* (for quinquagies): Pl. (dub.)

quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num. adj.* (quinquaginta) *fiftieth:* Cic. ||. Subst.: quinquagesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *a fiftieth part, 2 per cent.*, as a tax: id.

quinquāgĭēs(-ens), *num. adv. fifty times:* Plin.

quinquāgintā, *card. num. adj. fifty:* Cic. (For etym. cf. quadraginta.)

quinquātrus, uum, *f. plu.* and **quinquātrĭa**, orum and ium, *n. plu.* (quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides) *a festival of Minerva*, of which two were celebrated at Rome: the greater, majores, on the 19th of March: and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June; Cic.: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 318).

quinque, *card. num. adj. five:* Cic. [Cf. Skr. *pañkan*; Gr. πεμπε; Goth. *fimf*, Germ. *fünf*. Initial *p* has in Lat. appy. been assimilated to the *qu* of the second syllable.] (Hence It. *cinque*; Sp. *cinco*; Fr. *cinq.*)

quinquue, for et quin: Pl.

quinquennālis, e, *adj.* (quinquennis) *that takes place every fifth year, quinquennial:* celebritas ludorum, Cic. ||. *lasting five years:* magistratus, Liv.

quinquennis, e, *adj.* (quinque annus) *of five years, five years old:* Hor.

quinquennĭum, ii, *n.* (quinquennis) *a period of five years, five years:* censores magistratum quinquennium habento, Lex ap. Cic.

quinquepertītus (quinquepert.), a, um, *adj. divided into five parts, five-fold* (rare): argumentatio, Cic.

quinque-primi (and separ. quinque primi), orum, *m. plu. the first five members of the senate in a municipium:* Cic.

quinquerēmis, e, *adj.* (quinque remus) *having five banks of oars:* navis, Liv. ||. Subst.: quinqueremis, is, *f.* (*sc.* navis) *a galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme:* Cic.

quinquevir, v. quinqueviri, *fin.*

quinquevirātus, ūs, *m.* (quinqueviri) *the office of a quinquevir:* Cic.

quinque-vĭri, orum, *m. plu. a board of five; five men in commission for any purpose, the quinquevirs* (v. Smith's Ant. 318): Cic. *Sing.:* scriba ex quinqueviro, Hor.

quinquiēs(-ens), *num. adv. five times:* Cic.

quinquĭplĭco, 1. *v. a.* (quinque plico) *to multiply five-fold:* Tac.

quintădecĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* (quintadecima, *sc.* legio) *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion:* Tac.

quintānus, a, um, *adj.* (quintus) *of or belonging to the fifth, the fifth in order:* Varr. ||. Subst.: quintāna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* via) *a street in a camp which intersected the tents of the two legions usu. forming a consular army, running between the 5th and 6th maniple and the 5th and 6th turma of cavalry:* Liv. 2. Transf.: *a market* (because the camp-market was held in the quintana): Suet. 3. quintani, orum, *m. plu. the soldiers of the fifth legion:* Tac.

quintīlis (quinct.), is, *adj.* (id.) *pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): idibus Quintilibus, *on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July*, Liv. 2. Subst. *m. the month of July:* Macr. (afterwards called Julius, whence the modern name, in honour of Caesar).

quinto, *adv. for the fifth time* (rare): Liv. (In a place where quintum would have been read as *Adj.*)

quintum, *adv. for the fifth time:* Liv.

quintus, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* (quinque) *fifth:* Cic.

quintus-decĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. adj. fifteenth:* Liv.

quippe, *adv.* and *conj.* [*quid* (or perh. abl. *qui*), with *pe*; cf. nempe] a corroborating particle: *certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact:* recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius, Cic. Ironically: quippe vetor fatis, *I, forsooth, am forbidden by the fates!* Virg. 2. With the particles, *enim, etenim, quia*, etc.; *for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as:* leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, Cic.: quippe quia, Ter. 3. With *pron. relat.: as being one who* or *which;* equiv. to *since*, or *inasmuch as*, with *pers. pron.*; with *Indic.* or *Subj.:* plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, *for it was with difficulty they met them*, Liv.: convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret, *since he rarely came to town at all*, Cic. 4. With *etiam* and *et, since indeed, for even* (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et jura sinunt, Virg.

quippĭam, v. quispiam.

quippī-ni (quippeni), *adv. why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure:* Pl.

quī-qui, *pron. indef.* for quisquis, *whosoever* (rare): quiqui est, Pl.

quirīnālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [Quirinus] *a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February* (XIII. Kal. Mart.): Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 318.

quĭris (quiritis) or **curis** [a Sabine word] *a spear:* Ov.

Quĭris, ītis, *m.* [Cures] *an inhabitant of the Sabine town* Cures: Virg. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*. In consequence of the union of the two nations they were styled on all solemn occasions Populus Romanus Quirites (omitting et), which in later times was distorted into Populus Romanus Quiritium, Liv.: rarely with the copula: devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, id. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites instead of milites, Suet.: Tac.: jus Quiritium, *full Roman citizenship* (v. Smith's Ant. 218). *Sing.: a Roman citizen, a Quirite:* dona Quiritis, Hor. ||. Transf. of *bees* (poet.): regem, parvosque Quirites, *citizens*, Virg.

quĭrītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quirito] *a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek:* Liv.

Quĭrītes, v. Quiris.

quĭrīto, 1. *v. n. to raise a plaintive cry, to wail:* Liv. Hence, *to exclaim in distress:* Asin. in Cic. 2. Of an orator, *to scream:* Quint. [The ancients derived it from Quirites; quiritare dicitur is qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat, Varr.] (Hence It. *gridare*; Sp. *gritar*; Fr. *crier*, and from it, Eng. *cry.*)

quĭs, quae, quĭd, *pron. interrog.* (in either direct or indirect questions) *who? which? what? Da.* Quis homo est? *who is there?* Ter.: quis clarior in Graecia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Quis is sometimes *fem.* in early Latin: quis ea est? Pl. 2. Adj.: *what?* i. e. *what sort of a person* or *thing?* rogitat quis vir esset, Liv. *Neut. absol.* with *Gen.: what? what sort of?* exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit, Cic. 3. *Neutr.* quid? *how? why?* quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, id.: quid ita? *why so?* id.: quid ni, also in one word, quidni? *why not?* Ter. (ii) In introducing a fresh instance or particular, usu. with something of climax: quid? *what shall be said to this? and then; furthermore:* quid jurisconsulti, quid pontifices, quid augures, etc., *and then, our lawyers, pontiffs, augurs, etc.*, Cic. Esp. foll. by quod: quid quod sapientissimus quisque aequissimo animo moritur, *then there is this further consideration, that . . .*, Cic. ||. Indef.: *any one, anybody, anything; some one, somebody, something:* simplicior quis et est, *is one simpler than usual?* Hor. But in prose this use is found only after *si, ne, nisi, quum:* si te in judicium quis adducat, Cic. [From *ki*, weaker form of the Interrogative stem

(beside *ka*, the stronger, whence *quo*, stem of *qui*). For Gr. τ in τίς from orig. *k*, cf. τέσσαρες (= τέτ-ϝορ-ες), *quattuor*; τε, *que*.]

quis, for quibus, v. qui.

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, *pron. interrog. who, which, what pray?* quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. With *num:* num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* Ter. *In tmesi:* in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negotii? Pl. With *nam* first (poet.): nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? Virg.

quispĭam, quaepĭam, quodpĭam, and subst. quidpiam or quippiam, *pron. indefin. any one, anybody, anything, any; some one, something, some:* cum quaepiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes. **2.** *Neutr.* adverbially: *in any respect, somewhat:* si quando quippiam nocuit, Cic.

quis-quam, quaequam, quicquam (quidquam), *pron. indefin. any, any single one, anybody, anything* (disting. from quivis, which is *any one you please, 'all and sundry;'* whereas quisquam=*any particular one singled out*): estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. (ii) nec (neque) quisquam, *and no one:* nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Virg. (iii) Strengthened by means of unus: quia nondum in quenquam unum saeviebatur, *against any individual*, Liv.: nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantum ea arte excellit, *no single person*, id. (iv) quicquam with nihil, *nothing at all, not at all:* comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. (v) quisquam, like quis, is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: anum quemquam, Pl.

quis-quĕ, quaeque, quodque, and subst. quicque (quidque), *pron. indefin. whoever* or *whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing:* ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, *each man, every man*, Cic.: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. The *sing. pron.* is found with a *pl. verb:* ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Pl. Often in apposition with a plur. subject: quisque suos patimur manes, *we suffer each his own judgment*, Virg. Like quis, quisque is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, Pl. (ii) With *part. Gen.:* tuorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. (iii) With *sup.* to express universality: optimum quidque rarissimum est, *all the best things are rarest* (or, *everything is rare in proportion to its excellence*), id.: gravissima quaeque grana, *all the heaviest grains*, Plin. (iv) With ordinal numerals: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year, every five years*, Cic. Esp. with primus, *the very first, the first possible:* primo quoque tempore, *on the very first opportunity*, id. (v) For uterque, *each of two, both:* oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. **II.** Transf. for quicunque, *whosoever, every one who, all that:* cujusque populi cives vicissent, Liv.

quisquĭlĭae, arum, *f. plu. refuse, sweepings:* App. **II.** Transf. of vile or worthless persons or things: *refuse, dregs:* quisquiliae seditionis Clodianae, Cic. [With *qui-squil-iae* cf. Gr. κο-σκυλ-μάτια.]

quis-quis, quaequae, quodquod, and subst. quicquid (quidquid), *pron. indefin. whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever:* quoquo consilio, *with whatever design*, Cic.: quoquo modo, *in whatever way*, id. With *part. Gen.:* deorum quisquis, *whichsoever of the gods, all the gods who*, Hor. **2.** By a kind of ellipsis; *all without exception:* liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, *to every Roman*, Liv. *Sing. pron.* with *plur.* verb: tunc procul absitis, quisquis colis arte capillos, Tib. *Neut.* with ref. to persons: O deorum quicquid, *O all ye gods who*, Hor.: used *adv.: how much soever:* quicquid progredior, *the farther*, Liv. Quisquis *fem.:* mulier, quisquis es, Pl.

quī-vīs, quaevis, quodvis, and subst. quidvis, *pron. indefin. who* or *what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing* (cf. quisquam, *init.*): ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, *any number, however large*, Caes.: quaevis amplificationes, *all sorts of*, Cic. With unus, *any one you please, any one whatever:* si tu solus, aut quivis unus, *any single person*, id. Quidvis, as subst. *any thing whatever, no matter what:* dicere hic quidvis licet, Pl.

quīvis-cunquĕ, quaeviscunque, quodviscunque, *pron. indefin. who* or *what you please* (poet.): Lucr.

quō, *adv.* and *conj.* [qui] *to* or *into which place, whither:* quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? Hor. Of persons: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratiosus, *to whom*, Cic. With *Gen.:* quo gentium, *where in the world*, Pl. Fig.: quo amentiae, *to what a pitch of madness*, Liv. **2.** Indefin.: *to any place, any where* (after *si, ne, nisi*): si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *for which reason, wherefore;* esp. with *Compar.:* quo aequior sum Pamphilo, Ter. **2.** With a neg., non quo=non quod, *not that* (setting aside a supposition): quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, Cic. **3.** *to what end, for what purpose:* nescis, quo valeat numus, *what money is good for*, Hor. **4.** *to the end that, in order that;* very freq. with *Compar.:* castella communit quo facilius prohibere possit, Caes.: praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic.

quoad, *adv.* [prob. always monosyll. in verse] of time: *how long?* senem quoad exspectatis? Ter. **2.** *as long as:* quousque, inquies? quoad erit integrum, Cic. **3.** *till, until, until that:* usu. denoting a purpose, and so foll. by *Subj.:* ipse interea, quoad legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit, Caes. With *Indic.* to denote mere limit of time: ferrum usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est, Nep. **II.** Of place: *how far, as far as:* videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, Cic. Fig.: jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. (ii) With *part. Gen.* ejus (ejus representing an *Inf.* or *clause*, like Fr. *en* in similar cases): tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus facere poteris, scribere ad me, *as far as you are able in the matter*, id.: quoad ejus sine bello posset, *as far as he could manage to do so without war*, Liv.

quoad-usquĕ, or, separately, quoad usque, *adv. until that:* Suet.

quō-circā (*in tmesi*, quo, bone, circa, Hor.), *conj. for which reason, wherefore:* Cic.

quō-cunquĕ (cumq.) (*in tmesi:* quo nos cunque ferat, Hor.), *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever:* quocunque venerint, Cic.

quŏd, *conj.* [*Acc. neut.* from qui] *that, in that, because.* Explanatory and connective; *that, in that, as for the fact that:* num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod iter per Provinciam tentassent, . . . memoriam deponere posse? *namely that*, Caes.: fecisti mihi pergratum, quod librum ad me misisti, *in that*, Cic.: quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, *as for his having surprised*, Caes.: quod gloriarentur, *as for their boasting*, id. (In these and like examples, quod is really an uninflected relative.) **2.** *because* (less emphatic than quia, and often used to denote an assumed reason, which may be set aside): tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coegisti, Cic.: accusatus est quod corrumperet, *on the ground of his corrupting*, Quint.: non quod doleant, sed quia . . . , *not because of their being in pain* (*as might be supposed*), Cic. Esp. in phr. propterea quod: v. propterea. **3.** *wherefore:* in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, id.: nihil habeo quod incusem senectutem, *I have no reason to find fault with*, id. **4.** Concessively (like ut); *granted that, although, even if* (rare): quod non Taenariis domus est mihi fulta columnis, at Musae comites, Prop. **5.** *since that, since:* jam diu est, quod victum non datis, Pl. **6.** With other conjunctions as *si, nisi* (rarely alone), to connect sentences, *but, though, whereas:* quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, Caes.: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus: Cic. Without another *conj.:* quod te per superos oro, *wherefore*, Virg. **7.** With *Subj.* instead of *Acc.* and *Inf.:* scio jam, filius

quod amet meus istanc meretricem; for filium amare, Pl.

quŏdam-mŏdo, or, separated, quodam modo, *adv. in a certain manner, in a measure:* Cic.

quoi, v. qui, *init.*

quōjas, or **quōjātis,** e, for cujas *or* cujatis: Pl.

quōjus, for cujus, v. qui.

quōjus, a, um, for cujus, a, um: Pl.

quō-lĭbĕt, *adv. whither it pleases, to any place whatever* (poet.): Lucr.: Ov.

quom, v. quum, *ad init.*

quō-mĭnus, *conj.* v. minus, 2, vi.

quō-mŏdŏ, or, separately, quo modo (*in tmesi:* quo tu me modo voles esse, Pl.), *adv. in what manner, in what way, how.* Interrog.: Maecenas quomodo tecum? *how stand you with Maecenas?* Hor. **2.** In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesari! Cic. **II.** Relat.: haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo, id. (ii) Corresp. to sic, *in what manner, in the same manner as:* et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, id. **III.** Indef. = quocunque modo, *in whatsoever manner* (v. rare): quomodo potuissem (perh. better quo modo), id. (Hence It. *come;* Sp. *como;* Fr. *comme.*)

quōmŏdŏ-cunquĕ, *adv. in what manner soever, howsoever:* Cic. **II.** *in some way* or *another:* Pl.

quōmŏdŏ-nam, *adv. in what manner pray? how?:* Cic.

quō-nam, *adv. whither pray?* eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Fig.: quonam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? *to what issue,* Caes.

quondam, *adv.* for quumdam, *at a certain time, at one time, once, formerly:* cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic. **2.** Of the future, *one day, some day, ever* (poet.): nec Romula quondam ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg. **II.** Transf.: *at times, sometimes* (poet.): quondam cithara tacentem suscitat Musam Apollo, Hor.: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg.

quŏnĭam, *adv.* [quum jam]: *seeing that, whereas, since, because;* usu. with *Indic.:* quoniam ambo nos delusistis, datisne argentum, Pl.: quoniam praeceps agor, Sall. With *Subj.* of a reason quoted from another person (*obliqua*), or merely conceived by the mind: de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere coeperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes.

quō-pĭam, *adv. to any place, whithersoever* (poet.): quopiam devorti, Pl.

quō-quam, *adv. to any place, whithersoever:* neque se quoquam movit ex urbe, Nep.

quŏquĕ, *conj. also, too* (placed, in the manner of an enclitic, after the emphatic word): qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes.: quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Pleonast. with *et, etiam:* quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Pl.

quō-quō, or, separ., quo quo, *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever, whichever way:* quoquo ibo, Pl. With gentium: quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, *to whatever place in the world,* id. Fig.: quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic.

quōquō-mŏdo, or, separ., quoquo modo, *adv. in what way soever, howsoever:* quoquomodo se res habeat, Cic.

quōquō-versus (-um) or quōquōvorsum, *in every direction, every way:* legatos quoquoversus dimittere, Caes.

quorsum and **quorsus,** *adv.* [for quoversum or -us] *in what direction, whither:* nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. **II.** Fig.: *whither, to what end:* sed quorsum haec pertinent? *what is the drift of this?* Cic. **2.** Esp. *to what purpose? to what end? for what?* quorsum est opus? Hor.

quŏt, *adj. indecl.* [v. qui] *how many? as many as:* quot homines, tot causae, Cic. **II.** Transf. in specifications of time, *all, each, every:* quot mensibus, *every month,* Cato: hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboee, quot annis, *every year,* Virg.: usu. in one word: quotannis tributa conferre, Cic.

quŏtannīs, *adv. every year:* v. quot, *fin.*

quot-cunquĕ (cumq.), *adv. how many soever, as many as* (rare): Cic.

quŏtēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quot] *how many each:* Cic.

quŏti-dĭānus (quottid. and cotidianus), a, um (quŏtĭd., Cat. 69, 139 prob. corrupt), *adj.* [quotidie] *occurring every day, daily:* febris, Ter.: labor, Caes. **II.** Meton. *in every day use: ordinary, common:* verba, Cic.

quŏtī-dĭē (cotid.), *adv. daily, every day:* Ter.: Cic.

quŏtĭēs (-ens), *adv. how often, how many times, as often as:* Cic.: Virg.

quŏtĭes-cunquĕ (cumq.) *adv. how often soever, as often soever as:* Cic.

quot-quŏt, *adj. indecl. how many soever, as many soever as:* quotquot eunt dies, *i. e. daily,* Hor.: Cic.

quŏtŭmus, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [quotus] *which number in the series?* Pl.

quŏtus, a, um, *ord. num. adj.,* [quot] *what number in the series?* the question is answered by the ordinal numerals: quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic.: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.: quota pars laudis, *how very small,* Ov. (ii) With *quisque* (and in one word, quotusquisque), to denote a small number, *how few* (lit. *what number is each;* implying that the objects in question can be easily counted): quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? Cic.

quŏtus-cunquĕ, -ăcunque, -umcunque (cumq.) *adj. whatsoever in number:* pars quotacunque, *the smallest fraction possible,* Tib.

quŏtusquisque, v. quotus.

quŏ-usquĕ (also separ. quo usque), *adv. until what time, till when, how long:* quousque? inquies. Quoad erit integrum, Cic. Strengthened, quousque tandem, *how long, I conjure you,* id.

quō-vīs, *adv. to any place whatever* (poet.): Pl.: Ter.

quum (better quom or cum). Of time, *when, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as,* etc. Const.: in *oratio recta* usu. foll. by *Indic.* when the clause is categorical, and denotes time merely, the events described by the two clauses not being spoken of as standing in the relation of cause and effect; but when this relation is implied, or even when the clause with *quum* describes only one of several concurring causes, the *Subj.* is gen. used: in *oratio obliqua* it is always employed: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.: praeclare facis, quum eorum tenes memoriam, *you do well in cherishing their memory,* id.: multi anni sunt, quum ille in aere meo est, *since,* id. With *Subj.:* equites quum se in castra reciperent, adversis hostibus occurrebant, Caes. (ii) *quum* with *Subj.* is esp. used by way of substitute for the participles wanting in Latin (*e. g. perf. part. act.* and *imperf. part. pass.*); and in cases where the *Abl. absol.* is for some reason or other inadmissible: quum Lentulus Romam venisset, aditu Caesaris perterritus, ex urbe profugit, id.: aquilifer, quum magna multitudine hostium premeretur, aquilam intra vallum projecit, id. **2.** Quum (cum) maxime, and in one word, quummaxime (cummaxime), *particularly.* Esp. with *adv.* of time: nunc quum maxime, *now of all times, now in particular,* Ter.: also *absol.:* quum maxime volo te dare operam, *by all means,* id. (ii) ut cum maxime, *as much as ever:* Pl. (iii) quum maxime = *just when:* v. maxime, II. 2, Ter. **3.** Quum (cum) . . . tum, *while . . . so too, not only . . . but also, both . . . and* (see also tum): fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes.: quumque plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. **II.** As a causal particle, *whereas, since, seeing that; although;* with *Subj.:* quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum haec ipsa habere majora, id.: quum quisque operam navare cuperent, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est, *as all were eager,* Caes.: quae quum ita esset . . . tamen, *although this was so,* Cic. For quippe quum, and utpote quum, v. quippe and utpote.

R, r, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the liquids. It corresponds in general to Indo-European *r* (which however is sometimes represented in Latin by *l*; v. letter L), and to Greek ρ. **II.** In many Latin words an original *s*, standing between two vowels, has been changed to *r*; e. g. asa, lases, meliosem, Valesius, have become ara, lares, meliorem, Valerius. So also dirimo is formed from dis-emo, and dir-(h)ibeo from dis-habeo. In neuter nouns of the type of *genus*, the oblique cases, generis, etc., were originally *genes-is*, etc. In Greek, when σ stands between two vowels, it often vanishes, and thus to *generis* corresponds γένεος. So again, in such pairs of words as νύς, *nurus*, from orig. (*s*)*nusa*, while the σ in Greek between the vowels has disappeared, the *s* in Latin has changed to *r*. This change, however, is not uniformly found; *s* in many words has remained unaltered between vowels; quaeso maintains itself beside quaero, and nasus beside naris. A similar change to that above mentioned sometimes takes place in *final s;* arbos, colos, honos, labos, have become arbor, color, honor, labor: the original sound, however, is also found at the end of these words. It is possible (though not proved) that the final *r* of the passive voice originated from the addition of the reflective pronoun to the persons of the active voice, so that amor=*amo-se*, amatur=*amat-se*, etc. **2.** In meridies, *r* has been substituted for *d* through the influence of dissimilation. **3.** *r* is elided for euphony in pejero for perjero, in crebesco for crebresco, etc. **4.** *r* sometimes exchanges its place with the adjoining vowel; *e.g.* from the roots *ter, cer, ster* come the perfects *trivi, crevi, stravi*, and the perf. part. *tritus, cretus, stratus.* **III.** Changes of *r* in the Romance languages. **1.** Into *l:* this is the most frequent change: e. g. Lat. *arbor*, It. *albero;* Lat. *altare, fragrare, peregrinus;* Fr. *autel, flairer, pèlerin.* **2.** Into *d:* Lat. *quaerere, rarus;* It. *chiedere, rado.* **3.** *rs* into *ss;* Lat. *dorsum;* It. *dosso.* **4.** *r* often changes its place; Lat. *stuprum*, It. *strupo;* Lat. *vervex, temperare*, Fr. *brebis, tremper.* **5.** When, by the disappearance of a vowel of a Latin word, the combination *mr* is formed, in French it is changed to *mbr;* Lat. *num(e)rus, cam(e)ra;* Fr. *nombre, chambre;* the same phenomenon appears in Sp. *hombro* from Lat. *hum(e)rus.* So *nr* in French becomes *ndr;* Lat. *gen(e)r, pon(e)re;* Fr. *gendre, pondre:* and *lr* becomes *ldre*, further changing to *udre* by vocalization of *l:* Lat. *mol(e)re, sol(ve)re*, Fr. *moudre, soudre.* **IV.** As an abbreviation, R. signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte, reficiendum, regnum, ripa, et mult. al.; R. P. respublica; R. R. rationes relatae.

răbĭdē, *adv. ravingly, rabidly:* omnia rabide appetentem, Cic.

răbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] *raving, furious, enraged, savage, mad, rabid:* canes, Lucr.: tigres, Virg.: leones, Hor. Of things: lingua, Prop.: mores, Ov.

răbĭes, em, e (*Gen.* rabies, Lucr.), *f.* [rabo] *rage, madness;* esp. of dogs: Col. Of men, *madness, frenzy:* Plin.: Pl. **II.** Fig. *rage, fury, eagerness:* Hecubam propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem in canem esse conversam, Cic.: civica, *fierce civil war*, Hor. Of the madness of love: Ter. Of things: rabies fatalis temporis, Liv.: ventris, *ravenous hunger, voracity*, Virg. (Hence It. *rabbia;* Fr. *rage.*)

răbĭōsē, *adv. ravingly, furiously:* nihil iracunde rabioseve fecerunt, Cic.

răbĭōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rabiosus] *a little rabid:* litterae, Cic.

răbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] *raving, fierce, mad, rabid:* canis, Hor.

răbo, *3. v. n. to rave, be mad:* Sen. [Perh. cogn. with Skr. *rabh*, to seize.]

rabŭla, ae, *m.* [rabo] *a brawling, wrangling advocate, a pettifogger:* Cic.

răcēmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [racemus fero] *cluster-bearing, clustering* (poet.): uvae, Ov.

răcēmus, i, *m.* [ῥάξ, ῥαγός] *a bunch* or *cluster* of grapes and similar fruits: alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmae, Plin.: fert uva racemos, Virg. **II.** *Wine* (poet.): Ov. [If cogn. with Gr. ῥάξ, a grape, the γ in the stem of ῥάξ must be for orig. *k*.] (Hence Fr. *raisin.*)

rădĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [radius] *furnished with spokes:* rota, Varr. **2.** acc. to radius (II): *irradiated, beaming:* sol, Cic.: caput, *surrounded with a halo* (attribute of divine personages), Plin.

rādĭcĭtus, *adv.* [radix] *from the roots, by the roots:* evellere arborem, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *utterly, completely, radically:* radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

rādĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small root:* Cic.

rădĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.;* and *dep.* rădĭor, ātus, 1. [radius] *to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate:* miles radiabat in armis, Prop.: galeae gemmis radiantur et auro, *glitter, flash*, Ov. Esp. in *Part. imperf.*, radians, *beaming, shining:* lumina solis, id.: luna, Virg. See also radiatus. (Hence Fr. *rayer.*)

rădĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *emitting many beams, radiant:* sol, Pl.

rădĭus, ii, *m. a staff, rod:* acuti radii immissi, *stakes*, Liv. Esp. *a spoke* of a wheel: Virg.: Ov. **2.** In mathematics: (i) *a staff, rod* for measuring, *etc.:* Cic. (ii) *a semi-diameter, radius*, of a circle, id. **3.** In weaving: *a shuttle:* Ov. **4.** In botany, *a kind of long olive:* Virg. **II.** *a beam* or *ray* of any shining object; esp. of the sun: Cic.: Virg.: of lightning: id.: of the halo round the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, id. [Uncertain whether cogn. with ῥίζα and *radix;* if it be, it is for *vradius.*] (Hence It. *raggio, razzo;* Fr. *raie* and, from it, Eng. *ray.*)

rādix, icis, *f. a root* of a plant (usu. *plur.*): arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. **2.** *an edible root:* id.: esp. *a radish*, Hor. **II.** Transf.: *the lower part* of an object, *the foot* of a hill, mountain, *etc.:* sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes.: a Palatii radice, Cic. **2.** *that upon which any thing is fixed* or *rests; a root, foundation* (poet.): linguae, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin* (usu. *plu.*): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic.: Pompeius eo robore vir, iis radicibus, *i. e. so firmly established*, id. [Cf. Gr. ῥίζα=(ϝριδ-γα); Goth. *vaúrt-s*, O. H. G. *wurz-ala*, Eng. *root.*] (Hence, through low Lat. *radicina*, Fr. *racine.*)

rādo, rāsi, rāsum, *3. v. a. to scrape, scratch, rub off; to polish; to shave off the hair with a razor* (while tondere is to cut with scissors): mulieres genas ne radunto, *scratch, tear*, in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic.: caput, *to shave*, Cic.: esp. as a token of slavery, Liv.: lapides, *to polish*, Hor.: nomen fastis, *to scratch out, erase*, Tac. **II.** Transf.: *to touch in passing, to brush along, graze* (poet.): ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr.: hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni radimus, *we coast along*, Virg. **2.** *to strip off:* damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers. **III.** Fig. *to grate upon, hurt, offend:* aures delicatas, Quint. (Hence Fr. *ras* and *raser.*)

rallus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for rarulus, from rarus] *thin:* tunica, Pl.

rāmālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [ramus] *twigs, sticks, brushwood:* Ov.

rāmentum, i, *n.* (ramenta, ae, *f.* Pl.): usu. *plu.* ramenta, orum [rado], *what is shaved*, or *rubbed off; scrapings, shavings, chips*, etc.: ferri, *scales struck off by the hammer*, Lucr.: ligni, Pl. **II.** Transf. *bits, morsels*, in gen.: patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, *every scrap*, id.

rāmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ramus] *pertaining to boughs* or *branches:* fragmenta, *i. e. sticks*=ramalia, Virg.

rāmex, icis, *m.* [id.] *a blood-vessel of the lungs:* Pl. **2.** *a rupture:* Juv.

Ramnes and **Ramnenses,** ium, *m. plu. a Latin race; one of the three original Roman tribes:* Liv. Poet. for *nobles of the olden time;* acc. to others, *the younger equites:* Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 286).

rāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramus] *full of boughs, having many branches, branching:* arbor, Lucr. **II.** Transf.: cornua cervi, Virg. Poet. of the clouds, *forked:* Lucr.

rāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little branch* or *bough, a twig, sprig:* Cic.

rāmus, i, *m.* [Perh. for *rad-mus*,

from same root as radix, q. v., and possibly radius] *a branch, bough, twig:* non truncus, non rami, non folia denique, Cic.: aureus ille ramus, *the predestined branch of gold*, Virg. **II.** Transf. of things having a branching form: *a branch of a stag's antlers:* Caes. **2.** *a branch of a mountain chain:* Plin. **3.** *a club:* Prop. **4.** *a branch* or *arm of the Greek letter* Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading, the one to virtue, the other to vice: hence called, Samii rami, Pers. **5.** Fig.: ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. (Hence, through low Lat. *ramicellus*, Fr. *rinceau.*)

rāna, ae, *f. a frog:* Ov.: Hor. The entrails of frogs were used for charms: Juv. **2.** *a kind of swelling in the tongue of animals:* Veg. **II.** Transf. rana marina, *a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler:* Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

rancens, entis, *Part.* (no verb ranceo found) *stinking, putrid:* viscera cadaverum, Lucr.

rancĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rancidus] *tainted, rancid:* opsonia, Juv. **II.** Fig. *disgusting, loathsome:* Pers.

rancĭdus, a, um, *adj. stinking, rank, rancid:* cadavera, Lucr.: aper, *tainted*, Hor. **II.** Fig. *disgusting, loathsome:* Juv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *rance.*)

rānuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rana] *a little frog, tadpole:* Cic. Jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing near marshes), id. (Hence It. *ranocchia;* Fr. *grenouille.*)

răpācĭda, ae, *m.* [rapax] *robber-son,* a comic patronymic: Pl.

răpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *greediness, rapacity:* Cic.

răpax, ācis, *adj.* [rapio] *grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious:* olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic.: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. **2.** Of things: falces rapaces, Lucr.: ventus, *sweeping, tearing*, Ov.: amnes, Lucr. Transf. an appellation of the twenty-first legion (qs. *that clears everything before it*): Tac. **II.** Fig.: *grasping, apt to seize upon* anything: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic.: with *Gen.:* rapacia virtutis ingenia, *eager for*, Sen.

răpĭdē, *adv. hastily, quickly, rapidly:* dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. *Comp.:* Tac. **II.** Fig.: quod (*παθητικόν*) quum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, *with impetuosity; passionately*, Cic.

răpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rapidus] *swiftness, rapidity:* fluminis, Caes.

răpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rapio] *tearing away, seizing* (poet.): leones, Lucr.: ferae, Ov. Of hunting-dogs: agmen, *a tearing, fierce pack*, id. Of *fierce, consuming* heat: sol, *violent, over-powering*, Virg. Of a funeral pile: Ov. Of the sea: *devouring*, Tib. **II.** Transf. *tearing* or *hurrying along, swift, rapid:* fluvius, Pl.: torrens, Virg.: amnis, Hor.: rapidissimum flumen, Caes.: venti, Virg.: venenum, Tac. **III.** Fig. *hurried, hasty:* oratio, Cic.

răpīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine* (mostly *plur.*): nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. **2.** In concrete sense: *plunder, booty* (poet. and rare): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, Virg.

răpĭo, răpŭi, raptum (old *perf. Subj.* rapsit, Cic.), *3. v. a. to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear,* or *drag away:* quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? Pl.: volucri spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic.: ab aede rapuit funale, *snatched*, Ov.: repagula de posti, *to wrench*, id.: commeatum in naves rapiunt, *carry hastily*, Liv.: nec variis obsita frondibus sub divum rapiam, *drag into open day*, Hor.: Nasonis carmina rapti, *torn from his home, banished*, Ov.: Achates rapuit in fomite flammam, perh. *caught the spark*, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish, take by assault*, etc.: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.: virgines, *to carry off, abduct*, Sall. *Absol.:* castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, *to carry at the first assault*, Liv. **3.** *to carry off suddenly* or *prematurely* by death, *to snatch away:* improvisa leti vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to force*, or *hurry away:* cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquemodi rapiat, *carries along*, Cic.: comoediam in pejorem partem, (*violently*) *to put a bad construction upon, to misrepresent*, Ter.: almum quae rapit hora diem, *snatches away*, Hor. **2.** Esp. *to carry along* or *away* with passion, *to transport, ravish, captivate;* and with a designation of the limit, *to carry* or *hurry away, to attract strongly:* praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic.: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiantur, *are carried away*, Cic. **3.** *to seize by violence, to snatch, steal* (poet.): oscula, Hor.: illicitas voluptates, Tac. **4.** *to snatch hastily, to hasten, precipitate:* rapiamus, amici, occasionem de die, Hor.: viam, *to hasten*, Ov. [Cogn. with Gr. *ἁρπ-άζω.*] (Hence Fr. *ravir, ravage.*)

raptim, *adv.* [rapio] *violently, greedily* (rare): semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. **II.** *hastily, suddenly, hurriedly:* haec scripsi raptim, Cic.: illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis, *swiftly cleaves the air*, Virg.

raptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying off, abduction:* Ter.

rapto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to seize and carry off, to drag,* or *hurry away:* Hector raptatus bigis, *dragged violently along*, Virg.: arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum, Ov.: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. **2.** Esp. *to waste, ravage, plunder:* adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas, id. **II.** Fig. of any kind of violence: quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos? *presumptuously accuse, arraign*, Prop. **2.** Esp. *to hurry along* with passion, *to agitate:* ita me amor lassum animi raptat, Pl.

raptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor, ravisher.* With *Gen.:* orbis, Tac.: filiae, id. *Adject.:* lupi raptores, *plundering*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: nunquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, *preying upon*, Vell.

raptus, a, um, *Part.* [rapio]. *Neut.* as subst., in such phr. as, rapto vivere, *to live by robbery*, Liv.: also, ex (*or* de) rapto vivere, Ov.

raptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a violent snatching* or *dragging away:* Inoo lacerata est altera raptu, Ov. **II.** Esp.: *a carrying off, depredation:* ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac.: raptus exercere, *to practise plunder*, id. **2.** *abduction, rape:* Cic.: Ov.

răpŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rapum, *a turnip;* cf. Gr. *ῥάπ-υ-ς, id.*] *a little turnip* or *rape:* Hor.

rārē, *adv. far apart, scatteredly* (less freq. than raro), Col. **II.** Of time: *rarely, seldom:* Pl.

rārē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* [rarus] *to make thin* or *rare, to rarefy: Inf. pass.* rarefieri, Lucr.

rāresco, *3. v. n. incep.* [rarus] *to grow thin, lose density, to become rarefied:* quom rarescunt nubila caeli, *become thin, fade away*, Lucr.: colles paullatim rarescunt, *lose themselves in the plain*, Tac.: ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, *shall open, grow wider*, Virg.

rārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *looseness of texture, distance apart* (opp. to densitas, *closeness, compact structure*): in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo, *porousness*, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *smallness of number, fewness, rarity:* capillorum, *thinness*, Suet.: stellarum (opp. to multitudo), Plin. **2.** *choiceness*, as opp. to common-place: dictorum, Cic. **3.** Meton. *a rarity:* Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, *a very extraordinary horse*, Plin.

rārō, *adv. seldom, rarely:* si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic.: Hor. *Comp.:* quod si rarius fiet, quam tu exspectabis, Cic. *Sup.:* non affari nisi rarissime, Suet.

rārus, a, um, *adj. not close* or *thick, thin, loose in texture:* opp. to densus: terra, *loose soil*, Virg.: rariores silvae, *the clearer parts of the forest*, Tac. **II.** Transf.: *far apart, scattered, thin, scanty:* raris ac prope nullis portibus, *few and far between*, Caes.:

vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, *scattered*, Cic.: rarum olus, *planted at intervals*, Virg.: raris vocibus hisco, *broken words*, id.: apparent rari, *scattered here and there*, id.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, *drop by drop*, Hor. **2.** Esp. *milit. t. t.: far apart, in loose order, single;* opp. to confertus: accedebat huc, ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, *in scattered parties, as skirmishers*, Caes. **3.** *few, rare, infrequent:* optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.: vitio parentum rara juventus, *thinned*, Hor. (ii) For adv. *raro:* nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, *but seldom*, Ov. **4.** Esp. *uncommon, scarce, rare, remarkable:* rara puella fuit, Prop.: avis (*sc.* pavo), Hor.: rara Fides, *seldom found*, id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *rado.*)

rāsĭlis, e, *adj.* [rado] *scraped, shaved, polished, smooth:* torno rasile buxum, Virg.: fibula, Ov.

rāsĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to shave often* or *regularly* (rare): Suet.

rastellus, i, *m. dim.* [rastrum] *a hoe, rake:* Suet. (Hence Fr. *râteau.*)

rastrum, i, *n.* (in *plur.* usu. rastri, orum, *m.:* Virg.: Ter., etc.) [rado] lit. *an instrument for scraping*, hence *a toothed hoe, a rake:* rastris glaebas qui frangit inertes, Virg.: described as the comb of Polyphemus, along with the sickle as his razor, Ov.

rāsus, a, um, *Part.* [rado]. (Hence Fr. *rez.*)

rătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [*ra* in ra-tus, part. of reor, q. v.] lit. *the process of thinking*, hence, *a reckoning, account, calculation, computation:* rationem ducere, *to make a calculation*, Cic.: also, habere, Caes.: inire, *to cast up an account*, id.: auri ratio constat, *the account agrees, is correct*, Cic. *Plur.:* falsas rationes inferre, id. Hence, **2.** Transf. *a list, register* (rare): cedo rationem carceris, i. e. *the diary*, id. (ii) *a sum, number* (rare): Pl. (iii) *a transaction, business; a matter, affair:* ratio domestica, bellica, Cic.: numaria, *money matters*, id.: esp. in *pl.*=*affairs:* publicae privataeque rationes, Caes.: rationes familiares componere, Tac.: me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, *interests*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *relation, connection with, respect to:* (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, *have to do with the earth*, id.: ad nostrorum annalium rationem, *in respect to our annals*, id.: pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est tractatus, *in respect of money*, id. (ii) *respect, regard, consideration, care for* (usu. with *Gen.* and depend. on habere or ducere): (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, id.: cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset, i. e. *that he should be allowed to stand as candidate in his absence*, Caes. (iii) *relation* to a thing: hence *course, conduct, procedure, mode, method, plan*, etc.: in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, *abandons his original plan*, id.: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, id.: novae rationes bellandi, id. ‖‖. *a ground, motive, reason*, etc.: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, *this consideration*, id. (ii) Esp. in logic and rhetoric, *a ground* or *reason alleged in support of a proposition:* nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, *by arguments and reasons*, Cic. Hence, *a process of argument, proof, etc.:* quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, id. (iii) In law, *a reason alleged in defence of an action, a plea:* ratio est, qua id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur, Quint. **2.** *reasonableness, reason, propriety*, etc.: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was unreasonable*, Cic. **3.** *rule, order, method*, etc.: quae res nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque tractari non vult, Hor. **4.** *a theory, doctrine*, or *system; science:* Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, *system, philosophy*, Cic.: ratio atque usus belli, *theory and practice*, Caes. (ii) Subjectively, *knowledge* (rare): si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi, aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, Cic. **5.** *reason as a faculty of the mind:* ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, *that reason should command and appetite obey*, id. Hence, *judgment, skill, etc.:* magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vincere, *by skill and strategy*, Caes. **6.** *a view* or *opinion:* mea sic est ratio, Ter.: in aliquam rationem loqui, *to speak to that effect*, Cic. (Hence It. *ragione;* Fr. *raison*, and, from it, Eng. *reason.*)

rătĭōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ratiocinor] In rhetor. *an exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning:* Cic. **2.** *a set form of reasoning; an argument, syllogism:* Quint.

rătĭōcĭnātĭvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In rhetoric, *pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative:* Cic.

rătĭōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reckoner, accountant:* Cic. Fig.: id.

rătĭōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [ratio] *to reckon, compute, calculate:* de pecunia ratiocinari, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *to reason, argue; to conclude:* ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, id.: with *adv.:* etenim sic ratiocinabantur, *they argued thus*, id.

rătĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *possessed of reason, reasonable, rational:* animal, Quint. **2.** *having to do with reason, rational:* philosophia, *i. e. logic*, Sen.

rătĭōnārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a statistical table, schedule:* imperii, Suet.

rătis, is, *f. a raft, float:* flumen ratibus transibant, Caes.: ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen, *pontoons*, Liv. **2.** Meton. *a bark, boat, vessel*, in gen. (poet.): Virg. [From the Indo-European root which takes the two forms *ar* and *ra*, meaning 'to drive, move forward;' whence also Gr. ἐρ-έτ-η-ς; O. N. and A.-S. *âr*, Eng. *oar;* v. remus.]

rătĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ratio] *a small reckoning, a little account:* subduxi ratiunculam, quantum aeris mihi sit, Pl. ‖ *a slight ground* or *reason:* leves, Cic. **2.** In dialectics: *a trifling syllogism:* concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, id.

rătus, a, um, *Part.* [reor]. ‖ Adj.: *reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation;* hence, *settled, established, certain, valid*, etc.: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, Cic.: testamenta, opp. to rupta, id.: rata sint sua visa precatur, *may be fulfilled*, Ov. **2.** Particular phrases: (i) pro rata parte (portione), secundum ratam partem, and *absol.* pro rata, *in a certain* or *fixed ratio, proportionally:* utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! Cic.: tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro rata aliis, *and to the rest in proportion*, Liv. (ii) ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, *to make* or *consider fixed* or *valid; to confirm, ratify, approve:* quid augur (habet), cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? *make a confirmatory*, i. e. *a favourable augury*, Cic.: qui non duxerint societatem ratam, *did not hold it valid*, Liv.: also ratum alicui esse, *to be confirmed:* ista ipsa, quae te emisse scribis, non solum rata erunt, sed etiam grata, i. e. *I accept the bargain*, Cic.

raucĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [raucus] *hoarse-sounding:* cantus cornicum, Lucr.

raucus, a, um, *adj. hoarse:* rogitando sum raucus factus, Pl.: guttur, Ov. **2.** *hoarse, hollow* or *deep sounding, harsh, growling*, etc. (poet.): cornu, Prop.: palumbes, *deep-throated*, Virg.: aes (*i. e.* tuba), id.: Hadria, Hor. ‖ Fig.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baias venire, *has got hoarse*, i. e. *spent itself* or *died away*, Cic. [*Rau-cus* and *rav-is* are, with vowel-extension, from the root *ru*, "sonare," whence also *ru-mor, ru-d-o*, and *ru-g-io;* cf. Gr. ὠ-ρύ-ω.] (Hence Fr. *rauque* and, through low Lat. *inraucare, enrouer.*)

raudus (also rodus and rudus), ĕris, *n. a rude mass;* esp. *a piece of copper* used as a coin: quum rudera milites jacerent, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

raudusculum (rod- and rud-), i, *n. dim.* [raudus] *a little piece of copper* used as a coin: Fest. ‖ Transf. *a small sum of money:* Cic.

rāvĭo, 4. *v. n.* [ravis] *to talk oneself hoarse:* Pl.

(rāvis), ravim, *f.* [v. raucus] *hoarseness* (only in *Acc. sing.*): usque ad ravim poscam, Pl.

rāvus, a, um, *adj. grayish* or *tawny:* (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane

ravum, Cic.: lupa, Hor. [Prob. for *gravus* (v. gravastellus), cogn. with O. H. G. *grâ*, Eng. *gray*.]

rĕ or **red**, *an inseparable particle: red* is used before vowels and *h*; also in red-do, and perh. with the connecting vowel *i* in rĕd-I-vivus, q. v. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e. g. reaedifico, reexinanio, reinvito, *etc.* Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms relligio, relliquiae, reccido. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post-class. poets. **2.** Its primary signification is *back: e. g.* re-fero, *to carry back*; re-duco, *to lead back*; respicio, *to look back*; hence it implies (i) repetition, *again: e. g.* reficio, *to make again, renew.* (ii) opposition, *against:* repugno, *to fight against, resist.* (iii) the reversal of the action expressed by the simple verb, answering to Eng. *un-*, *e. g.* retego, *to un-cover.* (iv) the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, sometimes equivalent to *dis-* in Eng. *e. g.* probo, *to approve*; re-probo, *to disapprove, blame.* (v) change: recalesco, *to grow hot* (from cold).

rĕa, ae, v. reus.

rĕapsĕ, *adv.* [contr. from re eapse =re ipsa] *in fact, in reality, actually, really:* earum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic.

rĕātus, ūs, *m.* [reus] *the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment:* Just.

rĕbellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rebello] *a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion* (=rebellio): Tac.

rĕbellātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *revolted, rebellious* (rare): Germania, Ov.

rĕbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [bellum] *a renewal of war* (by a conquered people); *a revolt, rebellion:* rebellio facta post deditionem, Caes.

rĕbellis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that renews war, insurgent, rebellious:* rebelles Aeneadae, Virg. Subst. rebelles, ium, *m. plu. rebels:* Tac. Fig.: rebellis amor, *breaking out again*, Ov.

rĕbellĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a renewal of war, rebellion* (=rebellio, *q. v.*): Liv.

rĕ-bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to break out into war again* (said of the conquered); *to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel:* Liv. Poet.: tauro mutatus membra rebello, *renew the combat*, Ov. ||. Fig.: pudor rebellat, Sen. (Hence old Fr. *revel*; Eng. *revel, revelry.*)

rĕ-bĭto, 3. *v. n. to go back, return:* si non rebitas huc, Pl.

rĕ-bŏo, 1. *v. n. to echo back, re-echo, resound* (poet.): reboant silvae, Virg.

rĕ-calcĭtro, 1. *n. to kick back* (of horses): poet. transf. *to refuse access:* Hor.

rĕ-călĕo, 2. *v. n. to be warm* (*instead of cold*): recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine adhuc, *run warm*, Virg.

rĕ-călesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become warm again, to grow warm:* Cic. ||. Fig.: mens recalescit, Ov.

rĕ-calfăcĭo, fēci, 3. *v. a. to make warm again:* telum, Ov. ||. Fig.: mentem, i. e. *to rekindle passion*, id.

rĕ-calvus, a, um, *adj. bald in front, bald-foreheaded* (*with the hair retreating*): Pl.

rĕ-candesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow white again:* percussa recanduit unda, *grew white with foam*, Ov. ||. *to grow hot again, to glow:* (ubi tellus) solibus aetheriis recanduit, id. **2.** Fig.: recanduit ira, id.

rĕ-canto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to recall, recant:* recantatis opprobriis, *having retracted my libels*, Hor. **2.** *to charm back, charm away:* curas, Ov.

rĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go back, retire, withdraw, retreat:* centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, Caes.: a Mutina, Cic. **2.** In partic., *to go to rest:* Ov. **3.** Of things: ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Also of apparent departure: provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Virg. (ii) Of situation: *to stand back, recede* (i. e. to be distant, retired): secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit, id. ||. In gen. *to go away from:* nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt longius (apes), id. **2.** Of things, *to separate from:* caput e cervice, *be severed from*, Ov. |||. Fig.: ab officio, *to depart from, swerve from*, Cic.: ab armis, *to lay them down*, id. **2.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects: (nomen *hostis*) a peregrino recessit, *has passed away from* (*lost*) *the signification of foreigner*, id. *Absol.:* et pariter Phoebes, pariter maris ira recessit, *passed away*, Ov.

rĕ-cello, 3. *v. n. to spring back, bend back* (rare): gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, *falling with a momentum*, Liv. (dub.)

rĕcens, ntis (*Abl. sing.* usu. *-i*; in the poets sometimes *-e*; Cat.: Ov. *Gen. Plur.* recentum, Hor.), *adj. fresh, young, recent* (opp. to vetus): (piscis) nequam est, nisi recens, *worthless unless fresh*, Pl.: caespites, Caes.: flores, Hor.: prata, *fresh, green:* Virg. *Comp.:* epistola recentior, *of later date*, Cic. *Sup.:* Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv. With *ab: immediately after, fresh from, shortly after*, etc.: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic.: recens a vulnere Dido, *fresh from her wound*, Virg. With *in* and *Abl.* or with *Abl.* only: recentes in dolore, *whose grief was still fresh*, Tac.: recentia caede vestigia, *showing all the evidence of recent bloodshed*, id. (ii) recenti re or negotio, *while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately:* quid si recenti re aedes pultem, Pl.: recenti negotio, Cic. (iii) recentiores, *the moderns* (of authors): attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, id. ||. Transf. *fresh* in strength, *not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous*; opp. to defessus, defatigatus: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. [Etym. unknown.]

rĕcens, *adv. lately, just, recently*, etc.: acceptum vulnus, Tac.: condita Roma, Suet.

rĕ-censĕo, sŭi, sum and sĭtum, 2. *v. a. to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate:* haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, Caes.: recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, Liv. Poet.: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, *had gone through*, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to review* an army: exercitum, legiones, Liv.: Suet. ||. Fig. *to go over* in thought, *to reckon up, recount, review:* fata fortunasque virum moresque manusque, Virg.

rĕcensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recenseo] *an enumeration, reviewing, recension:* in partic. *the censor's register:* Cic.

rĕcensĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [recenseo].

rĕcensus, a, um, *Part.* [recenseo].

rĕcensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an enumeration, a review:* Suet.

rĕceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [recepto] *a reservoir, magazine, receptacle:* corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic.: Nili, Tac. ||. Esp. *a place of refuge, a lurking place, shelter, retreat:* castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium, Liv.: pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes.: servitiis fugientibus, *harbouring-place*, Liv. With *Gen.:* illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae fuit, *a hiding-place for booty*, Cic.

rĕceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a shelterer*; in a bad sense, *a harbourer:* Flor.

rĕceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recipio] *a receiving, reception:* with *Acc. obj.:* virum, Pl.

rĕcepto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to continue to take again* or *receive back; to recover, retake:* corpus omnes paulatim redit in sensus animamque receptat, *gradually recovers*, Lucr.: mercatores, *to be accustomed to admit*, Liv.: hastam receptat ossibus haerentem, *makes efforts to recover the spear*, Virg.

rĕceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a receiver, shelterer*; in bad sense, *a harbourer, concealer:* as adj.: ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, *harbouring-place*, Cic.

rĕceptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that receives:* App. **2.** In bad sense, *she that harbours* or *conceals:* Cic.

rĕceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *an engagement:* Cic.

rĕceptus, a, um, *Part.* [recipio] (Hence Fr. *recette.*)

rĕceptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing back:* spiritus in receptu difficilis, *hard to recover*, Quint. **2.** Milit. *t. t.: a*

drawing or *falling back, a retiring, retreat:* ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes.: signum receptui canere, *to sound the signal for retreat*, Liv. In non-milit. sense: quum receptus primis non esset, *no room to fall back*, id. *Plur.:* (buccina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. **II.** Meton. (*plu.*), *place of retreat, refuge:* tuti receptus, Virg. **III.** Fig. *a return, retreat:* receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes.

rĕcessim, *adv. backwards:* Pl.

rĕcessus, ūs, *m.* [recedo] *a going back, receding, retiring, retreat;* opp. to accessus: accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, Cic.: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. **2.** Meton. *a distant, retired* or *secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess:* mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic.: hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu, *in a deep recess*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *advances and retreats*, Cic.

rĕcharmĭdo, 1. *v. n.* [Charmides] *to cease to be Charmides (to 'uncharmidize' oneself)*: a burlesquely-formed word: Pl.

rĕcĭdīvus, a, um, *adj.* [recĭdo] *falling back:* fig. *returning, recurring:* numus, Juv. Poet.: Pergama, *a revived Troy*, Virg.

rĕ-cīdo, cĭdi, cāsum (recasurus, Cic.: in good MSS. also written reccido, Cic.; and in the poets rēcĭdo; Lucr.: Ov.: Juv., *etc.*), *3. v. n.* [cado] *to fall back:* neque posse e terris in loca caeli recidere inferiora, Lucr.: quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic. **2.** *to spring back:* ramulum in oculum suum recidisse, *recoiled*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to fall back* or *down, to return:* in graviorem morbum, *to relapse*, id.: contentio nimia vocis reciderat, *had subsided*, Cic.: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, *recoiling*, Liv. **2.** *to fall* or *be reduced to; to come* to any state or condition: constr. with *ad, in,* or *adv.* of direction. With *ad:* ex laetitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas, Cic.: ad nihilum, *to come to nought*, id. With *in:* quae (tela), si viginti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum recidissent, id. With *adv.* of direction: huccine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut . . ., *have matters come to such a pass as this*, id.: quorsum responsum recidat, *which way your answer goes*, id.

rĕ-cīdo, di, sum, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to cut away, cut down, cut off:* sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg.: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. **II.** Fig. *to cut short, abridge, diminish:* ambitiosa ornamenta, *pare away, retrench*, Hor.: aliquid priscum ad morem, *i. e. to cut down, reduce within the limits of ancient manners*, Tac.

rĕcinctus, a, um, *Part.* [recingo].

rĕ-cingo, no *perf.*, nctum, *3. v. a. to ungird, unloose* (poet.): tunicas, Ov. Reflect.: recingor, *I ungird, strip myself*, id.

rĕ-cĭno, *3. v. n.* and *a.* [cano] *to sing again, resound:* cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, *re-echoes*, Hor. **2.** In gen. *to cause to resound, to repeat:* haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id.

rĕcĭpĕrātĭo, rĕcĭpĕrātor, and **rĕcĭpĕro,** v. recup.

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum (recepso, for recepero, Cat.), *3. v. a.* [capio] *to take back, get back; to regain, recover:* si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes.: nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, *should have retaken*, Cic.: ensem multa morte recepit, *drew out again*, Virg. (ii) With *pron. reflect.: to draw back, withdraw; to betake oneself back;* and milit. *t. t., to retreat:* se ex hisce locis, Cic.: se recipiendi spatium, *room to retire*, Liv.: se ad suos, Caes. Without *pron. reflect.:* si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, id. **2.** *to keep back, retain, reserve:* posticulum hoc recepit, quom aedis vendidit, Pl. **3.** Fig.: *to get back; to regain, recover:* totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *got back*, Ov.: (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, *to bring it back*, Cic. (ii) With *pron. reflect.:* (α) *to betake oneself again:* ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepit, *resumed the consideration of*, Caes. (β) *to recover, to collect oneself:* quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic.: se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes. **II.** *to admit, accept, receive* (both lit. and fig.): constr. the direct object in *Acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*); the place expr. by *Acc.* with *ad* or *in;* or by *Abl.* either alone or dep. on *in:* cunctae praefecturae eum recipiunt, id.: equus frenum recepit, *submitted to*, Hor. With *ad:* aliquem ad epulas, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.:* aliquem in deditionem, *to accept his surrender on terms of capitulation*, Caes.: aliquem in amicitiam, *to admit to friendship*, Sall. With *in* and *Abl.* or *Abl.* only (in purely local relations): tuto in Hexapylo agmen receptum est, Liv.: exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. With a local *Acc.:* aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. **2.** Of money transactions: *to get in, receive:* pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. **3.** In fencing: recipere ferrum, ensem, etc., *to receive a thrust;* recipe ferrum, *receive your death-blow*, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: id. **4.** Fig.: *to take upon oneself, to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow:* in semet ipsum religionem recipere, *to draw upon oneself*, Liv.: antiquitas recepit fabulas, haec aetas autem respuit, *allowed, believed*, Cic.: recepi causam Siciliae, *I undertook*, id.: curam ad se, Suet. (ii) Esp. in legal sense, *to make oneself responsible; to pledge oneself, be surety for, to warrant, promise, engage;* foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or by *neut. pron.* or *adj.:* promitto in meque recipio, fore eum . . . , *I promise and engage*, Cic.: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, id. With *Dat.:* ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, id. (iii) In law: recipere nomen, of the praetor, *to receive* or *entertain a charge* against one: id.: for which, recipere reum, Tac. (Hence It. *recevere;* Fr. *recevoir.*)

rĕcĭprŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [reciprocus]. Act.: *to move backwards,* or *backwards and forwards:* (ventus) quum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sineret, *to breathe, fetch their breath*, Liv. (ii) Reflect.: *to move backwards:* quinqueremem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, *would not be able to tack about (so as to confront a pursuer)*, id. **2.** Fig. *to reverse, convert* a proposition: Cic. **II.** Neutr.: *to move backwards and forwards; to come and go:* septies die temporibus statis, *ebb and flow*, Liv.

rĕcĭprŏcus, a, um, *adj. going backwards and forwards, ebbing and flowing:* aestus maris paribus intervallis reciproci, Plin. **2.** Esp. *ebbing, receding:* quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret vel reciproco sideret, Tac. [Etym. uncertain; acc. to Pott, from *reco-, proco-,* derivs. of *re* and *pro.*]

rĕcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [recido]. **II.** Adj.: *abridged, short:* opus, Vell.

rĕcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recito] *a reading aloud* of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. *a reading aloud, recitation;* esp. of a new literary work, by the author: Tac.: Plin. Ep.

rĕcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reader* of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. *a reader, reciter:* Hor.

rĕ-cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to read out, recite*, esp. a document, statement, report, *etc.*, in public or legal proceedings: alicujus testimonium, Cic. With personal *obj.; to read out the name of an individual* in a will, etc.: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, id.: senatum, *read the roll*, Liv. **2.** In gen. *to read out, recite* any thing in public, esp. a poem, or other literary composition: in medio foro, i. e. *to read aloud in the most public place possible*, Hor.: Plin. Ep.

rĕclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reclamo] *a cry of opposition* or *disapprobation:* Cic.

rĕclāmĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to cry out* or *exclaim against:* Cic.

rĕ-clāmo [rēclamat, Lucr. 1. 623], avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to cry out against, to contradict loudly.* Neutr.: si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, *exclaim against it*, Cic. **2.** *to reverberate, re-echo, resound* (poet.): scopulis illisa reclamant aequora, Virg. **II.** Act.: una voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, recla

masse, *unanimously protested against his taking the oath*, Cic. (ii) *Pass. Impers.:* cum erat reclamatum, id.

rĕclīnis, e, *adj.* [reclino] *leaning back, reclining:* Ov.

rĕ-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. clivus and acclino] *to bend* or *lean back, recline:* caput, Cic. *Reflect.:* te in remoto gramine reclinatum, *reclining*, Hor. ||. Fig.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *releases me*, id.

rĕ-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to open* what had been closed, *to throw* or *lay open; to disclose, reveal:* portam, Virg.: caelum alicui, *to open the gate of heaven to*, Hor.: tellurem, *to open, break up the soil*, Virg.: pectora pecudum (in augury), id. 2. Fig.: ebrietas operta recludit, *discloses secrets*, Hor.: fata, *to reopen the door of fate*, i. e. *to recall from the grave*, id.: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. ||. *to shut off* or *up* (rare): singulas separatim, Just.

reclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [recludo].

recoctus, a, um, *Part.* [recoquo].

rĕ-cōgĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. to think over, consider, reflect upon:* tu mihi videris de forma Minuciana in otio recogitasse, Cic.

rĕcognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recognosco] *a reviewing, investigation, examination:* equitum, *a review*, Suet.: with subj. *Gen.:* per recognitionem alicujus, *in consequence of his investigation*, Cic.

rĕ-cognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a. to know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize:* se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, *recalled them by reminiscence*, Cic.: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov. ||. *to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect:* socios navales, Liv.: ergastula, Suet. 2. Esp. *to examine* a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; *to certify, authenticate:* haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita, Cic.

rĕ-colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather again; to gather up, collect:* multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be won back again, reconciled*, Cic.

rĕ-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. to till* or *cultivate again, to work anew:* desertam terram, Liv. 2. *to inhabit again, to revisit:* nemo libenter recolit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. ||. Fig.: *to exercise* or *practise again, to resume, renew:* eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic.: Galbae imagines, *to honour anew, set up again*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider:* quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, *contemplating*, Virg.

rĕ-comminiscor, 3. *v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect:* Pl.

rĕ-compōno, no *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put together again, to readjust* (rare): comas, Ov.

rĕconcĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reconcilio] *a winning back again, re-establishing, restoration, renewal:* concordiae, Cic.: gratiae, i. e. *reconciliation*, id.: also in this sense without gratiae: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv.

rĕconcĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer:* pacis, Liv.

rĕ-concĭlĭo, avi, atum (old *fut. perf.* reconciliasso, Pl.), 1. *v. a. to bring back, to restore* (in this sense, rare): reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. 2. *to win back again, regain:* insulam Parum oratione, Nep. Oftener with such an object as gratiam, voluntatem, Cic.: concordiam, Liv.: existimationem judiciorum, *to recover the good credit of*, Cic.: animos militum imperatori, *to win back their loyalty to their commander*, Liv. 3. With personal obj.: *to bring together again, reconcile:* aliquem alicui, *to reconcile one person to another*, Cic.: me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, id. Also *absol.: to make friendly, conciliate:* Caes. in Cic.

rĕ-concinno, 1. *v. a. to set right again, repair* (rare): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [recondo] ||. Adj.: *put back* or *out of the way, hidden, concealed:* venae auri argentique, Cic. Subst.: recondita, orum, *n. plu. remote, sequestered places:* Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Caes. 2. Fig.: *out of the common way, profound, abstruse, recondite:* litterae, res, Cic.: Quinctius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, *of a reserved disposition*, id.

rĕ-condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put back again; to put* or *stow away, hoard; to shut up; to hide, bury*, etc.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, *returned*, Cic.: Caecubum, *put far back in the apotheca* (*not for everyday use*), Hor.: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, *concealed*, Cic. Poet.: oculos, *to close again*, Ov.: ensem in pulmone, *bury deep*, Virg. ||. Fig.: mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *stores away*, Cic.: verba, vultus, in crimen detorquens recondebat, *treasured them up against him*, Tac.

rĕ-conflo, 1. *v. a. to blow up again, rekindle.* Fig.: Lucr.

rĕ-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a. to cook* or *boil over again:* Peliam, i. e. *to restore him to his youthful strength by means of the magical caldron*, Cic. 2. Transf.: *to prepare again by fire; to melt, cast*, or *forge again:* enses, Virg. ||. Fig.: recoctus scriba, *made into a scribe*, Hor.

rĕcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recordor] *a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance.* With *Gen. obj.:* quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. In *pl.:* recordationes earum rerum quas gessimus, id. *Absol.:* id. (ii) In quasi-object. sense: subit recordatio, *the recollection arises in my mind*, Plin. Ep.

rĕcordor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [cor] *to think over, bethink oneself of; to call to mind, remember, recollect:* usu. with *Acc.:* less freq. with *Gen.* or *depend. clause:* also with *de* or *absol.:* communes belli casus, Caes.: virtutes (Manlii), Liv.: priorem libertatem, Tac. With *depend. clause:* recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno perpessos, *they called to mind that they*, Caes. With *Gen.:* flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, Cic. With *de:* velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, id. *Absol.:* et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. ||. *to think of, meditate* something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov.

rĕ-crĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make* or *create anew, to reproduce, restore:* lumen, Lucr.: carnes, Pl. ||. In gen. *to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate;* and reflect. *to become refreshed, to revive:* arbor aestiva recreatur aura, *is wakened to life again by the breeze of summer*, Hor. Of the body: voculam, Cic.: humerum leni vento, *to air it*, Hor. 2. Of the mind: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, *revive, restore to prosperity*, Cic.: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, *to recover*, Caes.: se ex magno timore, *to recruit oneself*, Cic.

rĕ-crĕpo, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to sound back, resound, echo* (poet.): Virg.

rĕ-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n. to grow* or *increase again:* Liv.: Ov.

rĕ-crūdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become raw again;* of wounds, *to open afresh:* only fig.: recrudescente Manliana seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv.

rectā, *adv.* (*sc.* via) *straight forward, right on:* a subsellis in rostra recta, Cic.

rectē, *adv. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly:* quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. ||. Fig.: *rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well:* recte ac merito miseria commoveri, id.: recte factum, opp. to turpiter, Caes.: cum fuit cui recte ad te litteras darem, *safely*, Cic.: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, Pl.: recte vendere, *well*, i. e. *at a good price*, opp. to male, Cic. *Comp.:* rectius bella gerere, Liv. *Sup.:* rectissime judicas, Cic. 2. With adjectives, like our *right well, very, much:* salvus sum recte, *quite well*, Pl. 3. Ellipt. esp. in answers, *good, very good; quite right, excellent:* Ter.: Pl.: Quint. 4. As a courteously evasive answer, like benigne and the Gr. καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, *all's well, it's all right;* or, in politely declining an offer, *no, I*

thank you: De. Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recte, pater, Pl.: rogo numquid velit? Recte, inquit, Ter.

rectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego] *a guiding, direction:* rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a guider, director:* of *a helmsman:* Virg.: Ov.: of *a horseman:* id.: of *an elephant-driver:* Liv. ‖ Transf. *a leader, ruler, governor:* rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.: caelestum, Cat.: of *Neptune:* pelagi, Ov.: of *the commander* of an army: Tac.: of *a tutor, teacher:* Suet.: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, *guide, governor,* Sall.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* [rego]. ‖ Adj.: *drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright:* rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolare, *in perpendicular lines,* Cic.: Caes.: homines, *straight, erect,* Cat.: caput, i. e. *not held on one side, nor hanging down* or *thrown back,* Quint. *Neutr. subst.:* curvo dignoscere rectum, *to tell a straight line from a curve,* Hor. 2. Transf. of the organs of sight, *straight:* rectis oculis intueri, *looking straight forward, calmly,* Cic. 3. Fig. in gen.: *right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting:* recto ac justo proelio dimicare, *a proper and regularly contested battle,* Liv.: nominibus rectis expendere numos, *i. e. on good securities,* Hor.: figura, *correct, beautiful,* Prop. *Comp.:* si quid novisti rectius istis, *anything better, more consistent with truth,* Hor. *Sup.:* rectissima ratio, Quint. (ii) *Neutr. absol.:* quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, Cic. (iii) Esp. *morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good* (opp. to pravus); and *neut. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous; rectitude, virtue:* nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, *what is right,* id.: recta consilia, Liv.: animus secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, *firm,* Hor. (iv) In grammar, rectus casus, *the nominative case,* opp. to obliqui casus: Quint.

rĕ-cŭbo, 1. *v. n. to lie upon the back, to recline:* sub tegmine fagi, Virg.

rēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [res] *a little thing:* Pl. in Prisc.

rēcultus, a, um, *Part.* [recŏlo].

rĕ-cumbo, cŭbui, 3. *v. n.* [v. cubo] *to lie down again; to lie down:* eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. 2. Esp. *to recline at table:* rediit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. ‖ Of things, *to fall* or *sink down:* onus (domus quassatae) in proclinatas partes, Ov.: nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, *sink, settle down,* Virg.

rĕcŭpĕrātio (recip.), ōnis, *f.* [recupero] *a getting back, regaining, recovery:* libertatis, Cic.

rĕcŭpĕrātor (recip.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that regains* or *recovers:* urbis, Tac. ‖ In law, recuperatores *were judices, at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and* peregrini, *but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision:* Cic.: Liv.

rĕcŭpĕrātōrĭus (recip.), a, um, *adj.* [recuperator] *pertaining to the* recuperatores (v. preced. art.): judicium, Cic.

rĕcŭpĕro (recipero), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get* or *obtain again; to regain, recover,* etc.: erepta, Cic.: amissa, Caes.: pecuniam depositam, Cic. With abstract obj.: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, *to win back again,* Caes. With personal obj.: obsides, *to recover,* id.: si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, *regain possession of,* Cic. [Usu. supposed to be a secondary form of *recipio,* though on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term. *-ero.* Forcellini derives it from an old prepos. *reci* (cf. reciprocus) and *paro.*] (Hence It. *ricoverare;* old Fr. *recouvrer,* and, from it, Eng. *recover.*)

rĕ-cūro, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a. to restore, make whole, cure;* also, *to take care of, to prepare with care:* Cat.

rĕ-curro, curri, 3. *v. n. to run* or *hasten back:* ad me, Cic.: in arcem, Liv.: rure, Hor. Poet. of the *revolution* of the sun: Virg.: and of the year: Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to come back, return, recur:* mox bruma recurrit iners, id.: tamen usque recurret, *she* (*Nature*) *will still come running back again,* id. 2. Esp. *to have recourse to, be reduced to:* ad easdem conditiones deditionis, Caes.: ad eam rationem recurrunt, Quint.

rĕcurso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [recurro] *to keep running back; to continue to come back, return:* quid ego huc recursem? Pl. ‖ Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, *comes back again and again,* Virg.

rĕcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running* or *going back, return, retreat,* etc.: inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, i. e. *advancing and retreating,* Virg.: ut recursus pateret, Liv.

rĕ-curvo, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a. to curve* or *bend backwards, to turn back:* colla equi, Ov.: recurvatae undae (Maeandri), *winding, serpentine,* id.

rĕ-curvus, a, um, *adj. bent back, crooked* or *curved:* cornu, Virg.

rĕcūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recuso] *a declining, refusal:* disputationis, Cic. ‖ Esp. in law, *an objection, protest:* poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. 2. *a counter-plea;* opp. to petitio: id.

rĕ-cūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa] *to decline on certain grounds, to make objections; to reject, refuse, be reluctant* or *unwilling;* constr. with *Acc., Inf.* (esp. when a negative precedes, and the *Inf.* has the same subject as the governing verb), *Acc.* and *Inf.* (very rare and late), *de, Subj.* (with *ne,* or after a neg., *quin, quominus*), or *absol.:* uxorem, Ter.: servitutem, Sall.: privatus esse non recuso, Anton. in Cic.: prodere voce sua quemquam, Virg.: de stipendio, *to make objections about paying tribute,* Caes.: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, *refused to express his opinion, alleging as his reason that . . .,* Cic. (Off. 3, 27, 100, see the place): neque recusare quin armis contendant, *they had no objection to their settling the matter by arms,* Caes.: nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. *Absol.:* non recuso, non abnuo, id. Of things: genua impediunt cursumque recusant, *refuse to move,* Virg. ‖ Esp. in law, *to object, take exception, plead in defence:* tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro, *until I have replied to your argument,* Cic.

rēcussus, a, um, *Part.* [recutio].

rĕ-cūtĭo, no *perf.,* cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike back* or *backwards, to cause to rebound:* uteroque recusso insonuere cavae cavernae, *by reverberation of its womb,* Virg.

rēcŭtītus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *circumcised:* Judaei, Mart. 2. Transf. *Jewish* (poet.): sabbata, Pers.

rēdactus, a, um, *Part.* [redigo].

rĕd-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk back:* bene ambula et redambula, Pl.

rĕd-ămo, 1. *v. a. to love again, return love for love:* Cic.

rĕd-argŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to disprove, refute, confute, contradict.* With *Acc.:* nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis verba redarguerit, *will show them to be false,* Virg.

rĕd-auspĭco, 1. *v. n. to take the auspices again:* comically for, *to return:* Pl.

redditus, a, um, *Part.* [reddo].

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (old *fut.* reddĭbo, Pl.: *pass.:* reddĭbitur, id. *Part. perf.* reddita, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to put back, give back, return, restore:* captivos, Caes.: equos, Cic.: paribus paria redduntur, *are set against, opposed to,* id.: se ipse convivio reddidit, *returned to the banquet,* Liv. 2. Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, *to answer, reply,* Virg. ‖ Transf.: *to give up, deliver, pay* (implying some kind of *claim to be met*): depositum, *to yield up a trust,* Cic.: Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, *delivered to me,* id.: lucem, *to give up the ghost,* Ov.: ultimum spiritum, Vell.: animas, Virg.: vota, *to pay, offer,* id.: praemia debita, *render meet retribution,* id.: una superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, *which is paid, belongs to the gods,* id.: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, *is not granted* (*as it should be*), Caes.: peccatis veniam, Hor. Legal *t. t.:* reddere

judicium, *to fix the time for a trial:* Caes.: Tac. (II) *to yield* (as soil, which has been tilled), *give forth, produce:* fructum quem praedia reddunt, Ter.: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, *give forth* (*in response to the breath*), Quint.: vocem, Virg.: stridorem, Ov. **2.** *to translate, render* (*give* one lang. *in exchange* for another): quum ea, quae Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. **3.** *to repeat, narrate, recite:* dictata, Hor.: carmen, id. **4.** *to represent, imitate, resemble:* qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg. **III.** *to make* or *cause to be* (implying change): *to render:* itinera infesta, *to render unsafe*, Caes.: aliquem placidum mollemque, Cic.: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddere, id. The previous state of the obj. is denoted by ex: homines ex feris et immanibus mites et mansuetos reddere, *from being savage, to make them gentle*, id. (Hence It. *rendere*; Fr. *rendre*; also from redditum, It. *rendita*; Fr. *rente*.)

rĕdemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redimo] *a buying back; a releasing, ransoming, redemption:* quum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. **II.** *a buying up, bribing:* judicii, Cic. **III.** *a farming* of the revenue: id. (Hence Fr. *rançon*, Eng. *ransom*.)

rĕdempto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to buy back* or *ransom frequently, in a number of instances:* Tac.

rĕdemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contractor, undertaker, farmer* (more limited in sense than conductor, which is *a hirer* of any kind; e. g. *a tenant* as well as *a contractor*): redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic.: Hor.

rĕdemptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a contracting, farming* (rare): Liv.

redemptus, a, um, *Part.* [redimo].

rĕd-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n. to go* or *come back; to return:* e provincia, Cic.: a foro domum, Pl.: rure, Ter.: in urbem, Liv.: ad navem, Pl. Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic.: poet. with *dat.:* redeunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque comae, Hor.: collis ad planitiem redibat, *came back again to, sloped down to*, Caes.: Germania in septemtrionem ingenti flexu redit, *trends northward*, Tac. With cognate object: itque reditque viam toties, Virg. **II. Fig.:** jam rediit animus, Pl.: in pristinum statum, Caes.: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled to her*, i. e. *never been at variance with her*, Nep.: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.: redire ad se signifies also, *to come to oneself*, i. e. *to recover one's senses:* Ter.: ad sanitatem, Cic.: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor.: so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Virg. **2.** Esp. in speaking: *to go back, recur*, to a former subject: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. **III. Transf.:** *to come in, be yielded* as income, *etc.; to arise, proceed:* pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. **2.** *to come to, be brought* or *reduced to, to fall to, devolve on:* constr. usu. with *ad*, rarely with *in* and *Acc.* or *adv.* of place: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *they betook themselves to their swords*, Caes.: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter.: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, *have not been brought into, are not registered in*, Cic.: eo meae fortunae redeunt, *come to that pass*, Ter. *Pass. impers.:* ad arbitrum reditur, *recourse is had*, Pl.

rĕd hālo, 1. *v. a. to breathe forth again, exhale:* Lucr.

rĕd-hĭbĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to give back, return:* viaticum salvum tibi, ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo, Pl. **II.** Mercant. *t. t.:* of a buyer, *to give back* an article; of a seller, *to take back:* in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive, lead*, or *bring back:* (Sol) disjectos redegit equos, Lucr.: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, *pursue them back to their camp*, Liv. **2. Fig.:** rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, *brought matters back*, Caes.: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, *to restore*, Liv. **II. Transf.:** of money or property, *to get back, call in:* bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, *gets in the purchase money*, Cic.: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, *sold and the proceeds lodged with the quaestor*, Liv.: praedam in fiscum, Tac. **2.** *to bring* or *reduce* to any condition: constr. with *Acc.* dep. on *in, ad*, or *sub*; *adv.* of place, or *absol.:* viros in servitutem, Pl.: Arvernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes.: republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv.: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id.: Galliam sub populi R. imperium, Caes.: eo redigis me, Ter. *Absol.:* ut ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it to such a pass*, id. **3.** *to make* or *render* (*cf.* reddere, III.): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. **4.** Of number or quantity, *to diminish, reduce:* ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D sese redactos esse dixerunt, id.: quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. (Hence Fr. *rédiger*.)

rĕdĭmĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [redimio] *a band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet*, etc.: Cic. **II. Fig.** *a bond, fetter:* Pl.

rĕdĭmĭo, ĭi, ĭtum (*imperf. past*, redimibat, Virg.), 4. *v. a. to bind* or *wreath round, encircle, gird, crown*, etc.: tempora vitta, Virg.: capillos mitra, Ov.: sertis et rosa, Cic.: loca silvis redimita, *girt round, surrounded*, Cat. [Etym. uncertain.]

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to buy back, repurchase:* eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to buy back, ransom, redeem* a prisoner, slave, *etc.: Li.* Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? *De.* Redimam, Pl.: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at the public cost*, Liv. By anal.: libros suppressos, *to buy and so recover them for general use*, Suet. **3.** In gen. *to buy off; rescue:* pecunia se a judicibus palam redemerat, i. e. *had procured his acquittal*, Cic.: se a Gallis auro, Liv. **4.** *to buy in* what is offered for sale: essedum sumptuose fabricatum redimi concidique imperavit, *to be bought in and destroyed*, Suet. **II. Transf.** *to take* or *undertake by contract; to hire, farm*, etc.: Dumnorigem omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, *was farming them at a low price*, Caes.: Cic. **III. Fig.:** *to purchase, i. e. gain, procure:* ego vitam omnium civium, quinque hominum perditorum poena redemi, id.: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. **2.** *to buy off, avert:* quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, *would gladly have saved the commonwealth from it at the cost of my own troubles*, Cic. **3.** *to make amends for, atone, compensate for, redeem:* flagitium aut facinus, Sall.: vitium auctore (*sc.* Jove), Ov. (Hence Fr. *rédimer*.)

rĕd-intĕgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make whole again; to restore, renew, recruit, refresh:* ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes.: proelium, *to renew, rally*, Liv.: memoriam, *to revive*, Cic.

rĕd-īpiscor, 3. *v. a. dep.* [apiscor] *to get again, recover:* Pl.

rĕdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redeo] *a going* or *coming back; a returning, return* (rare for reditus): domum, Caes.

rĕdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *returning, return:* noster itus, reditus, Cic.: Romam, id. *Plur.:* Virg.: Hor. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. **2. Fig.:** reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, *reconciliation*, id. **II. Transf.** *a return, revenue, income, proceeds:* with pecuniae: Nep. *Plur. absol.:* Liv.

rĕdĭvĭa, v. reduv.

rĕdĭ-vīvus a, um, *adj.* [v. re *init.*; some make the word *re-div-ivu-s*, from the root *div*, to shine] *renewed, renovated*, of old building materials used as new: lapis, Cic.

rĕd-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to smell of* or *like, be redolent of.* Act.: vinum, *to smell of*, Cic. **2. Fig.:** doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, *to have a savour of, smack of*, id. **II.** Neutr.: quod fracta magis redolere

videntur omnia, *to have a strong smell*, Lucr. With *Abl.:* redolent thymo fragrantia mella, *to be fragrant with thyme*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, *all Athens seems to breathe from his orations*, Cic.

rĕ-domĭtus, a, um, *Part. retamed, broken in again:* improbi cives, Cic.

rĕ-dōno, avi, 1. *v. a.* (only in Hor.) *to give back again, restore:* aliquem diis patriis, Hor. **II.** *to give up, resign:* invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, *i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars* (cf. condono), id.

rĕ-dormĭo, 4. *v. n. to sleep again:* Cels.

rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum (rĕduco, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to lead* or *bring back, to conduct back:* exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes.: reducitur ad eum Cn. Magius, id. Poet.: quos Elea domum reduxit palma, *brings back home*, Hor.: solem reducit, *restores it to its place in the sky* (*causes it to reappear*), Virg. **2.** *to cause to return, to deliver, rescue:* aliquem de exsilio, Cic.: a morte, Virg. **3.** Phr.: reducere uxorem, *to marry again:* Ter.: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. **4.** *to draw back:* with ref. to an inanimate object: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes.: auras naribus, Lucr. **5.** reducere aliquem domum, *to conduct* or *accompany* one *home* (as a mark of respect): domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: aliquem in gratiam, *to reconcile*, Ter.: in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.: meque ipse reduco a contemplatu, *withdraw myself*, Ov.: tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis, *restorest*, Hor. **2.** *to bring* or *reduce* to some condition: aliquid in formam, Ov. (Hence, through reductus, It. *ridotto*; Fr. *redoute.*)

rĕductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reduco] *a leading* or *bringing back; a restoring, restoration* (rare): regis, Cic.

rĕductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leads* or *brings back* (rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

rĕductus, a, um, *Part.* [reduco]. **II.** Adj.: *drawn back*; of place, *retired, remote, lonely:* inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, *creeks running far back into the shore*, Virg.: vallis, *deep drawn, running into the hills*, Hor. **2.** Fig.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, *aloof from each extreme*, id.

rĕd-uncus, a, um, *adj. curved* or *bent backwards* (rare): Plin. Poet. in gen. *curved, bent:* pennis rostroque redunco, Ov.

rĕdundantĭa, ae, *f.* [redundo] *an overflowing, superfluity, excess:* Vitr. **II.** Fig. of style: *redundancy:* illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic.

rĕd-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to flow back; to pour over, overflow:* mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic.: Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. (ii) redundatus for redundans (poet.): amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. **2.** Transf.: with *Abl.* or *absol.: to overflow with:* quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to flow* or *come back*, esp. with ref. to *the after effects of anything:* quorum (vitiorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, *recoils upon*, id.: laudem (ejus) etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, *redounds*, id. **2.** *to proceed from:* hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, *have proceeded*, id. **3.** *to be superfluous, redundant* or *excessive; to be copious, to abound:* quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id.: redundante multitudine, *there being an excess of population*, Tac. (ii) With *Abl.: to have an excess* or *redundancy of; to be redundant in:* tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, *has not just a single finger too much, but head, etc.*, Cic.: armis, Tac. (Hence Fr. *rédonder.*)

rĕdŭvĭa (redivia), ae, *f. an agnail, whitlow:* Plin. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, i. e. *be concerned about a trifle*, Cic. [For *red-ungu-ia*, from unguis.]

rĕdux, ūcis, *adj.* [reduco]. Act.: *that leads* or *brings back:* Juppiter, Ov. **II.** Pass.: *that is led* or *brought back, returned:* quid me reducem esse voluistis? *i. e. from exile*, Cic.: reduces socios, *recovered*, Virg.

refectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reficio] *a restoring, repairing:* Capitolii, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *refreshment, recreation, recovery:* etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, *will scarcely be strong enough to recover*, Cels.

rĕfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer, repairer:* Suet.

rĕfectus, a, um, *Part.* [reficio].

rĕ-fello, felli, 3. *v. a.* [fallo] *to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute:* nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic.: sensus, Lucr.: dicta, Virg.

rĕ-fercĭo, si, tum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *to fill up, stuff, cram:* meministis tum, judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas refertas, *were choked*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: libros fabulis, *to fill them with fictions*, id.: aures sermonibus, *cram one's ears; give one more than enough* of a *thing*, id. See also refertus.

rĕ-fĕrĭo, 4. *v. a. to strike back* or *in return* (rare): aliquem, Pl. Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, *is reflected*, Ov.

rĕ-fĕro, rĕtŭli (also rettuli), rĕlātum (rĕlātum, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* irreg. *to carry, bring, draw* or *put back:* vasa domum, Pl.: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes.: intro referre pedem, *to return*, Pl. (ii) With *pron. reflect., to go back, return:* Romam se retulit, Cic.: sese in castra, Caes. **2.** Esp. *to give back, return, restore, repay* (=reddere, II.): scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retuleritne? Pl.: aera octonis idibus, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor. **3.** Milit. *t. t.*, with pedem or gradum: *to withdraw, retreat:* vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Reflect.: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, *they fell back*, Liv. (ii) Transf. in gen.: feroque viso rettulit retro pedem (viator), *started back*, Phaedr. **II.** Fig.: referre sonum, *to echo*, Cic.: o mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos! *give me back once more*, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to pay back, repay:* denique par pari referto, Ter.: referre gratiam (rarely gratias) *to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite:* Cic. **3.** *to repeat; to bring back*, as it were; hence, *to resemble*, etc.: Hecyram iterum referre, *to produce it again*, Ter.: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, *resemble*, Tac. **4.** *to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum quidam annales retulere, *record*, Liv. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quia rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, *gave out that he was*, Ov. With *Subj.:* ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus refert, *relates how*, Hor. (ii) *to rejoin, answer, reply:* Anna refert, Virg. **5.** Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: *to report, to bring before; to consult; to make a motion, to propose:* constr. usu. with *ad senatum* (sometimes omitted); the matter usu. expressed by *de* with *Abl.*; sometimes by *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*); or by *depend. clause:* rem ad senatum refert, *lays it before the Senate*, Sall.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv.: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, *brings the matter forward and takes the opinion of the Senate, as to what . . .*, Sall. *Impers. pass.:* de ea re postulant uti referatur, *that a motion should be made concerning the matter*, id. Referre is sometimes, but rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (*sc.* Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium retulit, Nep. Hence (ii) transf. in gen. *to consult, ask the advice of*, of oracles, *etc.:* de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, Cic. (iii) referre ad populum, *to propose* or *refer anew* (the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum: v. fero, *fin.*): id. **6.** *to note down, enter in writing; to inscribe, register, record*, etc.: indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, id.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, *to be set down among*, id. (ii) referre rationes *or* aliquid in rationibus, (ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), *to give, present*, or *render an account:* relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, v. acceptus, *no.* II. Hence, transf.: referre

masse, *unanimously protested against his taking the oath*, Cic. (ii) *Pass. Impers.:* cum erat reclamatum, id.

rĕclīnis, e, *adj.* [reclino] *leaning back, reclining:* Ov.

rĕ-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. clivus and acclino] *to bend* or *lean back, recline:* caput, Cic. *Reflect.:* te in remoto gramine reclinatum, *reclining*, Hor. ‖ Fig.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *releases me*, id.

rĕ-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to open* what had been closed, *to throw* or *lay open; to disclose, reveal:* portam, Virg.: caelum alicui, *to open the gate of heaven to*, Hor.: tellurem, *to open, break up the soil*, Virg.: pectora pecudum (in augury), id. 2. Fig.: ebrietas operta recludit, *discloses secrets*, Hor.: fata, *to reopen the door of fate*, i. e. *to recall from the grave*, id.: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. ‖ *to shut off* or *up* (rare): singulas separatim, Just.

reclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [recludo].

recoctus, a, um, *Part.* [recoquo].

rĕ-cōgĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. to think over, consider, reflect upon:* tu mihi videris de forma Minuciana in otio recogitasse, Cic.

rĕcognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recognosco] *a reviewing, investigation, examination:* equitum, *a review*, Suet.: with subj. *Gen.:* per recognitionem alicujus, *in consequence of his investigation*, Cic.

rĕ-cognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a. to know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize:* se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, *recalled them by reminiscence*, Cic.: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov. ‖ *to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect:* socios navales, Liv.: ergastula, Suet. 2. Esp. *to examine* a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; *to certify, authenticate:* haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita, Cic.

rĕ-colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather again; to gather up, collect:* multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be won back again, reconciled*, Cic.

rĕ-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. to till* or *cultivate again, to work anew:* desertam terram, Liv. 2. *to inhabit again, to revisit:* nemo libenter recolit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. ‖ Fig.: *to exercise* or *practise again, to resume, renew:* eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic.: Galbae imagines, *to honour anew, set up again*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider:* quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, *contemplating*, Virg.

rĕ-commĭniscor, 3. *v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect:* Pl.

rĕ-compōno, no *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put together again, to readjust* (rare): comas, Ov.

rĕconcĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reconcilio] *a winning back again, re-establishing, restoration, renewal:* concordiae, Cic.: gratiae, i. e. *reconciliation*, id.: also in this sense without gratiae: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv.

rĕconcĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer:* pacis, Liv.

rĕ-concĭlio, avi, atum (old *fut. perf.* reconciliasso, Pl.), 1. *v. a. to bring back, to restore* (in this sense, rare): reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. 2. *to win back again, regain:* insulam Parum oratione, Nep. Oftener with such an object as gratiam, voluntatem, Cic.: concordiam, Liv.: existimationem judiciorum, *to recover the good credit of*, Cic.: animos militum imperatori, *to win back their loyalty to their commander*, Liv. 3. With personal obj.: *to bring together again, reconcile:* aliquem alicui, *to reconcile one person to another*, Cic.: me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, id. Also *absol.: to make friendly, conciliate:* Caes. in Cic.

rĕ-concinno, 1. *v. a. to set right again, repair* (rare): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

rĕconditus, a, um, *Part.* [recondo] ‖ Adj.: *put back* or *out of the way, hidden, concealed:* venae auri argentique, Cic. Subst.: recondita, orum, *n. plu. remote, sequestered places:* Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Caes. 2. Fig.: *out of the common way, profound, abstruse, recondite:* litterae, res, Cic.: Quinctius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, *of a reserved disposition*, id.

rĕ-condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put back again; to put* or *stow away, hoard; to shut up; to hide, bury*, etc.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, *returned*, Cic.: Caecubum, *put far back in the apotheca (not for everyday use)*, Hor.: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, *concealed*, Cic. Poet.: oculos, *to close again*, Ov.: ensem in pulmone, *bury deep*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *stores away*, Cic.: verba, vultus, in crimen detorquens recondebat, *treasured them up against him*, Tac.

rĕ-conflo, 1. *v. a. to blow up again, rekindle.* Fig.: Lucr.

rĕ-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a. to cook* or *boil over again:* Peliam, i. e. *to restore him to his youthful strength by means of the magical caldron*, Cic. 2. Transf.: *to prepare again by fire; to melt, cast*, or *forge again:* enses, Virg. ‖ Fig.: recoctus scriba, *made into a scribe*, Hor.

rĕcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recordor] *a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance.* With *Gen. obj.:* quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. In *pl.:* recordationes earum rerum quas gessimus, id. *Absol.:* id. (ii) In quasi-object. sense: subit recordatio, *the recollection arises in my mind*, Plin. Ep.

rĕcordor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [cor] *to think over, bethink oneself of; to call to mind, remember, recollect:* usu. with *Acc.:* less freq. with *Gen.* or *depend. clause:* also with *de* or *absol.:* communes belli casus, Caes.: virtutes (Manlii), Liv.: priorem libertatem, Tac. With *depend. clause:* recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno perpessos, *they called to mind that they*, Caes. With *Gen.:* flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, Cic. With *de:* velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, id. *Absol.:* et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. ‖ *to think of, meditate* something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov.

rĕ-crĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make* or *create anew, to reproduce, restore:* lumen, Lucr.: carnes, Pl. ‖ In gen. *to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate;* and reflect. *to become refreshed, to revive:* arbor aestiva recreatur aura, *is wakened to life again by the breeze of summer*, Hor. Of the body: voculam, Cic.: humerum leni vento, *to air it*, Hor. 2. Of the mind: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, *revive, restore to prosperity*, Cic.: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, *to recover*, Caes.: se ex magno timore, *to recruit oneself*, Cic.

rĕ-crĕpo, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to sound back, resound, echo* (poet.): Virg.

rĕ-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n. to grow* or *increase again:* Liv.: Ov.

rĕ-crūdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become raw again;* of wounds, *to open afresh:* only fig.: recrudescente Manliana seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv.

rectā, *adv.* (*sc.* via) *straight forward, right on:* a subselliis in rostra recta, Cic.

rectē, *adv. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly:* quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well:* recte ac merito miseria commoveri, id.: recte factum, opp. to turpiter, Caes.: cum fuit cui recte ad te litteras darem, *safely*, Cic.: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, Pl.: recte vendere, *well*, i. e. *at a good price*, opp. to male, Cic. *Comp.:* rectius bella gerere, Liv. *Sup.:* rectissime judicas, Cic. 2. With adjectives, like our *right well, very, much:* salvus sum recte, *quite well*, Pl. 3. Elliptically esp. in answers, *good, very good; quite right, excellent:* Ter.: Pl.: Quint. 4. As a courteously evasive answer, like benigne and the Gr. καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, *all's well, it's all right;* or, in politely declining an offer, *no, I*

thank you: De. Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recte, pater, Pl.: rogo numquid velit? Recte, inquit, Ter.

rectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego] *a guiding, direction:* rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a guider, director:* of *a helmsman:* Virg.: Ov.: of *a horseman:* id.: of *an elephant-driver:* Liv. ‖ Transf. *a leader, ruler, governor:* rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.: caelestum, Cat.: of *Neptune:* pelagi, Ov.: of *the commander* of an army: Tac.: of *a tutor, teacher:* Suet.: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, *guide, governor,* Sall.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* [rego]. ‖ Adj.: *drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright:* rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolare, *in perpendicular lines,* Cic.: Caes.: homines, *straight, erect,* Cat.: caput, i. e. *not held on one side, nor hanging down* or *thrown back,* Quint. *Neutr. subst.:* curvo dignoscere rectum, *to tell a straight line from a curve,* Hor. 2. Transf. of the organs of sight, *straight:* rectis oculis intueri, *looking straight forward, calmly,* Cic. 3. Fig. in gen.: *right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting:* recto ac justo proelio dimicare, *a proper and regularly contested battle,* Liv.: nominibus rectis expendere numos, *i. e. on good securities,* Hor.: figura, *correct, beautiful,* Prop. *Comp.:* si quid novisti rectius istis, *anything better, more consistent with truth,* Hor. *Sup.:* rectissima ratio, Quint. (ii) *Neutr. absol.:* quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, Cic. (iii) Esp. *morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good* (opp. to pravus); and *neut. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous; rectitude, virtue:* nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, *what is right,* id.: recta consilia, Liv.: animus secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, *firm,* Hor. (iv) In grammar, rectus casus, *the nominative case,* opp. to obliqui casus: Quint.

rĕ-cŭbo, 1. *v. n. to lie upon the back, to recline:* sub tegmine fagi, Virg.

rĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [res] *a little thing:* Pl. in Prisc.

rĕcultus, a, um, *Part.* [recŏlo].

rĕ-cumbo, cŭbui, 3. *v. n.* [v. cubo] *to lie down again; to lie down:* eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. 2. Esp. *to recline at table:* rediit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. ‖ Of things, *to fall* or *sink down:* onus (domus quassatae) in proclinatas partes, Ov.: nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, *sink, settle down,* Virg.

rĕcŭpĕrātĭo (recip.), ōnis, *f.* [recupero] *a getting back, regaining, recovery:* libertatis, Cic.

rĕcŭpĕrātor (recip.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that regains* or *recovers:* urbis, Tac. ‖ In law, recuperatores *were judices, at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and* peregrini, *but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision:* Cic.: Liv.

rĕcŭpĕrātōrĭus (recip.), a, um, *adj.* [recuperator] *pertaining to the* recuperatores (v. preced. art.): judicium, Cic.

rĕcŭpĕro (recipero), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get* or *obtain again; to regain, recover,* etc.: erepta, Cic.: amissa, Caes.: pecuniam depositam, Cic. With abstract obj.: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, *to win back again,* Caes. With personal obj.: obsides, *to recover,* id.: si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, *regain possession of,* Cic. [Usu. supposed to be a secondary form of *recipio,* though on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term. *-ero.* Forcellini derives it from an old prepos. *reci* (cf. reciprocus) and *paro.*] (Hence It. *ricoverare;* old Fr. *recouvrer,* and, from it, Eng. *recover.*)

rĕ-cūro, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a. to restore, make whole, cure;* also, *to take care of, to prepare with care:* Cat.

rĕ-curro, curri, 3. *v. n. to run* or *hasten back:* ad me, Cic.: in arcem, Liv.: rure, Hor. Poet. of the *revolution* of the sun: Virg.: and of the year: Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to come back, return, recur:* mox bruma recurrit iners, id.: tamen usque recurret, *she* (*Nature*) *will still come running back again,* id. 2. Esp. *to have recourse to, be reduced to:* ad easdem conditiones deditionis, Caes.: ad eam rationem recurrunt, Quint.

rĕcurso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [recurro] *to keep running back; to continue to come back, return:* quid ego huc recursem? Pl. ‖ Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, *comes back again and again,* Virg.

rĕcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running* or *going back, return, retreat,* etc.: inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, i. e. *advancing and retreating,* Virg.: ut recursus pateret, Liv.

rĕ-curvo, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a. to curve* or *bend backwards, to turn back:* colla equi, Ov.: recurvatae undae (Maeandri), *winding, serpentine,* id.

rĕ-curvus, a, um, *adj. bent back, crooked* or *curved:* cornu, Virg.

rĕcūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recuso] *a declining, refusal:* disputationis, Cic. ‖ Esp. in law, *an objection, protest:* poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. 2. *a counter-plea;* opp. to petitio: id.

rĕ-cūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa] *to decline on certain grounds, to make objections; to reject, refuse, be reluctant* or *unwilling;* constr. with *Acc., Inf.* (esp. when a negative precedes, and the *Inf.* has the same subject as the governing verb), *Acc.* and *Inf.* (very rare and late), *de, Subj.* (with *ne,* or after a neg., *quin, quominus*), or *absol.:* uxorem, Ter.: servitutem, Sall.: privatus esse non recuso, Anton. in Cic.: prodere voce sua quemquam, Virg.: de stipendio, *to make objections about paying tribute,* Caes.: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, *refused to express his opinion, alleging as his reason that . . .,* Cic. (Off. 3, 27, 100, see the place): neque recusare quin armis contendant, *they had no objection to their settling the matter by arms,* Caes.: nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. *Absol.:* non recuso, non abnuo, id. Of things: genua impediunt cursumque recusant, *refuse to move,* Virg. ‖ Esp. in law, *to object, take exception, plead in defence:* tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro, *until I have replied to your argument,* Cic.

rĕcussus, a, um, *Part.* [recutio].

rĕ-cŭtĭo, no *perf.,* cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike back* or *backwards, to cause to rebound:* uteroque recusso insonuere cavae cavernae, *by reverberation of its womb,* Virg.

rĕcŭtītus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *circumcised:* Judaei, Mart. 2. Transf. *Jewish* (poet.): sabbata, Pers.

rĕdactus, a, um, *Part.* [redigo].

rĕd-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk back:* bene ambula et redambula, Pl.

rĕd-ămo, 1. *v. a. to love again, return love for love:* Cic.

rĕd-argŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to disprove, refute, confute, contradict.* With *Acc.:* nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis verba redarguerit, *will show them to be false,* Virg.

rĕd-auspĭco, 1. *v. n. to take the auspices again:* comically for, *to return:* Pl.

reddĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [reddo].

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (old *fut.* reddĭbo, Pl.: *pass.:* reddĭbitur, id. *Part. perf.* reddita, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to put back, give back, return, restore:* captivos, Caes.: equos, Cic.: paribus paria redduntur, *are set against, opposed to,* id.: se ipse convivio reddidit, *returned to the banquet,* Liv. 2. Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, *to answer, reply,* Virg. ‖ Transf.: *to give up, deliver, pay* (implying some kind of *claim to be met*): depositum, *to yield up a trust,* Cic.: Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, *delivered to me,* id.: lucem, *to give up the ghost,* Ov.: ultimum spiritum, Vell.: animas, Virg.: vota, *to pay, offer,* id.: praemia debita, *render meet retribution,* id.: una superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, *which is paid, belongs to the gods,* id.: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, *is not granted* (*as it should be*), Caes.: peccatis veniam, Hor. Legal *t. t.:* reddere

judicium, *to fix the time for a trial:* Caes.: Tac. (II) *to yield* (as soil, which has been tilled), *give forth, produce:* fructum quem praedia reddunt, Ter.: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, *give forth* (*in response to the breath*), Quint.: vocem, Virg.: stridorem, Ov. **2.** *to translate, render* (*give* one lang. *in exchange* for another): quum ea, quae Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. **3.** *to repeat, narrate, recite:* dictata, Hor.: carmen, id. **4.** *to represent, imitate, resemble:* qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg. **III.** *to make* or *cause to be* (implying change); *to render:* itinera infesta, *to render unsafe*, Caes.: aliquem placidum mollemque, Cic.: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddere, id. The previous state of the obj. is denoted by ex: homines ex feris et immanibus mites et mansuetos reddere, *from being savage, to make them gentle*, id. (Hence It. *rendere*; Fr. *rendre*; also from redditum, It. *rendita*; Fr. *rente*.)

rĕdemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redimo] *a buying back; a releasing, ransoming, redemption:* quum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. **II.** *a buying up, bribing:* judicii, Cic. **III.** *a farming* of the revenue: id. (Hence Fr. *rançon*, Eng. *ransom*.)

rĕdempto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to buy back* or *ransom frequently, in a number of instances:* Tac.

rĕdemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contractor, undertaker, farmer* (more limited in sense than conductor, which is *a hirer* of any kind; e. g. *a tenant* as well as *a contractor*): redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic.: Hor.

rĕdemptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a contracting, farming* (rare): Liv.

redemptus, a, um, *Part.* [redimo].

rĕd-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n. to go* or *come back; to return:* e provincia, Cic.: a foro domum, Pl.: rure, Ter.: in urbem, Liv.: ad navem, Pl. Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic.: poet. with *Dat.:* redeunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque comae, Hor.: collis ad planitiem redibat, *came back again to, sloped down to*, Caes.: Germania in septemtrionem ingenti flexu redit, *trends northward*, Tac. With cognate object: itque reditque viam toties, Virg. **II.** Fig.: jam rediit animus, Pl.: in pristinum statum, Caes.: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled to her*, i. e. *never been at variance with her*, Nep.: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.: redire ad se signifies also, *to come to oneself*, i. e. *to recover one's senses:* Ter.: ad sanitatem, Cic.: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor.: so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Virg. **2.** Esp. in speaking: *to go back, recur*, to a former subject: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. **III.** Transf.: *to come in, be yielded* as income, *etc.; to arise, proceed:* pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. **2.** *to come to, be brought* or *reduced to, to fall to, devolve on:* constr. usu. with *ad*, rarely with *in* and *Acc.* or *adv.* of place: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *they betook themselves to their swords*, Caes.: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter.: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, *have not been brought into, are not registered in*, Cic.: eo meae fortunae redeunt, *come to that pass*, Ter. *Pass. impers.:* ad arbitrum reditur, *recourse is had*, Pl.

rĕd hālo, 1. *v. a. to breathe forth again, exhale:* Lucr.

rĕd-hĭbĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to give back, return:* viaticum salvum tibi, ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo, Pl. **II.** Mercant. *t. t.:* of a buyer, *to give back* an article; of a seller, *to take back:* in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive, lead*, or *bring back:* (Sol) disjectos redegit equos, Lucr.: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, *pursue them back to their camp*, Liv. **2.** Fig.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, *brought matters back*, Caes.: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, *to restore*, Liv. **II.** Transf.: of money or property, *to get back, call in:* bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, *gets in the purchase money*, Cic.: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, *sold and the proceeds lodged with the quaestor*, Liv.: praedam in fiscum, Tac. **2.** *to bring* or *reduce* to any condition: constr. with *Acc.* dep. on *in, ad*, or *sub; adv.* of place, or *absol.:* viros in servitutem, Pl.: Arvernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes.: republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv.: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id.: Galliam sub populi R. imperium, Caes.: eo redigis me, Ter. *Absol.:* ut ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it to such a pass*, id. **3.** *to make* or *render* (*cf.* reddere, III.): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. **4.** Of number or quantity, *to diminish, reduce:* ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D sese redactos esse dixerunt, id.: quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. (Hence Fr. *rédiger*.)

rĕdĭmĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [redimio] *a band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet*, etc.: Cic. **II.** Fig. *a bond, fetter:* Pl.

rĕdĭmĭo, ĭi, ĭtum (*imperf. past*, redimibat, Virg.), 4. *v. a. to bind* or *wreath round, encircle, gird, crown*, etc.: tempora vitta, Virg.: capillos mitra, Ov.: sertis et rosa, Cic.: loca silvis redimita, *girt round, surrounded*, Cat. [Etym. uncertain.]

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to buy back, repurchase:* eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to buy back, ransom, redeem* a prisoner, slave, *etc.: Li.* Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? *De.* Redimam, Pl.: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at the public cost*, Liv. By anal.: libros suppressos, *to buy and so recover them for general use*, Suet. **3.** In gen. *to buy off; rescue:* pecunia se a judicibus palam redemerat, i. e. *had procured his acquittal*, Cic.: se a Gallis auro, Liv. **4.** *to buy in* what is offered for sale: essedum sumptuose fabricatum redimi concidique imperavit, *to be bought in and destroyed*, Suet. **II.** Transf. *to take* or *undertake by contract; to hire, farm*, etc.: Dumnorigem omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, *was farming them at a low price*, Caes.: Cic. **III.** Fig.: *to purchase, i. e. gain, procure:* ego vitam omnium civium, quinque hominum perditorum poena redemi, id.: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. **2.** *to buy off, avert:* quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, *would gladly have saved the commonwealth from it at the cost of my own troubles*, Cic. **3.** *to make amends for, atone, compensate for, redeem:* flagitium aut facinus, Sall.: vitium auctore (*sc.* Jove), Ov. (Hence Fr. *rédimer*.)

rĕd-intĕgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make whole again; to restore, renew, recruit, refresh:* ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes.: proelium, *to renew, rally*, Liv.: memoriam, *to revive*, Cic.

rĕd-ĭpiscor, 3. *v. a. dep.* [apiscor] *to get again, recover:* Pl.

rĕdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redeo] *a going* or *coming back; a returning, return* (rare for reditus): domum, Caes.

rĕdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *returning, return:* noster itus, reditus, Cic.: Romam, id. *Plur.:* Virg.: Hor. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. **2.** Fig.: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, *reconciliation*, id. **II.** Transf. *a return, revenue, income, proceeds:* with pecuniae: Nep. *Plur. absol.:* Liv.

rĕdĭvĭa, v. reduv.

rĕdĭ-vīvus a, um, *adj.* [v. re *init.*; some make the word *re-div-ivu-s*, from the root *div*, to shine] *renewed, renovated*, of old building materials used as new: lapis, Cic.

rĕd-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to smell of* or *like, be redolent of.* Act.: vinum, *to smell of*, Cic. **2.** Fig.: doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, *to have a savour of, smack of*, id. **II.** Neutr.: quod fracta magis redolere

videntur omnia, *to have a strong smell*, Lucr. With *Abl.:* redolent thymo fragrantia mella, *to be fragrant with thyme*, Virg. 2. Fig.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, *all Athens seems to breathe from his orations*, Cic.

rĕ-domĭtus, a, um, *Part. retamed, broken in again:* improbi cives, Cic.

rĕ-dōno, avi, 1. *v. a.* (only in Hor.) *to give back again, restore:* aliquem diis patriis, Hor. II. *to give up, resign:* invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, *i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars* (cf. condono), id.

rĕ-dormĭo, 4. *v. n. to sleep again:* Cels.

rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum (rĕduco, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to lead* or *bring back, to conduct back:* exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes.: reducitur ad eum Cn. Magius, id. Poet.: quos Elea domum reduxit palma, *brings back home*, Hor.: solem reducit, *restores it to its place in the sky* (*causes it to reappear*), Virg. 2. *to cause to return, to deliver, rescue:* aliquem de exsilio, Cic.: a morte, Virg. 3. Phr.: reducere uxorem, *to marry again:* Ter.: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. 4. *to draw back:* with ref. to an inanimate object: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes.: auras naribus, Lucr. 5. reducere aliquem domum, *to conduct* or *accompany* one *home* (as a mark of respect): domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. II. Fig.: aliquem in gratiam, *to reconcile*, Ter.: in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.: meque ipse reduco a contemplatu, *withdraw myself*, Ov.: tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis, *restorest*, Hor. 2. *to bring* or *reduce* to some condition: aliquid in formam, Ov. (Hence, through reductus, It. *ridotto*; Fr. *redoute.*)

rĕductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reduco] *a leading* or *bringing back; a restoring, restoration* (rare): regis, Cic.

rĕductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leads* or *brings back* (rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

rĕductus, a, um, *Part.* [reduco]. II. Adj.: *drawn back;* of place, *retired, remote, lonely:* inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, *creeks running far back into the shore*, Virg.: vallis, *deep drawn, running into the hills*, Hor. 2. Fig.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, *aloof from each extreme*, id.

rĕd-uncus, a, um, *adj. curved* or *bent backwards* (rare): Plin. Poet. in gen. *curved, bent:* pennis rostroque redunco, Ov.

rĕdundantĭa, ae, *f.* [redundo] *an overflowing, superfluity, excess:* Vitr. II. Fig. of style: *redundancy:* illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic.

rĕd-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to flow back; to pour over, overflow:* mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic.: Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. (ii) redundatus for redundans (poet.): amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. 2. Transf.: with *Abl.* or *absol.: to overflow with:* quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with*, Cic. II. Fig.: *to flow* or *come back*, esp. with ref. to *the after effects of anything:* quorum (vitiorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, *recoils upon*, id.: laudem (ejus) etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, *redounds*, id. 2. *to proceed from:* hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, *have proceeded*, id. 3. *to be superfluous, redundant* or *excessive; to be copious, to abound:* quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id.: redundante multitudine, *there being an excess of population*, Tac. (ii) With *Abl.: to have an excess* or *redundancy of; to be redundant in:* tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, *has not just a single finger too much, but head, etc.*, Cic.: armis, Tac. (Hence Fr. *redonder.*)

rĕdŭvĭa (redivia), ae, *f. an agnail, whitlow:* Plin. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, i. e. *be concerned about a trifle*, Cic. [For *red-ungu-ia*, from unguis.]

rĕdux, ūcis, *adj.* [reduco]. Act.: *that leads* or *brings back:* Juppiter, Ov. II. Pass.: *that is led* or *brought back, returned:* quid me reducem esse voluistis? *i. e. from exile*, Cic.: reduces socios, *recovered*, Virg.

refectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reficio] *a restoring, repairing:* Capitolii, Suet. II. Fig.: *refreshment, recreation, recovery:* etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, *will scarcely be strong enough to recover*, Cels.

rĕfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer, repairer:* Suet.

rĕfectus, a, um, *Part.* [reficio].

rĕ-fello, felli, 3. *v. a.* [fallo] *to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute:* nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic.: sensus, Lucr.: dicta, Virg.

rĕ-fercĭo, si, tum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *to fill up, stuff, cram:* meministis tum, judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas refertiri, *were choked*, Cic. II. Fig.: libros fabulis, *to fill them with fictions*, id.: aures sermonibus, *cram one's ears; give one more than enough* of a *thing*, id. See also refertus.

rĕ-fĕrĭo, 4. *v. a. to strike back* or *in return* (rare): aliquem, Pl. Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, *is reflected*, Ov.

rĕ-fĕro, rĕtŭli (also rettuli), rĕlātum (rĕlātum, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, draw* or *put back:* vasa domum, Pl.: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes.: intro referre pedem, *to return*, Pl. (ii) With *pron. reflect., to go back, return:* Romam se retulit, Cic.: sese in castra, Caes. 2. Esp. *to give back, return, restore, repay* (=reddere, II.): scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retuleritne? Pl.: aera octonis idibus, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor. 3. Milit. *t. t.*, with pedem or gradum: *to withdraw, retreat:* vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Reflect.: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, *they fell back*, Liv. (ii) Transf. in gen.: feroque viso rettulit retro pedem (viator), *started back*, Phaedr. II. Fig.: referre sonum, *to echo*, Cic.: o mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos! *give me back once more*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to pay back, repay:* denique par pari referto, Ter.: referre gratiam (rarely gratias) *to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite:* Cic. 3. *to repeat; to bring back*, as it were; hence, *to resemble*, etc.: Hecyram iterum referre, *to produce it again*, Ter.: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, *resemble*, Tac. 4. *to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum quidam annales retulere, *record*, Liv. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quia rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, *gave out that he was*, Ov. With *Subj.:* ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus refert, *relates how*, Hor. (ii) *to rejoin, answer, reply:* Anna refert, Virg. 5. Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: *to report, to bring before; to consult; to make a motion, to propose:* constr. usu. with *ad senatum* (sometimes omitted); the matter usu. expressed by *de* with *Abl.*; sometimes by *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*); or by *depend. clause:* rem ad senatum refert, *lays it before the Senate*, Sall.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv.: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, *brings the matter forward and takes the opinion of the Senate, as to what . . .*, Sall. *Impers. pass.:* de ea re postulant uti referatur, *that a motion should be made concerning the matter*, id. Referre is sometimes, but rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (*sc.* Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium retulit, Nep. Hence (ii) transf. in gen. *to consult, ask the advice of*, of oracles, *etc.:* de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, Cic. (iii) referre ad populum, *to propose* or *refer anew* (the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum: v. fero, *fin.*): id. 6. *to note down, enter in writing; to inscribe, register, record*, etc.: indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, id.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, *to be set down among*, id. (ii) referre rationes *or* aliquid in rationibus, (ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), *to give, present*, or *render an account:* relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, v. acceptus, *no.* II. Hence, transf.: referre

aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in rationibus, in numerum, *etc.*, *to count* or *reckon among:* diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. **7.** *to trace back, ascribe, refer:* qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic.: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor.

rĕ-fert, tŭlit, *v. n. impers.* (*personal:* Pl.) [prob. = rem fert; though some regard *re* as for *rei*] *it concerns, is of consequence* or *importance to:* constr. similar to that of interest, except that it is very rarely found with *Gen.* (v. intersum, *no.* IV.): id tua refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, *it matters not to you,* Ter.: non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. With subject-clause: neque refert cujusquam, Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, *it matters not to anyone, whether . . .,* Tac. Very rarely with *Dat.* of person: dic, quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, *what difference does it make to one who lives,* Hor. (ii) The object *with ref. to which* a thing is of importance usu. expr. by *ad:* quam ad rem istuc refert? Pl.: Varr. **2.** Without words indicating the person directly affected: in gen., *to be important, to make a difference:* ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spoponderit, *nor is that a matter of importance,* Liv.: primum illud parvi refert, nos vectigalia postea recuperare, Cic. With subject-clause: parvi retulit non suscepisse, Ter.: Hor. *Absol.:* bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tanquam referret, *as though it mattered,* Tac. **B.** Rarely with subst. as subject: adeo magni refert studium atque voluptas, *so much difference do these make,* Lucr.

rĕfertus, a, um, *Part.* [refercio]. **II.** Adj.: *stuffed, crammed, filled, full:* of persons (as objects) with *Gen.:* referta Gallia negotiatorum est, *crowded with,* Cic. Less freq. with *Abl.* of persons: domus erat aleatoribus referta, id. (ii) Of things, with *Abl.* only: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. *Absol.:* locuples ac referta domus, *well filled,* id. *Comp.:* refertius aerarium, id. *Sup.:* theatrum celebritate refertissimum, *filled with a crowded audience,* id. **2.** Fig.: Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, *amply supplied,* id.: disciplinae formula plena et referta, *copious,* id.

rĕ-fervĕo, 2. *v. n. to boil* or *bubble up, to boil over:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: refervens falsum crimen in purissimam vitam, *boiling over upon, threatening to injure,* Cic.

rĕfervesco, vi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [refervo] *to begin to bubble up:* Cic.

rĕ-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to make again, make anew, to restore, rebuild, repair,* etc.: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall.: opus, Cic.: muros, portas, classem, *refit,* Caes.: exercitus, *recruit,* Liv. **2.** Esp. *to get back again, get in return, get from:* sumptum, *to recover, recoup oneself,* Varr.: ex tuis possessionibus tantum, ut . . ., Cic. **3.** *to re-appoint, re-elect:* tribunos, consulem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to restore* (rare): refecta fides, Tac. **2.** Esp. *to reinvigorate, refresh, recruit:* of the body: exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes.: vires cibo, Liv.: quum saltus reficit jam roscida luna, *refreshes, revives,* Virg. (ii) Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et consessus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, *reanimates,* Cic.: refecta tandem spe, *restored,* Liv.

rĕ-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to unfix, unfasten, tear down, pull out* or *off:* tabulas, Cic.: clipeum de poste Neptuni sacro, *to take down,* Virg.: Hor. Poet.: caelo refixa sidera, *falling* (lit. *unfastened from the sky*), id. Transf. *to take down the tables of the laws,* i. e. *to annul, abolish, abrogate them:* acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic.

rĕ-fingo, 3. *v. a., to make again, rebuild* (rare): cerea regna, Virg.

rĕfixus, a, um, *Part.* [refigo].

rĕ-flāgĭto, 1. *v. a. to demand again urgently, demand back* (rare): Cat.

rĕflātus, ūs, *m.* [reflo] *a blowing against, blowing:* Plin. Meton. *a contrary wind:* Cic.

rĕ-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to bend* or *turn back* or *backwards, to turn about* or *away:* caput leviter, Cat.: colla, Virg.: oculos, Ov. Refl.: *to bend (oneself) back, to lean back:* illam tereti cervice reflexam, *bending back,* Virg. (*al.* reflexâ): longos reflectitur ungues, i. e. *he has his nails made into long hooked claws,* Ov. **2.** Fig.: *to turn* or *bring back, to avert:* animum incitatum, *check,* Cic.: animum reflexi, *I reflected within myself,* Virg. (ii) *to alter:* in melius, id. **II.** Neutr.: *to turn back;* fig. *to yield:* Lucr.

rĕflexus, a, um, *Part.* [reflecto]. **II.** Adj.: *bent back:* dentes elephantorum, Plin.

rĕ-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to blow back, blow contrary:* reflantibus ventis, Cic. **II.** Act.: *to blow away from oneself, to breathe out:* (aër) quum ducitur atque reflatur, Lucr.

rĕ-flŭo, 3. *v. n. to flow* or *run back; to flow off, overflow* (poet.): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque, *flows backward and forward,* Ov.: Nilus refluit campis, *overflows* (cf. redundo), Virg.

rĕflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [refluo] *flowing back, ebbing:* mare, Ov.

rĕformīdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reformido] *a great fear* or *dread:* Cic.

rĕ-formīdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun* or *avoid through fear:* with *Acc.:* dolorem, Cic.: sapientiae studium, *to have an aversion to,* Tac. With *Inf.:* ea dicere reformidat, Cic. With *depend. clause:* nec quid de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, id. Of things as subjects: membra reformidant mollem quoque saucia tactum, *shrink from,* Ov.: tum bracchia (vitium) tonde: ante reformidant ferrum, i. e. *they are too young for the knife,* Virg.

rĕ-formo, avi, atum, 1 *v. a. to shape again, remould, transform, change:* sed preme, quicquid erit, dum quod fuit ante reformet, *until she resume her former shape,* Ov. **II.** Fig. *to amend, reform:* mores depravatos, Plin.

rĕfōtus, a, um, *Part.* [refoveo].

rĕ-fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *v. a. to warm* or *cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive,* etc.: corpus refoventque foventque, Ov.: vires, Tac. **II.** Fig.: reliquias partium in Africa, *recruit, reanimate,* Suet.

rĕfractārĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [refractarius from refractus] *somewhat stubborn* or *refractory:* dicendi genus, *which does not readily lend itself to literary treatment,* Cic.

refractus, a, um, *Part.* [refringo].

rĕfrāgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* opp. to suffragor, *to oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay:* with *Dat.:* petenti, Cic.: alicujus honori (*sc.* triumpho), Liv. **2.** Of impers. subjects: *to oppose, withstand:* tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. [Etym. uncertain.]

rĕ-frēno (refraeno), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to check, curb:* equos, Curt. **II.** Transf. in gen., *to curb, restrain:* fluvios, Lucr.: aquas, Ov. **2.** Fig.: adolescentes a gloria, Cic.: indomitam licentiam, Hor.

rĕ-frĭco, ŭi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to rub* or *scratch open again, to gall, fret:* vulnera, *to tear open,* Cic. **2.** Fig. *to excite afresh, renew:* memoriam pulcherrimi facti, id. **II.** Neutr.: *to break out afresh, appear again:* crebro refricat lippitudo, id.

rĕfrīgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refrigero] *a cooling, coolness:* Cic.

rĕ-frīgĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make cool* or *cold; to cool off:* ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic.: aquam, Plin. *Absol.:* quum stella Saturni refrigeret, *has a chilling influence,* Cic. With *pron. refl., to cool oneself:* refrigerandi sui causa, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *to cool down, to deprive of warmth* or *zeal;* esp. refl., *to grow cool* or *languid:* defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, *becoming weary and flagging,* Cic.: quum Antonii librarius refrigeratus ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, *his zeal having cooled,* Vell.

rĕ-frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow cold* or *cool:* cor vulnere laesum refrixit, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to grow cold* or *remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag:* illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc refrixit, Cic.: quod de Pompeio Caninius

agit, sane quam refrixit, *is exceedingly flat*, id.: quum Romae a judiciis forum refrixerit, *when the forum has cooled down*; i. e. *when there is less doing in judicial business*, id.

rĕ-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] *to tear back, break up, break open:* portas, Caes.: claustra, Cic.: carcerem, Liv. 2. In gen., *to break off:* ramum, Virg.: mucronem, Plin.: quae demersa liquore obeunt, refracta videntur, *appear as if broken*, Lucr. II. Fig. *to break, destroy*, etc.: vim fluminis, *break the force of the current*, Caes.: Achivos, *repel, overthrow*, Hor.

rĕ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to flee back; to run away, escape:* ex alto, Caes.: ad urbem, Liv.: in silvam, Virg. 2. Of things: vites a caulibus brassicisque refugere dicuntur, *to shrink from*, Cic. (ii) Of situation: *to run back, recede:* refugit ab litore templum, Virg. II. Fig.: a consiliis fortibus, Cic.: animus luctu refugit, *has recoiled* (and so, *shrinks from it*), Virg. B. Act.: *to run away from; to avoid, shun:* judicem, Cic.: trepidus repente refugit attollentem iras (anguem), *starts back from it*, Virg. II. Fig.: vicina jurgia, Hor. Poet. with *Inf.:* nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, *refuses*, id.

rĕfŭgĭum, ii, n. [refugio] *a taking refuge* (rare in this sense): portas refugiis profugorum aperuere, Just. 2. Meton.: *a place of refuge:* silvae tutius dedere refugium, Liv. Fig.: populorum refugium senatus, Cic.

rĕfŭgus, a, um, adj. [id.] *fleeing back, receding, seceding:* unda, Ov.: equites, Tac. Subst. *a fugitive*; only in *pl.:* refugos sequi, id.

rĕ-fulgĕo, si, 2. v. n. *to reflect a light; to shine, glitter, glisten:* quum caerula nubes solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget, *reflects his rays afar*, Virg.: corpus versicolori veste, Liv. With *Dat.:* Jovis impio tutela Saturno refulgens, *shining in opposition to*, Hor.

rĕ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow*, etc.: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov.: imis stagna refusa vadis, *poured back, emptied forth*, Virg.: ponto refuso, *by the recoil of the sea*, id. 2. Transf. of things not liquid: refunditur alga, *is flung back*, id.

rĕfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [refundo].

rĕfūtātĭo, ōnis, f. [refuto] in rhetor. *a refutation:* Cic.

rĕfūtātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a refutation:* refutatu, Lucr.

rĕfūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [on etym. v. confuto: lit. *to pour back*; hence] *to check, drive back, repress:* nationes bello, Cic. II. Fig.: *to repress, restrain, oppose:* virtutem aspernari ac refutare, *check, discourage*, id.: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!) prodiderim, *may fate avert!* Virg. 2. Esp. *to confute, refute, disprove:* opp. to confirmare, Cic. Poet. with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* si quis corpus sentire refutat, *denies*, Lucr.

rēgālĭŏlus, i, m. dim. [regalis] *a small bird*, perh. *the golden-crested wren:* Suet.

rēgālis, e, adj. [rex] *belonging to* or *befitting a king, kingly, regal* (whereas regius is usu. simply *of a king* = Gen. of rex): genus civitatis, *monarchy*, Cic.: sceptrum, Ov.: purpura, Cic.: situs pyramidum, *princely*, Hor. (ii) also used in sense of regius: comae, i. e. *the hair of the princess*, Virg. *Comp.* regalior: Pl. (Hence It. *reale*; Fr. *royal*; Sp. *real.*)

rēgālĭter, adv. *royally, in royal style:* Liv.: Ov.

rĕ-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. *to bear, carry*, or *bring back:* terram e fossa, Liv.: tellurem, *to throw back*, Ov. II. Fig. *to throw* or *cast back, to retort:* convicia, Hor.: culpam in illas, *to throw the blame on them*, Plin. Ep.

rĕgestus, a, um, *Part.* [regero].

rēgĭa, ae, f. (sc. domus) [regius] *a royal abode, a palace, castle, court:* in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic.: regia solis, Ov. (ii) Esp. *the castle of Numa, situated on the* Via Sacra: id. Hence, atrium regium, *the hall of this* regia, Liv. II. Transf. *the royal tent* in a camp: id. III. Meton. *the court*, i. e. *the royal family, the king and his courtiers:* tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, id. IV. (sc. urbs) *a royal city, residence, capital:* Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. V. For the Gr. basilica, *a colonnade, portico, hall:* dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet.

rēgĭē, adv. *royally; sumptuously; despotically:* accubabo regie, Pl.: aliquid regie seu potius tyrannice statuere in aliquem, *imperiously*, Cic.

rēgĭfĭcē, adv. *royally, magnificently:* instructa domus, Enn. in Cic.

rēgĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. [rex facio] *kingly, royal, magnificent* (poet.): Virg.

rēgĭfŭgĭum, ii, n. [rex fuga] *a festival celebrated at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings:* Fest. (cf. regis fuga, Ov.): v. Smith's Ant. 318.

rĕ-gigno, 3. v. a. *to beget* or *bear again, to reproduce:* Lucr.

rēgillus, a, um, adj. dim. [regius] *royal, magnificent:* inducula, Pl.

rēgĭmen, ĭnis, n. [rego] *a guiding, guidance, direction:* equorum, Tac.: classis, Vell. 2. Meton. *steerage, a rudder* (poet.): frangitur et regimen, Ov. II. Fig.: *a guiding, directing, governing; rule, government, command:* regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.: summae rei, Tac. 2. Esp.: *the direction of state affairs, rule, government:* regimen suscipere, id. 3. In concrete sense; *a ruler, governor:* regimen rerum, *the head of the state*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *régime.*)

rēgīna, ae, f. [rex] *a queen:* Cic.: Hor. 2. Transf. of *goddesses:* e.g. Juno, Pl.: o Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique, Hor. (ii) *a daughter of a king, a princess:* Virg. (iii) *a lady of rank:* sed istae reginae domi suae fuere ambae, Pl. Fig.: (Justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. (Hence It. *reina*; Sp. *reyna*; Fr. *reine.*)

rēgĭo, ōnis, f. [from rego, as legio from lego] Lit. *a making straight:* hence, *direction:* de recta regione deflecto, *deviate from the straight course*, Cic. 2. e regione, adverbially: *in a straight line, directly:* e regione moveri, opp. to declinare, id. (ii) *in the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite:* constr. with *Gen., Dat.*, or *absol.:* erat e regione oppidi collis, *over against the town*, Caes.: esse (quosdam) e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, i. e. *our antipodes*, Cic. *Absol.:* acie e regione instructa, *facing the foe*, Nep. II. Transf.: *a boundary line*, esp. in augury: nempe eo (*sc.* lituo) Romulus regiones direxit, Cic. Also in gen., *a boundary line, limit, boundary*, usu. *plur.:* iisdem regionibus ac terminis contineri, id. Fig. of the mind: quibusdam regionibus circumscribi, id. 2. *a quarter, region* of the heavens or earth: vespertina, *the west*, Hor.: neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba, Ov.: agri fertilissima regio, *tract*, Caes.: regione portae Esquilinae, *in the neighbourhood*, Liv. (ii) In partic., *a province, district:* in quattuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, id. (iii) *a quarter, ward, district of Rome, and surrounding territory:* Suet. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. *art.* Roma). III. Fig.: *province, department, sphere:* dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl. (Hence Fr. *région.*)

rēgĭōnātim, adv. *by districts* or *wards:* Liv.

rēgĭus, a, um, adj. [rex] *belonging to a king, of a king, royal* (*cf.* regalis): genus, Cic.: exercitus, Caes.: anni, *i.e. the period of the kings* (at Rome), Cic.: ales, *the eagle*, Ov.: bellum, i. e. *the war with the king* (*Mithridates*), Cic.: morbus, *the king's disease*, i. e. *jaundice*, Cels. II. Transf. *royal, princely, splendid, magnificent* (= regalis): moles, *splendid piles*, Hor.: regia res est succurrere lapsis, *a royal* or *princely thing*, Ov.

rĕ-glūtĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to unglue, to unfasten* (rare): Cat.

regnātor, ōris, m. [regno] *a ruler, sovereign*. deorum, Pl.: summi Olympi, Virg.

regnātrix, īcis, adj. f. [id.] *she that rules;* as adj., *ruling, imperial:* in domo regnatrice, Tac.

regno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [regnum]. Neutr.: *to have royal power, to be king, to reign:* Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic.: tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Virg. Esp. of *one exercising unconstitutional power in a free state*, as the Gracchi were considered to have done: Cic.: Liv. With *Gen.:* qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, *ruled over* (Gr. constr.), Hor. With *in* and *Acc.:* Tac. *Pass. impers.:* hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos gente sub Hectorea, *kings shall reign*, Virg. **2.** In gen. *to be supreme, to rule, reign, govern:* quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. In bad sense, *to tyrannize, domineer:* nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, *rule as kings, despotically*, Liv. (ii) Of things, *to hold sway, prevail:* (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Virg.: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, *is sovereign*, Quint. **B.** Act.: *to rule, govern* (poet. and late): terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, *ruled over*, Virg.: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, *are under kings*, Tac.

regnum, i, *n.* [rex] *kingly government, royal authority, royalty:* regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus reipublicae statum, Cic.: regnum obtinere, Caes. **2.** In wider sense; *dominion, sovereignty, rule:* regnum alicui permittere, Hor.: regna vini, *the post of symposiarch* or arbiter bibendi, id.: in regno voluptatis, *under the rule of mere pleasure*, Cic. (ii) Esp. in bad sense, *despotism, tyranny:* Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, id.: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercerent, Liv. **II.** Meton. *a kingdom:* ad fines regni sui, Caes. Poet. of bees: cerea regna refingunt, *their waxen domains, palaces*, Virg. **2.** Transf. *an estate, possession:* post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, *my property*, id. (Hence Fr. *règne.*)

rĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to stretch, to keep* or *lead in a straight line*, or *in the right direction; to guide, conduct, direct*: manus una (navem) regit, Lucr.: regi velis (of ships), *to have their course controlled by sails*, Caes.: equum, Liv.: missum jaculum, Ov. **2.** Esp. in law, regere fines, *to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to guide, lead, conduct, direct:* rem consilio, Ter.: bella, Caes.: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv.: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, *taken him under your guidance*, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over:* civitates, id.: populos imperio, Virg. Of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. **3.** *to set right, correct:* errantem regere, Caes. [Cf. Gr. ὀ-ρέγ-ω; Goth. *rak-jan*, to stretch, *raiht-s* (Germ. *recht*, Eng. *right*).]

rĕ-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to retrace one's steps, to go* or *come back; to return:* ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.: ex itinere regressi, Liv. **2.** Milit. *t. t.: to march back, retire, retreat:* illi autem hoc acrius instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. **II.** Fig.: in memoriam regredior audisse me, *I remember*, Pl.: eodem regressus, *returning to the same* (*object of pursuit*), Sall.

rĕgressus, a, um, *Part.* [regredior].

rĕgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going back, return, regress:* progressus et regressus reliquosque motus conservare, Cic. **2.** Milit. *t. t.: a retreat:* Liv. Fig. *a return, retreat:* nullo ad paenitendum regressu, Tac.

rēgŭla, ae, *f.* [rego, cf. tēgula from tĕgo] *a straight piece of wood, a ruler, rule:* materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. **2.** Transf. in gen., *any straight staff; a stick, lath, bar* (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quattuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *a rule, pattern, model, example:* naturae, Cic.: habeo enim regulam, ut talia visa vera judicem, *I make it a rule to . . .*, id.: assit regula, peccatis quae poenas inroget aequas, Hor. (Hence Fr. *règle.*)

rēgŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rex] *a petty king, prince, chieftain:* Liv. **II.** Transf. *a king's son, a prince:* id.: Sall.

rĕ-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to taste again* or *repeatedly* (rare): regustatum digito terebrare salinum, *i. e. licked clean*, Pers. **II.** Fig.: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, *to read again*, Cic.

rĕ-gўro, avi, 1. *v. n. to turn about again, to wheel round:* fig.: Flor.

rĕ-ĭtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a repeating, reiteration:* Quint.

rējectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [rejicio] *that is to be rejected* (philos. *t. t.* = Gr. ἀποπροηγμένος, *cf.* rejectus): Cic.

rējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a throwing back:* sanguinis, *i. e. throwing up*, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *a rejecting, rejection:* quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, rejectione hujus civitatis, Cic. **2.** Esp. in law, *a challenging, rejection* of a judex: judicum, id. **3.** Rhetor. *t. t.:* in alium rejectio (al. trajectio), *a shifting off from oneself to another*, id.

rējecto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to throw* or *cast back* (rare): Lucr.

rējectus, a, um, *Part.* [rejicio]. **II.** Subst.: rejecta (or rejicienda), orum, *n. plu. things to be rejected* (= rejectaneus, q.v.): Cic.

rē-jĭcĭo (more correctly reicio), jēci, jectum (reice, dissyl. Virg.: scanned otherwise, rēicio, *etc.*), 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw, cast*, or *fling back:* of inanimate objects: telum in hostes, Caes. Poet.: oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis, *turns away, averts*, Virg. (ii) Of living objects, *to drive* or *chase back* (mostly poet.): capellas a flumine, id. (iii) With *pron. reflect., to throw* or *cast oneself back, to throw* or *fling oneself:* tum illa rejecit se in eum, *flung herself into his arms*, Ter. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t.: to beat back, repel, repulse:* eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem rejiciebant, Caes. **3.** In *pass.:* nautical *t. t.: to be driven back:* a Leucopetra profectus, rejectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to cast off, remove, repel, reject:* abs te socordiam omnem reice, Pl.: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. (ii) In law: judices rejicere, *to challenge* or *reject* the judges appointed by lot: quum ex CXXV judicibus quinque et LXX reus rejiceret, id. (iii) *to scorn, disdain, despise:* rejecta praeda, Hor. **2.** *to refer to, make over to:* ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic. (ii) rejicere ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, *etc.*), *to refer a matter* or *person to some officer* or *authorized body:* totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes.: legati ab senatu rejecti ad populum, Liv. *Absol.:* tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, id. **3.** *to put off, defer, postpone:* a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rejiciebantur, Cic.

rē-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to slide* or *glide back; to sink* or *fall back* (poet.): vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, *sinking back upon the couch*, Ov.: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, *flowing back*, Virg. **II.** Fig. *to relapse, to return:* nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor.

rē-languesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow languid* or *faint again:* (soror) imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. **2.** Transf. of the wind, *to lull, abate:* Sen. **II.** Fig. *to grow weak* or *effeminate:* iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum, Caes.

rĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refero] *a carrying back, bringing back:* Quint. **II.** Fig.: *a throwing back, retorting:* Cic. **2.** *a returning, repaying:* gratiae, Sen. **3.** In polit. lang.: *a motion, proposal*, made by the consul or other magistrate to the senate: relationem approbare, *to approve such a motion*, Liv.: incipere, Tac. Hence (ii) Transf. *a report, narration*, in gen.: dictorum, Quint. **4.** *a rhetorical figure* in Cicero: *a kind of repetition:* Cic.

rĕlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mover, proposer*, in public deliberations: Balb. in Cic.

rĕlātus, a, um, *Part.* [refero].

rĕlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an official report:* abnuentibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. **2.** In gen. *a narration, recital:* virtutum, id.

rĕlaxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relaxo] *an easing, relaxation:* fig.: animi, Cic. **2.** *mitigation, alleviation* (*sc.* doloris), id.

rĕ-laxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to widen again; to unloose, open:* alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.: densa relaxare, *to expand*, Virg.: vias et caeca spiramenta, *to open, widen*, id.

tunicarum vincula, *to loosen*, Ov. 2. Of style: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, *be made more free*, Cic. II. Fig. of the mind: *to set at liberty:* (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, id. 2. Hence, *to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax:* animos, *to unbend*, id.: with *Abl.* of that *from which* one takes relaxation: se occupationibus, *to get a holiday from*, id.: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, *undoes all my restrictions*, id.: ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, *affording rest from*, Curt. Reflect.: insani quum relaxentur, *when they have a lucid interval*, Cic.

rĕlectus, a, um, *Part.* [relĕgo].

rĕlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relĕgo] *a sending away, banishment (without permanent loss of civil rights*, as in exsilium): Cic.

rĕ-lĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send away, despatch, remove:* rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, Caes. Poet. with *Dat.* of person *to whom* one is sent for banishment: Trivia Hippolytum Egeriae relegat, *consigns him to Egeria*, Virg. 2. Esp. of a milder form of banishment than exsilium or deportatio, *to banish to a certain distance from Rome or Italy, and usually for a limited time, without* capitis deminutio (v. Smith's Ant. 173): (consul) L. Lamiam in contione relegavit edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic.: in less exact sense, exercitus relegatus in Siciliam, *sent out of the way*, Liv. II. Fig.: *to send back, refuse:* dona, Cic. 2. *to refer* or *impute* (to another), *to attribute, ascribe:* culpam in hominem, Quint. Poet. with *Dat.:* causas alicui, Tib.

rĕ-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather up* or *collect again* (mostly poet.): janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, *i. e. by the thread* (of Ariadne) *wound up again*, Ov. 2. Esp. of places, *to travel over* or *through again, to traverse* or *sail over again:* Hellespontiacas illa (navis) relegit aquas, id.: relegit Asiam, *again coasts along*, Tac. II. *to read over again:* Trojani belli scriptorem relegi, Hor.: scripta, Ov. III. Fig.: *to go over in thought; ponder carefully:* Cic.

rĕ-lentesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow slack again, to slacken:* fig.: Ov.

rĕ-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise:* corpus e terra, Ov. II. Transf.: *to make light, to lighten:* epistolam graviorem pellectione, humorously, *to lighten it of its weighty contents by perusal*, Cic.: vimina curva favi, *i. e. to empty*, Ov. 2. Fig.: *to relieve, alleviate, refresh*, etc.: cujus mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit, *has relieved you from a burden*, Cic.: pectora sicca mero, Ov.: famem, id. (Hence Fr. *relever.*)

rĕlictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relinquo] *a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning:* consulis sui, Cic.

rĕlictus, a, um, *Part.* [relinquo].

relĭcŭus, a, um, v. reliquus.

rĕligātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [religo] *a binding up, tying up:* Cic.

rĕlĭgĭo (not relligio), ōnis, *f. belief in and reverence for the gods; a system of divine worship with established rites and ceremonies;* and in gen. *piety, religion* (disting. from superstitio, the *unreasonable* or *excessive fear of the gods*): religio deorum cultu pio continetur, *religion consists in*, Cic.: religio deorum immortalium, *worship*, id.: fanum Junonis tanta religione semper fuit, ut semper inviolatum sanctumque fuerit, *was held in such reverence*, id.: silva religione patrum sacra, *by the awe of their forefathers*, Virg. *Plur.:* Druides religiones interpretantur, *religious matters*, Caes. 2. In bad sense, *religion* regarded from the sceptical point of view: *superstition:* humana foede cum vita jaceret oppressa gravi sub religione, *baneful superstition*, Lucr. II. Transf.: subjectively, *a religious scruple, scruple of conscience*, etc.: injicere religionem alicui, *to infuse a scruple into anyone's mind*, Cic.: aliquam rem religioni habere, *to look upon a circumstance as having a religious import, as an unfavourable omen*, id. With *Gen.:* movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, *they were afraid to disturb the treasures*, Liv. *Absol.:* nulla mihi religio est, *I have no scruple*, Hor. (ii) Meton. *an offence against religion*, giving rise to scruples of conscience: liberare religione templum, *to remove the pollution attaching to it* (owing to murder perpetrated there), Liv. (iii) religio jurisjurandi, or *absol.: scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath:* religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, Cic. *Absol.:* religioni consulere, *to have regard for the sanctity of the military oath*, Caes. 2. In gen., *strict scrupulousness, conscientiousness*, etc.: propter fidem et religionem judicis, Cic. III. Objectively, *the sacredness, sanctity* of an object (a deity, temple, *etc.*): propter singularem ejus fani religionem, id. Hence, 2. Meton. *an object of religious veneration, a sacred place* or *thing* (rare): sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque, id.: quae religio aut quae machina belli, *object of worship*, Virg. (Two etymologies have been given of this word. Cicero derives it from relĕgere, "to ponder carefully" (of which *negligere* may be regarded as the opposite); others, as Servius and Lactantius, connect it with religare.)

rĕlĭgĭōsē, *adv. piously, religiously:* deos colere, Liv.: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. 2. *scrupulously, punctiliously, conscientiously:* testimonium dicere, id.

rĕlĭgĭōsus (rellig.), a, um, *adj.* [religio] *reverencing* or *fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious; connected with religion:* nostri majores religiosissimi mortales, Sall.: mortuis religiosa jura tribuere, *religious rites*, Cic. II. Transf. subjectively, *religiously considerate, scrupulous:* civitas religiosa, ne quid praetermitteretur, *scrupulously careful*, Liv. (ii) In bad sense (rare): *over-scrupulous, superstitious:* ut stultae et miserae sumus religiosae, Ter. 2. In gen. *scrupulous, strict, precise, conscientious:* se praebere in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. III. Objectively, of things consecrated to religious purposes, *holy, sacred:* loco celeberrimo ac religiosissimo, id.: limina deorum, Virg. (ii) Hence, *involving religious observation* or *scruple:* quem campi fructum religiosum erat consumere, *they had scruples about consuming it*, Liv.: dies religiosus, *a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen*, e. g. the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, *etc.:* Cic.: Liv.

rĕ-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind back* or *behind, to bind fast:* trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achillis, Cic.: flavam comam, *to tie back (in a knot)*, Hor. 2. Esp. nautical *t. t.: to fasten a ship:* naves ad terram, *to moor*, Caes. 3. Fig.: quae (prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, *bound to external things*, Cic. II. *to unbind* (rare in this sense): Cybele religat juga manu, Cat.

rĕ-lĭno, lēvi, 3. *v. a. to unseal, open* any thing fastened with pitch, resin, etc.: relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias, *opened*, Ter. Poet.: servata mella thesauris, *to take out*, Virg.

rĕ-linquo, lĭqui, lictum, 3. *v. a. to leave behind; to leave, move away from:* puerum apud matrem domi, Pl.: post tergum hostem, Caes.: hanc eram excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, *was going to leave this excuse* (for my departure), Cic. (ii) Esp. with a complementary predicate, *to leave in a certain state:* Morini, quos Caesar pacatos reliquerat, *had left in tranquillity*, Caes.: eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *left untouched*, Ter. II. *to leave behind* by dying; *to leave* or *bequeath:* heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, *left him heir*, Cic.: alicui arva, greges, armenta, Ov. Fig.: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem, Cic. III. *to let remain, not to take away;* pass. *to remain:* equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes.: unam (filiam) minimamque relinque, *leave to me*, Ov.: relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, *one only route remained*, Caes. 2. Fig.: ut vobis ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquatur, Cic. *Impers. pass.* with *Subj.:* relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus,

the only thing left for us is, id. **IV.** *to give up, surrender:* with *Dat.* of ind. obj.: mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquite, Tac.: urbem direptioni et incendiis, Cic. **V.** *to forsake, abandon; to desert, leave in the lurch:* non ego te hic lubens relinquo, Pl.: o relictum filiae nomen, i. e. *which I have thrown away, been faithless to*, Hor.: signa, *to desert the standards* (as we say 'colours'), Liv. (ii) Fig.: quem vita reliquit, *whom life has quitted*, Lucr.: ab omni honestate relictus, *forsaken by, quite destitute of*, Cic. **2.** *to let slip, neglect, relinquish:* et agrorum et armorum cultum, *to give up, neglect*, id.: obsidionem, *to raise a siege*, Caes.: caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, *leave unmentioned*, Cic.

rĕlĭquĭae (relliqu.), arum, *f. plu.* [relinquo] *leavings, remains, relics, rest, remainder:* coplarum, *remnant*, Nep.: gladiatoriae familiae, Caes. With *Gen. subj.*: reliquias Danaum, *the remnant that the D. had spared*, Virg. So, cladis, *all that escaped from*, Liv. In partic.: *the leavings* of the table, *remains, fragments:* Pl. (ii) *the relics, ashes* of a body that has been burned: C. Marii sitas reliquias dissipari jussit, Cic. (iii) *the* (unconsumed) *remains of a sacrifice:* Suet. **II.** Fig.: pristinae fortunae, *the remnants of*, Cic.: ut avi reliquias persequare, *what your father left undone* (cf. *supr.* I), i. e. *the finishing of the Punic war*, id. (Hence Fr. *relique.*)

rĕlĭquus (rēlīcŭus as a quadrisyl., Lucr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that is left* or *remains, remaining:* with *Dat.:* mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, *which you say you have left to you*, Cic. *Neutr. absol.:* quid est huic reliqui? *what has he left*, id. Without *Dat.:* ne causa ulla restet reliqua, *should be left remaining*, Ter. *Neutr. absol.:* quae reliqui summa fuit, *of the remainder*, Cic.: quod belli reliquum erat, *the only part of the war which remained to be carried out*, Liv. **2.** Partic. phrases: reliquum est, with *Subj.* or *Inf.: it remains:* reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic.: hortari modo reliquum est, Sall. fr. (ii) reliquum or aliquid reliqui facere, a fuller expression for relinquere: (α) *to leave behind, leave remaining:* quos reliquos fortuna fecerat, *had spared*, Liv. *Neutr.:* quod reliquum vitae viriumque fames fecerat, *what little remnant of life*, Cic. Esp. negatively: te nullum onus cuiquam reliquum fecisse, *have left behind you*, id. (β) *to leave undone, to omit, neglect* (only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, *left no effort unused; used the utmost possible celerity*, Caes. **3.** Of time, *that is left* or *remains*, i. e. *subsequent, future:* spes reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Hence, in reliquum, adverbially, *in future, henceforwards:* id.: Liv. **4.** Of debts, *outstanding, in arrear:* and subst.: reliqua, *n. plu.* (less freq. reliquum), *the balance:* nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl.: reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. **II.** Freq. to be rendered by *the other, the remaining, the rest, the remainder* (as the complementary part of something before mentioned or implied: nearly = ceteri): Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, *the rest of the magistrates*, Caes.: sol dux et princeps luminum reliquorum, *of the other heavenly bodies*, Cic. *Plur. absol.:* magnam partem eorum concidit; reliqui sese fugae mandarunt, *the rest of them*, Caes. *Sing.:* militibus reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic.

rellĭg. and **relliqu.**, v. relig. and reliqu.

rĕ-lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine back, reflect the light; to blaze, glow:* Sigea igni freta lata relucent, *are lit up with the blaze*, Virg.: metus ipse relucentis flammae ex capite, *streaming from the heads* (of the oxen), Liv.: vestis fulgore reluxit sacra domus, Ov.

rĕ-lūcesco, luxi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [reluceo] *to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear:* solis imago reluxit, Ov.: reluxit dies, Tac.

rĕ-luctor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to struggle against, resist;* usu. *absol.: to offer resistance:* Hor.: Ov. With *Acc.* of *neut. adj.*, multa reluctari, *to offer a stubborn resistance*, Virg.: reluctatus invitusque revertens in Italiam, i. e. *after vainly struggling to avoid doing so*, Vell.

rĕ-măcresco, crŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow very lean* or *thin:* Suet.

rĕ-mălĕdīco, 3. *v. n. to return reproachful language, to abuse* or *revile again:* Vesp. in Suet.

rĕ-mando, 1. *v. a. to send back word, to notify in return:* Eutr.

rĕ-mănĕo, mansi, 2. *v. n. to stay* or *remain behind:* Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic.: Romae, Caes. **II.** Esp.: *to remain, continue, abide, endure:* animos remanere post mortem, *survive*, Cic.: si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissae, Sall. **2.** With *adj.* as predicate, *to remain, continue* in a certain state: quae (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, *was still weighty*, Cic.

rĕ-māno, 1. *v. n. to flow back:* Lucr.

rĕmansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remaneo] *a staying* or *remaining behind; a continuing in one's place:* Cic.

rĕmĕdĭum, ii, *n.* [medeor] *that which heals again; a cure, remedy, medicine:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a means of assistance* or *relief; an antidote, remedy:* quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, Caes.: id remedium timori fuit, *a cure for*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *remède.*)

rĕ-mensus, a, um, *Part.* [remetior].

rĕ-mĕo, avi, 1. *v. n. to go* or *come back, to return* (chiefly poet.): intro, Pl.: in patriam, Ov.: ad se (legati), Liv.: with victor; *to return home in triumph*, Virg.: Ov. Poet. with *Acc.:* patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Virg. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: cum neque terra ali posset neque remearet aër, *would flow back again*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: aevum remeare peractum, *to retrace the path of life*, Hor.

rĕ-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure* or *mete again* or *back:* Poet.: si modo rite memor servata remetior astra, i. e. *retrace our path by the stars observed before*, Virg. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* sense: pelago remenso, *having again crossed the ocean*, id. **II.** Fig. *to reflect upon:* totum diem facta ac dicta mea remetior, *examine*, Sen.

rēmex, ĭgis, *m.* [remus ago] *a rower, oarsman:* Cic. *Sing.* collect. for remiges: agit acri remige Pristin, *with lusty oarsmen*, Virg.

rēmĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remigo] *a rowing:* Cic.

rēmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [remex] *a rowing:* homines remigio sequi, Pl. **II.** Meton. *oars:* nudum remigio latus, Hor.: Tac. Poet. of wings: remigio alarum, Virg. **2.** *oarsmen, rowers:* Cic.

rēmĭgo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to row:* Cic.

rĕ-mīgro, 1. *v. n. to return, i. e.* to one's former habitation: in domum veterem e nova, Cic.: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caes. **II.** Fig.: ad justitiam, *to return to the path of justice*, Cic.

rĕ-mĭniscor, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [v. memini and mens] *to recall to mind, recollect, remember:* constr. usu. with *Gen.*, also *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* or *adj.* and later of other words, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *absol.:* se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic.: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes.: ea, Sulp. in Cic.: dulces Argos, Virg.: reminiscere, totius imum hic esse in summa, Lucr. **II.** *to imagine, conceive* = comminiscor: Nep. (dub.)

rĕ-miscĕo, no *perf.*, mixtum or mistum, 2. *v. a. to mix again* or *up* (v. rare): constr. with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* Sen. Fig.: veris falsa, Hor.

rĕmissē, *adv. gently, mildly:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

rĕmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remitto] *a sending back:* obsidum captivorumque, Liv. **II.** Oftener in fig. sense: *a relaxing, slackening* (of the muscles), etc.: vocis, opp. to contentio, i. e. *allowing it to fall from a raised pitch*, Cic.: superciliorum, *lowering of the eyebrows*, id. **2.** *a remitting* or *abatement:* poenae, id.: tributi, Tac. **3.** In intrans. sense (corresponding to refl. use of remitto); *an abating:* morbi, Cic.: febris, Suet. **4.** Esp. with animi; in a variety of senses: (i) *weakness, slackness, want of spirit:* in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, as it were, *an un-*

nerving of the mind, Cic. (ii) remissio animi ludusque, *unbending, recreation*, id. In this sense also *absol.:* id. In *pl.:* tempora curarum remissionumque, *times of duty and of relaxation*, Tac.: Quint. (iii) Opp. to severitas: *mildness, leniency:* Cic.

rēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [remitto]. **II.** Adj.: *slack, loose:* ridens Venus et remisso filius arcu, Hor. **2.** Fig.: *mild, gentle, indulgent, cheerful, gay*, etc.: remissior ventus, Caes.: cantus remissiores, Cic.: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, *easy, indulgent*, id.: joci, *gay, merry*, Ov. (ii) *negligent, remiss:* esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes.

rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to let go back, send back, to send forth, yield:* aliquem domum, Caes.: mulieres Romam, Cic.: obsides alicui, Caes.: librum tibi remisi, Cic.: pila intercepta, *to catch them and fling them back*, Caes. (ii) Like reddo; *to give forth, give out, supply:* muria, quam testa marina remittit, *yields*, Hor.: humorem, Virg. **2.** *to loosen, slacken, relax:* habenas vel adducere vel remittere, *to tighten or loosen them*, Cic.: bracchia, *i. e. to let sink*, Virg.: quum se purpureo vere remittit humus, *unbinds itself, thaws*, Tib. **II.** Fig.: *to send back, return, restore, dismiss, remove*, etc.: (specula) simulacra remittunt, *reflect*, Lucr.: integram causam ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac.: opinionem animo, *to dismiss, reject*, Cic. **2.** *to slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit:* animum a contentione pugnae, *to allow one's mind a respite from*, Liv.: simul animos ab religione remiserunt, *had relieved their minds on the score of religion*, id.: also *absol.*, animum remittere, *to take relaxation, unbend*, Cic.: Liv.: pugnam, Sall.: quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, *every day he abated somewhat of his displeasure*, Cic.: aliquid ex pristina virtute, *to show some falling off in*, Caes. (ii) With *Inf.: to cease, leave off:* quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas quaerere, *forbear to enquire*, Hor. (iii) With *pron. reflect.: to relax, abate:* ubi dolor se remisit, Cels.: cum se furor ille remisit, Ov. Also with ellipsis of *pron. refl.:* v. *infr.* B. **3.** *to give up, remit, concede, sacrifice:* with *Dat.* of pers.: multam, Cic.: poenam alicui, Liv.: si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, *were given up, condoned*, Caes.: ut memoriam simultatium patriae remitteret, *sacrifice to his country*, Liv. *Absol.:* remittentibus tribunis, plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, id. Poet. with *Inf.: to allow, permit:* sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. **B.** Neutr.: *to decrease, abate:* si forte ventus remisisset, Caes.: cum remiserant dolores pedum, *when his gout was easier*, Cic.

rēmixtus (remistus), a, um, *Part.* [remisceo].

rĕ-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to press, push*, or *move back* or *away:* pondera terrae, Ov.

rĕ-mollesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become soft again, to grow soft:* Ov. **II.** Fig.: remollescere atque effeminari, *to become enervated*, Caes. (ii) *to be softened, moved to mercy:* precibus, Ov.

rĕ-mollĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to make soft again, to make soft, soften:* artus, *to weaken*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: eo se inhibitum ac remollitum, *checked and softened down* ('*his heart was softened*'), Suet.

rĕ-mŏra, ae, *f. delay, hindrance:* quae remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Pl. **II.** *the Latin name for the fish* echeneïs: Plin. (dub.)

rēmŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [remoror] *a delay, hindrance:* Ov.

rĕ-mordĕo, no *perf.*, morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite again;* only fig.: quin me remorsurum petis, *prepared to return your attack*, Hor. **2.** *to worry, annoy:* quando haec te cura remordet, *frets you*, Virg. *Absol.:* id.

rĕ-mŏror, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* Neutr.: *to stay behind, linger, loiter:* in Italia, Liv. **II.** Act.: *to keep back, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer:* eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. *Absol.:* ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata, *never kept him from, never interfered with*, Sall. Of things: alicujus commodum, Ter. *Part. perf. pass.:* pomi jactu remorata (Atalanta), *delayed*, Ov.

rēmōtē, *adv. at a distance, afar off, remotely* (rare): Cic.

rēmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [removeo] *a putting away, removing, removal* (rare): Fig.: criminis, Cic.

rēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [removeo]. **II.** Adj.: *out of the way, retired, sequestered:* silvestribus ac remotis locis, Caes.: pars domus, *i. e.* penetralia, Ov.: ab arbitris remoto loco, *out of the way of intruders*, Cic. **2.** *distant, remote:* Gades, Hor.: sedes remotas a Germanis, Caes. **III.** Fig.: *removed, disconnected, separate, free from, having nothing to do with:* sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, *entirely alien from, unsuited for*, Cic.: a vulgo longe lateque, Hor. **2.** In philos. sense, remota, *n. pl.*=rejectanea: suggested as trans. of Gr. ἀποπροηγμένα, *things to be postponed to others:* Cic.

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (*syncop. past perf.* remorant, Hor.), 2. *v. a. to move* or *draw back; to take away, set aside, remove, change a thing from one position to another:* tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, Pl.: dapes, mensam, Ov.: remoto atque ablegato viro, *got out of the way*, Cic.: naves longas ab onerariis navibus, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to put away, do away with:* sumptum removit, Cic.: omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam, Sall.: remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic. **2.** With *pron. refl.; to withdraw:* se ab amicitia alicujus, id.: se a publicis ministeriis, id.

rĕ-mūgĭo, 4. *v. n. to bellow back* or *again; to rebellow, re-echo* (poet.): ad mea verba remugis, Ov.: Sibylla antro remugit, Virg.

rĕ-mulcĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. to stroke back* (poet.): caudam, *to hang it down* (as a dog in disgrace), Virg. **2.** *to soothe:* Stat.

rēmulcum, i. *n.* [perh. borrowed from Gr. ῥυμουλκέω] nautical *t. t.: a tow-rope, or any other contrivance for towing:* navem remulco abstraxit, Caes. (Hence It. *remorchiare*; Fr. *remorquer.*)

rēmulsus, a, um, *Part.* [remulceo].

rēmūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remuneror] *a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration:* Cic.

rēmūnĕro, 1. *v. a.* rare form for remuneror, q. v.

rĕ-mūnĕror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate:* aliquem munere, Cic.: aliquem magno praemio, Caes. With *impers. obj.:* quasi remunerans meritum, Liv. *Absol.:* ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, *I have no means of recompense*, Cic.

rĕ-murmŭro, 1. *v. n. to murmur back, remurmur* (poet.): remurmurat unda, Virg.

rēmus, i, *m. an oar:* Caes.: Virg. Proverb.: remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, *with sails and oars*, i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed:* velis, ut ita dicam, remisque aliquid fugere, Cic. Poet. of the wings of birds: alarum, Ov. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: id. **II.** Fig.: orationem dialecticorum remis propellere (opp. to vela orationis pandere), i. e. *to be content with argument without eloquence*, Cic. [V. ratis. It is not certain whether re-mus is directly from the root *ra*, or, through *res-mus*, from *re-tmu-s*, cf. Gr. ἐρ-ε-τμό-ς.] (Hence Fr. *rame.*)

rĕ-narro, 1. *v. a. to tell over again* (poet.): fata divum, Virg.

rĕ-nascor, nātus, 3. *v. n. dep. to be born again; to grow, rise*, or *spring up again; to be renewed, to revive:* corpore de patrio parvus phoenix, Ov.: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, *twice-born*, in allusion to his metempsychosis, Hor. **2.** Transf.: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renatae urbis, *rising from its ruins*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: principium exstinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, Cic.: Trojae renascens fortuna, i. e. *if it should spring up again*, Hor.

rēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [renascor].

rĕ-nāvĭgo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sail back:* Cic.

rĕ-nĕo, 2. *v. a. to unspin*, i. e. *to un*

do, unravel (poet.): Clymenus Clothoque dolent, haec fila reneri, *i.e. that the destiny is reversed*, Ov.

rēnes, renum, *m. plu.* (*sing.* ren not used), *the kidneys:* Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

rĕnīdĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine back, to reflect light; to glitter, glisten, be bright* or *resplendent* (poet.): non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor.: circum renidentes Lares, *i. e. shining from the reflection of the fire*, id. ||. Fig.: *to be glad, cheerful:* ore renidenti, *with beaming countenance*, Ov. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* adjecisse praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, *rejoices*, Hor. 2. *to smile, laugh:* renidens ait, *says with a smile*, Liv.: falsum renidens vultu, *with a treacherous smile*, Tac.: Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, renidet usque quaque, *beams on all around*, Cat. [Etym. uncertain: the word seems unconnected with *nĭteo*.]

rĕnīdesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [renideo] *to grow bright again, to shine:* Lucr.

rĕ-nītor, 3. *v. n. dep. to strive* or *struggle against, to withstand, resist:* with *Dat.:* Plin. ||. Fig.: quum illi renitentes, pactos dicerent esse, *remonstrating*, Liv.

rĕ-no, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to swim back* (rare): simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, *i.e. shall rise to the surface again*, Hor.

rēno or **rhēno**, ōnis, *m.* [a Teutonic word] *a northern animal*, supposed by some to be the *rein-deer:* Caes.

rĕ-nōdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to tie back in a knot* (poet.): comam, Hor. 2. *to untie:* Val. Fl.

rĕnōvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [renovo] *a renewal, new condition:* Ov.

rĕnōvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a renewing, renewal:* mundi, Cic. 2. *compound interest:* centesimis sexennii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, *at one* (12) *per cent. for 6 yrs. compound interest*, id. ||. Fig.: auspiciorum, Liv.

rĕ-nōvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make new again; to restore, renovate, repair:* templum, Cic.: durum arvum, *to renew by ploughing*, Ov.: but also, *by leaving fallow:* id. 2. In partic. *to take compound interest:* renovato in singulos annos fenore, Cic. ||. Fig.: vetus exemplum, *to revive it*, id.: veterem iram, Tac.: bellum, *to break out into war again*, Caes.: proelium, *to renew, rally*, id.: omnes casus, *once more to face*, Virg.: renovare annos, *i.e. to restore youth, make one young again*, Ov. 2. *to repeat* (esp. *to repeat with emphasis, as maintaining a point*): renovabo ea quae dicta sunt, Cic. 3. *to refresh, recreate, recover, revive:* quies renovavit corpora animosque, Liv.: se novis opibus copiisque, *to recruit*, Cic.

rĕ-nūmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare) *to count over, count up:* millia sagittarum circiter xxx in castellum conjecta Caesari renumeraverunt, *reported to Caesar that the number was*, Caes. 2. *to pay back, repay:* aurum alicui, Pl.

rĕnuntĭātĭo (renunc.), ōnis, *f.* [renuntio] *a report, declaration, proclamation, announcement*, esp. *the declaration of the election of a magistrate* or *of the auspices:* cognoscite renuntiationem ex litteris publicis, Cic.: renuntiatio suffragiorum, id.

rĕ-nuntĭo (renuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring* or *carry back word, to report, declare, announce:* haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in consilium, Liv.: nihil renuntiabatur, *no answer was brought*, Suet. Also *impers.:* renuntiatum est, *the report was brought back*, Caes. Usu. foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.:* Cic.: Caes.: by *Subj.* when a question or command is implied: renuntiet hodie mihi velitne annon, *let him send me word whether*, Ter. Special senses: of the formal *declaration of* auspices or omens: nunc imperant pullario: ille renuntiat, Cic. (ii) Esp. of the official announcement of an election, *to declare elected, to make the return:* qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv.: aliquem consulem, Cic. ||. *to retract, revoke, refuse; to renounce:* societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv.: Cic. With *Dat.:* vitae, *to renounce life* (*make an end of oneself*), Suet. (ii) In partic. *to send word declining an invitation:* ad aliquem, Pl.: alicui prandium renuntiare, Sen.

rĕ-nuntĭus, ii, *m. one who brings back tidings:* Pl.

rĕ-nŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [v. abnuo] *to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, refuse.* Neutr.: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor.: renuente deo, *against the will of the god*, Ov. With *Dat.: to deny a charge*, Cic. ||. Act.: convivium, *to decline*, id.: Hor.

rĕ-nūto, 1. *v. n.* [renuo] *to refuse repeatedly* or *positively;* hence, *to be unable:* Lucr.

rĕor, rātus, (2 *pers. pres.* rere, Virg.: Hor., *etc.*), 2. *v. n. dep. to think, suppose, imagine, deem:* non delenda carmina Livi esse reor, Hor.: remur impetrari posse, Cic. *Absol.:* quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, id. [From a root *ra*, to consider, reckon, calculate (cf. *ra-t-io*), whence also *res*.]

rē-pāgŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [*pag* in pango: lit. *that which fastens back*] *bolts, bars:* valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. ||. Fig.: *restraints, limits:* officii, id.

rē-pandus, a, um, *adj. bent backwards, turned up:* calceoli, Cic.

rĕpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [reparo] *that may be repaired, restored,* or *regained; retrievable* (poet.): damnum, Ov.

rĕ-parco, 3. *v. n. to spare, to refrain* or *abstain from:* Pl.: facere id si reparcent, *shall scruple to do that*, Lucr.

rĕ-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get* or *procure again; to recover, retrieve; to repair, renew:* id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic.: bibliothecas incendio absumptas, *to restore*, Suet.: exercitum, *to recruit*, Liv. 2. Esp. *to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with:* vina Syra reparata merce, Hor. ||. Fig.: tribuniciam potestatem, Liv.: damna, Hor. 3. *to refresh, restore, revive, recruit;* animos, Liv.: membra labori, Ov. |||. *to seek to reach, make for:* oras, Hor.

rĕpastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repastino] *a digging up again:* Cic.

rĕ-pastĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dig again; to dig around, trench:* Varr.

rĕ-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3 *v. a. to comb again; to comb* (poet.) comam. Ov.

re-pēdo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [pes] *to go* or *step back, to retreat, recoil:* Lucil. fr.

rĕ-pello, repŭli (repp.), pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive* or *push back; to reject, repulse, repel*, etc.: homines inermes armis, Cic.: nostros repellit ab castris, Caes. Of impersonal objects: telum aere repulsum, *repelled, stopped in its course*, Virg.: mensas, *to push back*, Ov. ||. Fig.: *to reject, refuse, repulse:* repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, *is not allowed to take the helm*, Cic.: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, *disappointed in this expectation*, Caes.: repulsus veritatis viribus, *baffled*, Phaedr. Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, *to banish, get rid of*, Cic.: periculum, *to ward off*, Caes.: connubia nostra, *to reject*, Virg.

rĕ-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to weigh back:* pensa rependis herae, *you weigh back, return the wool weighed out*, Ov. ||. Transf.: *to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight:* cui (Septumuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic. 2. Fig.: *to pay in kind, repay, requite, recompense:* hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov.: fatis contraria fata rependens, *balancing*, Virg.: damna formae ingenio, *to compensate*, Ov.

rēpens, entis, *Part.* [repo].

rĕpens, entis, *adj. sudden, hasty, unexpected:* adventus consulis, Liv.: bellum, id.: seditio, Ov. ||. Transf. *unpremeditated;* hence, *new, recent:* sceleris cogitatio incertum an repens, *it is doubtful whether it was really unpremeditated*, Tac.: nequa discerneres, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, *recent or by-gone*, id. [Cf. Gr. ῥέπω: repente=ῥοπῇ, momento.]

rĕpens, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly:* Ov.

rĕpenso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [rependo] *to make up for, recompense:* bona malis, Vell.

rĕpensus, a, um, *Part.* [rependo].

rĕ ĕntĕ, *adv.* [rĕpens] *suddenly, unexpectedly* [*cf.* repentinus]: abripuit repente sese subito, Pl.: repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes.: modo egens, repente dives, *all at once*, Cic.

rĕpentīno, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly:* Caes.: Cic.

rĕpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [rĕpens] *sudden, hasty, unexpected* (disting. from subitus, *that which comes suddenly*, whether expected or not: whereas repentinus = *that which comes unexpectedly, and hence suddenly*): subita et repentina consilia, Caes.: mors, *sudden and unexpected death*, Cic.: temerarium et repentinum consilium, *precipitate*, id.: repentinus et tumultuarius exercitus, *suddenly* or *hastily got together*, Liv.: repentinum et praeceps venenum, Tac.

rĕpercussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repercutio] *a striking back, reflection:* Sen.

rĕpercussus, a, um, *Part.* [repercutio].

rĕpercussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rebounding, repercussion*, of light, sound, wind, *etc.; reflection, echo:* solis, Plin.: vocis, *reverberation*, Tac.

rĕ-percŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a. to strike back, cause to rebound:* of light, sound, *etc., to reflect, reverberate, re-echo:* repercusso Phoebo, *reflected*, Ov.: lumen, Virg.: montis anfractu repercussae voces, *re-echoing*, Tac.: valles, Liv. **II.** Fig. *to cast back, retort, repel:* Quint.

rĕ-pĕrĭo, repĕri (also reppĕri), repertum (old *fut.* reperibitur, Pl.), 4. *v. a.* [v. comperio] *to find, meet with, find out* (usu. *to find by looking for:* cf. invenio): ego illam reperiam, Pl.: reperiam multos, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to find, discover;* also, *to get, obtain:* verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur, id.: perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, *having lighted on some boats, found safety*, Caes. **2.** *to ascertain, learn, perceive:* with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* repperi facilitate nihil esse homini melius, Ter.: with ellipsis of *esse:* cum transgressos repperisset Coss., Vell. So in *Pass.* with *compl. Nom.:* aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, Cic. **3.** *to find out something new; to invent, devise:* nihil novi, id.: serrae repperit usum, *invented the saw*, Ov.: ludusque (scenicus) repertus, Hor. (Hence Fr. *repère.*)

rĕpertor, ōris, *m.* [reperio] *a discoverer, inventor, author:* vitis, *i. e. Bacchus*, Varr.: mellis, Ov.: medicinae, *i. e. Aesculapius*, Virg.

rĕpertus, a, um, *Part.* [reperio]. **II.** Subst.: reperta, orum, *n. plu. discoveries, inventions:* Lucr.

rĕpĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repeto] *a demanding back:* Ulp. **II.** *a repeating, repetition:* ejusdem nominis, Quint. **2.** Esp. in rhetor. *a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences* (ἀναφορα): Cic.

rĕpĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that demands back, a reclaimer:* Ov.

rĕpĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [repeto].

rĕ-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a. to go back to, return to, revisit.* With *Acc.:* fratresque virumque, Ov.: viam, qua venisset, *to retrace*, Liv. With *prep.:* retro in Africam repetere, id. **2.** *to go to seek for again; to fetch back:* alii (elephanti) deinde repetiti ac trajecti sunt, *others were then fetched and passed over*, id.: Cic. **3.** *to go towards again* (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, *to fall upon, strike*, or *attack again:* regem repetitum saepius cuspide ad terram affixit, *after he had repeatedly attacked him*, Liv. *Absol.:* signum erat omnium, Repete! *strike again*, Suet. (ii) Esp. in law, *to prosecute again:* id. **II.** Fig.: *to go back to; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat:* praetermissa, *to go back and supply omissions*, Cic.: pauca supra repetere, *to go back a little* (*tracing the antecedents* of a history), Sall. With *Inf.:* ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, *return to complete*, Lucr. **2.** *to go to seek for again; to fetch back;* hence, *to deduce, derive:* populum a stirpe, *to trace it to its stock*, Cic.: repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, *reckoned backwards*, Caes. **3.** Esp. with the qualifying words, memoriâ, memoriam, *to call to mind again, recall, recollect:* cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic.: memoriam ex annalibus repetere, Liv. And without such qualifying words: cum repeto noctem, *recall*, Ov.: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Virg. **III.** *to ask* or *demand again* or *back; to claim* as a debt, etc.: bona sua, Cic.: obsides, Caes. **2.** Fig.: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, *to claim a return*, Liv.: parentum poenas a conscleratissimis filiis, *to exact retribution from them*, Cic. **3.** Esp. of the fetiales: repetere res, *to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken;* hence in gen., *to demand restitution* or *satisfaction:* Liv.: Cic. So in law, res repetere, *to claim one's property* before a court: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, id. For phr. pecuniae repetundae, v. foll. art. (Hence Fr. *répéter.*)

rĕpĕtundae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* pecuniae, which is often expressed) [repeto] *money* or *other things extorted* or *dishonestly taken by any magistrate, which he might be compelled by a prosecution to refund:* also, Meton. *the offence of extortion in government* (v. Smith's Ant. 318): L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic.: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall.: damnatus repetundis, Suet.

rĕpexus, a, um, *Part.* [repecto].

rĕ-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill again; to fill up, replenish*, etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic.: exercitum, *to fill up the number of*, Liv.: referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. **2.** Fig. *to supply, make up for, complete:* quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, Ov. **II.** In gen., *to fill up, make full, to fill:* campos strage hominum, Liv.: venas sanguine, Ov. **2.** Fig.: with ref. to sounds or cries; *to cause to echo* or *ring with:* tectum gemitu, Virg.: populos sermone, i. e. *to set every one talking*, id. **3.** Of the mind: patriam laetitiâ, *to cause to overflow with joy*, Vell.: eruditione varia repletus esse, *to be well-stored with*, Suet.

rĕplētus, a, um, *Part.* [repleo] **II.** Adj.: *filled, full.* With *Abl.:* exercitus iis rebus (*sc.* frumento et pecoris copia), *abundantly provided*, Caes. With *gen.:* repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, *crowded with*, Liv. **2.** Fig.: terrore, Lucr.

rĕplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [replico] *a folding* or *rolling back again* (as of a book). Transf.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, Cic.

rĕplĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [replico].

rĕ-plĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fold* or *roll back, to bend* or *turn back:* radios solis, *to reflect*, Sen.: focinera replicata, *folded inwards*, Suet. **II.** Fig.: ut ne replices annalium memoriam, *unfold*, Cic.: traductio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque replicantis, *unrolling, repeating*, id.

rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* [for *srĕpo*, another form (with lengthened vowel) of serpo, q. v.] *to creep, crawl* (used of insects and of animals or human beings *crawling* or *moving very slowly:* whereas serpo specially denotes the motion of serpents, or of plants which have *a creeping habit*): repens animans, Lucr.: cochleae inter saxa, Sall. **2.** Transf. of any slow motion: millia tum pransi tria repimus, *creep along*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: sermones repentes per humum, *grovelling, low, mean*, id.

rĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* reposivi, Pl.: *Part. sync.* repostus, on acc. of the metre, in all hexameter verse), 3. *v. a. to place, put*, or *lay back; to replace, restore*, etc.: lapidem suo loco, Cic.: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.: flammis ambesa reponunt robora navigiis, *restore*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *to put* or *bring back; to replace, restore, renew:* nos in sceptra, *to reinstate*, id.: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, *cares not* (i. e. *is not able*) *to be restored*, Hor.: ligna super foco large reponens, *liberally replenishing the fire*, id.: epulae repostae, *banquets of several courses*, Virg. **3.** *to repay, return like for like:* peto a te, ut id a me in hoc reo non requiras, ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, Cic. **II.** *to bend backwards:* reposta cervice, Lucr. **III.** *to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve:* acervum farris tecto, Virg.: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Poet.: eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repostos, *the buried*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: manet alta mente repostum judicium Paridis, *stored up* (*for revenge*), id.: reponere odium,

to keep a grudge, Tac. **IV.** *to put in the place of, to substitute:* non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic.: praeclarum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, *you have given them instead*, id. **V.** *to lay aside, to lay down, put away:* arma omnia, Caes.: caestus artemque repono, *resign*, Virg. Poet.: jam falcem arbusta reponunt, *i. e. permit to be laid aside*, id. **VI.** In gen. *to put away; to lay* or *place:* litteras quum in gremio reposuisset, *had put the letter in his bosom* (without reading it), Liv.: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, *rest them on*, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *to rest* or *repose* (*hope, etc.*) *on some foundation:* in vestra humanitate causam totam repono, *I rest it entirely on*, id.: suos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. **3.** *to reckon among;* with *in:* quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, Cic.

rĕ-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry* or *bring back:* aurum ab Theotimo domum, Pl.: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. Poet.: reportare pedem, *to return*, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to carry off as a conqueror, to bear away; to get, gain, obtain:* nihil ex praeda, Cic.: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. **II.** Fig.: *to bring back:* spem bonam certamque domum reporto, Hor.: (Echo) ingeminat voces auditaque verba reportat, *repeats*, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to bring* or *carry back an account; to report:* adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Virg. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* nuntius ingentes reportat advenisse viros, *reports that . . .*, id.

rĕ-posco, 3. *v. a. to demand back, to ask for again:* constr. the thing asked for in *Acc.;* the person from whom it is demanded in *Acc.*, or *Abl.* with *ab:* pecuniam, Tac.: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. **II.** Fig. *to ask for as due, claim, demand, exact, require:* aliquem ad poenas, Virg.: ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Also with *depend. sent.:* rationem reposcere, quid (with *Subj.*), Liv.

rĕpōsĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [repono] *that on which anything is laid, a stand, tray, waiter*, etc.: Plin.

rĕpŏsĭtus (rĕpostus), a, um, *Part.* [repono]. **II.** Adj.: *remote, distant* (rare): Massylum gentes, Virg.

rĕpostor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer:* templorum, Ov.

rĕpostus, a, um, *Part.* [repono].

rĕ-pōtĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [poto] *a drinking* or *carousing on the day after an entertainment:* Hor.

rĕpraesentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repraesento] rhetor. *t. t.: a bringing before one, vividness of presentation:* Quint. **II.** Mercant. *t. t.: a cash payment:* Cic.

rĕ-praesento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make present again, to bring back; to show, exhibit, manifest, represent:* corpus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, *be brought back again*, Cic.: virtutem moresque Catonis, *reproduce*, Hor.: templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, *recalled it to people's minds*, Cic. **II.** Mercant. *t. t.: to pay immediately* or *in ready money:* (pecuniam), id.: Suet. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to execute immediately* or *without delay;* hence, *to hasten:* se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum, *would do at once*, Caes.: minas irasque caelestes, *to fulfil immediately*, Liv.: tormenta poenasque, *to hurry on*, Suet.

rĕ-prĕhendo (repraehendo, and contr. reprendo: Ov.: Hor.: *etc.:* cf. prehendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to lay hold of for the purpose of checking* or *pulling back;* hence, *to hold back, hold fast* (rare in lit. sense): aliquem pallio, Pl.: quosdam manu, Liv. Fig.: revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, *holds me back with her hand*, Cic. *Absol.:* sed reprendi me, ne . . ., *I checked myself*, Ter. **2.** *to take up again* (rare): locum neglectum, i. e. *to treat it afresh*, id. **3.** *to hold fast:* aliquid memori mente, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend:* quod ea res omnium judicio reprehendebatur, Caes.: delicta, Sall.: aliena studia, Hor. *Absol.:* quo plures det sibi tanquam ansas ad reprehendendum, i. e. *give him more opportunities for censure*, Cic. **2.** In rhetoric, *to refute:* expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. (Hence, through reprehensus, It. *ripresaglia;* Fr. *représaille* and, from it, Eng. *reprisal.*)

rĕprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reprehendo] *a holding back;* fig. *a checking, check*, in speaking: Cic. **II.** *blame, censure, reprimand, reproof:* with *Gen.:* culpae, id.: negligentiae, Quint. *Absol.:* reprehensionem non fugere, Cic. **2.** Meton. *the fault blamed:* Quint. **3.** Rhetor. *t. t.: refutation:* Cic.

rĕprĕhenso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lay hold of repeatedly for the purpose of keeping back; to detain with eagerness:* reprehensans singulos, Liv.

rĕprĕhensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a censurer, reprehender:* Cic.: delicti, Ov. Hence, **2.** *one who is entitled to revise or modify the proceeding of another:* comitiorum, Cic.

rĕprĕhensus, a, um, *Part.* [reprehendo].

rĕpressor, ōris, *m.* [reprimo] *he who restrains* or *represses* (rare): Cic.

rĕpressus, a, um, *Part.* [reprimo].

rĕ-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *keep back; to check, curb, restrain:* si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam perituram: si repressus esset, Velos, *prevented from overflowing*, Cic.: dextram, Virg. **II.** Fig. *to check, restrain, limit, repress:* conatus alicujus, Cic.: fugam, Caes.: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum repressit, *has restrained*, Ter.

rĕ-prōbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to disapprove, reject, condemn* (rare): Quint. (dub.)

rĕprōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repromitto] *a counter-promise:* Cic.

rĕ-prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to promise in return, to engage* or *bind oneself:* non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic. **II.** *to promise again* or *anew:* Suet.

repto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [repo] *to creep, crawl about:* Plin. **2.** Of persons walking slowly or lazily: Hor.

rĕpŭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repudio] *a rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare): supplicum, Cic.

rĕpŭdĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [repudium] *to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate:* consilium, Ter.: cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.: duces, Caes. **II.** Esp. of persons betrothed, but also of persons married, *to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate:* sponsam, Suet.: uxorem, id.

rĕpŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [repudium] *that ought to be rejected* or *disdained, offensive:* nuptiae, Pl.

rĕpŭdĭum, ii, *n. a putting away, a separation, divorce, repudiation:* prop. of betrothed, but also of married persons (cf. Smith's Ant. 139): renuntiare repudium sponsae, Pl.: remittere uxori, Suet. [In this word the root *pu*, to strike (whence *pav-io*), is augmented by *d.*]

rĕ-pŭĕrasco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become a child again:* Cic. Transf. *to play* or *frolic like a child:* Pl.: Cic.

rĕpugnans, antis, *Part.* [repugno]. **II.** Adj.: *contrary, opposed, repugnant:* as subst., repugnantia, ium, *n. plu.:* in rhetoric, *contradictions.* Cic.

rĕpugnanter, *adv. reluctantly, with repugnance:* Cic.

rĕpugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [repugno] *resistance, opposition.* Meton. *a means of defence:* Plin. **II.** *contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance:* rerum, Cic.

rĕ-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fight against, resist, defend oneself:* nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. **2.** In gen., *to offer opposition:* consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. With *Dat.:* fortunae, id.: amori, Ov. With *prep.:* contra veritatem, Cic. With *ne* and *Subj.:* si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov.: also, after a negative, *quominus:* non repugno quominus omnia legant, *I do not object to their reading*, Cic. With *Inf.:* amare, *to refuse*, Ov. **II.** *to disagree with, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant:* quicquid repugnat, id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere nunquam possit, Cic.

rĕ-pulsa, ae, *f.* [repello] *a rejection, repulse*, esp. in soliciting for an office: omnes magistratus sine repulsa assequi, Cic.: Caes. **II.** Transf. in

gen., *a denial, refusal, repulse:* posce aliquid: nullam patiere repulsam, Ov.

rĕ-pulsans, antis, *Part. driving* or *beating back:* Fig.: colles verba repulsantes, *re-echoing,* Lucr.

rĕpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [repello] **II.** Adj.: *removed, remote, distant:* a vera longe ratione repulsum, *very far from the truth,* Lucr.

rĕpulsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a driving back, reflection* (only in *Abl. sing.*): (effigies) crebro repulsu rejectae, *rebounding,* Lucr.: scopulorum, *reverberation,* Cic. poet.

rĕ-pungo, *3. v. a. to prick* or *goad again:* Fig.: Cic.

rĕ-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cleanse* or *clear again:* iter, i. e. *by removing obstacles,* Liv. **II.** Transf. *to purge away:* Ov.

rĕpŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reputo] *a reckoning, computation:* Gai. **II.** *a thinking over, consideration:* Tac.

rĕ-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count again, reckon, calculate:* solis defectiones, *calculate back* (*in the past*), Cic.: tempora, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to think over, meditate, reflect upon:* haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic.: cum animo facinus suum, Sall. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. With *depend. clause:* quid ille vellet, id.

rĕ-quĭes, ētis, *f.* (*Gen.* requietis, Cic. *Acc.* requietem, id.: requiem, id. *Voc.* requies, Lucr. *Abl.* requiete, Cic. poet.: requie, Ov. The *Dat. sing.* and all the *plur.* Cases are wanting) *repose* from labour, care, *etc.; rest, relaxation, recreation:* curarum, Cic.: nec mora, nec requies, *respite,* Virg.

rĕ-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* and (v. rarely) *a. incep.* Neutr.: *to become at rest again* or *after labour; to rest, repose:* legiones invicem requiescere jussit, Caes.: in sella, Cic. (ii) Of things: luce sacra requiescat humus, *rest from tillage,* Tib.: aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. **2.** Esp. of the dead, *to rest, repose* in the grave: in sepulcro, Cic. **II.** Fig. *to repose, find rest:* ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall. **B.** Act.: *to cause to rest; to stop, arrest* (poet.): requierunt flumina cursus, Virg.

rĕquiētus, a, um, *Part.* [requiesco]. In *act.* sense: *having rested* (or perh. as true *pass.* from requiesco (B), *caused to rest*): militem requietum, integrum, Liv.: ager, *that has lain fallow,* Ov.

rĕquīrĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [requiro] *to continue to ask after:* res novas, Pl.

rĕ-quīro, quisīvi or sĭi, quisītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to seek again; to look after, search for:* juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov.: libros, Cic.: vinum generosum et lene, Hor. **2.** *to seek to know, to ask* or *inquire after:* rationes rerum, Cic.: causam, Ov. With *depend. clause:* illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, etc., Cic.: forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras, Virg. *Absol.:* pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, *in answer to my enquiries,* Ov. *Impers. Pass.:* fortasse requiretur, *it will be asked,* Cic. (ii) With *prep.* and *Abl.* of pers., *to inquire of; to question:* ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint aut ubi, id.: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requiris, id. **II.** Esp. *to ask for* something needed; *to need, want, require:* quid requirat, ut sit beatior, id.: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, *demanded,* Caes.: in hoc bello virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, *are requisite,* Cic. **2.** Transf. *to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss:* pristinum morem judiciorum, id.: Caesaris in se indulgentiam requirunt, *they feel the loss of,* Caes.

rĕquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* [requiro].

rēs, rēi, *f.* (rēi, *Gen.* and *Dat.:* Lucr.: monosyl., id.) [v. reor] a word of the most general and extensive signification, *a thing, matter, affair, circumstance, occurrence, condition, case,* etc.: rerum scriptor, *an historian,* Liv.: sunt lacrimae rerum, *tears for human lots,* Virg.: res mala, *condition,* Sall.: bellicam rem, *war,* Cic. So with *adjj.* judiciaria, militaris, navalis, rustica, uxoria, etc., *trials, war, nautical affairs, husbandry, matrimony, etc.:* see *adjj.* Emphatically with *Sup.:* scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, *the most beautiful thing in the world,* Virg.: quid agis dulcissime rerum, *dearest of creatures,* Hor. Adverbial phrases: pro re, *according to circumstances:* ipse pro re atque loco paulatim procedere, Sall.: pro re nata, Cic.: v. natus, 3. III. **II.** *reality* as opp. to appearance, opinion, talk, *etc.; an actual thing, the thing itself, fact, truth;* hence, in *Abl. sing.* re, *in reality:* id.: sometimes strengthened by vera, and in one word, revera, *really, indeed:* id. **2.** *effects, substance, property, possessions;* esp. with familiaris: suam rem familiarem auxisse, *his private property,* Caes.: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, *except with money,* Hor.: so, rem facere, *to get rich,* id. *Plur.:* privatae res, Cic. **3.** *benefit, profit, advantage, interest* (usu. with *in, ex, ob, ab,* etc.): id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, *to the purpose, with good result,* Sall. Hence, alicui rei esse, *to be good for any thing, to be of use or advantage:* Pl. **4.** *cause, reason, ground, account:* only adverbially, in *Abl.,* or in *Acc.* with *ob: therefore, on that account:* ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, Caes. Hence the adverbs quare and quamobrem, q. v. **5.** *a matter of business, an affair, transaction:* rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.: rem suscipit, *undertakes the business,* Caes. **6.** In law, *a cause, suit:* tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum *rem* an *litem* dici oporteret, Cic. **7.** In literature; *subject, matter:* cui lecta potenter erit res, Hor. **8.** Res publica, and in one word, respublica, *the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic;* also *political affairs, administration, power,* etc.: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, Cic. And sometimes simply res: cunctando restituit rem, *restored our state,* Enn. in Cic.: Virg. *Plur.:* custode rerum Caesare, Hor. **9.** Phr.: res novae, *political changes, a revolution:* cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat, Caes.: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. (From *rem* comes Fr. *rien.*)

rĕsacro, v. resecro.

rĕ-saevĭo, 4. *v. n. to rage again:* Ov.

rĕsălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resaluto] *a greeting* or *salutation in return:* Suet.

rĕ-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to greet* or *salute in return:* Cic.

rĕ-sānesco, nŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow sound again, to heal again:* Fig.: error animi, Ov.

rĕ-sarcĭo, no *perf.,* sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch* or *mend again; to repair, restore:* discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter.: tecta, Liv. **II.** Fig.: damnum liberalitate, *to make good,* Suet.

re-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to cut off, cut loose, cut* or *break down; to cut* or *tear open:* pontem, *to break down,* Caes.: teli latebram penitus ense, *to cut open,* Virg.: vulnera, Ov. Fig.: an male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? *begin to break open again,* Hor. **2.** Meton. *to open:* vias, Lucr. Fig.: locum omni ratione obvallatum, viz. *the consulate, which had been closed to all but the* nobiles, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to annul, abrogate, repeal, rescind* a law, decree, agreement, *etc.:* acta alicujus, id.: testamenta mortuorum, id.

re-scisco, ivi or ii, itum, 3. *v. a. incep. to learn, find out, ascertain:* omnia, Ter.: cum id rescierit, Cic.: quod ubi Caesar resciit, Caes.

rescissus, a, um, *Part.* [rescindo].

re-scrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write again, write anew; revise:* Suet. **2.** Milit. *t. t.: to enroll anew, to re-enlist:* rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. (ii) *to transfer* from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, *was making cavalry of them,* Caes. **II.** *to write back* or *in return, to reply in writing:* with *Dat.:* antemeridianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripsi, *wrote at once in answer to,* Cic. **2.** Esp. polit. and legal *t. t.: to answer in writing* a petition or legal question; *to give a rescript* or *a judicial decision:* Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.,* Suet. **3.** *to enter to the credit of an account:* hence, in gen. *to pay, repay:* illud mihi argentum rursum jube rescribi, *order it to be paid me; give me a cheque*

for it, Ter.: Cic. Fig. dictantis quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, *to discharge*, Hor.

rescriptus, a, um, *Part.* [rescribo]. ||. Subst.: rescriptum, i, *n. an imperial rescript:* Tac.

rĕ-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut loose, cut off:* ut linguae scalpello resectae liberarentur, i. e. *cut loose* (with ref. to persons who are tongue-tied), Cic.: enodes truncos, *to split open*, Virg.: capillos, *to cut short*, Ov. ||. Fig. *to cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain:* quod aiunt, nimia resecari oportere, Cic.: libidinem, id. Phr.: ad vivum aliquid resecare, '*to cut it away to the very quick*,' i. e. *to be very precise and strict about a matter*, id.: de vivo aliquid resecare, *to shave from the very quick* (with ref. to merciless extortion), id.

rĕ-sĕcro (resacro, Nep.), 1. *v. a. to pray* or *beseech again, to implore repeatedly:* Pl. ||. *to liberate from a curse:* Nep.

rĕsectus, a, um, *Part.* [reseco].

rĕsĕcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [resequor].

rĕ-sēmĭno, 1. *v. a. to sow again:* poet. *to beget* or *produce again:* se (phoenix), Ov.

rĕ-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (only in *perf.* and *Part. perf.*), 3. *v. a. dep. to follow* in speaking; *to answer, reply to* (poet.): Nereïs his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov.

rĕsĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sera] *to unlock, open:* limina, Virg.: Januam, Ov.: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Transf.: pectus, *to tear open*, Ov. ||. Fig.: rem familiarem, *to open liberally* (opp. to claudere), Cic. 2. Esp. *to disclose, reveal:* oracula mentis, Ov.

rĕ-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to keep back, lay up, reserve*, i. e. *to keep for some particular purpose;* such purpose, when expressed, being denoted by *Acc.* with *ad* or *in*, by *Dat.* (this latter in prose denoting *the person for whom*), or rarely by an *adv.:* commeatus ad obsidionem urbis, Caes.: aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, *to reserve them for the sole work of fighting*, Liv.: praedam illis reservari, Caes.: cui te exitio fortuna reservat? Virg.: quo civem importunum reserves? *to what end*, Cic. 2. *to save from destruction, to preserve:* reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernis, *spared*, Caes.: Cic. 3. *to hold fast:* quaesitique tenax et qui quaesita reservet, *hold fast*, Ov.

rĕses, ĭdis (*Nom. sing.* does not occur), *adj.* [resideo] *that remains sitting, that stays behind;* hence, *motionless, inactive, idle, sluggish*, etc.: aqua, *stagnant water*, Varr.: plebs in urbe, *remaining*, Liv.: resides animi, *calmed feelings*, Virg.: viros, *quiet*, id.

rĕ-sĭdeo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit down, remain sitting; to remain behind, to linger, tarry, reside:* sed resideamus, inquit, si placet, Cic.: piger pandi tergo residebat aselli, *was mounted on*, Ov. 2. Meton. *to remain idle* or *listless:* Plin. Hence, with *Acc.* of cogn. signif., *to keep holiday:* venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, Pl. ||. Fig.: *to remain behind, remain, be left;* usu. with *in* and *Abl.:* in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 2. *to rest, dwell.* in nutu (ejus) residebat auctoritas, Cic.: hujus incommodi culpa ubi resideat, *where it rests*, id.

rĕ-sīdo, sēdi (resĭdi, rare and dub.), 3. *v. n. to sit down, to settle* (denoting *the act* of sitting down or settling; whereas, resideo denotes *the keeping* of such a position: cf. insido): (aves) plurimum volant, cetera genera residunt et insistunt, Plin.: mediis residunt aedibus, Virg.: erravitne via seu lassa resedit, incertum, *sat down and remained behind*, id. Poet.: jam jam residunt cruribus asperae pelles, *settle, gather*, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, *to settle* or *sink down, to subside:* si montes resedissent, Cic.: residentibus flammis, Tac. ||. Fig.: *to sink* or *settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside:* quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit flatus, Virg.: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv: bellum, Hor.

rĕsĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [resideo] *that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining* (in Cic., usu. of the remains of something bad; e. g. odium, sollicitudo): odium, *the dregs of*, Cic.: residua et vetus simultas, *an old feud which was still smouldering*, Liv. As subst. in *part. Gen.:* in calamitate quid potest esse residui? *what more can there be left to endure*, Cic. (ii) In gen. sense = reliquus: Suet.: Plin. Ep. *Neut.:* residuum, i, *the remainder:* cibariorum, Suet. ||. Esp. *outstanding, unpaid, due:* pecuniae, Cic. Subst.: residua, orum, *n. plu. arrears, dues:* vectigaliorum, Suet. (ed. Roth.)

rĕ-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unseal, open:* litteras, Cic.: testamenta, Hor. 2. *to disclose, reveal* (poet.): venientia fata, Ov. 3. *to annul, cancel, rescind:* tabularum fidem, Cic. ||. *to transfer* in an account, *repay:* Fest. Hence *to give back, resign:* si celeres quatit pennas [Fortuna], resigno quae dedit, Hor.

rĕ-sĭlĭo, ŭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap* or *spring back:* in gelidos lacus, Ov.: velites ad manipulos, Liv. (ii) Of impersonal subjects, *to rebound, recoil, retreat:* tecti a culmine grando, Ov.: in spatium resilire manus breve vidit, *to shrink, contract*, id. ||. Fig.: ab hoc crimen resilire vides, *fall away from him, recoil*, Cic.

rĕ-sīmus, a, um, *adj. turned up, bent back;* of the nostrils, lips, etc.: Ov.: Col.

rēsīna, ae, *f.* [borrowed from Gr. ῥητίνη] *resin:* Plin.

rēsīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [resina] *resined:* juventus, *smeared with resin* (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv.

rĕ-sĭpĭo, 3. *v. a.* [sapio] *to savour, taste*, or *smack of:* mustum resipit ferrum, Varr. ||. Fig.: Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, i. e. *having very little of it about him*, Cic.

rĕsĭpisco, ivi or ii (resipisset, Cic.), 3. *v. n. incep.* [re-sipio; i. e. re-sapio, v. sapio] *to recover one's senses; to recover:* afferte aquam dum resipiscit. Jam resipisti? Pl. ||. Fig.: *to become reasonable again, come to one's right mind:* te intelligo resipisse, Ter.: Cic.

rĕ-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n. to stand back, remain standing; to stand still, halt; to stay behind, remain, continue:* heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit; restiti, *I stood still*, Ter.: ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes.: Vettius negabat, se unquam cum Curione restitisse, *that he had stopped* (to talk), Cic. 2. Fig.: incipit effari mediaque in voce resistit, *breaks off*, Virg. ||. *to withstand, oppose, resist;* esp. as milit. *t. t.:* constr. usu. with *Dat.* or *Absol.:* quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. *Absol.:* aegre, id.: caeco Marte resistunt, Virg. *Pass. impers.:* ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur, *resistance is offered*, Caes. 2. In gen.: alicui pro re publica, *to withstand him on behalf of the state*, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. *Absol.:* resistentibus collegis, *in spite of the opposition of*, Sall. With quin and *Subj.* (after a neg. expr.): vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, i. e. *the ruin of Rome could scarcely be prevented, even with the help of the gods*, Liv. (ii) Of things: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. *Absol.:* ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, *form a barrier*, Tac. |||. *to rise again* (rare and only fig.): nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, *raise ourselves up again*, Cic.

rĕsistens, entis, *Part.* [resisto]. ||. Adj.: *capable of resisting* (rare): mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas, Caes.

rĕsŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resolvo] *an untying:* lori, Gell. ||. Fig. *a solution, explanation:* sophismatis, id.

rĕsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [resolvo].

rĕ-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to untie, unbind; to loosen, release, open, dissolve*, etc.: equos, *to unharness*, Ov.: oras, *to cast loose from the shore* (v. ora, IV), Liv.: virginem catenis, *to release*, Ov.: claustra, *to open*, Lucr.: litteras, Liv.: ignis aurum resolvit, *melts*, Lucr.: nivem, Ov. Poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, *to disperse, dissipate*, id.: tenebras, Virg. 2. Esp. *to relax, unbend:* corpus (somno), Ov.

3. *to pay:* Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to release, set free from guilt:* teque piacula nulla resolvent, Hor. 2. *to annul, cancel, make void, abolish:* curas, *to banish*, Virg.: vectigal et onera commerciorum, *to abolish*, Tac. 3. *to relax, soften:* disciplinam militarem, id. 4. *to enervate, enfeeble:* felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. 5. *to perform, fulfil* (in connexion with words denoting some kind of *pledge* or *bond*): senatum quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus, ea resoluturum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *résoudre.*)

rĕsŏnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [resono] *resounding:* Echo, Ov.

rĕ-sŏno, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to sound* or *ring again, to resound, re-echo:* theatrum naturâ resonans, Cic. With *Abl.:* (i) of the sound: plangoribus, Virg.: (ii) of its source: septem nervis, *to sound forth* (*give back a sound*) *from the strings*, Hor. Poet. with *Acc.:* litoraque alcyonen resonant, *resound with*, Virg. With *ad:* ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. With *Dat.:* suave locus voci resonat conclusus, *echoes to the voice*, Hor. 2. Fig.: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, *there is a more polished kind of ring about them*, Cic. ‖ Act.: *to re-echo, repeat:* formosam Amaryllida, Virg. Poet. with *Acc.* of the place: lucos assiduo resonat cantu, *causes the groves to ring*, id.

rĕsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [resono] *resounding, re-echoing* (poet.): voces, Ov.

rĕ-sorbĕo, 2. *v. a. to suck back, swallow again:* fluctus (opp. to vomere), Ov.: saxa (pontus), Virg.: unda, *the wave with its down draught*, Hor.

re-specto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq. to look back* or *behind repeatedly* or *intently; to look* or *gaze about; to look at.* Neutr.: quid respectas? nihil pericli est, Ter.: ad tribunal, Liv. 2. Act.: respectans alium (alius), *looking to each other*, i.e. *to see what others were doing*, Tac. Fig.: haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, i. e. *not losing sight of them, remembering them*, Cic. ‖ *To have regard to:* si qua pios respectant numina, Virg. ‖‖ *to expect a return:* par munus, Cic.

respectus, ūs, *m.* [respicio] *a looking back* or *about:* fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *a looking back to* (with a view to help or protection): ad Romanos, Liv. Hence, (ii) Meton.: *something to look back to* or *retreat upon; something to depend on:* illis timidis licet esse, qui respectum habent, id.: pulcherrimum respectum (reipublicae), *the best hope of the state*, Cic. 2. In gen., *respect, regard, consideration:* respectum amicitiae habere, Liv.: factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, *by a regard for private interests*, id. (Hence It. *rispitto*; Fr. *répit*; Eng. *respite.*)

re-spergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to sprinkle over; to besprinkle, bestrew:* aliquem cruore, Liv. *Absol.:* alicujus oculos, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to blot, disgrace:* servili probro respersus est, Tac.

respersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respergo] *a sprinkling over, besprinkling:* pigmentorum, Cic.

respersus, a, um, *Part.* [respergo].

re-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum (old *perf. Subj.* respexis, Pl.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [specio] *to look back* or *behind, to look back at, look to.* Neutr.: longe retro, Cic.: respice ad me, Pl.: ad oppidum, Cic. 2. Act.: modo prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov.: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to look to, have regard to:* foll. by *ad:* M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *looked to him, was centred in him*, id. (ii) Oftener *act.* with direct obj.: spem ab aliquo, *to entertain hopes of assistance from*, Liv.: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepida, *which they might look to*, id.: exempla vitae, *to fix the eyes on, as a model*, Hor. ‖‖ *to look at with solicitude*, i. e. *to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect*, etc. (in this sense mostly act.): di homines respiciunt, Pl.: rempublicam (of the gods), Cic.: mox deos respexere: restitui Capitolium placuit, *bethought themselves of the gods*, Tac.: populi Romani commoda, Cic. With *pron. reflect.: to think of* or *have regard for oneself:* Ter.: Cic. With *ad:* Fortuna respiciens ad opem ferendam, id.

respīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [respiro] *the windpipe:* Ov.

respīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a breathing back, exhaling;* hence in gen. *breathing, respiration:* Cic. 2. Transf.: aquarum, *exhalation from*, id. ‖ Fig.: *a taking breath; an intermission, pause:* sine respiratione ac respectu pugnare, *without taking breath* (as it were), Liv.: morae respirationesque, Cic.

respīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing breath, respiration:* Cic.

re-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow* or *breathe back; to breathe out, exhale:* animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, Cic. Hence, in intrans. sense, *to take breath; to breathe, respire:* id.: Ter. 2. Fig.: *to recover breath; to revive, be relieved* or *refreshed:* constr. *absol.* or with *ab* and *Abl.:* (improbitas) nunquam sinit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* ita respiratum, mittique legationes coeptae, *they took breath again, recovered from their alarm*, Liv. With *ab:* a continuis cladibus, *to enjoy a respite from*, id. 3. Of inanimate subjects, *to abate, diminish, slacken:* oppugnatio respiravit, Cic.

re-splendĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent* (poet.): Virg.

re-spondĕo, di, sum, 2. *v. a. to promise, offer,* or *present in return:* only in the phrase, par pari (*Dat.*) respondere, *to return like for like:* paria paribus respondimus, Cic. ‖ In gen. *to answer, reply, respond:* constr. that to which the reply is addressed, in *Dat.* or in *Acc.* with *prep.;* the substance of the reply usu. expressed by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, but sometimes by *neut. Acc.:* orationi, id.: ad id quod quaesitum est, *to reply to a question*, id.: adversus aliquem, *to make a speech in answer to* or *refutation of*, Liv.: plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondent, Caes.: responderunt populi R. imperium Rhenum finire, id. *Supine:* (haec) quam brevia responsu, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, Pl. (ii) Fig. of inanimate subjects: saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. (iii) *to answer to a summons, declare one's presence:* quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. *Absol.: to appear in court and make a defence when accused:* Cic.: Nep. Hence, (iv) Meton. *to appear, be present:* ipsi (*sc.* pes paeon et herous) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic. 2. Esp. *to give an opinion, advice, decision, response:* de jure consulentibus respondere, id.: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, *to give advice*, Tac. 3. *to sing in a musical contest* (of what was called amœbaean verse): Virg. ‖‖ *to answer to; to agree, accord,* or *correspond with:* ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic.: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, *lies opposite to*, Virg.: patri, *to correspond with, be the counterpart of*, Cic.: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 2. *Absol.: to answer one's expectations; do well:* truncis oleae melius respondent, *succeed better with*, Virg.: Col. (Hence Fr. *répondre.*)

responsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respondeo] *an answer, reply; a refutation:* Cic. 2. In rhetoric: sibi ipsi responsio, *a replying to one's own argument*, id.

responsĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] of lawyers, *to be wont to give an opinion* or *advice:* Cic.

responso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to answer repeatedly, to answer; to be in the habit of replying* (poet.): neu quisquam responset, quando hasce aedes pultabit senex, *answer the knock*, Pl.: num ancillae tibi responsant? *do they answer you back impertinently*, id. ‖ Fig.: exoritur clamor ripaque lacusque responsant circa, *re-echo*, Virg.: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate*, Hor.

responsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who answers* or *replies:* Pl.

responsum, i, *n.* [id.] *an answer, reply:* suis postulatis responsa exspectare, Caes.: responsum senatus, Liv.: reddere alicui, Cic.: responsum ferre (ab aliquo), *to receive*, Caes.: referre (ab aliquo), *to deliver*, Cic. 2.

Esp. *a formal opinion, response, oracle*, etc.: haruspicum responsa, id.: legatus a Delphis Romam redlit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv.

responsus, a, um, *Part.* [respondeo].

respŭblĭca, v. res, *fin.*

re-spŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to spit back* or *out; to cast out* or *off; to expel*, etc.: gustatus quod valde dulce est aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, disdain:* orationem, id.: condicionem, Caes.: Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, *are spurned*, Cic. Of an inanimate subject: invisum cadaver (humus), Ov.

re-stagno, 1. *v. n. to run over, overflow:* Liv. Transf. of the inundated place: late is locus restagnat, *is overflowed*, Caes.

restauro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. instauro] *to restore, repair, rebuild:* theatrum, Tac. ||. Fig. *to renew, repeat:* bellum, Just.

restĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [restis] *a small rope, a cord:* Varr.: Cic. frag.

re-stillo, avi, 1. *v. a. to let fall back in drops:* quae (tuae litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *have instilled again*, Cic. (dub.: *al.* stillarunt.)

restinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restinguo] *a quenching* (of thirst): Cic.

restinctus, a, um, *Part.* [restinguo].

re-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* [v. exstinguo] *to put out, quench, extinguish:* ignem aquâ, Pl.: flammam, Liv.: incendium, Cic. 2. Transf. *to quench, assuage:* sitim, Hor.: ardentis Falerni pocula lympha, *put out the fire of the wine*, id. ||. Fig. *to extinguish, destroy; put an end to:* studia, Liv.

restĭo, ōnis, *m.* [restis] *a rope-maker, rope-seller:* Suet. 2. Transf. *one who is scourged with ropes:* Pl.

restĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restipulor] *a counter-engagement* or *obligation:* Cic.

re-stĭpŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep. to stipulate* or *engage in return:* Cic.

restis, is, *f.* (*Acc.* restim or restem; *Abl.* usu. reste) *a rope, cord:* per manus reste data, i. e. *passed from hand to hand* (*all having hold of it*), Liv. Proverb.: ad restim res redlit, *there is nothing left for it but hanging*, Ter. [Etym. uncertain.]

restĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [resto] *to continue to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate:* Liv.

restĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [resisto] *she that stays behind:* Pl.

re-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to put* or *set up again, to replace, restore, rebuild, revive*, etc.: Minervam (i. e. Minervae statuam), Cic.: oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, Caes.: ordines, *to reform*, Sall.: aciem, Liv. 2. Fig.: rem impeditam et perditam, *to set straight* or *right*, Ter.: pugnam omnibus locis, *to renew, rally*, Liv.: Hor. 3. With *in* and *Acc.: to restore to a former condition*, etc.: in antiquum statum, Cic. (ii) Esp. in law and politics, *to replace one in his rights; to recall, reinstate*, etc.: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, Caes. *Absol.:* Licinium Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. 4. *to reverse a sentence, to make null and void, repair a wrong*, etc.: judicia, *to quash, cancel*, id. ||. Esp. *to give back, deliver up; to return, restore:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv.: Tasgetio Caesar majorum locum restituerat, Caes. Fig.: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. With *ad:* (Cloelia) sospites omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit, *brought them back to*, id. *Absol.:* veteres clientelas, Caes. 2. *to make good:* damna bello accepta, Liv.

restĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restituo] *a restoring, restoration:* domus incendio absumptae, *a rebuilding*, Suet. ||. *a replacing, reinstating, recalling*, etc.: damnatorum, Cic.

restĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer:* templorum omnium, Liv. Fig.: salutis meae, Cic.

restĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [restituo].

re-sto, stĭti (*Perf. Subj.* resteverit, Prop.), 1. *v. n. to stand behind, keep back, stand still* (in lit. sense rare and only poet.: resisto is the common word, q. v.): Prop. ||. *to withstand, resist, oppose, to stand firm* (rarer than resisto): constr. usu. *absol.*, rarely with *Dat.* or *adversum:* quia summa vi restare (milites) nuntiabantur, Liv. With *Dat.:* paucis plures vix restatis, id. With *adversum:* paulum morae attulere ferrati restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladios, *offering resistance to*, Tac. |||. *to be left, remain:* superstes restarem ut genitor, Virg.: unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis restare, Liv. *Impers.:* restat ut summa negligentia tibi obstiterit, *it remains that*, Cic. With *Inf.* (poet.): restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Ter. 2. Esp. of future time, *to remain for, await:* placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? *hereafter, for the future*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *rester.*)

restrictē, *adv. closely, sparingly:* facere, Cic. ||. *strictly, exactly:* observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id.

restrictus, a, um, *Part.* [restringo]. ||. Adj.: *bound up, tight, close, confined:* togis neque restrictis neque fusis, Suet. *Comp.:* restrictiores digiti (pedum), *shorter*, id. 2. Fig.: *close, niggardly:* in aliquo esse restrictus, *to be niggardly in anyone's case*, Cic. *Comp.:* id. (ii) *moderate, modest:* Plin. Ep. (iii) *strict, stern, rigorous:* Tac.

re-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to bind back, bind fast, tighten*, etc.: vinculis, Tac.: Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catena, Cat. 2. Fig.: *to restrain, confine, restrict, check*, etc.: natura homines ad custodiam pecuniae restrinxit, *has made them close-fisted*, Plin. Ep.: sumptus, *to limit*, id.: animum maestitia, *to bind* or *lock it up* (as opp. to the genial action of joy), Tac. ||. *to draw back, open* (rare): dentes, *to show the teeth*, Pl. (Hence Fr. *restreindre.*)

rĕ-sūdo, 1. *v. n. to sweat out, exude:* Curt.

rĕsulto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [resilio] *to spring back, to rebound frequently* (only of things): tela irrita galea clipeoque, Virg. 2. Esp. of sound, *to resound, re-echo:* vocisque offensa resultat imago, id. (ii) Meton. of places: saltus, Tac. ||. Fig.: (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultent, *produce a jumping* or *jerking effect*, Quint.

rĕ-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take up again, take back, resume:* positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov.: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. ||. Fig.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, *to recover*, Ov.: interruptum somnum, Suet.

rĕsumptus, a, um, *Part.* [resumo].

rĕ-sŭpīno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to throw one on his back; to bend* or *turn back:* assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, *knocks him down on his back*, Liv. ||. Fig.: quid tantopere te resupinet, (perh.) *what makes you carry your nose so high*, Sen.

rĕ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj. bent back, lying on one's back, supine:* resupinum in caelo contueri, Att. in Cic.: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, *her head thrown back with pride*, Ov. ||. Fig.: *lazy, effeminate, careless, negligent:* voluptas, Quint.

rĕ-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise* or *raise oneself up again, to appear again:* Ov.: Hor. Of things: herbae, Ov.: resurgens urbs, *being rebuilt*, Tac. ||. Fig.: quum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv.: illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Virg.

rĕ-suscĭto, 1. *v. a. to raise up* or *rouse again; to revive, resuscitate.* Fig.: positam iram, *to rekindle*, Ov.

rĕ-sūtus, a, um, *Part. ripped open:* tunica, Suet.

rĕtardātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retardo] *a hindering, delaying, retarding:* Cic.

rĕ-tardo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to make slow again, retard, impede:* quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic.: instantia ora retardat cuspide praetenta, Ov. 2. Fig.: illius animos atque impetus, *to check*, Cic.: aliquem a scribendo, id. ||. Neutr.: *to tarry, remain behind, delay:* tum antecedendo, tum retardando (with ref. to the apparent *slackening of speed in the movements* of the planets), id.

rĕ-taxo, 1. *v. a. to censure, reprove:* Suet.

rēte, is, *n.* (*Abl.* reti, Pl.: more freq. rete: *Acc.* retem, id.), *a net* (gen. term,

including all *reticulated, net-like* structures): jaculum, *a casting-net*, Pl.: araneolae quasi rete texunt, i.e. *spiders' webs*, Cic.: retia ponere cervis, Virg. ||. Fig.: *a net, toil, snare:* tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Prop. [Prob. for *srē-te*, from *ser-o;* cf. the metathesis in *repo=serpo.*] (Hence It. *rezza;* Sp. *red.*)

rētectus, a, um, *Part.* [retego].

rē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to uncover, open:* thecam numariam, Cic.: jugulum simul pectusque, *to lay bare*, Ov. Poet.: ubi Titan radiis retexerit orbem, *shall again make visible, reveal*, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to disclose, discover, reveal:* arcanum consilium, Hor.: occulta conjurationis, Tac.

rē-tendo, di, tum or sum, 3. *v. a. to unbend, slacken, relax* (rare): arcum, Ov.

rētensus, a, um, *Part.* [retendo].

rētentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retineo] *a keeping back, a holding in:* aurigae, i.e. *on the part of* (subj. Gen.), Cic. Fig.: *a withholding:* assensionis, id.

(1) **rētento,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to continue to keep back, to hold fast:* cur me retentas? Pl.: agmen, Liv.: frena, Ov.: puppes, Tac. ||. Transf. *to preserve, maintain:* (mens divina) quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic.

(2) **rē-tento,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to try* or *attempt again:* verba intermissa, Ov.: viam leti, id. With *Inf.:* refringere vestes, id.

(1) **rētentus,** a, um, *Part.* [retineo].

(2) **rētentus,** a, um, *Part.* [retendo].

rē-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to unweave, unravel:* quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. (ii) Poet. transf.: nec (corpora) possunt retexi, *be decomposed*, Lucr. 2. Fig. *to break up, cancel, annul, reverse:* istius praeturam, Cic.: illa (dicta), *to take back*, id.: scriptorum quaeque, *to revise, correct*, Hor. ||. *to weave again* or *anew; to renew, repeat:* properata retexite fata, i.e. *call back to life*, Ov.

rētextus, a, um, *Part.* [retexo].

rētiārĭus, ii, *m.* [rete] *a net-fighter* (a kind of gladiator, who sought to entangle his adversary, a mirmillo or secutor, by throwing a net over his head): Suet.: v. Smith's Ant. 195.

rētĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [reticeo] *a keeping silent, silence:* enicas me miserum tua reticentia, Pl. ||. In rhetor. = aposiopesis, *a pause in the midst of a speech:* Cic.

rē-tĭcĕo, cŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [taceo]. Neutr.: *to be silent again; to keep silence:* quum Sulpicius reticuisset, Cic. With *Dat., to refrain from answering:* nunc interroganti senatori si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. ||. Act.: *to keep something secret, to conceal:* nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Pl. *Absol.:* aliquid subterfugere reticendo, Cic.

rētĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [reticulum] *made like a net, with interstices; reticulated:* Varr.

rētĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rete] *a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag, a reticule:* Cic.: *a net-work cap* for confining the hair: Juv.: cf. Smith's Ant. 103. (Hence, through low Lat. *reticellum*, Fr. *réseau.*)

rētĭnācŭlum, i, *n.* [retineo] *a band, tether, halter, halser*, etc. (usu. *plu.*): Liv.: Virg.

rētĭnens, entis, *Part.* [retineo]. ||. Adj.: *tenacious, observant of:* constr. with *Gen.:* homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic.: avitae nobilitatis, Tac.

rētĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [retinens] *a retaining in the memory, recollection:* Lucr.

rē-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep back; to detain, retain; to restrain: Ep.* Asta, abire hinc non sinam. *Th.* Quid nunc me retines? Pl.: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes.: homines, Cic.: biduum tempestate retentus, *detained*, Caes.: lacrimas, Ov. 2. Fig.: *to keep within bounds, restrain:* liberos, Ter.: aliquem in officio, Cic.: animos sociorum in fide, Liv. ||. *to hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain*, etc.: oppidum, Caes.: summos cum infimis pari jure, Cic. 2. Fig.: pristinam virtutem, Caes.: commissa (aures), Hor. (Hence, through low Lat. *retina*, It. *redina;* Fr. *rêne.*)

rētis, is, v. rete, *ad init.*

rē-tŏno, 1. *v. n. to thunder back, resound:* loca fremitu, Cat.

rē-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to twist* or *bend back: to turn* or *cast back:* caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov.: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.: bracchia tergo, Hor.: pantherae terga, *to wrap about*, Virg.: violenter undas litore, *to drive back with an eddying motion*, Hor. *Reflect.:* ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *to wheel round*, Caes. ||. Fig.: scelus in auctorem, *to cause it to recoil on*, Just. (Hence Fr. *retorte.*)

rē-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj. parched, burned* or *dried up:* fructus, Plin.: mus, *shrivelled, old* (and therefore, *shrewd*), Phaedr.

rētortus, a, um, *Part.* [retorqueo].

rētractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retracto] *hesitation, refusal* (v. rare): sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

rētractātus, a, um, *Part.* [retracto].

rē-tracto (retrecto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take hold of* or *handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew*, etc.: arma, Liv.: ferrum, Virg.: vulnera, *to feel again*, Ov. 2. Fig. *to reconsider, revise:* locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic.: appy. = tracto; munera Ceae neniae, *to handle, meddle with*, Hor. ||. *to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant: Absol.:* veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabis sive probabis, Cic. 2. With *Acc.: to withdraw, retract:* dicta, Virg.

rētractus, a, um, *Part.* [retraho]. ||. Adj.: *lying back, remote, distant:* emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. *Comp.:* retractior a mari murus, id.

rē-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw back, withdraw; to call back:* aliquem, Cic.: aliquem in urbem, Caes.: castra intra penitus, Liv. (ii) Esp. *to draw* or *bring back:* Caes. 2. Fig.: postquam poeta vetus poetam non potest retrahere ab studio, *to deter*, Ter.: aliquem a republica, *cause to withdraw*, Cic. ||. *to draw forth* or *bring up anew; to bring to light* or *make known again:* aliquem posteri die ad eosdem cruciatus, Tac.: oblitterata aerarii monimenta, id.

rētrecto, v. retracto.

rē-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to give back, return, restore, repay:* populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv.

rĕtrō, *adv.* [from re and the suffix -tro; cf. citro, ultro, intro, *etc.*] Of place: *backwards, on the back side, behind:* with words implying motion: vestigia retro sequor, Virg.: referri, id.: ora retro flectit, Ov. (ii) With words implying rest: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. ||. Of time: *back; in past times, before, formerly:* quodcumque retro est, *is past*, Hor. |||. In other relations, *back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand:* ut omnia, quae sine ea (honestate) sint, longe et retro ponenda censeat, *in the background*, Cic. (Hence O. Fr. *riere*, whence *arriere, derrière*, and Eng. *rear.*)

rĕtrō-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a. to drive* or *turn back*, etc.: capillos a fronte, *to push back*, Quint. ||. Fig. ordinem, *to reverse*, id.

rĕtrō-cēdens, entis, *Part. retiring, receding:* retrocedentes, Liv.

rĕtrō-grădĭor, 3. *v. n. dep. to go back* or *backwards, to retrograde:* Plin.

rĕtrorsum and **retrōversum,** *adv. back, backwards, behind:* opp. to adversum, *forwards:* vestigia nulla retrorsum, Hor. ||. *back, backwards, in return, in reversed order:* ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aër, ex aëre aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aër, Cic. (Hence It. *ritroso.*)

rĕtrō-versus (vorsus, and syncop. retrorsus), a, um, *adj. turned back* or *backwards:* Medusae ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov.

rē-trūdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust back:* Pl.: simulacra deorum retrusa atque abdita, *thrust away out of sight*, Cic.

rētrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [retrudo]. ||. Adj.: *thrust back*, and so *lying out of the common reach* (fig.): Cic.

rē-tundo, tŭdi (rettudi, Phaedr.), tūsum (retunsus, Pl.), 3. *v. a.* lit. *to hammer back;* hence, *to blunt, dull:*

gladios in rempublicam destrictos, Cic.: Hor. ||. Fig. *to weaken, restrain,* etc.: collegam, Tac.: impetum erumpentium, Liv.

rētūsus (retunsus), a, um, *Part.* [retundo]. ||. Adj.: *blunted, blunt, dull:* ferrum, Virg.: tela, Ov. 2. Fig.: ingenia, Cic.

rĕus, i, *m.*, and **rĕa,** ae, *f.* [res]. In law, orig. *a party to an action* (res), *a plaintiff* or *defendant;* subsequently, *the party accused, defendant, prisoner,* etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur (*all whose case is being discussed*); sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. ||. Transf. in gen.: *one who is bound, responsible, liable:* constr. with *Gen.:* ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *answerable for,* Liv.: voti reus, *bound by his vow* (his prayer being granted), Virg. |||. *one accused* or *arraigned, a defendant, prisoner;* also, *one condemned, a criminal:* quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius, Cic. *Fem.:* ut socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat, id. With a definition of the crime or the punishment: aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, id.: de ambitu, id. 2. Transf. in gen.: reus fortunae ejus diei, *accused of the ill fortune of,* Liv. (Hence It. *rio, reo.*)

rĕ-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow well again; to regain one's former strength* or *condition; to recover:* Ov. ||. Fig.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac.

rĕ-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bring back:* Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic.: praedam inde, Liv. 2. Reflect.: *to drive, ride,* or *sail back; to return:* equo citato ad urbem revectus, id.: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. ||. Fig.: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, *have gone back,* Cic.

rĕ-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck* or *pull back; to pull* or *tear out, off* or *away:* tela de corpore, Cic.: caput a cervice, Virg.: saxum e monte, Ov.: herbas radice, *to root up,* id.: scuta manibus, Caes.: proximos terminos agri, *to remove the landmarks,* Hor. ||. Fig.: veteres avias alicui de pulmone, *to root out old prejudices,* Pers.

rĕ-vēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unveil, uncover, lay bare:* caput (opp. to involvere), Suet.: frontem, Tac.

rĕ-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come again, come back, return:* reveni, ut illum persequar, Pl.: in urbem, Tac. ||. Fig.: in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, Pl.

rēvērā, v. res, *no.* II.

rĕ-verbĕro, 1. *v. a. to beat* or *cast back, to repel* (rare): saxa, Sen. ||. Fig.: iram Fortunae, id.

rĕvĕrendus, a, um, *Part.* [revereor]. ||. Adj.: *inspiring awe, venerable, reverend:* nox, Ov.

rĕvĕrens, entis, *Part.* [revereor]. ||. Adj.: *respectful, regardful, reverent:* sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. *Comp.:* nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet.

rĕvĕrenter, *adv. respectfully:* Plin. Ep. *Comp.:* Tac. *Sup.:* Suet.

rĕvĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [revereor] *respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence:* adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, Cic.: legum, Juv.

rĕ-vĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. a. dep. to stand in awe* or *fear of; to respect, honour, revere:* aliquem, Pl.: Cic. More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, *not regarding,* id.: multa adversa reverens, *dreading, apprehending,* id.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *révérer.*)

rĕ-verro, 3. *v. a. to sweep back, to scatter again:* Pl.

rĕversĭo (revors.), ōnis, *f.* [reverto] *a turning back* before one arrives, *the act of returning:* quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. 2. Of things, *a return:* febrium, id.

rĕversus, a, um, *Part.* [revertor].

rĕ-verto (-vort.), verti, 3. *v. n. to turn back, to come back, return* (used almost exclusively in the *perfect* tenses, the imperfect tenses being taken from revertor, *q. v.:* the *pres. imperf.* occurs in Lucr.: as disting. from redeo, reverto signifies *to turn back,* esp. *without having carried out one's intention*): legati ad eum reverterunt, Caes.: Deiotarus quum ex itinere revertisset, Cic. ||. Fig.: nisi ad superiorem consuetudinem revertisses, id.

rĕ-vertor (-vort.), versus (-vors.), 3. *v. n. dep.* [verto] *to turn back, turn about; to come back, return* (rarely used except in *imperfect* tenses: the perfect occurs sometimes in the later authors; *e. g.* Vell.: Quint.: Tac.: cf. reverto): inde illico revortor domum eo, Pl.: reversus ille, Caes.: revertebar silva, Ov.: hunc in locum revertuntur, Cic. (ii) Of things: quis neget Tiberim reverti posse, i. e. *flow backwards,* Hor. ||. Fig.: nescit vox missa reverti, id.: ad sanitatem, Caes. 2. Esp. *to return* from a digression, *revert to:* discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic.

rĕvictus, a, um, *Part.* [revinco].

rĕ-vĭdĕo, 2. *v. n. to see again, visit again:* nunc ad heram revidebo, Pl.

rĕ-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4. *v. a. to bind back* or *backwards; to bind fast, fasten:* ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes.: aliquem ad saxa, Ov. 2. Fig.: mentem amore, Cat.

rĕ-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a. to conquer, subdue:* victrices catervae consiliis juvenis revictae, *beaten back,* Hor.: revicta conjuratio, *repressed,* Tac. ||. Fig. *to convict; to refute, disprove:* nunquam hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur, Cic.

rĕvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [revincio].

rĕ-vīresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become* or *grow green again:* laesae silvae, Ov. 2. Transf. *to become young again:* id. ||. Fig. *to grow strong again; to grow young again; to reflourish, revive:* ad renovandum bellum, Cic.: domus Germanici, Tac.

rĕ-vīso, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to look back on, to come again to see:* ut ad me revisas, Pl. ||. Act.: *to go* or *come to see again; to revisit:* tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic.: urbem, Lucr.

rĕ-vīvisco (revivesco), vixi, 3. *v. n. incep. to come to life again, to revive:* reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, Cic. ||. Fig.: res publica, id.

rĕvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [revoco] *that may be recalled* or *revoked, revocable* (poet.): usu. with neg.: cum jam revocabile telum non fuit, Ov.

rĕvŏcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a calling back, recall:* Ov.

rĕvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling back* or *away, a recalling:* a bello, Cic. ||. Fig.: ad contemplandas voluptates, id. 2. In rhetor.: verbi, *a withdrawing, revoking,* id.

rĕ-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call back, recall:* de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic.: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. (ii) Esp. milit. *t. t.: to call back, to order to return* or *retreat:* legiones revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, id.: naves, id. Transf. in gen.: fluctus et flumina signo jam revocare dato, *to recall them as by word of command,* Ov. 2. Transf. of things, *to draw back, turn back,* etc.: oculos meos, id.: pedem ab alto, Virg. 3. *to call for a repetition of a speech,* etc.; *to encore an actor,* etc.: Livius (Andronicus), quum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, Liv.: primos tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, Cic. ||. Fig.: in gen.; *to call back, recall, resume; to regain, recover; to draw off, withhold, restrain, transfer,* etc.: se, *to recall oneself in speech, going back and beginning again,* id.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, *are checked, pruned,* id.: veteres artes, Hor.: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg.: aliquem a morte, i. e. *to save from,* id.: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, *to call off from,* Cic. 2. Esp. with *ad* and *Acc.; to apply, reduce, refer:* omnia ad suam potentiam, id. 3. *to recall, revoke, retract, cancel:* si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov.: libertatem, Tac. |||. *to ask back again, to invite in return* (rare): Cic. |V. *to call again, summon anew* (rare): tribuni revocaturos se easdem tribus renuntiarunt, Liv.

rĕ-vŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly back:* Cic.: Virg.

rĕvŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [revolvo] *that may be rolled back* (poet.): Ov.

rĕvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [revolvo].

rĕ-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to*

rou back: to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return: fluctus (hibernus Auster), Tac.: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens saxa, *rolled back down the beach*, Virg. (ii) Reflect.: *to return:* itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Poet. of time: secula, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to turn over, read over, repeat:* tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. **II.** Fig.: iterum revolvere casus Iliacos, *to go through* or *experience again*, Virg. (ii) Reflect.: *to return to:* in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo video esse, Ter. **2.** Esp. *to relate again, repeat:* sed quid ego haec nequicquam ingrata revolvo? Virg.

rĕ-vŏmo, ŭi, 3. v. a. *to vomit forth again; to disgorge:* salsos fluctus pectore, Virg.: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov.

rĕvorsĭo, v. reversio.

rĕvorto and **rĕvortor,** v. revert.

rĕvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [revello].

rex, rēgis, *m.* [rego] *a monarch, king:* during the Republic, i. q. *tyrant, despot:* Cic. (On the Roman kings, v. Smith's Ant. 320 *seq.*) The name rex continued to be used for a particular *priest;* called, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum: v. sacrificulus, and Smith's Ant. 321. **2.** Adj. (poet.): *ruling, that rules* or *sways:* populum late regem, Virg. **3.** Esp. like the Gr. βασιλεύς, *the King of Persia:* Ter. **4.** Of Jupiter, as king of gods and men: divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. Also of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, *Neptune*, Ov.: umbrarum, *Pluto*, id. **II.** Transf.: *head, chief, leader, master;* with various applications: e. g. of *the lion:* Phaedr.: *the queen-bee:* Virg.: *the Eridanus*, as the principal river of Italy: id.: *a governor, preceptor:* pueritiae, Hor.: *the leader, king* in children's games: id.: *the protector, patron* of parasites: Juv. **2.** *the son of a king* or *chief, a prince:* Virg. In *pl.* reges sometimes = *the royal family, the king and queen, etc.:* Liv. **3.** *a powerful, rich,* or *fortunate person:* Hor. (Hence It. *re;* Sp. *rey;* Fr. *roi.*)

rhapsōdĭa, ae, *f.* = ῥαψῳδία, *a rhapsody:* secunda, *the second book of the Iliad*, Nep.

rhēda (raeda), ae, *f.* [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint.] *a four-wheeled carriage:* Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 322.)

rhēdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rheda] *pertaining to a* rheda: muli, Varr. **II.** Subst.: rhedarius, ii, *m. the driver of a* rheda, *a coachman:* Cic.

rhēno, onis, v. reno.

rhētor, ŏris, *m.* = ῥήτωρ, *a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician:* Cic. **II.** *an orator:* Nep.

rhētŏrĭca, ae, and **rhētŏrĭcē,** ēs, *f.* = ῥητορική, *the art of oratory, rhetoric:* Cic.

rhētŏrĭcē, *adv. in an oratorical* or *rhetorical manner, rhetorically:* Cic.

rhētŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ῥητορικός, *pertaining to a rhetorician, rhetorical:* ars, *a treatise on rhetoric*, Cic. **2.** Subst.: rhetorica, orum, *n. plu. a treatise on rhetoric:* id.

rhīnŏcērōs, ōtis, *m.* = ῥινόκερως, *a rhinoceros:* Mart. **II.** Meton. *a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn:* Juv.

rhō, *indecl.* = ῥῶ, *the Greek name of the letter* r: Cic.

rhombus, i, *m.* = ῥόμβος, *a magician's circle:* Ov. **II.** *a kind of fish, the turbot:* Hor.

rhomphaea (rumpĭa), ae, *f.* = ῥομφαία, *a long javelin* used by certain barbarous nations: Liv.

rhythmĭcus, i, *m.* = ῥυθμικός, *one who pays attention to* or *teaches the art of preserving rhythm:* Cic.

rhythmos or **-us,** i, *m.* = ῥυθμός, *symmetry, harmony, rhythm* in music or speech: Quint.

rīca, ae, *f. a veil to be thrown over the head*, worn by Roman women: Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

rīcīnĭum, ii, *n.* [rica] *a small mantle with a sort of cowl attached to it*, worn esp. by women and mourners: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 322.

rictum, i, v. rictus, *ad init.*

rictus, ūs, *m.* (rictum, i, *n.:* Cic.: *plur.:* ricta, Lucr.) [ringor] *the opened mouth* (esp. in laughing): Hor.: in *plur.:* Ov. Of animals, *gaping, distended jaws:* id.

rīdĕo, rīsi, rīsum, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to laugh:* Hor. **2.** Esp. *to laugh pleasantly, to smile* (disting. from cachinno, which is *to laugh aloud*); and with *ad* or *Dat. to smile on:* dulce, *to have a sweet smile*, id.: ridere ad patrem, Cat.: cui non risere parentes, *whose parents never smiled on him*, Virg. (ii) Transf. of things, *to smile, to look cheerful* or *pleasant:* florum coloribus almus ridet ager, Ov. With *Dat.:* tibi rident aequora ponti, *smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee*, Lucr. **3.** *to laugh in ridicule, to mock:* Hor. **II.** Act.: *to laugh at, laugh over:* joca tua, Cic. *Pass.:* haec ridentur vel sola vel maxime, id. **2.** *to smile upon:* quasi muti silent neque me rident, Pl. **3.** *to laugh at, ridicule, jeer:* aliquem, Cic. *Pass.:* Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, id. [Cf. Gr. κρίζω (for κριδ-γω), Boeot. κριδδέμεν = γελᾶν; in the Latin word initial *k* has been lost.] (Hence It. *ridere;* Fr. *rire.*)

rīdībundus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo] *laughing:* Pl.

rīdĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus] *that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny:* Pl.

rīdĭcŭlē, *adv. laughably, jokingly, humorously:* Pl.: Cic. **II.** *ridiculously, absurdly:* id.

rīdĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus] *laughable, facetious, droll:* parasitus ridiculosissimus, Pl.

rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo] *moving to laughter, laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious:* facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic.: inest lepos ludusque hac comoedia: ridicula res est, Pl. Poet. with *Inf.:* ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, appy. *exciting laughter by swallowing* (obsorbere = obsorbendo), Hor. **2.** Subst.: ridiculus, i, *m. a jester, buffoon:* Pl. (ii) ridiculum, i, *n. a laughing matter; a jest, joke*, etc.: in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt, Cic.: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, *I had the joke all to myself*, Ter. **II.** In bad sense, *laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous:* hujus insania, quae ridicula est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, Cic.: Hor.

rĭgĕo, 2. v. n. *to be stiff* or *numb, to stiffen*, esp. with cold: frigore, Cic.: gelu, Liv.: prata rigent, Hor. (ii) In gen.: gelido comae terrore rigebant, *stood on end*, Ov.: vestes auroque ostroque rigentes, *standing out stiffly*, Virg.: Ov. [Prob. not cogn. with Gr. ῥιγέω, which seems to be for φριγέω, and to be akin to Lat. *frigus.* Perh. connected with *rego* through the notion of straightness.]

rĭgesco, gŭi, 3. v. n. incep. [rigeo] *to grow stiff* or *numb; to stiffen, harden*, esp. with cold (poet.): vestes, Virg. In gen.: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. **2.** Transf. *to stand erect, to bristle up:* sensi metu riguisse capillos, id.

rĭgĭdē, *adv. in a straight line, stiffly:* Sen. **II.** *rigorously, severely:* Ov.

rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rigeo] *stiff, hard* (esp. *with frost*), *rigid:* pruinae, Lucr.: Niphates, *stiff-frozen*, Hor.: aqua, Ov.: crura, Cic.: quercus, Virg. *Comp.:* Cic. **2.** Poet.: of that which *causes stiffness:* mors, *making the body stiff and rigid*, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *hard, rigid, inflexible, hardy, stern, rough:* Sabini, *strict, severe* (in *morals*), Hor.: rigidi et tristes satellites, *inflexible*, Tac. (Hence Fr. *roide.*)

rĭgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to wet, moisten, water, bedew:* tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor.: lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv. **2.** Poet. transf.: natos vitali rore, *to suckle*, Cic. poët.: ora alicujus aqua, Prop. **II.** *to convey water* or *any other liquid* = irrigo (rare): aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, Liv. **2.** Fig.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, *are directed, conveyed*, Lucr. [For *vrig-o;* cf. Gr. βρέχω (in which β = *f*); Goth. *rign*, Germ. *regen*, Eng. *rain*, are cognate, initial *v* having been lost in these languages, as in Latin.]

rĭgor, ōris, *m.* [rigeo] *stiffness, rigidity, coldness, numbness, firmness:* Alpinus, Ov.: septentrionis, Tac.: torpentibus rigore nervis, *with stiffness*, Liv.: ferri, *hardness*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *hardness, inflexibility, severity, rigour:* te tuus iste rigor positique sine arte capilli decet, *severe simplicity*, Ov.: disciplinae, Tac.

rĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [rigo]. Act.:

that waters, irrigates: rigui in vallibus amnes, Virg. ‖ Pass.: *watered, well watered:* hortus, Ov.

rīma, ae, *f.* [for *rig-ma*, from root of *ringor* (cf. examen for *ex-ag-men*)] *a cleft, crack, chink, fissure:* angusta, Hor.: naves rimis fatiscunt, *spring leaks*, Virg.: explere, *to stop up*, Cic. Poet.: ignea rima micans, *a flash of forked lightning*, Virg.

rīmor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [rima] *to lay open, tear up, turn* or *grub up:* rastris terram rimantur, Virg. ‖ Transf.: *to pry into, search, examine, explore:* haruspex pectora pullorum rimatur, Juv.: humum pilis et lanceis, Tac. 2. Fig.: *to examine thoroughly, investigate:* Cic.: secreta, Tac.

rīmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of cracks, chinks,* or *fissures:* fores, Prop.: cymba, *leaky*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, i.e. *that cannot keep a secret*, Hor.

ringor, ctus, 3. *v. n. dep. to open the mouth wide, to show the teeth* (rare): Pomp. ‖ Fig. *to be vexed, angry; to chafe, snarl:* Ter.: Hor. [The root *rig* means "to split, cleave;" v. rima and rixa.]

rīpa, ae, *f. the bank of a stream:* fluminis, Caes. Transf. *the shore of the sea* (rare): Hor. Fig.: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, *overflows its banks with joy*, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *riva;* Fr. *rive;* also It. *arrivare;* Fr. *arriver.*)

rīpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ripa] *a little bank* or *margin:* Cic.

riscus, i, *m.* = ῥίσκος, *a trunk, chest:* Ter.

rīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rideo] *a laughing, laughter, laugh* (rare): quot risiones! Pl.

rīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a laugher, mocker, banterer:* Hor.

rīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a laughing, laughter, laugh:* risum movere, Cic.: miros risus edere, id. (Hence It. *riso;* Fr. *ris.*)

rītĕ, *adv.* (perh. *Abl.* of an obsolete *ritis* = ritus) *with due religious observances* or *rites, according to religious usage:* deos rite apprecati, Hor.: rebus divinis rite perpetratis, Liv. ‖ Transf.: in gen.; *in a proper* or *just manner; duly, rightly:* hunc deum rite beatum dixerimus, *may fitly call*, Cic.: rebus rite paratis, Virg. 2. *according to custom* or *usage:* campestres Scythae, quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor.

rītus, ūs, *m. a religious usage* or *ceremony, a rite:* sacra diis aliis Albano ritu facit, Liv.: tempestates quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, Cic. ‖ Transf.: in gen.; *a custom, usage, manner, mode, way:* cognosse Sabinae gentis ritus, Ov.: Aegyptios Judaicosque ritus compescuit, Suet. 2. Adverbially, in *Abl. sing.* with *Gen.: after the usage, manner,* or *fashion of:* pecudum ritu, *like mere brutes*, Cic.: fluminis, *like a river*, Hor. With *adj.:* suo ritu res quaeque procedit, Lucr.: novo sublime ritu moliar atrium, *in the new fashion*, Hor. Humorously, cantharino ritu astare, *to stand with arms akimbo* (like the handles of a jar), Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

rīvālis, e, *adj.* [rivus] *pertaining to a brook:* Col. ‖ Subst.: rivales, ium, *m. plu. those who use the same brook, neighbours:* Gell. 2. Transf.: rivalis, is, *m. one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival:* eadem est amica ambobus; rivales sumus, Pl. Proverb.: se amare sine rivali, *to be one's own sole and unrivalled admirer* (of one who is vain beyond measure): Cic.: Hor.

rīvālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rivalis] *rivalry in love:* Cic.

rīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rivus] *a small brook, a rill, rivulet:* Prud. ‖ Fig.: rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic.

rīvus, i. *m. a small stream of water, a brook:* omnia flumina atque omnes rivos Caesar averterat, Caes. Proverb.: e rivo flumina magna facere, *to make mountains of molehills*, Ov. 2. Of other liquids: lactis, Hor.: sanguinis, Virg. Fig.: liquidus fortunae rivus, '*a stream of gold*,' Hor. [Cf. Skr. *ri*, to drop, flow.] (Hence It. *rio;* O. Fr. *rui*, and, through low Lat. *rivicellus*, Fr. *ruisseau.*)

rixa, ae, *f. a quarrel, brawl, dispute, strife:* ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic.: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv.: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, *controversy*, Cic. ‖ In gen., *a battle, contest* (rare): cum Oceano rixa, Flor. Of beasts: Ov. [Perh. properly '*a split*,' '*breach*'; v. ringor, rima.]

rixor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [rixa] *to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute:* cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic. ‖ Transf. of things: *to oppose; to clash, disagree:* Sen.

rōbīgĭnōsus (rubig.), a, um, *adj.* [robigo] *rusty:* strigilis, Pl.

rōbīgo (rub.), ĭnis, *f. rust* of metals: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Pl. 2. Transf.: *blight, mildew, smut, mould*, etc.: Hor.: Ov. ‖ Fig.: ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet, i.e. *disuse*, id. [From *robus* (Fest.) = ruber, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *rogne.*)

rōbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *oaken, of oak:* pons, Ov.

rōbŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm:* artus, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: gravitatem perpetua constantia, Cic.: recti cultus pectora roborant, *strengthen, impart fortitude to*, Hor.

rōbur (old form robus), ŏris, *n. hardness, strength:* duri robora ferri, Lucr. ‖ *a very hard kind of oak:* Plin. (ii) In gen., *an oak:* fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. *was pinned fast to the oak*, Ov. (iii) *oak timber:* naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. Fig.: robur et aes triplex, '*heart of oak*,' Hor. (iv) *the trunk* of an oak: annoso robore quercum, *of an old and sturdy trunk*, Virg. 2. In gen., *any very hard kind of tree* or *wood:* id. 3. Meton. of things made of oak or hard wood: in robore accumbere, *on oaken benches*, Cic.: of *the wooden horse* before Troy: Virg.: of *a club:* Ov. 4. Esp. *the dungeon of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius* (called also Tullianum): Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 72. ‖ Fig.: *power, strength, force, vigour:* virtutis, Cic.: Italum, *prowess*, Hor. 2. *the strongest, most effective,* or *best part, the pith* or *kernel;* of soldiers, *the flower*, etc.: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.: senatus robur, Liv. So in *plur.* robora virorum, '*hearts of oak*,' id. [Cf. Gr. ῥώ-ννυ-μι, ῥώ-μη.] (Hence It. *róvere;* Fr. *rouvre.*)

rōbustus, a, um, *adj.* [robus; v. robur] *of oak, oaken:* stipites, Liv.: fores, Hor. 2. Transf.: *hard, firm, solid, hardy, robust:* lapides, Plin.: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic.: transit in aestatem post ver robustior annus, *gaining strength*, Ov. ‖ Fig.: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic.

rōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw:* quod clipeos mures rosissent, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. 2. Transf.: *to eat away, corrode, consume:* ferrum (robigo), Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to backbite, disparage, talk ill-naturedly of:* in conviviis, Cic.: Hor. [Perh. cogn. with *rado.*]

rŏgālis, e, *adj.* [rogus] *pertaining to a funeral pile:* flammae, Ov.

rŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rogo] *an asking; an entreaty, request:* rogatione alicujus aliquid facere, *at his request*, Cic. 2. in rhetor. *a question, interrogation:* id. ‖ Esp. *a proposal to the people for passing a law* or *decree, a proposed law* or *decree, a bill* (so called because the people were solicited to vote for it): ad populum, Caes.: ad plebem, Liv.: quae (rogatio) a consulibus lata est, *was proposed, introduced*, Cic.: intercedere rogationi, *to veto a bill*, id.: rogationem antiquare, *to reject it*, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 225.

rŏgātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rogatio] *a little question:* Cic. ‖ *an unimportant bill* or *proposed law:* Auct. pro dom.

rŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [rogo] *a beggar, mendicant:* Mart. ‖ Esp. *one who proposes a law to the people:* Lucil. 2. *an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling clerk:* Cic. 3. Transf. in gen., *one who makes a proposal, a proposer:* id.

rŏgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a request, suit, entreaty* (only in *Abl. sing.*): Cic.

rŏgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rogito] for rogatio, *a proposed law:* Pl.

rŏgĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [rogo] *to ask* or *inquire frequently* or *eagerly:* multa super Priamo rogitans, *asking*

many questions, Virg. ||. *to pray, entreat:* aliquam ad cenam ut veniat, Ter.

rŏgo, avi, atum, (rogassit for rogaverit, Cic.), 1. *v. a. to ask for information, question, interrogate:* constr. the pers. asked in *Acc.*; the thing asked, in *Acc.*, *Abl.* with *de*, or *depend. clause*; hence, freq. with double *Acc.:* quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic.: de istac virgine, *to ask about her*, Ter.: rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum, *enquired whether*, Cic. *Absol.:* prius respondes quam rogo, Pl. **2.** Esp. in public affairs, rogare aliquem (sententiam), *to ask one for his opinion* or *vote:* Cic.: primus rogatus sententiam, *being asked his opinion first in order*, Sall. (ii) rogare populum *or* legem, or *absol.: to propose a law, introduce a bill:* plebem, Cic.: legem, id. *Absol.:* ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. *Pass. impers.:* nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, *the proposal is now made*, id. (iii) *to propose* or *offer for election:* with *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*) of the word designating the office; and sometimes with *Acc.* denoting the elective body: qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, id.: comitia consulibus rogandis habuit, *for the election of*, Cic. **3.** Milit. *t. t.:* rogare milites sacramento, *to administer an oath to them:* Caes. **4.** In law, *to propose a stipulation:* Pl. ||. Transf.: *to ask a favour, beg, request, solicit:* constr. the pers. asked in *Acc.*, or *Abl.* with *ab:* the request expr. by *Acc.* or by *Subj. clause:* hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: otium divos rogat, *he begs of the gods for rest*, Hor.: transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes.: id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: also with ellipsis of *ut:* Caesar rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. Proverb.: malo emere quam rogare, *I had rather buy than beg*, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

rŏgus, i, *m. a funeral-pile:* in rogum illatus, Cic. Poet.: defugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos, *escape destruction*, Ov. Meton. *the grave:* obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. [Primary sense appy. 'a heap'; cf. Sicilian ῥογός, a corn-magazine; Goth. *rikan*, to heap.]

rōrārĭi, orum, *m. plu. a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers:* Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

rōresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [ros] *to begin to be condensed into dew;* and in gen. *to become liquid:* Ov.

rō.ĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bedewed, wet with dew:* terga jugi, Prop.

rōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ros fero] *dew-bringing* (poet.): Lucr.

rōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ros] *to drop* or *distil dew* (only in 3rd pers.). Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rorat in orbe, Ov. More usu. *impers., dew falls:* Suet. Act.: tellus roratâ mane pruinâ, *distilled from the skies*, Ov. ||. Transf.: *to drop, trickle, drip, distil.* Neutr.: rorant pennaeque sinusque, *drip* or *shed moisture*, id. Act.: *to bedew, to moisten, wet:* circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. *Absol.:* pocula rorantia, *sprinkling cups*, '*light and dewy, not drenching like a heavy rain*' (Long), Cic.

rōs, rōris, *m. dew:* nocturnus, Caes.: gelidus, Virg. *Plur.:* gelidos rores, Cic. poet. ||. Transf. in gen., *any distilling moisture* (poet.): ros salis, *sea-water*, Lucr.: also *absol.*, ros, *water*, Virg.: lacrimarum, Ov. Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. **2.** ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and *neut.*, rosmarinum, *rosemary:* marino rore, Hor.: also simply ros, Virg. [The word has perh. lost initial *v* (cf. radix), and is thus cogn. with Gr. *ϝέρσ-η*.]

rŏsa, ae, *f. a rose;* also used of other similar flowers, such as *the rose-mallow, etc.:* sera, '*the last rose of summer*,' Hor.: Cic. Collect. *roses, wreaths of roses*, etc.: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? id.: in multa rosa, *crowned with many a rose* (or, *on bed of roses*), Hor. As a term of endearment, mea rosa, *my rose, my rosebud*, Pl. [Perh. for *vrosa* (for loss of *v*, cf. radix) = *vrod-ia* (as Clausus = Claudius), and so cogn. with Gr. *ῥόδ-ον*, Æol. *βρόδον*.] (Hence Fr. Eng. *rose.*)

rŏsārĭum, ii, *n.* [rosa] *a place planted with roses, a rose-garden:* Col.: more freq. *plur.:* Virg.

rōsārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of roses, rose-:* absorptio, *a drink flavoured with roses*, Suet.

roscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] *wet with dew, dewy:* mala, Virg.: dea, *i. e. Aurora*, Ov. ||. Transf. *moistened, watered, wet* (rare): roscida rivis saxa, Virg.

rōsētum, i, *n.* [rosa] *a garden* or *bed of roses:* Virg.

rōsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of roses, rose-:* vinculum, Sen. **2.** *rose-coloured, rosy:* rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr.: Phoebus, Virg.: labella, Cat.: os (Veneris), Virg.

rōsĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] for roscidus: Ov. (dub.).

rosmărīnum and **rosmărīnus**, v. ros, *no.* II. 2.

rostra, v. rostrum, *no.* II. 2.

rostrātus, a, um, *adj.* [rostrum] *having a beak* or *crooked point; beaked, curved:* navis, Cic.: ora navium rostrata, Hor.: corona rostrata = corona navalis, *a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's vessel:* Plin.: *cf.* (Agrippae) tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronâ, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 118): columna rostrata, *a column adorned with the beaks of conquered vessels, erected to commemorate a naval victory*, Liv.: esp. *that in the Roman forum*, erected in memory of the victory of Duillius: Quint. (v. Smith's Ant. 102).

rostrum, i, *n.* [rodo] *the bill* or *beak* of a bird; *the snout* or *muzzle* of an animal: cibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic.: of swine: Ov.: of dogs: id. (ii) Of human beings, *snout:* Pl. ||. Transf. of similarly shaped objects: *the curved point* of a bill-hook: Col. Esp. *the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak:* neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Caes. Hence, **2.** Rostra, orum, *n. plu. the Rostra*, an erection between the Comitium and the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses, so called from being adorned with *the beaks of ships* taken from the Antiates. It was transferred by Caesar to a corner of the forum (v. Smith's Ant. 322): Liv.: in Rostra escendere, as we say, '*to mount the rostrum*,' Cic.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more pr Rostris, Suet.

rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [rodo].

rōta, ae, *f. a wheel:* Pl.: Ov. Esp. *a potter's wheel:* currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. (ii) *a wheel for torture*, τροχός: in rotam escendere, *to mount the wheel, be placed upon it*, Cic. **2.** Meton. *a car, chariot* (poet.): si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. (ii) *a disk:* solis, Lucr. ||. Fig.: fortunae rotam pertimescere, '*Fortune's wheel*,' *i. e. fickleness, inconstancy*, Cic. Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, *i. e. in elegiac metre*, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *ratha-s*; Germ. *rad.* The word is from same root as ratis, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *roue.*)

rōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [rota]. Act.: *to turn* or *swing round; to whirl about:* Learchum bis terque per auras more rotat fundae, Ov.: ensem fulmineum, *to brandish*, Virg.: fumum (flammae), *to send curling up*, Hor. Reflect.: *to turn* or *roll round, to revolve:* circum caput igne rotato, Ov. **2.** Fig.: aut curtum sermone rotato torqueat enthymema, *brandished* (*like a missile*), Juv. ||. Neutr.: *to turn* or *roll round, to revolve* (rare): saxa rotantia late impulerat torrens, Virg.

rōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little wheel:* Pl. (Hence Fr. *rôle.*)

rōtundē, *adv. roundly:* Col. ||. *smoothly, elegantly:* apte ac rotunde, Cic.

rōtundo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rotundus] *to make round, to round off:* Cic. ||. Fig.: of a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundentur, *let a round thousand be made up*, Hor.

rōtundus, a, um, *adj.* [rota] *round, circular:* stellae globosae et rotundae, Cic. *Comp.:* Hor. ||. Fig.: *rounded off*, i. e. *presenting no salient angles to the world:* (sapiens) in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, *with nothing for fortune to lay hold of*, id. **2.** Esp. of style, *round, well-turned, smooth*

polished, elegant: verborum quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.: Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. (Hence It. *rotondo;* Fr. *rond.*)

rŭbĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make red* or *ruddy, to redden* (poet.): setas sanguine, Ov.

rŭbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ruber] *reddish:* vinum, Mart.: Pers.

rŭbens, entis, *Part.* [rubeo]. **II.** Adj.: *red, crimson:* rubenti murice, Virg.: rubente dextera, Hor. **2.** *red with shame, blushing:* os, Tib.

rŭbĕo, 2. *v. n.* [v. ruber] *to be red* or *ruddy:* ocelli flendo rubent, Cat.: aviaria sanguineis bacis, Virg. **II.** Esp. *to colour up, blush:* Cic.

rŭber, bra, brum, *adj. red, ruddy:* sanguis, Hor.: flamma, Ov.: Oceanus, *the Erythræan* (i.e. Indian) *Ocean,* Hor. Poet.: leges majorum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. [Cf. Skr. *rudh-ira-s;* Gr. *ἐ-ρυθ-ρό-ς;* Goth. *raud-s,* Eng. *red, ruddy,* O. H. G. *rôt.* For Lat. *b* from orig. *dh,* cf. uber.] (From *rubeus* (Varr.)=ruber comes Fr. *rouge.*)

rŭbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rubeo] *to grow* or *turn red, to redden:* Aurora, Virg.: tempora matutina, Ov.

rŭbēta, ae, *f.* [rubus] *a kind of toad living among bramble-bushes,* prob. *the common toad:* Juv.

rŭbēta, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *bramble-thickets:* Ov.

rŭbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the bramble-bush, bramble-:* virga, Virg.

rŭbĭcundŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rubicundus] *somewhat red, reddish:* Juv.

rŭbĭcundus, a, um, *adj.* [rubeo] *red, ruddy:* os, Pl.: corna, Hor.

rŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *red, reddish* (rare): ampulla, Pl.

rŭbīgo, *etc.* v. robig.

rŭbor, ōris, *m.* [rubeo] *redness* (of all shades): candore mixtus rubor, Cic. **II.** Esp. *a blush:* verecundus, Ov. **2.** Meton. *bashfulness, sense of shame:* ruborem incutere, Liv. Hence, (ii) *shame, disgrace:* censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic.: rubori esse alicui, *to be a disgrace to anyone,* Liv.: also in same sense, *Nom.:* nec rubor est, Tac.

rŭbrĭca, ae, *f.* [ruber] (*sc.* terra), *red earth:* Vitr. **2.** Esp. *red earth for colouring, red ochre, red chalk:* Hor. **II.** Meton. *the title of a law, the rubric* (because written in red): Paul. Hence, **2.** *a law:* Quint.: Pers.

rŭbus, i, *m. a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush:* Virg.: Hor. **II.** *a blackberry:* Prop. [Perh. cogn. with *ruber,* from the colour of the fruit.]

ructo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq. to belch, eructate.* Neutr.: Cic. **II.** Act.: *to belch up:* glandem, Juv. [Cf. Gr. *ἐ-ρεύγ-ω;* Lat. *e-rūg-o* (in Enn.); and v. rumen, rumino.] (Hence Fr. *roter.*)

ructor, 1. *v. dep.* i. q. ructo, *to belch:* Varr.: versus ructatur, *belches forth,* Hor.

ructus, ūs, *m.* [v. ructo] *a belching, eructation:* Cic.

rŭdens, entis, *m.* (*f.:* Pl.) [etym. unknown; acc. to the ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling] *a rope, line, cord;* esp. of the rigging of a ship: *a stay, halyard, sheet,* etc.: *plur.* collect. *the rigging, cordage:* Cic.: stridor rudentum, Virg.

rŭdĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [rudis] *a gladiator presented with the* rudis (q. v.), *i. e. discharged:* Suet.

rŭdīmentum, i, *n.* [rudis, *adj.*] *a first attempt,* or *essay; a beginning:* civilium officiorum rudimenta, Suet. **2.** Esp. of milit. affairs: militare, Liv.: dura rudimenta belli, Virg.: ponere, *to pass one's noviciate,* Liv.: prima rudimenta castrorum duci approbavit, *passed through his apprenticeship in war to the satisfaction of,* Tac.

rŭdis, e, *adj.* prop. *in the natural state, not improved by art;* hence, *unwrought, untilled, unformed, rough, raw, wild:* campus, Virg.: humus, Ov.: aes (opp. to signatum), Plin.: lana, Ov. **2.** Transf. of artificial things, *ill-made, rudely finished, coarse:* hasta, Virg.: textum, Ov. **3.** Poet.: *new, untried:* illa (carina, *sc.* Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *not yet sailed on,* Cat. **II.** Fig.: *rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant;* and with *Gen., unacquainted with, inexperienced in,* etc.: forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic.: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor.: rudis adhuc aetas, Tac. With *in* and *Abl.:* rudis in re publica, Cic. With *ad:* gens ad oppugnandarum urbium artes rudis, Liv. Also with modal *Abl.:* Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. (ii) As trans. *adj.* with *Gen.:* rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic.: agminum, Hor. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *rozzo, rude;* Fr. *rude.*)

rŭdis, is, *f. a slender stick* or *rod: a stirring-stick, spatula:* ferrea, Plin. **II.** Esp. *a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, a foil:* (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (v. rudiarius): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Fig.: spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, i. e. *discharged from service,* Hor. [From the root *rudh,* to grow; cf. A.-S. *rôd-a,* Eng. *rod,* O. H. G. *ruota.*]

rūdo (rŭdo, Pers.), īvi, ītum, 3. *v. n. to bray, bellow, roar:* intempestivo rudit ille (asellus) sono, Ov.: gemitus leonum rudentum, Virg. Transf. of men: (Cacum) insueta rudentem, *making an unusual roaring,* id. [From I. E. *ru,* whence Gr. *ὠ-ρύ-ω,* and Lat. ru-mor, rav-us.]

rūdus, ĕris, *n. stones broken small and mixed with lime* for plastering walls, etc.; *rough-cast:* Vitr. **II.** Esp.: *old rubbish* of decayed buildings: ruderi accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. **III.** *a piece of brass:* v. raudus. [Etym. uncertain.]

rūdusculum, i, v. rauduscul.

rūfŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rufus] *reddish, rather red:* Pl. **II.** Subst.: rufuli, *the military tribunes chosen by the general himself,* opp. to the comitiati, who were chosen by the people: so called after one Rutilius Rufus: Liv.

rūfus, a, um, *adj. red, reddish:* rufus quidam, *red-headed,* Pl.: Ter. [V. ruber; *rufus* is perh. provincial Italian, orig. *dh* in the middle of a word not being in Lat. represented by *f;* cf. Umbr. *rufru* and v. scrofa.]

rūga, ae, *f. a wrinkle* (usu. *plur.*): non cani, non rugae, auctoritatem arripere possunt, as *signs of age,* Cic. *Sing.:* Ov.: Juv. [For *vrug-a;* cf. A.-S. *vrinc-le,* Eng. *wrinkle,* O. H. G. *run-za* (for *runc-za*), in which last, as in ruga, initial *v* is lost.]

rūgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [ruga] *to become wrinkled* or *creased:* vide palliolum ut rugat, Pl.

rūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wrinkled, shrivelled:* pellis, Hor. Poet.: senecta, Tib.: frigore, *shrivelled with cold,* Hor. **II.** Transf. *creased, corrugated:* cortex populi, Ov.

rŭīna, ae, *f.* [ruo] *a rushing* or *tumbling down: a falling down, fall:* grandinis, Lucr.: jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. **2.** Esp. of buildings, *a tumbling* or *falling down, ruin:* turris repentina ruina, Caes.: tecta Penthei disjecta non leni ruina, Hor.: ruinam dare, *to come down with a crash,* Virg.: also trahere, in like *sense,* id. *Plur.:* tantae in te impendent ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmiter, Pl.: impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. **II.** Meton. *that which tumbles* or *falls down* (poet.): caeli, as it were *the sky itself coming down; a violent storm,* Virg. **2.** Esp. *a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins:* mostly *plur.:* ruinis templorum templa aedificare, Liv. **III.** Fig. *a catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction,* etc.: in hac ruina rerum, id.: ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, *the destruction of both,* Hor. *Plur.:* praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, i. e. *bankruptcy,* Cic.

rŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruina] *going to ruin, ruinous* (rare): aedes, Cic. **II.** Poet. *fallen, ruined:* domus, Ov.

rūmen, ĭnis, *n. the throat, gullet:* Fest. [For *rug-men;* v. ructo.]

rūmex, ĭcis, *f. sorrel:* Pl.

rūmĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [rumor facio] *to report:* Pl.

rūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumino] *a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination:* animalium, Plin. **2.** Transf. *a doubling; a repetition, re-*

turn: corticis, id. ‖ Fig.: *a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating:* quotidiana, Cic.

rūmĭno, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [rumen] *to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate.* Neutr.: bos ruminat, Col. 2. Act.: Virg.

rūmor, ōris, *m. unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumour:* multa rumor fingebat, Caes.: manat per compita rumor, Hor. (ii) The purport of the rumour is expressed by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, by a clause, by *de*, rarely by *Gen.:* rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic.: de vita imperatoris dubii rumores allati sunt, Liv.: belli civilis rumores, Tac. ‖ *common* or *general opinion, the popular voice; fame, reputation,* whether good or bad: adversus famam rumoresque hominum firmus, Liv.: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter.: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, i.e. *with general approval,* Tac. [From I.E. *ru,* to sound, make a noise; whence ru-d-o, rav-is, rau-cu-s, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *rumeur.*)

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a. to burst, tear, rend; to burst asunder* or *in pieces, force open,* etc. (As disting. from *frango, rumpo* usu. denotes a force exerted from *within* the body acted upon: frango an *external* force. But this distinction is not always adhered to. Also *rumpo* usu. implies a more violent action than frango): rana rupto jacuit corpore, *having burst herself,* Phaed.: teretes plagas (aper), id.: pontem, *to break down,* Liv.: non quit vis venti rumpere nubem, *to force open,* Lucr. With *pron. reflect.* or reflectively: me rupi causa currendo tua, Pl.: Hor. So of impers. subjects: se nubibus imber ruperat, *had burst forth,* Virg. 2. Transf. with quasi-cognate *Acc.,* viam, iter, *to force a passage,* Liv.: Virg.: fontem, *to cause to break forth,* Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to break, violate, destroy, annul, interrupt,* etc.: sacramenti religionem, Liv.: fidem indutiarum, id.: jus gentium, id.: nuptias, *to annul,* Hor.: ne me e somno excitetis, et rumpatis visum, *break in upon, interrupt,* Cic. Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, *gives vent to,* Virg. 2. *to break off suddenly, cut short:* silentia, Ov.: moras, Virg. [Cf. Skr. *lup,* "rumpere," which is for orig. *rup.*] (Hence It. *rompere:* Fr. *rompre.*)

rūmusculus, i, *m. dim.* [rumor] *idle talk, common gossip* (rare): Cic.

rūna, ae, *f. a kind of dart:* Cic.

runcina, ae, *f.* [Cogn. with runco; cf. Gr. ῥυκάνη: the quantity of the i seems uncertain] *a plane.*

runco, 1. *v. a. to weed out:* spinas, Cato. ‖ *to deprive of hair:* Pers.

rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum (rŭĭturus, a, um, Ov.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to fall with violence, rush down; to fall down, go to ruin:* Cic.: Liv. Poet.: ruit arduus aether, *pours down in rain,* Virg. 2. Transf. *to rush on, hurry:* (Pompeium) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, Cic.: in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. Poet.: ruit Oceano nox, *hastens up from,* Virg.: ruit ver, *hastens to its close,* id. ‖ Fig. *to go to ruin, fall, sink* (rare): nemo est quin intelligat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, *men rush upon destruction,* Liv. B. Act.: *to cast down with violence, to dash* or *hurl to the ground; to prostrate:* immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Virg.: cumulos ruit male pinguis arenae, *breaks down, levels,* id. 2. Transf. *to cast, turn,* or *throw up, rake up:* quum mare permotum ventis ruit intus arenam, *casts up,* Lucr.: unde divitias aerisque ruam, dic augur, acervos, *dig up,* Hor. [Cf. Gr. ῥύ-μη.]

rūpes, is, *f. a rock* (*a natural cliff;* whereas saxum is any *mass* or *fragment of stone:* see also cautes, scopulus): ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes.: inter saxa rupesque, Liv.: cavae, *caverns, grottoes,* Virg. [From root of *rumpo;* cf. Germ. *riff,* Eng. *reef.*] (From low Lat. *rupea* comes Fr. *roche.*)

ruptor, ōris, *m.* [rumpo] *a breaker.* Fig.: foederis, *a violator,* Livy.

ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [rumpo].

rūrĭcŏla, ae, *adj. m. f. n.* [rus colo] *that tills the ground; that lives in the country, rural, rustic* (poet.): boves, Ov.: Ceres, id.: aratrum, id. Subst.: ruricola, ae, *m. a husbandman, rustic:* Col.: *an ox:* Ov.

rūrĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [rus and *gen* in gigno] *born in the country;* Subst. *a countryman, rustic:* Ov.

rūro, 1. *v. n.,* or **rūror,** 1. *v. n. dep.* [rus] *to live in the country* (rare): Pl.

rursus or less freq. **rursum,** *adv.* [contr. from revorsus *or* revorsum, from reverto; cf. prorsus and sursum] *backwards, back,* opp. to prorsus: trepidari et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. ‖ Transf. *on the contrary, in return, again:* succurrit Pulfioni Varenus. Huic rursus fert subsidium Pulfio, Caes.: Hor.: hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, *these again in their turn serve in the field,* Caes. 2. *again, anew:* te suam (causam) rogavit rursum ut ageres, Ter.: Helvetii rursus instare coeperunt, Caes.

rus, rūris (*plur.* only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), *n. the country,* as opp. to the town, *lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate,* etc. (rare with *prep.*): *in the country,* ruri (Locative), Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: less freq. rure, Pl.: Liv. In *pl.:* rura, *country fields,* Hor.: laudato ingentia rura, *large farms,* Virg.: quum rus homines eunt, *to their country-seats,* Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

ruscum (also rustum), i, *n. butcher's broom:* Virg.

russus, a, um, *adj. red* (rare): gingiva, Cat. [For *rud-tu-s;* cf. Gr. *ἐ-ρυθ-ρό-ς,* and v. rutilus.] (Hence It. *rosso;* Fr. *roux.*)

rustĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [rusticus] *pertaining to the country, rustic, country* (a neutral word; whereas rusticus usu. denotes a person *of rustic, unpolished manners*): homines ex municipiis rusticanis, Cic.

rustĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rusticor] *a living in the country, country life:* Cic.

rustĭcē, *adv. in a countrified manner, clownishly, awkwardly:* loqui, Cic. *Comp.:* rusticius toga defluit, Hor. *Sup.* not found.

rustĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rusticus] *the manners of country people, rustic behaviour, rusticity:* in good and (more freq.) in bad sense: antiqua, Plin. Ep.: Ov.: aliquem rusticitatis arguere, Suet.

rustĭcor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to live in the country, to rusticate:* Cic. Fig.: (haec studia) pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, *are our companions in the country,* id.

rustĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather rustic* or *coarse:* libellus, Mart. ‖ Subst.: rusticulus, i, *m. a little countryman, little rustic:* Cic.

rustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rus: cf. silvaticus] *pertaining to the country, rural, rustic, country-:* vita, Cic.: homo, id. 2. Subst.: rusticus, i, *m. a countryman, rustic, peasant:* Ov.: Hor.: *plur.:* rustici, *country-people, rustics:* omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. (ii) rustica ae, *f. a country-girl:* Ov. ‖ Transf. *country-like, countrified,* in good or (more freq.) in bad sense, *i. e. plain, simple; coarse, awkward, clownish,* etc.: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cic.: convicia, Ov. In good sense: mores, *simple and uncorrupted,* Cic.

rŭta caesa, or ruta et caesa [ruo]. In law, *every thing dug up* (ruta) *and cut down* (caesa) *on an estate without being wrought,* and which is reserved by the owner at a sale: *the minerals and timber:* Cic.

rūta, ae, *f.* = ῥυτή, *a bitter herb, rue:* Plin. ‖ Fig. *bitterness, unpleasantness:* cras exspecto Leptam, ad cujus rutam pulejo mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *rue.*)

rŭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [ruo] *a fire-shovel, oven-rake:* Suet.

rŭtĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [rutilus]. Act.: *to make* or *colour red:* Liv. ‖ Neutr.: *to be reddish;* transf. *to have a reddish glow* (poet.): rutilantia arma, Virg.

rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj. red* (inclining to golden yellow): caput, Pl.: fulgor rutilus quem Martium dicitis, Cic. [For *rud-tilu-s;* cf. russus for *rud-tu-s.*]

rŭtrum, i, *n.* [ruo] *a spade, shovel:* Liv.

rŭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ruta] *a little bit of rue:* Cic.

rŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [ruo].

S, s, indecl. *n.* or (agreeing with littera) *f.* the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. Its form was taken from that of *San* in the Doric alphabet of Cumae, which had been itself derived from the Phoenician *Shin*. The Latin sibilant thus represented corresponded phonetically to, and was descended from, a primitive Indo-European sound which in Sanskrit was represented by *s* and sometimes by *ś*. Latin *s* in the middle of words corresponds to Greek *σ*. Initial *s* has as its regular representative in Greek the spiritus asper; thus we have *sal* = ἅλς; *salio* = ἅλλομαι (for ἁλ-yομαι); *sedeo* = ἕζομαι; *semi* = ἡμι-; *septem* = ἑπτά; sequor = ἕπομαι; *sex* = ἕξ; *serpo* = ἕρπω; silva = ὕλ-ϝη; sus = ὗς (Gr. σῦς, however, being also found). Initial Latin *s* sometimes represents original *sv*; cf. *salum* with Eng. *swell*; *sopor* and *somnus* (for *sopnus*) with Skr. *svap-nas*; *sudo* with Skr. *svid-jâmi*: in these cases sometimes *σ*, sometimes the spir. asp., sometimes even the spir. lenis, corresponds in Greek, cf. *σάλος*, *ὕπνος*, *ἰδίω*. In the earlier periods of the Latin language, before *z* came into use, *ζ* in words borrowed from the Greek, was represented by *ss*; thus *μαζα* became *massa*, *Ἀττικίζω atticisso*, *κωμάζω comissor*. Original initial *s* before a consonant has been lost in many Latin words: as *caedo*, *castrum*, *cena*, *cutis*, *fallo*, *fides*, *pituita*, *taurus*, *tego*, *torus*, etc. In instances like those of *scribo* beside *γράφω*, *scruta* beside *γρύτη*, etc., we are to regard the *s* as original, and preserved in Latin, but lost in Greek.

II. *s* had, as in English, two different sounds, a *sharp* and a *flat* (or *weak*). It had the sharp sound at the beginning of words, as also in the middle of words before and after other consonants, and hence can be followed by the sharp mutes only (c, p, t). But between vowels it had the weaker sound, which was like that of English *z*, or of *s* in Fr. and Eng. *rose*. Hence in this position it was often changed to *r* (see article on letter R). Final *s* had the weak sound, and therefore could be preceded by *b*, as in *urbs*, *plebs*, *abs*. Its weakness led to its frequent disappearance, as in such nominatives as *nauta* (*ναύτης*), *poeta*, and in *ille*, *iste*, etc. Its loss took place especially in the popular Latin of the oldest, and again of the most recent, period, before and after the influence of a living literature tended to conserve the sound. Hence in the ante-classical poets down to the time of Cicero, final *s* was often dropped before words beginning with a consonant, as Fulviu' Nobilior, vivu' per, gravi' terra, Hyperioni' cursum. Hence also arose the secondary forms of the second person sing. of pass. and dep. verbs, as *patere* for *pateris*, *amabere* for *amabe-is*, etc.; and perhaps the Gen *ae* (for *ai*) of the first declension is to be explained as having arisen from *ais*. Hence, too, such forms as *ain'*, *satin'*, *scin'*, *viden'* for *aisne*, *satisne*, *scisne*, *videsne*; also *mage* for *magis* and the like. **III.** Changes of *s* within the Latin language. **1.** As we have seen, between vowels it very commonly becomes *r*. **2.** It is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of *dis*: e. g. *differo*, *difficilis*, *diffluo*. **3.** With the gutturals it combines to form *x*; e. g. *rex* = *reg-s*, *pax* = *pac-s*; so the perfects *rexi*, *duxi*, *vexi*, from *rego*, *duco*, *veho*. **IV.** In the Romance languages initial *s* commonly remains unchanged; sometimes in Ital. it becomes *z*; e. g. Lat. *sapphirus*, *socculus*: It. *zaffiro*, *zoccolo*. When followed by *p*, *c*, or *t*, it frequently has a prefixed *e*, and in French is often omitted; e. g. Lat. *species*, *spiritus*, Fr. *espèce*, *esprit* (Sp. *espiritu*); Lat. *scribere*, *scala*, *stabulum*; Fr. *écrire* (Sp. *escribir*), *échelle*, *étable*. *S* medial is often lost before a consonant in French, the omission (which did not take place in old Fr.) being indicated by a circumflex over the preceding vowel; e. g. Lat. *episcopus*, *apostolus*, *asinus*, *bestia*, *pascere*, *crescere*; Fr. *évêque*, *apôtre*, *âne*, *bête*, *paître*, *croître*, etc. Sometimes medial *s* becomes *sc* (It.) or *ss* (Fr.); e. g. Lat. *vesica*, It. *vescicca*, Fr. *vessie*; Lat. *designare*, Fr. *dessiner*; very rarely it is changed to *r*, as in *orfraie* from Lat. *ossifraga*, *Marseille* from *Massilia*. When medial *s* becomes final in French, it is sometimes changed to *z*, as in *nez* from *nasus*, *chez* from *casa*; or to *x* as in *époux* from *sponsus*, *roux* from *russus*, *toux* from *tussis*; the suffix *-osus* regularly becomes *-eux*. **V.** As an abbreviation, S denotes sacrum, semis, sibi, suis, *etc.* S. AS. D., sub ascia dedicavit. S. C., senatusconsultum. S. P., sua pecunia. S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus.

sabbăta, orum, *n. plu.* = *σάββατα* [a Hebrew word] *the day of rest* among the Jews, *the Sabbath* = our *Saturday*: Suet. **II.** Transf. of other Jewish holidays: Ov.: tricesima, *the thirtieth Sabbath* (not known), perh. *the 10th day of the Jewish month Tisri* (= October), i. e. *the great Day of Atonement* (or perh. a mere piece of unmeaning jargon), Hor. (From *sabbati dies* comes Fr. *samedi*.)

sabbătārii, ōrum, *m. sabbath-keepers*, i. e. *Jews*: Mart.

Săbellus, i, *m. the Sabellian* or *Sabine*, i. e. *Horace*, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory: Hor.

săbīnus, a, um, *adj. Sabine*: herba, *a kind of juniper, the savin*, Ov. **2.** Subst.: Sabinum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Sabine wine*: Hor. (ii) *Plur.* (*sc.* praedia): *Horace's Sabine estate*: id.

săbŭlo, ōnis, *m. coarse sand, gravel*: Varr.

săbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sabulo] *full of sand, sandy, gravelly*: terra, Plin.

săbŭlum, i, *n. coarse sand, gravel*: Curt.

săburra, ae, *f.* [cogn. with *sabulo*, sand] *sand for ballast*: Liv. (Hence It. *zavorra*.)

săburro, *no perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saburra] *to fill with ballast, to ballast*: Plin. **2.** Transf. ubi saburratae sumus, *crammed full*, comically for saturatae, Pl.

saccĭpērium, ii, *n.* [saccus pera] *a pocket for a purse*: Pl.

sacco, *no perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saccus] *to strain through a bag, to strain, filter*: Caecuba, Mart.: saccata aqua (opp. to turbida), Sen. **II.** Transf.: saccatus humor corporis, i. e. *urine*, Lucr.

saccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little bag*, esp. for money, *a purse*: Juv.: sacculus plenus aranearum, i. e. *an empty purse*, Cat.

saccus, i, *m. a sack, bag*: Cic.: ire ad saccum, *to go a-begging*, Pl.: sacci numorum, *money-bags*, Hor. [Root *sak*, to stuff, pack; cf. Gr. *σάττ-ω* (for *σακ-yω*), *σάκ-κο-ς*.] (Hence It. *sacco*; Fr. *sac*: also verb, It. *saccheggiare*; Fr. *saccager*.)

săcellum, i, *n. dim.* [sacrum] *a small unroofed sanctuary; a chapel*: Cic.

săcer, săcra, săcrum (*plur.* sacres, Pl.), *adj. consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred*: aedificia (opp. to profana), Cic.: jura sacerrima lecti, Ov.: tempus, Hor.: commissum, *a crime against religion*, Cic. Poet.: vitis (sacred to Bacchus), Hor.: fontes, Ov.: vates (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor.: lapis, *a stone landmark, a boundary stone*, Liv.: saxum, Juv. (cf. Ov. Fast. II. 641.) Of the divinity itself: Vesta, Prop. With *Gen.*: dies Dianae, Hor. With *Dat.*: Jovi quercus, Ov. **2.** Transf. in gen., *awful, venerable* (rare): silentium, Hor.: patris memoria, *sacred*, Quint. Of the emperors: sacra Caesaris aure frui, Mart.: occupationes, Suet. **II.** In bad sense: *devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited*; and *absol.*: *accursed, criminal, impious, wicked*: with *Dat.*: caput Jovi, Liv. *Absol.*: intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. **2.** Transf. in gen., *accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous*, etc.: ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Pl. Of things: fames auri, Virg. [Etym. uncertain; sancio is cogn., but not Gr. ἅγιος, which is from the orig. root represented by Skr. *yag*, to worship.]

săcerdos, ōtis, *comm.* [sacer and the root of dare, donum] *a priest; a priestess*: publici, Liv.: Jovis, Suet. *Fem.*: sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes, Cic. In apposition: regina, *i. e. Rhea Silvia*, Virg.

Sarcastically: ille popularis sacerdos, *i. e. Clodius* (who smuggled himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic.

săcerdōtālis, e, *adj.* [sacerdos] *of* or *belonging to priests, priestly, sacerdotal:* Plin.

săcerdōtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the priesthood, the office* or *dignity of a priest:* Cic.

săcrāmentum, i, *n.* [sacro]. In law, *the sum which the parties to a suit at first deposited with the* tresviri capitales, *but for which they subsequently gave security to the praetor* (so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; or, perh. because the money was deposited in a sacred place): Cic. **2.** Meton. *a civil suit* or *cause:* sacramentum justum judicaverunt, id. Transf. in gen.: justo sacramento contendere, *controversy*, id. **II.** Milit. *t. t.: an oath taken by newly enlisted soldiers:* prop. not of so formal and comprehensive a nature as the jusjurandum which was afterwards substituted for it; but sacramentum is very freq. used in the same sense as jusjurandum (v. Smith's Ant. 324): ut omnes sacramento (*Abl.*) rogaret, *should administer the oath of allegiance to them*, Liv.: milites sacramentum apud se dicere jubet, *to swear allegiance before him*, Caes. **2.** Transf.: in gen., *any oath, solemn obligation* or *engagement:* non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum, *I have sworn no faithless oath*, Hor.: ccc juvenes sacramento quodam nexi, Just.: praemia sacramentorum, *i. e. of military service*, Juv. (Hence Fr. *serment.*)

săcrārĭum, ii, *n.* [sacer] *a place for keeping holy things;* also, *a place for prayer, a shrine, sacristy, an oratory, chapel:* Romanorum sacrorum, Liv.: ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. *Plur.:* vetito temerat sacraria probro, Ov. **II.** Transf.: illa arcana (naturae) in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, *sanctuary*, Sen.

săcrātus, a, um, *Part.* [sacro]. **II.** Adj.: *hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred:* sacrata jura parentum, Ov.: jura Graiorum, Virg. (Hence Fr. *sacré.*)

săcres, v. sacer, *ad init.*

săcrĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [sacer colo] *one who conducted the* sacra, *a sacrificing priest* or *priestess:* Tac.

săcrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sacer fero] *bearing sacred things:* Ov.

săcrĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [sacrificus] *belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial:* Tac.

săcrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sacrifico] *a sacrificing, sacrifice:* Cic.

săcrĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sacrifice:* Cic.: Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes.

săcrĭfĭco (in Plaut. also sacrufico), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [sacer facio] *to make* or *offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, to offer to the gods.* Act.: ullum turis granum, Pl.: ignavam suem, Ov.: in fanis pecora, Liv. **II.** Neutr.: with *Dat.* of deity to whom, and *Abl.* of thing with which: Jovi argento, Pl.: Junoni hostiis, Liv. *Absol.:* Pl.: Cic. *Pass. impers.:* pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv.

săcrĭfĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [sacrificus] *a sacrificer, sacrificing priest:* sacrificuli ac vates, Liv. Esp. in phr., rex sacrificulus: *sacrificial king:* id.

săcrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer facio] *belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial* (poet.): securis, Ov.: os, *of those sacrificing, praying*, id.

săcrĭlĕgĭum, ii, *n.* [sacrilegus] *the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege:* Liv. *Plur.:* Suet. **II.** *violation* or *profanation of sacred rites* or *religious duties* (rare): Sen.

săcrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer lego] *that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious:* sacrilegas admovere manus, Liv. Usu. subst.: sacrilegus, i, *m. one who commits sacrilege*, Cic. **II.** Transf. in gen., *that violates* or *profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane:* o genera sacrilega! Ter. *Sup.:* exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Pl. **2.** Subst.: parricida, sacrilege, perjure, id. *Fem.:* Ter.: Ov.

săcro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacer] *to set apart as sacred: to consecrate* or *devote to a divinity:* agrum Veneri, Ov.: laurum Phoebo, Virg. **2.** *to devote* or *doom to destruction, to declare accursed:* de sacrando cum bonis capite leges, Liv. **3.** Transf. in gen., *to set apart, consecrate, devote, give:* alicui honorem, Virg. (ii) *to doom:* Parcae telis sacrarunt Evandri (Halesum), id. **II.** Meton.: *to render sacred* or *inviolable, to hallow, consecrate, canonize:* foedus, quod in Capitolio sacratum fuisset, *had been decreed inviolable*, Liv. (ii) Hence, of a deity, *to worship* or *honour:* sacrata Vesta, Ov. **2.** Transf. in gen., *to render imperishable, to immortalize:* aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor. (Hence Fr. *sacrer.*)

săcrōsanctus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer sancio] lit. *consecrated with religious ceremonies;* hence meton. *decreed inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct:* magistratus, Liv.: accusator, Tac.: possessiones, Cic.

săcrŭfĭco, v. sacrifico, *ad init.*

săcrum, i, *n.* (strictly *neut.* of sacer, q. v.) *a holy* or *sacred thing; a religious act, a sacrifice:* in *pl. sacred rites, religious worship, religion:* omne sacrum rapiente dextra, *every sacred thing*, Hor.: sacrum id Vulcano cremavit, *as an offering*, Liv. Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque stare, *to stand between the victim and the flint-stone*, i.e. *to be in straits*, Pl. **II.** Most freq. *plur.:* sacra deosque penates ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, *sacred utensils, holy things*, Cic.: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. **2.** *divine worship* or *religion* in gen.: (Romulus) Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis, Cic.: Bacchia, Ov. **3.** *the private religious rites* of a gens, a family, *etc.:* eisdem uti sacris, Cic. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, *i. e. great profit on easy terms = a rose without thorns* (because the sacra privata were very expensive), Pl.: v. Smith's Ant. 324. **4.** Poet. *poems* (as sacred to the Muses): Quint.: Ov. **5.** Transf. in gen.: sacra, *secrets, mysteries:* Tac.

saeclum, i, v. seculum.

saecŭlāris and **saeculum**, v. secul.

saepē, *adv. often, oftentimes, frequently:* Cic.: minime saepe, *least frequently, very rarely indeed*, Caes. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* Pl. **II.** With numero, and in one word saepenumero, *again and again, over and over again, very frequently:* Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

saepĕnŭmĕro, *adv.* v. saepe, II.

saepes, is, v. sepis.

saepio, v. sepio.

saeta, saetĭger, *etc.* v. set-.

saevē, *adv. fiercely, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously*, etc.: saeve et atrociter, Suet.: Lucan. *Comp.:* lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov. *Sup.:* Imp. Claud. ap. Suet.

saevĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saevus dico] *spoken furiously* or *angrily:* Ter.

saevĭo, ii, ītum, 4. *v. n.* (*past Imperf.* saevibat, Lucr.) [saevus] *to be fierce* or *furious, to rage:* lit. of animals: lupus, Ov. **II.** Transf. of persons, *to be furious, mad, violent, angry*, etc.: in suos, Just.: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter.: pater ardens saevit, quod filius uxorem recuset, *storms*, Hor.: saevite in tergum et in cervices, *wreak your rage*, Liv. Poet. with *Dat.* or *Inf.:* qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov.: manus impia saevit sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen, id. *Pass. impers.:* constat Troja capta in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, *that all the cruelties of war were practised on*, Liv.: saevius saevitur, quam, etc., *there was more savage cruelty shown*, Flor. **2.** Of things: ventus, Caes.: saevit amor ferri, *rages*, Virg.

saevĭter, *adv. ferociously, cruelly:* Pl.

saevĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [saevus] *a raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity:* lit. of animals: canum, Plin. **II.** Transf. of persons: *fierceness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, violence, harshness, severity*, etc.: feneratorum, Sall.: creditorum, *cruel greed*, Tac. **2.** Of things: maris, Vell.: temporis, *severity*, Sall.: annonae, *intolerable dearness*, Tac.

saevĭtĭes, ei, *f.* (for saevitia) [id.] *fierceness, cruelty:* Tac. (*al.* saevitiam).

saevus, a, um, *adj. roused to fierce-*

ness (while ferus signifies *fierce by nature*), *raging, furious, ferocious*, etc. Lit. of animals: leones, Lucr.: saevior leaena, Virg. ||. Transf. of persons: *fierce, cruel, barbarous, violent, harsh, severe*, etc.: mater, *imperious*, Hor.: novercae, *fell*, Virg.: Proserpina, Hor.: cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv.: Hector, *stern, terrible* = δεινός, Virg.: Aeneas in armis, id. Poet. with *Inf.*: quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, *merciless*, Hor. 2. Of things: pelagus, Ov.: ventus, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

sāga, ae, *f.* [sagus] *a female diviner* or *fortune-teller*: Cic.

sāgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sagax] *keenness of perception, acuteness, sagacity*; esp. of dogs, *keenness of scent*: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. ||. Fig. *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity*: id.

sāgācĭter, *adv. keenly, with quickness of scent*: Col. *Comp.*: Cic.: Hor. *Sup.*: Cic. ||. Fig. *acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously*: id.: Liv.

sāgātus, a, um, *adj.* [sagum] *clothed in a mantle* or sagum: Cic.

sāgax, ācis, *adj.* [cogn. with sagio; v. sagus] *having keen senses, sagacious*; esp. of dogs, *keen-scented*: sagax nasum habet, Pl.: canes, Cic. ||. Fig. *intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious*: (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, id. With *ad*: ad suspicandum sagacissimus, id. With *Gen.*: utilium rerum, *sage in perception of*, Hor. *Sup.*: sagacissimus prodigiorum, *most skilled in the interpretation of*, Just. With *in* or simple *Abl.*: vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, id.: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, *keen to mark*, Tac. With *Inf.*: sagax quondam ventura videre, *shrewd to foresee*, Ov. (Hence Fr. *sagace.*)

sāgīna, ae, *f. a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feasting*: multitudinem non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, Cic. ||. Meton. *food, feeding, nourishment*: gladiatoria, *rations*, Tac. 2. *a fatted animal*: este, effercite vos, saginam caedite, *kill the fatted beast*, Pl. 3. *fatness produced by much eating, corpulence*: corporis, Just. [From the root *sak*, to load, cram; v. saccus. In Greek also there is a fluctuation between κ and γ in words from this root; cf. σάγη and σάκκος]. (From the kindred low Lat. *sagimen* come It. *saime*; Fr. *sain-doux.*)

sāgīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sagina] *to fatten* animals: boves ad sacrificia, Varr. (ii) Of persons: *to cram, feast*: saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur, Liv. ||. Fig.: rei publicae sanguine saginari, Cic.

sāgĭo, 4. *v. n. to perceive quickly* or *keenly* by the senses or by the intellect: Cic. [Etym. uncertain: v. sagax.]

sāgitta, ae, *f. an arrow*: Pl.: Cic. ||. Meton. *a constellation, the Arrow*: id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *saetta.*)

sāgittārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagitta] *of* or *belonging to an arrow, arrow-*: calamus, *good for making arrows*, Plin. ||. Subst.: sagittarius, ii, *m. an archer, bowman*, a sort of light-armed soldier, either foot or horse; usu. *plur.*: Caes. *Sing.* collectively: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. 2. *the constellation of the Archer* or *Sagittarius*; otherwise called Arcitenens: Cic.

sāgittĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sagitta fero] *arrow-bearing* (poet.): pharetra, Ov.: Parthi, *armed with arrows*: Cat.

sāgittĭ-pŏtens, entis, *m.* for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*: Cic.

sāgitto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* [sagitta] *to discharge arrows*: Just.: Curt.

sagmen, ĭnis, *n. a tuft of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol by the consul or praetor, the carrying of which marked the Roman fetiales and ambassadors as inviolable*: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 326.) [Cf. sacer, sancio.]

sāgŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [sagulum] *wearing a* sagulum: Suet.

sāgŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [sagum] *a small military cloak*; esp. *the purple cloak of general officers* (=paludamentum): Cic.: Caes.

sāgum, i, *n. a coarse woollen mantle*, e. g. of servants: Cato: of the Germans: Tac. 2. Esp. of soldiers, *a military cloak* (opp. to the *toga*, the dress of *peace*): Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 326). Hence, saga sumere, ad saga ire, *to put on the sagum*, i. q. *to prepare for war*, Cic.: in sagis esse, *to be under arms*, id.: in *sing.* of an individual: id. [Acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word; but perh., along with Gr. σάγος, to be referred to *sak*, root of σάττω, σάγη; v. sagina.]

sāgus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. cogn. with sagio, sagax, as Cic. supposes] *presaging, prophetic*: aves, Stat.

sāl, sălis, *m. salt*: multos modios salis, Cic. *Plur.*: Ov. ||. Meton. (poet.): *the brine, the sea, sea-water*: spumas salis aere ruebant, *the briny foam*, Virg. |||. Fig.: *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witticism*: Caesar insuitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic.: hic delectatur iambis, ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, *biting* or *pungent wit, sarcasm*, Hor. *Plur.*: urbani sales, *refined wit*, Cic. 2. *good taste, elegance*: tectum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. [Cf. Gr. ἅλ-ς; Goth. and Eng. *sal-t.*] (Hence Fr. *sel.*)

sălăco, ōnis, *m.* = σαλάκων, *a swaggerer, braggart*: Cic.

sălămandra, ae, *f.* = σαλαμάνδρα, *a salamander*: Mart.

sălăpūtĭum, ii, *n. a tiny man, a manikin*: Cat. [Etym. unknown.]

sălārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* argentum; cf. calcearium.) [sal] orig. *the money given to soldiers for salt, salt-money*; hence, in gen., *a pension, stipend, allowance, salary*: Suet.: Tac. (Hence Fr. *salaire.*)

sălārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to salt, salt-*: annona, *the yearly revenue from the sale of salt*, Liv. ||. Subst.: salarius, ii, *m. a salt-fish seller*: Mart. 2. salaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* via) *the Salt road*: Cic.

sălax, ācis, *adj.* [salio] *lustful, wanton, salacious*: aries, Ov. ||. Transf. *that provokes desire* (poet.): erucae, id.

sălēbra, ae, *f.* (orig. *adj.*: *sc.* via) [id.; cf. saltus] *a jolting* or *uneven place* in a road, *a rut*: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop.: spiritûs, *catching, stoppage, spasm*, Val. Max. ||. Fig. of style: *harshness, ruggedness, unevenness*: Cic. Of a speaker: haeret in salebra, *sticks in a rut, i. e. comes to a stand-still*, id. 2. tristitiae, *shock* or *cloud of sadness*, Val. Max.

sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [Salii] *of* or *belonging to the* Salii (priests of Mars), *Salian*: carmen Numae, *which Numa directed the* Salii *to chant*, Hor. ||. Transf. of banquets (from the sumptuous feasts at the Salian processions), *splendid, sumptuous*: cum epulati essemus saliarem in modum, *in right Salian fashion*, Cic.: dapes, Hor.

sălĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a* Salius (priest of Mars): Cic.

sălĭctum, i, *n.* [contr. from salicetum, from salix] *a plantation* or *thicket of willows*: Cic. (Hence It. *salceto*: Fr. *saussaie.*)

sălĭentes, ium, *f. plu.* (*sc.* aquae) [salio] *springs, fountains*: Cic.

sălignus, a, um, *adj.* [salix] *of willow* or *willow-wood, willow-*: fustis, Hor.: crates umbonum, Virg.

sălĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [salio; hence, prop. the Leapers] *a college of* 12 *priests dedicated to the service of Mars Gradivus, who, armed and bearing the* ancilia, *made solemn processions, with songs and dances, through Rome on the Kalends of March*: Liv.: Cic.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 326).

sălillum, i, *n. dim.* [for salinulum, from salinum] *a little salt-cellar*: Pl. (Fl. reads scintillula.)

sălīnae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* fodinae) [sal] *salt-works, salt-pits*: Cic.

sălīnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vas) [id.] *a salt-cellar*: Hor.

sălĭo, ĭi or ŭi, saltum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to leap, spring, bound, jump*: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov.: de muro, Liv. 2. Transf. of things: rivus, Virg.: in tectis grando, *dances, rebounds*, id. Of a fountain, saliente aqua, *playing*, Suet.: farre pio placant et saliente sale, *cracking and hopping*, i. e. in the fire, Tib.: Hor. ||. Fig.: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saliunt latus, *dance* or *flit like gnats*, or *o'er head and shoulders*, Hor. B. Act.: of animals, *to leap*

cover: Ov. [Cf. Gr. ἄλλομαι (for σαλ-yo-μαι).] (Hence Fr. *saillir.*)

sălĭpŏtens, entis, *adj. he that rules the sea, i.e.* Neptune: Pl. (dub.)

sălĭsubsŭli (-ăli), orum, *m. plu.* [Salii subsilio] *the dancing priests of Mars* (v. Salii): Cat.

sălĭunca, ae, *f. kind of nard:* Virg.

sălīva, ae, *f. spittle, saliva* (in gen. sense; while sputum is that already spit out): Cat.: Juv. ‖ Fig. *taste, flavour; longing, appetite:* Methymnaei Graia saliva meri, Prop.: Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water,* Sen. [Cf. Gr. σίαλον.]

sălix, ĭcis, *f. a willow-tree, willow:* Virg. [Cf. Arcad. ἐλίκη, willow; O. H. G. *salaha.*]

salmācĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from salgăma, (pickles preserved in brine) and acidus] of water, *having a salt and sour taste, brackish:* aquae, Plin. As subst.: salmācĭdae, arum (*sc.* aquae) *brackish springs* or *streams:* Flor. (dub.)

salsāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salsamentum] *of* or *belonging to salted fish:* vasa, Col. ‖ Subst.: salsamentarius, ii, *m. a dealer in salt-fish:* Suet.

salsāmentum, i, *n.* [salsus] *fish-pickle, brine:* Cic. ‖ *salted* or *pickled fish;* usu. *plur.:* Ter.

salsē, *adv. wittily, acutely, facetiously:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

salsĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj. that rules the salt sea:* frater Jovis, *Neptune,* Pl. (dub.: Fl. reads salipotenti.)

salsūra, ae, *f.* [salsus] *a salting, pickling:* Col. Transf.: ita meae animae salsura evenit, *i.e. a smell of some salted food, sourness,* Pl.

salsus, a, um, *adj.* [sal] *salted, salt:* hoc salsum'st, *is too salt,* Ter.: fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg. Poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, *etc.: salt, briny:* aequor, Lucr.: sudor, Virg. Subst.: salsa, orum, *n. plu. salted things, salted food:* Pl. 2. Fig. *sharp, acute, witty, facetious:* Hor.: Cic. Subst. *n. plu.:* inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, id. (Hence Fr. *sauce.*)

saltātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [salto] *a dancing, a dance:* Cic. *Plur.:* Pl.

saltātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dancer:* Cic.: Suet.

saltātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saltator] *of* or *belonging to dancing, dancing, saltatory:* orbis, *a dancing in a ring,* Cic.

saltātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [salto] *a female dancer, dancing-girl:* Cic.

saltātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a* (religious) *dance* (rare): Liv. *Plur.:* Ov.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. saltim), *adv.* [an accus. form; prob. cogn. with salus, salvus]: *at least, at the least, at all events.* Affirmatively, with the *preferable* alternative stated: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: eum defendere aut sequi saltem, *failing that, at least,* Caes. (ii) Interrogatively: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? *tell me, at least, who I am; then who am I, pray?* Pl. 2. Without statement of another alternative: saltem tenet hoc nos, *and he pleases us at any rate by that,* Hor. ‖ Negatively, with non, neque = ne . . . quidem, *not even, nor even* (elliptical usage): non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, instruunt aciem, *not even heeding the gods* (*which they might at least have done*), Liv.

saltim, v. saltem, *ad init.*

salto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [salio] *to dance* (including pantomime and gesticulation). Neutr.: tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. 2. Fig. of an orator, *to speak in a hopping, disconnected manner,* i. e. in disjointed clauses: Cic. ‖ Act.: *to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in a pantomime* or *play:* tragoediam, Suet.: Cyclopa, *to play the part of,* Hor. (Hence Fr. *sauter.*)

saltŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [saltus] *full of woods* or *forests:* loca, Sall.: Liv.

saltus, ūs, *m.* [salio] *a leaping, leap, spring, bound:* saltu uti, Cic.: praeceps saltu sese in fluvium dedit, Virg. ‖ *a pass* or *passage through mountains* or *forests:* Pyrenaeos saltus, *the passes,* Caes.: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. Hence, 2. *a forest-glade, woody valley, forest-pasture:* saltibus in vacuis pascant, Virg.: latebris aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. ‖ Transf. in coarse sense: Pl. ‖ Fig.: saltus damni, *a critical* or *ticklish situation,* id. [Saltus, of places, seems to mean *rising ground,* hence rocky, uneven ground, such as is often overgrown with bushes and briars; cf. salebra.]

sălūber, v. salubris.

sălūbris, e (*masc.* saluber, Ov.: but salubris, *m.,* Cic.), *adj.* [salus] *promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, serviceable, beneficial:* partes agrorum, Cic.: saluberrimae regiones, Caes.: somnus (cf. "*nature's soft nurse*"), Virg. With *Dat.:* gravi malvae salubres corpori, *good for,* Hor. 2. Fig.: princeps, *i.e. mindful of the good of others,* Suet.: quicquid est salubre in oratione, *sound, solid,* Cic.: justitia legesque, Hor.: consilia, Tac. ‖ Transf.: of that which is *in a state of health; healthy, sound, vigorous:* corpus, Liv.: Sall.

sălūbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salubris] *healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity:* aquarum, Liv.: vinorum, Plin. 2. Fig.: *a means of safety:* Cic. ‖ *a state of health:* corporum, Tac. Fig.: Atticae dictionis, *healthy vigour,* Cic.

sălūbrĭter, *adv. healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously:* refrigerari salubrius, Cic. 2. In gen. sense, *advantageously, beneficially* = salutariter: trahi bellum salubriter, Liv.: ferre leges, *salutarily,* Vell.

sălum, i, *n. the high sea, the main* (only in *sing.*): in salum nave evectus, Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen., *the sea* (poet.): rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi, *stormy surge,* Cat.: spumante salo, *as the wave foams,* Virg. 2. *a sea-voyage:* tirones salo nauseaque confecti, i.e. by headiadys, *sea-sickness,* Caes.: Virg. 3. *the current* of a river: Stat. ‖ Fig. of mental disquietude, etc.: aerumnoso navigare salo, "*a sea of troubles,*" Cic. poet. [Cf. Gr. σάλος (restless motion), σαλεύω; Eng. *swell.*]

sălūs, ūtis, *f.* [the stem *salut-* = *salvo-t-*; v. salvus] *a sound* or *whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety,* etc.: in bodily sense: quod cum salute ejus fiat, *so long as he does not injure his health* (by over exertion), Ter.: aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic. (ii) In gen. sense; *life, safety:* orat ut suae ac militum saluti consulat, Caes.: una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, i.e. *the vanquished must find safety in the courage of despair,* Virg. (iii) Freq. in Plaut. as a term of endearment: *my life, my love:* quid agis, mea salus? Pl. 2. Transf.: *a wish for one's welfare, a greeting, salutation:* Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, like our "*sends her kind regards* or *best wishes to you,*" Cic.: so at the beginning of a letter, salutem dicere alicui; usually abbreviated, S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam): v. Cicero's letters *passim:* and elliptically, without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, id. 3. Salus was personified as a Roman goddess: v. Dict. Biogr. 364. (Hence Fr. *salut.*)

sălūtāris, e, *adj.* [salus] *belonging to well-being; healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (a word of more extensive meaning than salubris): constr. *absol.,* with *Dat.,* or *prep.* and *Acc.:* res utiles et salutares, Cic.: oratio, Liv.: littera, *i.e. A.* written on voting tablets = absolvo, *the saving letter,* Cic.: digitus, *the fore-finger* (perh. as used in saluting), Suet.: res corporibus, Cic.: stella Jovis ad ortus puerorum, id. Rarely of persons: civis, id. *Sup.* does not occur.

sălūtārĭter, *adv. profitably, beneficially, salutarily:* uti armis, Cic. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

sălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saluto] *a greeting, saluting, salutation:* communis, i.e. *such a civility as is paid to anybody,* Cic.: facere, Liv. Rarely of a written greeting: Cic. 2. Esp. *a ceremonial visit, morning call:* Sen. (ii) In collect. sense; *the callers themselves:* ubi salutatio efluxit, *when the stream of morning callers has subsided,* Cic. 3. Under the emperors;

of *paying respects by attending at court:* Suet.

sălūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who greets; a greeter, saluter:* Stat. ‖ Esp. *one who makes complimentary visits, a visitor;* and under the emperors, *one who appears at court, a courtier:* Suet.

sălūtātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *saluting:* plca, Mart. ‖ Esp. *that makes complimentary visits, that pays court:* turba, *the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning,* Juv.

sălūtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [salus fero] (poet. for salubris) *health-bringing, salubrious:* Ov.

sălūtĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [salus gero] *that carries salutations* or *messages:* pueri, *errand boys, pages,* Pl.

sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [salus] *to keep safe, to preserve* (v. rare): Plin. ‖ *to greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute:* quos postquam salutavi, *had given "good day" to them,* Cic.: quem sui Caesarem salutabant, *saluted as Caesar,* id. Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos, Pl.: augurium clamore, *welcome,* Virg. (ii) *to bid farewell, to take leave* (rare): saluto te, priusquam eo, Pl.: puppim de rupe salutant, *wave farewell to,* Stat. 2. *to visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to:* Curtius venit salutandi causa, Cic. 3. *to receive* one's visitors (rare): mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, id. 4. Under the emperors, of the *levée:* Suet.

salvē, *adv.* [salvus] *well, in good health, in good condition* or *circumstances:* Pl. *Ellipt.* "Satin' salve?" (*sc.* agitur, res se habent, etc.): *is all well,* Liv.: Ter. (dub.: *al.* satin' salvae).

salvē, *imper.* v. salveo.

salvĕo, 2. *v. n.* [salvus] *to be well* or *in good health:* once in *finit. v.* with play on *salve: As.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, non salveo, as if, perh. "*hail*"; *I want none of your "hail"; I'm not hale,* Pl. ‖ Usu. found in the *Imperative* and *Infin.* only, as a term of salutation: salve, salveto, salvete, *God save you; how are you? I hope you are well;* and, salvere jubeo, *I bid you good-day, welcome,* etc.: *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve, Callicles, id.: jubeo te salvere voce summa, id. In *fut. simp.:* salvebis a meo Cicerone, *my son begs to be remembered to you,* Cic. As a morning greeting: mane salvere, vesperi valere dicere, *good morning, good evening,* Suet. In addressing a divinity or any revered object: salve, vera Jovis proles (*sc.* Hercules), *hail to thee,* Virg. (ii) With accessory notion of *favour shown* to the invoker: mihi salve rite vocanti, *be propitious to me,* Hor. 2. Sometimes with vale, in taking leave, *farewell, good-bye, adieu:* vale, salve (cf. our tautological "*good-bye, and God bless you*"): Cic. 3. Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, *I bid you hail forever, and forever farewell,* Virg.

salvus, a, um, *adj. safe, unhurt, well, sound* (expr. less than incolumis, q. v., often implying simply *the preservation of life*): salvum atque incolumem exercitum, *safe and sound,* Caes.: nunquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris, *while their friends are living,* Liv. Poet.: *chaste, unsullied:* Penelope, Prop. 2. Freq. with a noun in *Abl. absol., without violation of, saving:* salvo officio, Cic.: salva fide, id. ‖ Esp. with esse, *to be freed from difficulties, to be well circumstanced,* or *in a good condition:* salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio, *I am all right!* Pl.: ne sim salvus, si ... *may I die, if* ..., Cic. 2. Salvus sis, for salve, *how do you do? good day to you! Heaven bless you! Ge.* hunc compellabo. Salvus sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Pl. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur. [Cf. Gr. ὅλος (Suid.) and Hom. ὀλοό-φρων, also οὖλε = *salve;* Goth. *sél-s,* good, Germ. *sel-ig.*] (Hence Fr. *sauf.*)

sambūca, ae, *f.* = σαμβύκη, *a triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone:* Pers.

sambūcīna, ae, *f.* [sambuca cano] *a woman that plays on the* sambuca: Pl.

sambūcistrĭa, ae, *f.* = σαμβυκίστρια, *a woman that plays on the* sambuca: Liv.

Sāmĭus, a, um, *adj. of* or *belonging to Samos, Samian.* Esp. *neut. pl.* Samia, orum, *Samian ware,* which was exceedingly fragile (cf. Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 24).

Samnītes, ium (*Gen.* Samnitum, Cic.), *m. plu.* [Samnium] *the Samnites.* Transf. *a class of gladiators armed with Samnite weapons:* Liv.: Cic. Rarely in *sing.* Samnis, ītis: Lucil. in Cic.

sānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sano] *that can be healed, curable* (rare): vulnus, Ov. Of the mind: Cic. *Comp.:* Cels. *Sup.* does not occur.

sānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a healing, curing.* corporum, Cic.

sancaptis, īdis, *f. a fictitious spice:* Pl.

sancĭo, xi, ctum, 4. *v. a.* (*Part. perf.* sancītus, Lucr.) [from the same root as sacer, *q. v.*] *to make sacred* or *inviolable, to appoint* or *decree as sacred* or *inviolable: to establish, appoint, ordain;* also, *to make irrevocable* or *unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction* (mostly of laws or other public proceedings): leges, Cic.: tabulas, Hor. *Pass.:* haec igitur lex sanciatur, *be made binding,* Cic.: foedus, *to ratify,* Liv.: Virg. (ii) The thing decreed, also expr. by *Acc.* and *Inf., de,* or *Subj.;* usu. with lege or legibus: omnes liberos esse sanxit, Suet.: Liv.: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sanciendi, id.: xii tabulis sanctum, ne quis, Tac. Poet. with *depend. clause:* quid quaeque queant, sancitum extat, *it is fixed what* ..., Lucr. (iii) With non-personal subject: at hoc Corneliae leges non sanciunt, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against:* Solon capite sanxit, si qui non, etc., *made it a capital offence,* id.

sanctē, *adv. solemnly, religiously.* Of observances: jurare, *to swear solemnly,* Pl.: Ter. 2. *scrupulously, conscientiously:* illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, Cic. 3. In moral sense *virtuously, purely:* dicere aliquid, *in a pure* (*innocent*) sense, Quint.: Cic.

sanctĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [sanctus; cf. acrimonia, parsimonia, *etc.*] *sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, chastity,* etc.: Cic.: Tac.

sanctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sancio] *an establishing* or *decreeing as inviolable* under penalty of a curse (in a law it is that part which sets forth the penalty attached to a breach of it): sanctiones sacrandae sunt poena, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, *enactments,* Cic.: legis sanctionem poenamque recitare, id.: Liv.

sanctĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanctus] *inviolability, sacredness, sanctity:* templi insulaeque, Liv. ‖ *moral purity, holiness, virtue, piety, integrity, chastity,* etc.: exemplum veteris sanctitatis, Cic.: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id.: feminarum, Liv.: ducis, *chivalrous delicacy,* Flor.

sanctor, ōris, *m.* [sancio] *an enacter, ordainer:* legum, Tac.

sanctus, a, um, *Part.* [sancio]. ‖ Adj.: *rendered sacred, sacred, inviolable* (sacer signifies consecrated to a deity, and so includes the idea of sanctus, i. e. *inviolate:* hence what is sacer is also sanctus, but the reverse is not necessarily true: also sanctus is freq. in moral sense): campus, Cic.: fides indutiarum, Liv.: aerarium sanctius, *a reserved fund of the State, to be touched only in case of need,* id.: Cic.: v. aerarium. 2. Transf.: *venerable, divine, sacred, pure, holy,* etc.: fons, id.: dies, Hor.: virgines, id.: sanctissima conjux, *hallowed,* i. e. as being dead, Virg. After Augustus, *a title of the emperors:* Ov. 3. In strictly moral sense, *irreproachable, free from guilt* or *vice:* homines sanctissimi, Cic.: mores, Juv.: amores, *pure, chaste,* Cic. (Hence It. Sp. *santo;* Fr. Eng. *saint.*)

sandălĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sandalium] *of* or *belonging to sandals:* Apollo Sandaliarius, *who had a statue in the Sandal-street* (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet.

sandălĭgĕrŭlae, arum, *f. plu.* [sandalium gerulus] *maids who carried their mistresses' slippers:* Pl.

sandălĭum, ii, *n.* = σανδάλιον, *a slipper, sandal:* Ter.

sandăpĭla, ae, *f. a common kind of bier* for people of the lower classes: Suet.: Juv. [Etym. unknown.]

sandix (sandyx), ĭcis (ī, Grat.) *f.* = σάνδυξ (σάνδιξ), *a colour like vermilion,* perh. *scarlet:* Virg.

sānē, *adv. soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (rare): amare, Pl.: non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, *no less wildly,* Hor. **2.** Like valde (*i. e.* valide), *well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very,* etc.: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic.: oratio sane longa, id. (ii) In answers: *of course, to be sure, etc.: Mi.* Te moneri numne vis? *Ha.* Sane volo, *by all means, certainly,* Pl. (iii) Ironically: *indeed, to be sure:* beneficium magnum sane! *no doubt,* Phaedr. (iv) With other adverbs: esse aedificatas has sane bene, *right well, very well,* Pl.: sane quam, *how very,* i. e. *very much indeed, exceedingly* (cf. admodum quam, valde quam): conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic. (v) With negatives: haud sane diu est, *not very long since,* Pl.: nihil sane esset, *absolutely nothing, nothing at all,* Cic. (vi) In restrictive concessions: *then of course, to be sure, indeed, certainly:* haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id. (vii) With imperatives: *then, pray then, if you will:* ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Pl.

sanguen, ĭnis, v. sanguis.

sanguĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis] *belonging to blood, blood-:* Plin. **II.** Fig.: *blood-thirsty, sanguinary, savage:* juventus, Cic.: bella, Just.

sanguĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of blood, bloody, blood-stained:* imber, Cic.: guttae, Ov.: Mavors, Virg. **II.** Transf. *blood-coloured, blood-red:* Luna, Ov.: juba (anguis), Virg. (Hence It. *sanguigno.*)

sanguĭno, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary:* sanguinans eloquentia, Tac.

sanguĭnŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of blood, blood-stained, bloody:* soror, Tib.: pectora, Ov. **2.** Transf. *blood-red:* color, id. **II.** Fig. *bloody, sanguinary:* palma, Auct. Her.: littera, *wounding, offensive,* Ov.

sanguis, ĭnis, *m.* (old form *neut.* sanguen, Cic.: Lucr.) *blood* (only *sing.*): Cic.: Liv.: mittere, *to bleed, let blood,* Cic. **2.** Transf.: *blood,* i. e. *consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family:* sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations,* id.: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, Virg. Hence (ii) Meton. *a descendant, offspring* (poet.): reges, deorum sanguinem, Hor. **II.** Fig. *vigour, strength, force, spirit, life:* sucum ac sanguinem civitatis, Cic.: invidiae, id. Of style: id.: Quint. [Etym. uncertain.]

sānĭes, em, e, *f.* (*Gen.* and *Dat.* not found) *corrupted blood, bloody matter:* Virg.: Tac. **II.** Transf.: *venom, slaver:* of serpents, Ov.: Virg.: of Cerberus: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

sānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanus] *soundness of body, health:* incorrupta sanitate esse, Cic.: ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected,* Phaedr. **II.** Fig.: *soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity,* etc.: animi, Cic.: ad sanitatem redire, id. **2.** Of style: *correctness, propriety, regularity, purity,* etc.: Atticae dictionis quasi sanitatem perdere, *healthy tone,* id.: eloquentiae, Tac. **3.** Rarely of other abstract things: victoriae, *solidity, permanence,* id. (Hence Fr. *santé.*)

sanna ae, *f.* [σάννας] *a mimicking grimace, a mocking:* Pers.

sannĭo, ōnis, *m.* [sanna] *one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon:* Cic. (Hence It. *zanni;* Eng. *zany.*)

sāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sanus] *to make sound* or *healthy, to heal, cure:* aliquem, Cic.: vulnera, id. **II.** Fig. *to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet,* etc.: id.: mentes, Caes.: domestica mala, Liv.

sanquālis (sangual.), e, *adj.* [Sancus; cf. arquatus, from arcus] *belonging to Sancus:* avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the young of the osprey,* Liv.

sānus, a, um, (sanun', for sanusne, Pl.: sanan', id.: sanin', id.), *adj. physically sound, whole, healthy:* pars corporis, Cic.: sanum recteque valentem, Hor. *Comp.:* Pl. **2.** Transf. in gen. *safe, sound* (rare): res publica, Cic.: civitas, Liv.: nare sagaci aëra non sanum sentire, "*snuff the tainted gale,*" Lucan. **II.** Fig.: *sound in mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet,* etc.: satin' sanus es? *are you in your senses?* Ter.: vix sanae mentis estis, Liv.: pro sano loqueris, *like a rational being,* Pl.: male sani poetae, *i. e. with the frenzy of inspiration,* Hor.: male sana Dido, *love-sick,* Virg. With *ab:* ego sanus ab illis (vitiis), *free from,* Hor. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* Cic. **2.** Of style: *sound, correct, chaste:* oratores, id. [Cogn. with Gr. σά-ος.] (Hence It. *sano;* Fr. *sain.*)

săpa, ae, *f. must* or *new wine boiled thick:* Ov. [v. sapio.] (Hence Fr. *sève.*)

săperda, ae, *m.* = σαπέρδης, *an inferior kind of salt fish from the Euxine, a kind of herring:* Pers.

săpĭens, entis, *Part.* [sapio]. **II.** Adj.: *wise, sensible, discreet, judicious:* homo, Cic.: Ov.: opp. to insanus, Hor. Of abstract things: opera, Pl.: excusatio, Cic. **2.** Subst.: *a wise man; a sage, a philosopher* = σοφός: statuere quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Of the seven *wise men* of Greece: id.

săpĭenter, *adv. sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely:* facere, Pl.: videre, Cic. *Comp.:* Pl. *Sup.:* Cic.

săpĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sapiens] *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, wisdom:* non aetate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. **II.** Esp. *wisdom, a deeper insight into the nature of things,* got by learning and meditation; *philosophy* = σοφία: illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic.

săpĭo, īvi or ĭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to taste; to taste, smack,* or *savour of:* nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, *has no flavour,* Juv. With *Acc.* denoting the taste: quaesivit quidnam saperet simius, *what it tasted like,* Phaedr. (ii) *to have a taste* or *a sense of taste:* nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, *i. e. that the wise man has no sense of taste* (a play on words), Cic. **2.** Transf.: *to smell of* or *like:* istic servus quid sapit? *Ch.* Hircum ab alis, *does he savour of* (a pun), Pl. (ii) fig. patruos, *smack of, i. e. resemble,* Pers. **II.** Fig. neutr.: *to have sense* or *discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise,* etc.: qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor.: malo, si sapis, cavebis, *if you are wise,* Pl.: Cic. **2.** Act.: *to know, understand:* Caes.: quanquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic.: nil parvum, *give one's mind to nothing trivial,* Hor. [Cogn. with *sapa* and perh. with Gr. ὀπός (v. sucus), also with Germ. *saf.* In σαφ-ής and σοφ-ός we have the same root, with aspirate for tenuis.] (Hence It. *savere, sapere;* Fr. *savoir.*)

săpo, ōnis, *m.* [a Germ. word] *soap:* Plin. (Hence Fr. *savon.*)

săpor, ōris, *m.* [sapio] *a taste, relish, flavour* (of the taste produced by anything; whereas gustatus prop. denotes *the sense of taste*): asper in ore, Virg.: dulcis, Hor. *Plur.:* in genere saporum, Lucr. **II.** Transf. for gustatus, *a sense of taste, a taste:* seorsus sapor oris habet vim, id. **2.** Meton.: *that which tastes well, a dainty, delicacy* (usu. *plu.*): Tib. *Sing.:* et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, *flavour, i. e. juice,* Virg. **III.** Fig. of style: vernaculus, *taste, elegance,* Cic. (Hence Fr. *saveur.*)

sapphĭcus, a, um, *adj. of* or *belonging to Sappho. Sapphic:* Musa, *i. e. Sappho* (as a tenth Muse), Cat.

sarcĭna, ae, *f.* [sarcio] *a package, bundle, burden, load, pack:* Pl.: Hor. (ii) More freq. *plu., baggage* carried by the soldiers, and thus different from impedimenta: hanc (legionem) sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes.: the sarcinae were piled together before a battle: Liv. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: Ov. **II.** Fig. *a weight* of cares or griefs, "*a pack of sorrows*": id.

sarcĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina] *of* or *belonging to burthens* or *baggage, pack-:* jumenta, Caes.

sarcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [sarcio] *a patcher, botcher, mender* of old garments: Pl.

sarcĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina] *laden, burdened:* homines, Pl.

sarcĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little pack or bundle* (mostly *plur.*): Cat.: puellae, *her marriage portion, dowry* (*cf.* trousse, *dim.* trousseau), Juv.

sarcĭo, sarsi, sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch, botch, mend, repair, restore*, etc.: aedes, Pl. Poet.: lapsas ruinas generis (apum), Virg. ‖ Fig. *to make good, make amends for; to correct, repair:* detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes.: male sarta gratia, *ill-patched up reconciliation*, Hor.: damna, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

sarcŏphăgus, a, um, *adj.* = σαρκοφάγος (flesh-devouring): lapis, *a kind of limestone used for coffins*, Plin. ‖ Transf. subst.: sarcophagus, i, *m. a grave, sepulchre:* Juv.

sarcŭlum, i, *n.* [sario = sarrio] *a light hoe:* Hor.

sardŏnyx, ўchis, *comm.* = σαρδόνυξ, *a precious stone, sardonyx:* Juv.

sardōus, a, um, *adj.* = Σαρδῶος [Σαρδώ, Sardinia] *of* or *belonging to Sardinia:* herba, *a poisonous plant*, prob. a kind of *crow-foot*, Virg. (dub.)

sargus, i, *m.* = σαργός, *a kind of sea-fish* esteemed by the Romans: Ov.

sarĭo, v. sarrio.

sarissa, ae, *f.* = σάρισσα (σάρισα), *a long Macedonian lance:* Liv.

sarissŏphŏros, i, *m.* = σαρισσοφόρος, *a Macedonian lancer:* Liv.

sarmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sarpo, 'to trim, prune'] = sarmentum, *twigs, brush-wood:* Pl.

sarmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *twigs, brush-wood: a faggot, fascine* (usu. *plur.*): Cic.: Caes.: Liv.

sarrācum, i, *n. a kind of waggon* or *cart:* Quint. ‖ Transf. *the Wain*, a constellation: in *plur.:* frigida Boötae, Juv.

sarrānus, a, um, *adj.* [Sarra = *Tyre*] *Tyrian:* ostrum, Virg.

sarrĭo (sario), ŭi and īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hoe* the soil; *to weed*. Pl.

sarrītor (contr. sartor), ōris, *m.* [sarrio] *a hoer, weeder:* Varr. ‖ Fig.: sator sartorque scelerum, *i. e. cultivator, promoter*, Pl.

sarrītus, a, um, *Part.* [sarrio].

sartāgo, ĭnis, *f. a frying-pan:* Juv. ‖ Fig.: sartago loquendi, *a hotch-potch, medley*, Pers. [Etym. uncertain.]

sartor, ōris, *m. a patcher, mender* [from sarcio]. ‖ = sarritor, *q. v.*

sartus, a, um, *Part.* [sarcio]. ‖ Adj.: *mended, repaired, put in order*, only in phrase sartus tectus, *adj.*; usu. *neut. plur.* sarta tecta (*sc.* aedificia), *in good repair:* aedem Castoris sartam tectam tradere, Cic.: omnia sarta tecta exigere, id. 2. Fig.: sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, *have kept unbroken*, Pl.

sāt, *adv.* v. satis.

sătăgĭto, v. satis, IV. 1.

sătăgo, v. satis, IV. 2.

sătellĕs, ĭtis, *comm. an attendant, a life-guard;* plur. *attendants, escort, retinue:* regii satellites, Liv.: administri et satellites sex Naevii, Cic.: Hannibalis, *followers, satellites*, Liv. 2. Transf. (mostly poet.): Jovis, *the eagle*, Cic. poet.: Orci, *Cerberus*, Hor. ‖ Fig.: sensus (hominis) satellites, *the ministers of the soul*, Cic. Esp. in bad sense, *an accomplice, abettor*, etc.: scelerum, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

sătĭas, ātis, *f.* [satis] *a sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness:* fessus satiate videndi, Lucr.: Pl. ‖ Esp. subjectively, *satiety; a loathing, disgust:* studiorum, Ter.: vini, Liv.

sătĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a sufficiency, abundance:* neque ulla ornandi satis satietas est, Pl. ‖ Esp. subjectively, *the state of being glutted* or *sated; satiety, loathing, disgust:* cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. 2. Fig.: provinciae, i. e. *having had more than enough of it*, id.: dominationis, Sall.: amoris, Ter.

sătin and **sătine**, for satisne.

sătĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [satis] *to fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate:* turtures, Col.: famem, Ov.: sitim, Mart.: desideria naturae, *to satisfy, appease*, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: *to fill sufficiently; to saturate, impregnate with:* ignes odoribus, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to fill, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate:* libidines, Cic.: satiatus somno, Liv. Poet. with *Gen.:* quum satiata ferinae dextera caedis erat, *had had enough of*, Ov. 2. Esp. *to overfill, to satiate, disgust;* pass. *to be cloyed, sick of:* primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.: senem et prosperis adversisque satiatum, *who had had ample measure of, etc.*, Tac.

sătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sero] *a sowing, a planting:* Cic.: Virg. *Plur.* in concr. sense; *sown fields:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *saison.*)

sătĭra, v. satura.

sătis and contr. **săt**, *indecl. adj.* or *subst.* and *adv.* As adj. or subst.: *enough, sufficient:* duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. (ii) As the predicate of a proposition with *esse* (sometimes understood in *obliqua oratio*), having for its subject an *Inf.:* satis erat respondere, Cic.: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, *were content to*, Sall.: ad eas res biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. (iii) With *Gen.:* verborum, Pl.: firmitatis, Cic.: Hor. 2. Form sat: tantum sat habes? Ter.: perdere posse sat est, Ov. With *Gen.:* signi, Ter. ‖ As adv.: *enough, sufficiently.* With verbs: ut satis ostenderit, Cic.: agitur tamen satis, *all goes on satisfactorily*, id. (ii) With adjectives: pabuli satis magna copia, Caes.: quae jam satis ima dehiscat terra mihi, *what lowest depth of earth can yawn deep enough for me?* Virg. Sometimes to be rendered, *tolerably, moderately:* tumulus satis grandis, Caes. (iii) With adverbs or adverbial phrases: satis audacter, Pl.: non satis honeste, Cic.: quid vos? satin' recte? *do you get on pretty well?* Ter. 2. Form sat: sat scio, Pl.: laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, *passably good*, Cic.: sat diu, Pl. ‖ *Comp.:* satius, prop. *more satisfying;* hence, in gen. *better, preferable:* as adj., only as the predicate of a proposition with *esse*, having an *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Inf.* for its subject: bono vinci satius est quam malo more injuriam vincere, Sall.: nonne fuit satius, *would it not have been better?* Virg. 2. As adv.: *rather* (v. rare): Varr. ‖ Particular phrases: sat agito (also in one word, satagito), *to have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be troubled:* sat agitas tu tuarum rerum, Pl. 2. Satis ago *or* sat ago (also in one word, satago), *to satisfy, pay* a creditor: nunc satagit, *he pays up*, id. (ii) *to have enough to do, to have one's hands full; to be in trouble:* is suarum rerum satagit, Ter.: ego nocte hac proxima in somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, Pl. 3. satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, *etc., to take, give, ask, offer, sufficient bail* or *security:* satis accipio, Cic.: satis do (also as one word, satisdo), id.: hence satisdato, *by giving bail* or *security:* id. [The root is *sa* = ἀ (or ἀ) in ἄ-δην (or ἄ-δην, Aristarch.); v. satur and cf. Goth. *sath-s*, (sated, full).] (From ad satis, It. *assai*: Fr. *assez.*)

sătisdătĭo, or, separately, satis datio, ōnis, *f.* [satis do, v. satis, IV. 3] *a giving of bail* or *security:* Cic.

sătisdăto, v. satis, IV. 3.

sătisdo, v. satis, IV. 3.

sătis-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (often separately) *to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content:* with *Dat.:* alicui, Cic.: domino, id.: officio, id.: vitae vel aetate vel factis, i. e. *to live a sufficiently long and active life*, id. With *in* and *Abl.:* qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, id. *Absol.:* quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? id. 2. Esp. *to satisfy, pay,* or *secure* a creditor: id. 3. *to give satisfaction* (by word or deed); *to make amends; to make* (a *satisfactory*) *excuse* or *apology:* with *Dat.:* Aeduis de injuriis, *make reparation for injuries*, Caes.: Cic. *Absol.:* missis ad Caesarem satisfaciundi causa legatis, Caes. 4. With *Dat.* and *object clause: to satisfy any one by proof, to demonstrate sufficiently:* Cic.: Nep. (Hence It. *soddisfare;* Fr. *satisfaire.*)

sătisfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [satisfacio] *a satisfying* of a creditor by security; *a giving security* or *bail:* Ulp. ‖ *amends, reparation, excuse, apology:* Cic.: (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes.

sătĭus, *better; rather:* v. satis, III.

sător, ōris, *m.* [sero] *a sower, planter:* Cic. 2. Poet. transf.: *a begetter, father, creator:* hominum at-

que deorum, *i. e. Jupiter*, Virg. ‖ Fig. *a promoter, author:* litis, Liv.

sātrāpēa or **sātrāpĭa,** ae, *f.* = σατραπεία, *the office* or *province of a satrap, a satrapy:* Curt.

sătrăpes, is, *plur.* satrapae, *m.* = σατράπης [a Pers. word] *a governor of a province* of the Persian empire, *a viceroy, a satrap: nom.* satrapes, Ter.: *Gen.* satrapis, Nep.: *Acc.* satrapen, id.: satrapam, Curt.: *plur. Nom.* satrapae, Nep.

sătur, ŭra, ŭrum, *adj.* [v. satis] *full* of food, *sated, that has eaten enough:* a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Pl. With *Abl.:* quadrupedes succo ambrosiae, Ov. With *Gen.:* omnium rerum, Ter. 2. Transf. of things: (i) Of colour, *full, deep, strong, rich:* color, Plin. (ii) In gen. *well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile:* praesepia, Virg. (iii) *fatted, plump:* aves, Mart. ‖ Fig. of matter for oratory; *rich, fruitful,* opp. to dry, simple (very rare): nec satura jejune (dicet), Cic.

sătŭra, ae, *f.* (*sc.* lanx) [satur] orig. (acc. to the grammarians) *a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit;* hence also, *food composed of various ingredients, a medley, olio,* etc.: lex satura, *a law containing provisions relating to matters essentially different,* Fest. Hence, per saturam, *in the gross* or *lump; without order, confusedly:* quasi per saturam exquisitis sententiis, Sall. ‖ Also written sătĭra, *a satire, a species of poetry peculiar to the Romans* (entirely different from the Greek Satyri): sunt quibus in satira videar nimis acer, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 329).

sătŭreia, ae, *f.* (also *neut. plur.* saturēla, orum, Ov.: though this is perh. another plant) *the vulgar name for the pot-herb* cunila, *savory:* Col.

sătŭrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [satur] *fullness, repletion, satiety:* Pl. ‖ Transf. *fullness, plenty, abundance:* Cic.

Sāturnālĭa, orum and um, ibus, *n. plur.* [Saturnus] *a general festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia:* Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 329).

Sāturnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Saturnus] *Saturnian:* numerus, *Saturnian rhythm* or *metre:* Hor.

Sāturnus, i, *m. the deity Saturn:* Cic. ‖ *the planet Saturn:* Hor.

sătŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [satur] *to fill, glut, cloy, satiate:* Cic.: apes, Virg.: armenta, id. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: *to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with:* constr. with *Abl.* and less freq. *Gen.:* fimo pingui sola, id.: pallam murice, *to saturate, to dye richly,* Ov. ‖ Fig.: mens saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. 2. *to cause to loathe, to disgust with* (for satiare): hae res vitae me saturant, Pl.

sătus, a, um, *Part.* [sero]. ‖ As subst.: satus, i, *m. a son* (lit. *begotten of*); sata, ae, *f. a daughter* (both with *Abl.*): satus Anchisa, i. e. *Aeneas,* Virg.: satae Pelia, *the daughters of Pelias,* Ov. (ii) sata, orum, *n. plu. standing corn, crops:* Virg.: Ov.

sătus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sowing, planting:* Cic. 2. *a begetting, producing: origin, descent:* id. ‖ Meton.: *seed.* Fig.: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, id.

sătўriscus, i, *m. dim.* = σατυρίσκος, *a little Satyr:* Cic.

sătўrus, i, *m.* = σάτυρος, *a kind of sylvan deity resembling an ape, with two goat's feet, a Satyr:* capripedes Satyros, Lucr.: Cic. 2. *a Greek satyric play, i. e.* in which Satyrs were introduced (not to be confounded with satira, q. v.) satyrorum scriptor, Hor. ‖ *a kind of ape,* perh. *the Chimpanzee,* Simia Troglodytes: Plin.

saucĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saucio] *a wounding:* Cic.

saucĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saucius] *to wound, hurt:* Cic.: genas ungue, Ov. Esp. *to wound mortally:* Cic. Transf. of the *breaking up* of the ground: sauciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to damage, impair, lacerate:* famam, Pl.: cor odio, id.

saucĭus, a, um, *adj. wounded, hurt:* ex acie efferri saucios, Cic.: taurus, Virg. 2. Transf. in gen., *smitten, injured, enfeebled, sick, distempered,* etc.: gladiator, Cic. Of intoxicated persons (like ictus): Galli hesterno mero saucii, Just. 3. Of things: (tellus) saucia vomeribus, Ov.: securi trabs, id.: malus Africo, *strained, cracked,* Hor.: glacies sole, *stricken, melting,* Ov. ‖ Fig.: *wounded, hurt, offended, injured:* animus, Cic. 2. Esp.: *wounded, smitten* by love: regina gravi saucia cura, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

sāvĭor, sāvĭum, v. suav.

saxātĭlis, e, *adj.* [saxum] *that dwells* or *is found among rocks:* columbae, *which inhabit towers,* Varr. (ii) Subst.: saxatilis, *a rock-fish:* Ov.

saxētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a rocky place* (rare): Cic.

saxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of rock, rocky, stony:* scopulus, Ov.: umbra, *of the rocks,* Virg.

saxĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum facio] *that turns into stone, petrifying* (poet.): vultus Medusae, Ov.

saxifrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum frango] *stone-breaking, stone-crushing:* undae maris, Poët. ap. Cic.

saxōsus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum] *full of rocks* or *stones, rocky, stony:* montes, Virg. ‖ Subst.: saxosa, orum, *n. plu. rocky* or *stony places:* Quint.

saxŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little crag* or *rock:* Cic.

saxum, i, *n. any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock* (in gen.; whereas rupes means an undetached rock, cliff): e saxo sculptus, Cic.: magni ponderis saxa, Caes.: accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor, Virg. Proverb.: saxum volvere, *i. e. to strive in vain* (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus): satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, *I've been at this uphill work long enough,* Ter. (ii) inter sacrum saxumque stare; v. sacrum, I. ‖ Esp. *the Tarpeian rock:* horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr.: Cic. [From the root *sak,* to cut, cleave; v. seco.] (Hence It. *sasso.*)

scābellum (scabillum), i, *n. dim.* [v. scamnum] *a low stool, foot-stool:* Varr. 2. Transf. *an instrument of the castanet kind, worked with the foot,* esp. used in dramatic representations: Cic. (Hence It. *sgabello;* Fr. *escabeau.*)

scăber, bra, brum, *adj.* [scabo] *rough, scurfy:* manus, Ov.: scaber intonsusque homo, Hor.: tofus, *porous, rugged,* Virg.: scabros morsu rubiginis enses, *fretted,* Lucan. 2. *scabby, mangy, itchy:* oves, Pl.

scăbĭes, em, e, *f.*, [id.] *a roughness, scurf:* scabies et salsa robigo (ferri), i. e. *scurf of salt rust,* Virg.: mali, i. e. *a mouldy* or *rotten apple,* Juv. 2. Esp. *the scab, mange, itch:* Virg.: Hor. ‖ Fig.: *an itching, longing, pruriency:* Cic.: lucri, Hor.

scăbillum, i, v. scabellum.

scăbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scabies] *rough, scurfy:* far, *mouldy,* Pers. ‖ *scabby, mangy:* boves, Col.

scăbo, scābi, 3. *v. a. to scratch, to scrape:* caput, Hor. [Cogn. with σκάπτειν; in scabo, scaber, etc., *p* has been weakened to *b.*]

scaena, scaenicus: v. scena.

scaeva, ae, *f.* [scaevus] *a sign* or *omen observed on the left hand side* (strictly *fem.* of foll. *adj.*, with avis understood): bona scaeva est mihi, Pl.: canina, *taken from the barking of a dog,* id.

scaevus, a, um, *adj. left, that is on the left* (rare): Vitr. ‖ Fig.: *awkward, perverse, stupid, silly:* Gell. 2. *unfavourable, unlucky:* App. [Cogn. with Skr. *savya-s* (from orig. *skav-ya-s*), "laevus, sinister;" Gr. σκαιός.]

scāla, ae, *f.* [for *scand-la,* from scando] *a ladder, flight of steps, staircase:* Cels. Rare in *sing.*, usu. *plur.:* Sall.: Virg.: scalas ponere, *to fix,* Caes. (Hence Fr. *échelle,* and, through low L. *scalarium,* Fr. *escalier.*)

scalmus, i, *m.* = σκαλμός, *a peg to which an oar was strapped; a thowl* or *thole pin, row-lock:* scalmum nullum videt, *not even a thowl-pin,* i. e. *no trace of a boat,* Cic. (Hence Fr. *échome.*)

scalpellum, i, *n. dim.* [scalprum] *a small surgical knife, a scalpel, lancet:* Cic. (Hence It. *scarpello.*)

scalpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to carve, scrape, scratch, engrave:* Cic. Poet.:

sepulcro querelam, *to carve*, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to tickle, titillate:* tremulo intima versu, Pers. [Perh. rad. the same with γλάφω (cf. sculpo, γλύφω); if so, the φ in the Greek word must have arisen out of an earlier π.]

scalprum, i, *n.* [scalpo] *a sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife*, etc.: Liv.: *a pen-knife:* Tac.

scalptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cutter, graver*, usu. of gems, while sculptor was a worker in marble: Vell.: Plin.

scalptūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the act of cutting, carving*, or *graving* in stone: Plin. ‖ Meton. *a graved figure, a carving, sculpture:* Suet.: Vitr. (v. Smith's Ant. 330).

scalpūrĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to scratch:* Pl. (dub.: *al.* scalpt.)

scambus, a, um, *adj.* = σκαμβός, *bow-legged* (pure Latin, varus): Suet.

scammōnĕa, ae, *f.* = σκαμμωνία, *a plant, scammony:* Cic.

scamnum, i, *n. a bench, stool, step*, etc.: scamnis considere longis, Ov. [For *scap-nu-m*; the root *skap*, to support, is seen in Gr. σκήπ-τω, σκῆπ-τρον; Lat. scapus, q. v. and scopus, scopio (the stalk of grapes); O. H. G. *skaf-t*, Eng. *shaft*. In the dim. *scabellum*, *p* has been weakened to *b*.]

scando, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to climb, mount, clamber*, or *get up; to ascend:* malos, Cic.: Capitolium, Liv. 2. Fig.: gradus aetatis, Lucr.: scandit aeratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor. ‖ Neutr.: *to mount, rise, ascend:* in aggerem, Liv.: in domos superas, Ov. 2. Transf. of things: scandentisque Asisi consurgit vertice murus, *raising itself up*, Prop. [Cf. Skr. *skand*, "salire, scandere," whence also σκάνδ-αλον, a trap-spring, snare.]

scandŭla, v. scindula.

scăpha, ae, *f.* = σκάφη, lit. *any thing scooped out; a light boat, a skiff:* scaphae longarum navium, perh. *gigs*, Caes.: biremis, Hor.

scăphĭum, ii, *n.* = σκάφιον, dim. of σκάφη, *a concave vessel* or *basin, a drinking-bowl:* Lucr.: Cic. 2. *a chamber-pot:* Juv.: Mart.

scăpŭlae, arum, *f. plu. the shoulder-blades*, in men and animals: Cels.: Ov. ‖ Transf. *the shoulders, back*, in gen.: qui in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, *have cut me over the shoulders*, Pl. [Perh. from root *skap*, to support: v. scamnum.]

scāpus, i, *m.* [v. scamnum] *a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk*, etc.: Col.: Plin.: Sen.: *a weaver's yarn-beam:* Lucr.

scărus, i, *m.* = σκάρος, *a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans; the Cretan scarus* (still called *scaros* on the Greek coast): Ov.: Hor.

scătĕbra, ae, *f.* [scateo] *a bubbling* or *gushing up* of water (rare): Virg.

scătĕo, 2. *v. n.* (scatit, Lucr.: scatĕre, id.): *to bubble, gush, spring* or *flow forth, well out* (poet.): fons scatit, Lucr. ‖ Transf. *to be plentiful; to abound:* cuniculi scatent in Hispania, Plin. 2. With *Abl.: to gush forth* or *overflow with; to swarm* or *abound with:* arx (Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv.: scatentem beluis pontum, *teeming with*, Hor. With *Gen.:* terra ferarum scatit, Lucr. 3. Fig.: amas pol, misera: id tuus scatet animus, *is full of it*, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

scăto, v. scateo, *ad init.*

scătūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [scaturio] *spring water, a spring:* in *plur.:* Liv.

scătūrĭo, 4. *v. n.* [scateo] *to flow*, or *gush out* (rare): Pall. ‖ Transf.: like scateo: *to be full of, to abound with:* Col. 2. Fig.: (Curio) totus hoc scaturit, *he is overflowing with it*, Cael. in Cic.

scaurus, a, um, *adj. with large* or *projecting ankles:* Hor. [Prob. cogn. (as well as Gr. σκαῦρος) with σκαιός.]

scāzōn, ontis, *m.* = σκάζων (limping) *an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*, giving the effect of *a limp:* Plin.

scĕlĕrātē, *adv. impiously, wickedly, nefariously:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [scelero]. ‖ Adj.: *polluted, profaned by crime* (poet.): terra, Virg. (ii) Esp. as *adj. propr.;* denoting places *polluted with crime:* e. g. Sceleratus Vicus, *the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over his corpse:* Liv.: Campus, *where unchaste Vestals were buried alive:* id.: Porta, *through which the 300 Fabii marched to meet their death*, Flor.: Castra, *in which Drusus died*, Suet.: so scelerata sedes, *the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus:* Ov.: sceleratum limen, Virg. 2. Transf.: *impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, flagitious:* and Subst. *a bad* or *impious person: a wretch, miscreant:* Cic. *Comp.:* Ov. *Sup.:* Sall. Of things: conjuratio, Liv.: vox, Cic. Poet.: subit ira sceleratas sumere poenas, *i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes* (acc. to others, *to take an accursed* or *guilty vengeance*), Virg. 3. *baneful, pernicious*, etc.: sinapis, Pl.: Virg. *Sup.:* frigus, Plin.

scĕlĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [scelus] *to pollute, defile, desecrate* (rare and poet.): manus, Virg.: sanguine dextram, Stat.

scĕlĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed:* Ter.

scĕlestē, *adv. wickedly, impiously, abominably, detestably:* Liv. Humorously: tu sceleste suspicaris, ego ἀφελῶς scripsi, *waggishly, roguishly*, Cic.

scĕlestus, a, um, *adj.* [scelus] *wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish:* homo, Ter.: facinus, Cic.: Liv. Subst.: *a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel:* Pl.: Ter. *Comp.:* Pl. *Sup.:* id. As a term of reproach: sceleste, *you knave! you wretch!* id.: scelesta, Ter. ‖ Transf.: *calamitous, unlucky:* scelestior annus, Pl.

scĕlus, ĕris, *n. a wicked* or *impious action; a crime, sin, enormity:* Cic.: scelere obrui, Liv. With *Gen. obj.:* scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, *the crime of murdering the deputies*, id. ‖ Meton.: as a term of reproach, *rascal, scoundrel;* and of women, *drab, baggage*, etc.: Pl.: Ter. 2. *a misfortune, calamity:* quid hoc est sceleris? *Ch.* Perii, id. [Cf. Goth. *skal*, 'I owe,' Germ. *schul-d*. The proper sense of the root seems to be 'to slip,' and thence 'to fail, come short.']

scēna (scaena), ae, *f.* = σκηνή, *the scene* of a theatre (strictly, *a wall at the back of the stage, with columns, doors*, etc.); in gen. *the stage:* in scena esse Roscium intelligat, Cic. *Plur.:* scenis agitatus Orestes, *tormented on the stage, i. e. in Aeschylus's trilogy, the Oresteia*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *the stage of the world, the public:* Cic. scenae servire, *to live to be seen, live in the public eye*, id. 2. *outward show, parade, pretext:* criminis, Tac. 3. *a background like the scene of a theatre:* silvis coruscis, *a background with (formed by) waving woods*, Virg.

scēnālis (scae-), e, *adj.* [scena] *belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical* (rare for scenicus): species, Lucr.

scēnĭcus (scae-), a, um, *adj.* = σκηνικός, *belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical:* artifices, *players, actors*, Cic.: ludi, *theatrical representations*, Liv. 2. Subst.: scenicus, i, *m. a player, actor:* Cic.: applied to Nero (from his love for the stage), *a stage hero*, Tac. ‖ Transf.: *fictitious, pretended:* rex, *a stage-king*, Flor.

sceptrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum fero] *sceptre-bearing* (poet.): Ov.

sceptrum, i, *n.* = σκῆπτρον, *a regal staff, a sceptre:* Cic.: Virg. Poet.: in *plur.* by way of amplification: celsa sedet Aeolus arce sceptra tenens, *sceptre in hand*, id. ‖ Fig. and poet. in *plur.: kingdom, rule, dominion, authority:* id.

sceptŭchus, i, *m.* = σκηπτοῦχος, *a sceptre-bearer*, a high officer of state in the East: Tac.

schēda (scida, Cic.), *f.* = σχέδη, *a strip of papyrus bark:* Plin.: *a leaf of paper:* Cic.

schēma, ae, *f.* and ătis, *n.* = σχῆμα, *a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner*, etc. *Fem.:* exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. *Neutr.:* geometrica schemata descripta, Vitr. ‖ Esp. in rhetor.: *a figure of speech, rhetorical figure;* pure Latin, figura: Quint.

schoenōbătēs, ae, *m.* = σχοινοβάτης, *a rope-dancer:* Juv.

schoenus, i, *m.* = σχοῖνος, *a reed* or *grass* of an aromatic kind: Cato: Pl. ‖ *a measure of distance* among the Persians: Plin.

schŏla, ae, *f.* = σχολή (leisure;

hence) *leisure devoted to learning, a learned conversation* or *debate, a lecture, dissertation*, etc.: dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, *discussions*, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a place for learned conversation* or *instruction, a school:* e philosophorum scholis, id. 2. *the disciples of a teacher, a school, sect:* id. (Hence It. *scuola;* Sp. *escuela;* Fr. *école.*)

schŏlastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σχολαστικός, *belonging to a school, scholastic:* controversiae, Quint. 2. scholastica, orum, *n. plur. school exercises*, id. ‖ Subst.: scholasticus, i, *m. one who teaches* or *studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a mere rhetorician:* Tac.

scīda, ae, v. scheda.

scĭens, entis, *Part.* [scio]. ‖ Adj.: *knowing, having knowledge;* freq. to be rendered by adv.: *knowingly, intentionally*, etc.: prudens, sciens, vivus videnque pereo, *with my wits about me, and my eyes open*, Ter.: habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatorem, Cic. 2. *knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilful, skilled* or *expert in:* scientior venefica, Hor.: quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. With *Gen.:* locorum, Sall. Poet. with *Inf.:* flectere equum, Hor.

scĭenter, *adv. knowingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly*, etc.: Caes. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

scĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sciens] *a knowing* or *being skilled in, knowledge, science, skill, expertness:* scientia atque usus militum, Caes.: alicujus viri, Cic.: etsi ars, cum ea non utare, scientiâ tamen ipsâ teneri potest, *in theory, theoretically*, id.: linguae Gallicae, Caes. With *in* and *Abl.*, or *de* (rare): in legibus interpretandis, Cic.: de omnibus, id.

scīlĭcet, *adv.* [= scire licet, 'one may know'; cf. vide-licet and i-licet; hence] *it is evident, clear, plain*, or *manifest; of course, evidently, certainly*, etc. With *Acc.* and *Inf.* (ante-class.): optumum 'st: ita scilicet facturam, *very good; of course she will do so*, Pl. (ii) As simple adv.: a te litteras exspectabam: nondum scilicet, *not yet to be sure*, Cic.: unda scilicet omnibus enaviganda, *that stream, you know, that we must all cross* (i. e. the Styx), Hor. Often followed by sed, tamen, sed tamen; *certainly, no doubt, . . . but still, etc.:* Cic. (iii) Elliptically: esp. in answers: *Le.* Abi ad meam sororem. *St.* Ibitur. *Le.* Et gratulator meae sorori. *St.* Scilicet, *of course, certainly*, Pl. 2. Ironically: *of course, to be sure, doubtless, forsooth:* Ter.: scilicet is superis labor est, Virg. ‖ As an explanatory particle: *namely, to wit, that is to say:* Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod, etc., *namely, because*, Liv.: sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, Suet.

scilla (squilla), ae, *f.* σκίλλα, *a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill:* Plin. ‖ *a small fish of the lobster kind*, which was supposed to defend the pinna, v. pinnophylax; in this sense more usually written squilla: Cic.: prob. *a prawn* or *shrimp:* Hor.

scin' for **scisne.**

scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to rend, split, cleave, tear*, or *cut asunder:* cuneis lignum, Virg.: capillos, Ov.: epistolam, Cic.: vestem, *to tear open*, Liv.: vallum, *to break down*, Caes.: pontem, Tac.: agmen, *to cut through*, id.: scindit se nubes, Virg.: ferro aequor, *plough the soil*, id.: et faciat scissas languida ruga genas, *furrowed*, Prop. Reflect.: scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis, Ov. Proverb.: paenulam alicui, *to tear off any one's travelling cloak*, i. e. *to press him to stay*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: dolorem meum, *tear open*, i. e. *renew my grief*, id.: genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides, branches off*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. σχίζω; Goth. *skaid-an*, to sever, Germ. *scheiden:* in the Germanic words the regular change of orig. *d* does not take place.] (Hence Fr. *scinder.*)

scindŭla (also scandula), ae, *f.* [scindo] *a shingle*, used for roofing: Hirt.

scintilla, ae, *f. dim.* [cf. Gr. σπινθήρ, Goth. *skeinan* (*to shine*)] *a spark:* Virg.: Liv. ‖ Fig.: *a spark, glimmer, faint trace:* ingenii, Cic. (Hence Fr. *étincelle.*)

scintillo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [scintilla] *to sparkle, gleam, flash:* templa caeli, Lucr.: oleum testa ardente, *sputters*, Virg.

scintillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little spark* (rare): Cic.

scĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum (old *past imperf.* scibam, Cat.: *fut.* scibo, Ter. *Pass.:* scibitur, Pl. *Perf. sync.* scisti, Ov.: so regularly *Inf.* scisse, Cic.), 4. *v. a. to know, to understand, perceive; to have a knowledge of* or *skill in, etc.:* constr. with *Acc., Inf., Acc.* and *Inf., depend. clause*, or *absol.:* less freq. with *de:* artem, Hor.: quod sciam, *for aught I know, as far as I know*, Cic.: vincere scis, *you know how to conquer*, Liv.: scire se illa esse vera, Caes.: quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic.: haud scio an, v. an, *no.* II. *Absol.:* hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt, Pl. With *de:* de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, scire, *to know about, have knowledge of*, Cic. Ironically: scio, *of course:* Ter. Elipt. as a threat: scin' quomodo? *you know how (I'll serve you)?* Pl. [The rad. notion is that of distinguishing (cf. de-sci-sco, to separate) and deciding (cf. plebi-scitum). The same root is seen in Gr. κεί-ω (for σκεί-ω), to split.]

scīpĭo, ōnis, *m. a staff* (carried by persons of rank or station): eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv.: given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes: id. [Gr. σκίπων and σκίμπων (cf. σκίμπτω) indicate a root *skip*, a weaker form of *skap*, to support, on which latter v. scamnum].

scirpĕus (sirp.), a, um, *adj.* [scirpus] *of rushes, rush-:* simulacra, *images of men made of rushes*, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. ‖ Subst.: scirpea (sirp.), ae, *f. a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a waggon* (esp. for carrying manure): id.: *a hamper:* Just.

scirpĭcŭlus (sirp. and surp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to rushes:* falces, Cato. ‖ Subst.: scirpiculus, i, *m.* and scirpicula, ae, *f. a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket:* Prop.: Pl.

scirpus (sirpus), i, *m.* [cogn. with γρῖπος as scribo with γράφω] *a rush*, or *reed-grass:* Pl. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to seek a knot in a bulrush, to find a difficulty where there is none:* Pl.: Ter.

sciscĭto, 1. *v. a.* = sciscitor, *to ask, inquire*, etc.: Pl.

sciscĭtor, atus, 1. *v. freq. a. dep.* [sisco] *to inform oneself; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate*, etc.: constr. the subject of inquiry in *Acc.*, or *Abl.* with *de;* the person asked in *Abl.* with *ex* or *ab*, or in *Acc.;* also with *depend. clause*, and *absol.:* Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, *I was inquiring of V. what the opinion of Epicurus was*, Cic.: de victoria, *to ask about*, id.: quid sit, Ter.: ab utroque sciscitor, cur repente exstiterint, Cic.: deos, *to consult*, Liv.: singulos, Suet.

scisco, scīvi, scītum, 3. *v. a. incep.* [scio] *to seek to know; to search, inquire:* Pl. 2. *to learn, ascertain:* ut illi id factum sciscerent, id. ‖ Of the people, *to approve, assent to* a motion or law; hence, *to appoint, enact, decree, ordain:* quae sciscerent plebes aut quae populus juberet, *enacted and passed into law*, Cic.: rogationem magno consensu plebes scivit jussitque, Liv. *Pass.:* multa perniciose sciscuntur in populis, *many pernicious enactments are made*, Cic.: 2. Sometimes of an individual: *to approve, assent to, vote for:* primus scivit legem de publicanis, id.

scissūra, ae, *f.* [scindo] *a tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft:* Sen.

scissus, a, um, *Part.* [scindo]. ‖ Adj.: *split, cleft, divided:* folia, Plin. 2. Fig.: genus vocum, *cracked, discordant*, Cic.

scītāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [scitus] *delicate food, dainties:* Pl.

scītē, *adv. shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, elegantly:* perscribere, Cic.: loqui, Liv. *Sup.:* Pl.

scītor, atus, 1. *v. freq. a. dep.* [scio] *to seek to know; to ask, inquire* (poet. = sciscitor): scitari et quaerere causas, *to explore*, Virg.: ex aliquo, *to ask, inquire*, Hor.: oracula Phoebi, *to enquire of, consult*, Virg.

scītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [scitus] *pretty, neat, trim, elegant*: facies, Pl.

scītum, i, *n.* [scisco] *an ordinance, statute, decree*, esp. with plebis (plebei) or, in one word, plebiscitum, *an ordinance* or *decree of the people, a plebiscite*; opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate: quae (lex) post a plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic.: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: Cic.: but also later, populi scita, *decrees of the Roman people*, Tac. (ii) Without plebis: scita ac jussa nostra, Cic. Rarely of other public or official ordinances: Pontificis, Liv.

scītus, a, um, *Part.* [scio and scisco]. **II.** Adj.: *knowing, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful*, etc.: convivator, *accomplished, clever*, Liv. *Comp.*: non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, i. e. *I know no more than I did*, Pl. With *Gen.*: vadorum, *acquainted with*, Ov. (b) Of things: *fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty*, etc.: sermo, Cic. *Absol.*: in phrase, scitum est, *it is a shrewd saying* or *plan*: Cic.: hoc scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. **2.** Transf.: *smart, beautiful, fine, handsome*, etc.: puer, id.: satis, inquit, scita est, *she is good-looking enough*, id.: nox, *fine, i. e. convenient*, Pl.

scītus, ūs, *m.* [scisco] *an enacting* (rare and only in *Abl.*): neque populi jussu neque plebi scitu, Decr. ap. Cic. **2.** *a decree* or *enactment* of the plebs: Liv.

sciūrus, i, *m.* = σκίουρος (the 'shadow-tail'), *a squirrel*: Mart.: Plin.

scōbis, is, *f.* [scabo] *powder* or *dust produced by sawing, rasping*, etc.; *saw-dust, scrapings, filings*, etc.: Hor.

scomber, bri, *m.* = σκόμβρος, *a kind of tunny, a mackerel*: Pl.: Cat.

scōpae, arum, *f. plu.* [appy. cogn. with scapus (q.v.)] *thin branches, twigs, shoots*: Cato. **II.** Meton. *a broom, besom*: monditias volo fieri: efferte huc scopas, Pl. Proverb.: scopas dissolvere, *to undo a besom*, i.e. *to throw anything into confusion*, Cic. (Hence dim. Fr. *écouvillon*.)

scōpos (-us), i, *m.* = σκοπός, *a mark, aim*: Suet.

scŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scopulus] *full of rocks, rocky, craggy*: mare, Cic. **II.** Fig.: int lligo quam scopuloso difficilique in loco versetur, id. **III.** Transf.: of the back of a sea monster, *rugged as rocks*: Val. Fl.

scŏpŭlus, i, *m.* = σκόπελος, *a projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag*, esp. *a rock* or *ledge* in the sea: Caes.: of *a promontory*: Hor.: scopulus Mavortis, of *the Areopagus*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *a difficulty, danger, harm, evil*, etc.: qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter.: (Piso et Gabinius) geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, i. e. *pests*, Cic. (Hence It. *scoglio*, Fr. *écueil*.)

scorpĭo, ōnis (scorpiōs and us, ii; Ov., and Cic. poet.), *m.* = σκορπίων, *a scorpion*: Pl. **II.** Transf. *a military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion*: Caes.: Liv. **2.** *the Scorpion*, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Ov., Cic. poet.

scorpios (-us), v. scorpio.

scortātor, ōris, *m.* [scortor] *a fornicator*: Hor.

scortĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scortum] *made of hides* or *leather, leathern*: Ov.

scortor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to practise fornication*: Pl.: Ter.

scortum, i, *n.* [cf. cor-ium for scorium] *a skin, hide*: Varr. **II.** Transf.: *a harlot, prostitute; a lewd person of either sex*: Hor.: Cic.

scrĕātor, ōris, *m.* [screo] *one who hawks* or *hems*: Pl.

scrĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hawking, hemming*: Ter.

scrĕo, 1. *v. n. to hawk, hem*: Pl.

scriba, ae, *m.* [scribo] *a public clerk* or *writer*, employed in keeping the public accounts and copying; *a secretary, scribe, notary*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 330.)

scriblīta (scribilita), ae, *f. a kind of tart*: Pl.

scrībo, psi, ptum (*perf. sync.* scripsti, Pl.), 3. *v. a.* prop. *to scratch* with a sharp point; hence, *to write, draw, make lines, letters*, etc.: carmen, *to carve, inscribe*, Prop.: lineam, Cic.: fugitivo stigmata, *to brand*, Quint. **II.** Esp. with the idea of intellectual action, *to compose, describe, to draw up, communicate in writing*: de re publica multa, Cic.: bellum, *to write the history of*, Liv.: formam et situm agri, *to describe*, Hor.: carmina, id. Of letters, *etc.*: epistolam, Cic. With personal object: quis Martem digne scripserit? *who could depict*, Hor. *Absol.*: sumite materiem vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, *ye who write* (verse), id. Of letters; usually with *ad* and *Acc.* of pers., and *de* with *Abl.* of thing: me scis scripsisse ad te de . . ., Cic. (ii) With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: in litteris scribit se celeriter affore, Caes. (iii) With *depend. clause*: nec scribis, quam ad diem te exspectemus, Cic. (iv) A request or command is expressed by *Subj.*, with or without *conj.* expressed: Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.: scribit Labieno, veniat, Caes. **3.** *to draw up* a law, decree, treaty, *etc.*: leges, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or ad scribendum esse, *to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it*: id. **4.** Milit. *t. t.*: *to enroll, enlist, levy*: milites, Sall.: legiones, id. Hence poet. transf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, *enroll him among your retinue*, Hor. **5.** In law dicam scribere (alicui), like δίκην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action against* (v. dica): testamentum, Cic.: hence with personal object: aliquem heredem, *to appoint* or *designate any one as heir*, id.: aliquem tutorem liberis, *to appoint him guardian*, id. Of contracts, notes, drafts, *etc.*: pulchre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Pl. [From a root *skrabh*, to dig, scratch into, whence scrobis, scrofa, and Gr. γράφω, in which γρ is for *skr*, as in γρύτη (v. scruta) and γρῖπος (v. scirpus).] (Hence It. *scrivere*; Sp. *escribir*; Fr. *écrire*.)

scrīnĭum, ii, *n.* [perh. from scribo] *a case* or *box for keeping books, papers, letters*, etc.; *an escritoire*: scrinium cum litteris afferre, Sall. In *plur.*: calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. **II.** Transf.: *a case* or *casket*, in gen.: Plin. (Hence It. *scrigno*; Fr. *écrin*.)

scriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the act of writing*: Cic. **II.** Esp. *a composing in writing, composition*: id. **III.** *the written wording, text* of a law, etc.: id.

scriptĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to write regularly* or *often*: in palmarum foliis, Plin.: et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, *write from time to time*, Cic. **II.** *to compose in writing*: id.

scriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a writer, scribe, secretary*: Cic.: scriptor librarius, *transcriber*, Hor. **II.** Esp. *one that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author*, etc. With *Gen.*: rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv. *Absol.*: ille scriptor politissimus, Lysias, Cic. **2.** Legal *t. t.*: *a drawer up, compiler*: legum (Numa), id.

scriptŭla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [scriptum] *the lines on the board in the game of* duodecim scripta (v. foll. art.): Ov.

scriptum, i, *n.* [scribo] *something written* or *drawn*: *a line*: duodecim scripta, *a game played on a board divided into squares by twelve lines*: duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 221). **II.** *a written composition, a treatise, book, work*, etc.: Lucili scripta, Hor. **2.** scriptum legis, and simply, scriptum, *a written ordinance, law*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *écrit*.)

scriptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a writing, written characters*: mendum scripturae, *an error in writing*, Caecin. in Cic. **2.** Esp. *a writing, composing, composition*: assidua ac diligens, Cic. **3.** Meton. *something written, a writing* (rare): ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, Ter.: diurna actorum, *register*, Tac.: ne scriptura indicium daret, Just. **II.** In jurisprudence and law, *a tax paid on public pastures*: Cic. **2.** *a written law*: Suet. **3.** *a testamentary provision*: Cic.

scriptus, a, um, *Part.* [scribo].

scrōbis, is, *m.* less freq. *f.* [v. scribo] *a ditch, dike, trench*: Plin. **2.** *a grave*: Tac.

scrōfa, ae, *f. a breeding-sow*: Juv.

[V. scribo; the creature was so called from its rooting habits. The word is perh. provincial Italian, as is inferred from the *f* instead of *b* from orig. *bh*.]

scrōfĭpascus, i, *m.* [scrofa pasco] *one who keeps swine:* Pl.

scrūpĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus] *pebbly, rough, rugged, stony* (poet. and rare): spelunca, *shingly,* Virg.

scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sharp* or *rough stones, jagged, rugged:* via, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *hard, arduous:* Lucr.

scrūpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupulus] *full of small sharp* or *pointed stones; rough, rugged, jagged* (rare): fig.: tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, i. e. *has got into safe waters,* Cic. ‖ Fig.: *very nice, exact, precise, careful, scrupulous:* disputatio, Quint.

scrūpŭlum, i, v. scrupulus.

scrūpŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [scrupus] *a sharp* or *pointed pebble:* Sol. ‖ Transf.: *the smallest division of weight* (the 24th part of an ounce), *a scruple* (in techn. sign., mostly *neut.* scrupulum): Cic. ‖‖ Fig.: *uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple:* alicui evellere, *to rid anyone of a cause of uneasiness,* id.: Suet.: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, *the difficulty,* Ter.

scrūpus, i, *m. a rough* or *sharp stone* (rare): Petr. ‖ Fig.: *anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness* = scrupulus: Cic. [Cf. O. H. G. *scarf* (sharp).]

scrūta, orum, *n. plu.* [cogn. with γρύτη; v. scribo] *old* or *broken stuff, trash, frippery:* Hor.

scrūtātor, ōris, *m.* [scrutor] *a searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator:* Suet.: Just. Poet.: profundi, *a fisherman,* Stat. Fig.: *a searcher, enquirer into:* fati, Lucan.

scrūtātus, a, um, *Part.* [scrutor].

scrūtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [scruta] *to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore; to search, examine* a person: domos, naves, Cic.: loca abdita, Sall. Of personal objects: *Eu.* Ostende huc manum dexteram. Nunc laevam ostende. Jam scrutari mitto, *to search you,* Pl.: Cic. Phr.: ignem gladio: v. gladius. ‖ Fig.: *to examine thoroughly: to investigate:* omnes sordes, Cic.: nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coeuntium, *scrutinize,* Tac. 2. Transf. *to search into; to search out, find out:* fibras inspiciunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov.: sua Caesarisque fata, *to pry* or *peer into,* Tac. (Hence Fr. *scruter.*)

sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [v. scalpo] *to carve, grave, chisel* in stone, bronze, wood, etc.; *to form by carving, graving,* etc.: Cic.: Hor.

sculpōnĕae, arum, *f. plu. an inferior kind of wooden shoe,* "*sabots*": Pl.

sculptĭlis, e, *adj* [sculpo] *formed* or *produced by carving, graving,* etc. (poet.): opus dentis Numidae, *i. e. carved ivory,* Ov.

sculptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who works in marble, wood,* etc.; *a sculptor* (v. scalptor): Plin.

sculptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a carving* in stone, wood, *etc.; sculpture:* Quint.: gemmae, Suet.

sculptus, a, um, *Part.* [sculpo].

scurra, ae, *m. a buffoon, jester,* a person who made it his profession to play the part of jester at the tables of the rich: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Zeno sarcastically called Socrates, scurra Atticus: Cic. ‖ *a town-lounger, a fop, fine gentleman, dandy:* tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae popli, rus mihi tu objectas? Pl. [Etym. unknown.]

scurrīlis, e, *adj.* [scurra] *buffoon-like, jeering, scurrilous:* jocus, Cic.

scurrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scurrilis] *buffoonery, scurrility:* Quint.: Tac.

scurrīlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *jeeringly, like a buffoon:* Plin. Ep.

scurror, 1. *v. n. dep.* [scurra] *to play the buffoon:* Hor.

scūtāle, is, *n.* [scutum, cf. σκῦτος] *the thong of a sling:* Liv.

scūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a shield:* fabricae, *shield-factories,* Veg. ‖ Subst.: scutarius, ii, *m. a shield-maker:* Pl.

scūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a* scutum or *oblong shield:* cohortes, Caes. ‖ Subst.: scutati, orum, *m. plu., troops armed with shields,* opp. to the equites: Liv.

scūtella, ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. scutula. 1] *a saucer* or *flat bowl; a cup:* dulciculae potionis, Cic. (Hence Fr. *écuelle.*)

scūtĭca, ae, *f. a lash, whip* (less severe than flagellum): Hor. [Cf. Gr. κύτος, Lat. *cutis,* which are for σκύτ-ος, *scu-ti-s.*]

scūtĭgĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [scutum gero] *a shield-bearer:* Pl.

scūtra, ae, *f. a flat dish* or *pan* (to heat things in): Pl.

(1) **scŭtŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. scutella] *a little dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form: Mart. ‖ Transf. *a diamond-* or *lozenge-shaped figure:* formam Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac.

(2) **scŭtŭla** (scytala or scytale), ae, *f.* = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick), *a wooden roller* or *cylinder:* Caes. ‖ *a roller for sending secret dispatches,* in use among the Spartans. The dispatch was written on a ribbon of leather or papyrus wound round the roller (v. Smith's Ant. 311): Nep. (dub.): Aus. ‖‖ *a kind of snake:* Lucan.

scūtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [scutula] *diamond-* or *lozenge-shaped, checkered:* Juv.

scūtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [scutum] *a small shield:* Cic.

scūtum, i, *n. an oblong shield, made of wood covered with leather; a buckler* (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, a target): scutum pro clipeo, Liv.: equestria, *of the cavalry,* id. Fig.: scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, i. e. *defence rather than attack,* id. [Cf. Gr. σκῦ-τος, κύ-τος, Lat. *cutis.* The root is *sku, to cover.*] (Hence It. *scudo;* Sp. *escudo;* Fr. *écu.*)

scymnus, i, *m.* = σκύμνος, *a cub, whelp:* leonum, Lucr.

scўphus, i, *m.* = σκύφος, *a cup, goblet:* Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

scўtăla and **scўtăle**, es, v. scutula (2).

sē, *pron. reflect.* v. sui.

sē or **sēd**, *insep. prep.* denoting, (1) separation or division; *e. g.* se-curus = sine cura, *free from care;* sepono, *to lay aside;* separo, *to separate,* sēd-itio, *a going apart, separating,* etc. (ii) a reversal of the sign. of the root: *e. g.* se-jungo, *to disjoin.* 2. = semi, *half;* as, se-libra, se-modius. 3. = sex; as se-mestris.

sēbum (also sēvum), i, *n. tallow, suet, grease:* Pl. (Hence It. *sevo, sego;* Fr. *suif.*)

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go apart* or *aside, to withdraw:* Constr. *absol.,* with *ab, de,* or *Abl.* alone (the last two mostly poet.): secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic.: de coetu, Ov.: nostro corpore, id.: ad deliberandum, Liv. Of inanimate subjects, *to remove, withdraw;* and esp. in *perf., to be distant:* (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, *recedes,* Lucr.: villa xvii millibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2. In polit. sense; *to separate, revolt, secede:* plebes a patribus secessit, Sall. ‖ Fig.: *to dissent from an opinion:* Sen.

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a.* 1 *lit. to sift apart;* hence, *to put* or *set apart, to sunder, sever, separate;* constr. the thing separated in *Acc.* or *Nom.* with *pass.;* that from which it is separated in *Abl.,* alone (poet.) or depend. on *ab,* or (less freq.) *ex:* flores calathis, *to separate in baskets,* Ov.: piae littora genti, *to set apart for,* Hor.: inermes ab armatis, Liv.: e grege imperatorum, id.: me Nympharum chori secernunt populo, *distinguish,* Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to separate, disjoin, dissociate; discern:* hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, *distinguish,* Cic.: sua a publicis consiliis, *to separate one's own interests from those of the State,* Liv.: justo secernere iniquum, Hor. 2. *to reject, set aside:* Cic.: minus idoneos Senatores, Suet.

sēcespīta, ae, *f.* [seco] *a long iron sacrificial knife:* Suet.

sēcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [secedo] *a going aside:* subscriptorum, Cic.: secessione facta, *after they had withdrawn,* Liv. ‖ *an insurrectionary withdrawal* or *separation; a secession:* milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, *hold a mutinous meeting,* Caes. Esp.

of the *secessions* of the plebs: secessio ab decemviris facta est, Liv.

sēcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going away, departure, separation:* avium, Plin. 2. Esp. *retirement, solitude; a retreat:* carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov. ||. Meton. *a retreat, recess:* est in secessu longo locus, Virg. 2. Fig. of *the by-paths of study* (as opp. to its main object): Quint.

sēcŏlus, *adv.* v. secus.

sē-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude:* aliquid antro, Virg. 2. In gen., *to separate, sunder, shut out* or *off:* cur luna queat terram secludere solis lumine, Lucr.: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. ||. Fig. *to shut off, seclude:* a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. 2. *to separate, remove:* secludite curas, *shut out, dismiss,* Virg.

seclum, v. seculum.

sēclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [secludo]. ||. Adj.: *separated, remote, secluded:* nemus, Virg. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut, cut off, cut up:* pabulum, Caes.: marmora, *saw into slabs,* Hor.: sectus elephantus, *carved ivory,* Virg. 2. Esp. in surgery, *to operate on; to cut off* or *out, amputate, excise,* etc.: varices alicui, Cic. ||. Transf.: *to scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure:* acuto ne secer ungui, Hor.: teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Virg.: si quem podagra secat, *torments,* Cat. 2. *to divide, separate:* sectus orbis, *half the world,* Hor.: in longas orbem qui secuere vias, Ov. (ii) With the idea of motion, *to run, sail, flow,* or *fly through,* etc.: ales avis geminis secat aëra pennis, *cleaves,* Cic. poet.: ventos (Cyllenia proles), Virg. So, secare viam (vias), *to take one's way, to travel a road:* ille viam secat ad naves, id. Hence perh., quam quisque secat spem, *marks out for himself, pursues,* id. |||. Fig.: *to cut up, to satirize:* secuit Lucilius urbem, Pers. 2. *to divide:* causas in plura genera, Cic. Hence, like dirimere, of disputes, *to decide:* lites, Hor. [From root *sak,* on which v. saxum; cf. O. H. G. *sah-s,* a knife.] (Hence It. *segare;* Fr. *scier.*)

sēcordĭa, ae, v. socordia, *ad init.*

sēcrētĭo, ōnis *f.* [secerno] *a dividing, sundering, separation:* Cic.

sēcrēto, *adv. apart by oneself, separately:* eo nunc ego secreto te huc foras seduxi, Pl.: consilia secreto ab aliis coquere, Liv.: secreto in occulto cum aliquo agere, Caes. 2. *in secret, secretly:* aliquid audire, Cic.

sēcrētus, a um, *Part.* [secerno]. ||. Adj.: *separate, apart:* imperium, Liv.: fuit per se secretum, *existed apart by itself,* Lucr. 2. Esp. *retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret:* loca, i. e. *without witnesses,* Hor.: montes, Ov.: vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, *deserted by the enemy,* Tac. 3. *private, secret:* invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Hence subst.: secretum, i, *n. retirement, solitude, secrecy,* and Meton.: *a solitude, retreat:* Quint. *Plur.:* se a vulgo et scena in secreta removere, Hor. *Comp.:* in secretiora Germaniae, *into the more remote parts,* Tac. 4. *hidden, concealed, secret;* artes, Ov. *Comp.:* libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis, i. e. *a confidential servant,* Tac. Subst.: secretum, i, *n. something secret; a mystery, secret:* (Minervae) secreta, *i. e. the mysteries,* Ov. 5. *uncommon, rare, recondite:* figurae, Quint. 6. *deprived of, wanting:* with *Abl.* or *Gen.:* cibo, Lucr.: frigoris, id. (Hence It. *segreto;* Fr. *secret.*)

secta, ae, *f.* [acc. to some, a pass. part. of sequor; others make it perf. part. of seco; *sc.* via] *a path:* hence, Fig. *a way, mode, manner, method:* vitae, Cic. ||. Esp. *a school* or *sect* of philosophy: Stoicorum, Tac.

sectārius, a, um, *adj.* [seco] *gelded, castrated:* vervex, Pl.

sectātor, ōris, *m.* [sector] *a follower, attendant;* in *plur. a train, retinue, suite:* Cic. ||. Esp. *a follower, adherent of a sect,* etc.: Suet.

sectĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco] *cut, cleft, divided,* etc.: ebur, Ov.: pavimenta, *mosaic,* Suet. ||. *that may be cut:* porrum, *cut-leek, chives,* Juv.

sectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, cutting off, cutting up:* corporis (humani), Gell. ||. Legal *t. t.: a buying in lots at auction of property belonging to the state,* whether taken in war or confiscated (the usual meaning); also *the things so sold, booty:* Cic.: sectionem oppidi vendidit, Caes. 2. *confiscation* of property: publicanorum, Just.

sector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who cuts, a cutter:* collorum, *a cut-throat,* Cic. ||. *a purchaser at the public sale of goods captured* or *confiscated by the state:* id.: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 331).

sector, atus, 1. *v. a. freq. dep.* [sequor] *to follow continually* or *eagerly,* in either a good or a bad sense; *to run after, attend upon; to chase, pursue:* equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Pl.: Chrysogonum (servi), Cic.: equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac.: aratrum, *to follow,* Tib. *Absol.:* sectabantur multi (of the train of a candidate), Cic. 2. Esp. *to chase, hunt* animals: Virg.: Hor. ||. Fig.: *to follow after, to pursue eagerly:* miseram ac tenuem praedam, Caes.: eminentes virtutes, *to seek out,* Tac.: habitum vultumque ejus, *to copy,* id. With *depend. Subj.* clause: mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum sera moretur, *to hunt out where the rose lingers late,* Hor.

sectūra, ae, *f.* [seco] *a cutting, cut* (raro): Varr. ||. Meton. *plur., diggings, mines:* aerariae secturae, *copper mines,* Caes. (dub.: *al.* structurae).

sectus, a, um, *Part.* [seco].

sē-cŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [secubo] *a lying* or *sleeping alone:* Cat.: Ov.

sē-cŭbo, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to lie alone, sleep by oneself:* Liv.: Suet. ||. Transf. *to live alone* or *in solitude:* miles depositis annosus secubat armis, Prop.

sēcŭlāris (saec.), e, *adj.* [seculum] *belonging to a* seculum or *age:* ludi, *secular games,* celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, after 110 years), Suet.: Tac.: carmen, *a hymn sung at the secular games; a secular hymn,* Suet.

sēcŭlum (more prop. saeculum: contr. seclum, saeclum), i, *n. a generation, age, period of a man's life* (33⅓ years, *i. e.* one-third of a century): secula hominum, Cic. (ii) In more gen. sense: aureum, *the golden age,* id.: Pyrrhae, i. e. *the times of the Deluge,* Hor. 2. Meton.: *the people living at any one period, a generation, an age:* serit arbores quae altero seculo prosient, Caecil. in Cic.: hujus seculi insolentia, Cic. (iii) Hence, *the spirit of the age, the times:* nec corrumpere et corrumpi seculum vocatur, "*the fashion,*" Tac. 3. *a period of a hundred years, a century:* seculo festas referente luces, Hor. 4. In gen. *an indefinitely long period* (usu. *plur.*): Cic.: seclis effeta senectus, *by a long term of years,* Virg. *Sing.:* longo putidam (anum) seculo, Hor. ||. *a race, generation, offspring* (freq. in Lucr.): usu. *plur.:* secla propagare, Lucr. [Etym. uncertain.]

secum, v. cum, *no.* VI.

secundae, arum, *f. plu.* [secundus] *sc.* partes, *second* or *inferior parts,* i. e. in dramas: Plin. Fig.: qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, *i. e. who ranked next to,* Cic.: secundas ferre, '*to play second fiddle,*' Hor.

sĕcundāni, orum, *m. plu.* [secunda, *sc.* legio] *soldiers of the second legion* (like primani, tertiani, decimani, *etc.*): Liv.: Tac.

sĕcundārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [secundus] *belonging to the second class, sort,* or *quality; second-rate, middling, inferior:* panis, *seconds,* Suet. ||. Of abstract things: status, Cic.

sĕcundo, *adv. secondly:* Cic.

sĕcundo, 1. *v. a.* [secundus] *to direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate:* tempus rei, Pl. (dub.) ||. *to favour, further, second:* di incepta secundent, Virg.: rite secundarent visus, *make the vision favourable,* id.

sĕcundum, *adv.* and *prep.* Adv. *after, behind: Am.* Age, i tu secundum. *So.* Sequor, subsequor te, Pl. ||. Prep. with *Acc.:* of space, *after, behind:* ite hac secundum vos me, id. (ii) denoting direction or position, *by, along:* facere iter secundum mare, Cic.: legiones secundum flumen duxit, *along the banks of,* Caes.

(III) denoting addition, *following upon, besides:* secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur, id. 2. Of time, *immediately after, after, next to:* hunc diem, id.: proelium, Liv. (ii) denoting extension, *during:* quietem, *during sleep*, Cic. 3. Of rank or quality; *next to:* secundum te et liberos nostros, id. 4. Fig.: *following the nature* or *dictates of, in accordance with, according to:* tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, *the way of the stream*, Caes.: secundum naturam, *agreeably to*, Cic. (ii) *according to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of:* secundum eam (partem) litem judices dare, Liv.

sĕcundus, a, um, *adj.* [sequor] *following* in time or order, *next, second:* aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, Cic.: heres, *the next* or *second heir*, id.: mensa, *the second course, dessert*, Virg.: partes, *second parts, inferior parts* (v. secundae), Cic.: hic erit a mensis fine secunda dies, *i.e. the last day but one of the month*, Ov. II. Fig.: *following, next, second* in rank, value, *etc.:* Ajax heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. 2. *secondary, subordinate, inferior:* panis, id. With *Dat.*, and *Abl.* of *respect:* haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, *second to none in*, Virg. III. Of currents of wind or water, *following; favourable, fair:* secundo flumine iter facere, *down the stream*, Caes.: tota rate in secundam aquam labente, *i. e. swinging into and floating down with the current*, Liv.: navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Poet.: (Neptunus) curru dat lora secundo, *to his smoothly gliding chariot*, Virg. 2. In gen. *favourable, propitious, fortunate* (opp. to adversus): secundo populo aliquid facere, *with the consent of the people*, Cic.: rumor, Hor.: clamore secundo exit, *amid cheers*, Virg.: Juno, id.: res, opp. to adversae, *prosperity*, Cic.: consilium, Caes. *Plur. absol.* for secundae res: age, me in tuis secundis respice, *good fortune*, Ter. *Comp.:* secundiore equitum proelio nostris, *having proved more favourable for our troops*, Caes. *Sup.:* leges plebei, Liv.

sĕcūrē, *adv. fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly:* Suet. II. *safely, securely:* Plin.

sĕcūrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [securis] *a little axe, a hatchet:* Pl.

sĕcūrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis fero] *axe-bearing:* Ov.

sĕcūrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis gero] *axe-bearing* (poet.): Ov.

sĕcūris, is (*Acc.* securim, Pl.: Cic.; *Abl.* securi, Pl.: Cic.) *f.* [seco] *an axe* or *hatchet:* rustica, Cat.: Virg.: for sacrificing: Hor.: *a pickaxe:* Stat. (ii) *a battle-axe:* Virg.: anceps, *a two-edged axe*, Ov. (iii) *an executioner's axe* (borne by the lictors in the fasces): Liv.: Cic. II. Fig.: graviorem rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a heavier blow to*, id. 2. *power of life and death; supreme authority, dominion, sovereignty* (from the axe in the fasces), usu. *plur.:* Caes.: Hor.: Tac. (Hence It. *scure.*)

sēcūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [securus] *freedom from care, unconcern, composure:* Cic. 2. *security, i. e. false confidence of safety; carelessness, heedlessness, negligence:* frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. II. Transf.: objectively, *freedom from danger, safety, security:* securitati ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac.

sē-cūrus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *free from care, careless, unconcerned, easy, untroubled, fearless, quiet, composed;* Constr. with *ab, de, Gen.*, or *Subj.:* ut, meis ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, *without anxiety*, Liv.: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic.: Ceres natâ secura receptâ, *tranquil since she had found*, Ov.: securior ab Samnitibus, *less apprehensive of danger from*, Liv.: de bello Romano, id. With *Gen.:* ne sis secura futuri, Ov. With *Subj.:* securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *careless whether*, Hor.: unice securus *supremely unconcerned*, id. 2. Of things, *tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright:* otia, Virg.: dies, Tib.: securior materia, Tac. (ii) Meton. (effect for cause) *that frees from care* or *anxiety:* latices, *care-dispelling*, Virg. 3. *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (rare): castrensis jurisdictio, *careless* (of legal subtleties), i. e. *simple, summary, off-hand*, Tac. II. Transf. objectively, *free from danger, safe, secure* (= tutus): hostis nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. With *Gen.:* loca secura ejusmodi casuum, *thought to be safe from such disasters* (*floods*), Tac. (Hence Fr. *sûr.*)

sĕcus, *a sex:* v. sexus.

sĕcus (*Comp.* acc. to some, sēcĭus, sequius, sectius; v. infr. *fin.*) *adv.* and *prep.* A. Adv.: *otherwise, differently:* id secus est, Cic.: recte secusne, *whether rightly or otherwise*, id.: pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. With *quam* or *atque:* ne quid fiat secus quam volumus, *otherwise than as we would*, Cic. 2. With negat.: *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so:* fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, *or thereabouts*, id. With *Gen.:* neque multo secus in iis virium, *of but little inferior strength*, Tac. With *ac* or *quam:* cujus salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo, *just as I would my own*, Cic.: nunquam secus habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter.: non secus quam, Ov. Esp. in the poets, non (haud) secus ac, to introduce a comparison: non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis, Virg. II. Elliptically, *otherwise than might be wished*, i. e. *ill, badly:* magna consolatio est, etiam si secus acciderit, *even if things go ill*, Cic.: (bellum) secus cesserat, *had turned out badly, ended in defeat*, Sall. III. *Comp.:* with negatives: instat non secius ac rotat ensem, *none the less*, Virg.: nihilo secius, *nevertheless*, Ter.: Caes. In negative questions: quid diximus tibi sequius quam velles? Pl. B. Prep. with *Acc.: by, beside, along, on:* Cato: Plin. 2. Affixed to a *pron.* it signifies *side:* e.g. altrinsecus, *on the other side;* utrinsecus, *on both sides;* circumsecus, *on all sides, round about.* [*Secus* is by some regarded as cogn. with Gr. ἑκάς. Sēcius (or sētius) is perh. not connected with secus, but for *seg-tius*, cogn. with *seg-nis;* others make it = Gr. ἧσσον (ἡκ-γον).]

sĕcūtor (sequutor), ōris, *m.* [sequor] *one that follows another, a follower, attendant:* App. II. Esp. *a pursuer*, a gladiator who fought with a retiarius: Juv.: v. Smith's Ant. 195.

sĕd (set), *conj.* denoting limitation or correction, *but, yet* (standing first in its sentence; and more emphatic than autem, q.v.): Cic. II. In transitions and resumptions: sed ad instituta redeamus, id. Hence after parentheses, *but, now, I say*, etc.: qui ut peroravit (nam . . . etc.)—sed ut peroravit, *but, as I say*, id. 2. In breaking off: sed quid ego haec autem nequicquam ingrata revolvo? *but why do I recall*, Virg. III. After negative clauses, to denote opposition or addition: *but, on the contrary:* non ego herus tibi sed servus sum, Pl. Several times repeated: non heros nec dominos appellat eos, sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, Cic. 2. In a climax, non modo (solum) . . . sed *or* sed etiam (et, quoque), *not only, but also:* id.: Caes. (ii) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even*, etc. (to denote diametrical opposition): judicetur non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Also (when the sense is sufficiently obvious), without the second *non* in the first clause, and with *ne quidem* in the second, doubly negative: quod mihi non modo irasci, . . ., sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, *not only* not *to be angry, but not even*, id. 3. In affirmative clauses by way of climax or addition, *but in fact, but also* = *and moreover* (cf. *que, no.* II.): ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Pl. Usually with *etiam* (or *et*): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. [Abl., with shortened vowel, of the reflexive pronoun, meaning orig. 'by itself,' hence *apart from, setting aside, except, only*, etc.]

sēd, v. particle sē.

sēdātē, *adv. calmly, tranquilly, sedately:* Pl.: Cic.

sēdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sedo] *an allaying, assuaging, calming:* Cic.

sēdātus, a, um, *Part.* [sedo]. II

Adj.: *composed, moderate, calm, quiet, sedate:* oderunt sedatum celeres, Hor.: of things: amnis, *tranquil*, Cic.: sedatius tempus, id.

sēdĕcim (sexdecim), *card. num. adj.* [sex decem] *sixteen:* Pl.: Caes.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *seize.*)

sēdĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sedes] *a little seat, a low stool:* Cic.

sēdentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo] *belonging to sitting, sedentary* (rare): sutores, Pl.

sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n. to be seated, to sit* (denotes *a position* or *state;* whereas sido denotes *an action* =*to alight, sink down, settle*): hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl.: cum tot summi oratores sedeant, *remain sitting*, Cic. With *in* and *Abl.* denoting the seat or place: sedilibus in primis, Hor. With simple *Abl.* (poet.): vestibulo, Virg.: sedibus altis, Ov. With other prepositions and adverbs: inter ancillas, Pl.: ante fores, Ov.: sub arbore, id.: apud quem, Cic. 2. Esp. of magistrates, *etc.; to sit in council, in court, on the bench:* ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, id. Also, of the assessors of the judges: id. 3. *to continue sitting; to remain* in a place; hence, *to be inactive; to linger, loiter*, etc.: sedemus desides domi, Liv.: sedit qui timuit, *sat still, staid at home*, Hor. Prov.: compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, *to sit with folded hands*, Liv. (ii) Esp. in war, *to remain encamped, keep the field;* and of blockading armies, *to sit down before a town:* dum apud hostes sedimus, Pl.: sedendo expugnare urbem, *by blockade, i. e. starving out the defenders*, Liv. ||. Transf.: *to rest* or *settle down:* sedet nebula densior campo, id.: clava sedit in ore viri, *struck home*, Ov.: Tac.: esca quae simplex olim tibi sederit, *sat well on your stomach, suited you*, Hor. Hence, poet. of wounds: plagam sedere cedendo arcebat, *from penetrating*, Ov. 2. Esp. *to sit close, to hold* or *hang fast; to be firm, immoveable:* librata quum sederit (glans), *stuck tight* (*in the sling-pouch*) *while being swung*, Liv.: sedit in ingenio Cressa relicta tuo, Ov. 3. Of fixed resolution, to be *resolved on, settled:* animo fixum immotumque sedere, Virg.: id sedet Aeneae, *is so settled by him*, id. [Cf. Skr. *sad*, "sit;" Gr. ἕδος, ἕζομαι, ἕδρα; Goth. *sit-an*, Eng. *sit.*] (Hence It. *sedere;* Fr. *seoir.*)

sēdes, is (*Gen. plur.* sedium, Liv.; usu. sedum), *f.* [sedeo] *a seat, chair, throne*, etc.: in iis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic.: sedes honoris sui, Liv. Poet.: si priores tenet sedes Homerus, *the foremost seat, the first rank*, Hor. ||. Transf. in gen., *a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple*, etc.: *Sing.:* in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, *dwelling*, Cic.: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, *abode, haunt*, Hor. Poet.: sedes scelerata, = sceleratorum, *i. e. the infernal regions*, Ov. (ii) *Plur.* (usu. of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic.: ut aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, *settlements*, Caes. Also of the dwelling of a single person: in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. (iii) Of the abode of the dead, *a resting-place:* Tac.: Virg. 2. Of things, *a seat, place, ground, situation, foundation*, etc. *Sing.:* num montes moliri sede sua paramus? *to push from their place*, Liv.: nec mens mihi nec color certa sede manet, *resting-place*, Hor. *Plur.:* in sedibus luxuriae collocari, Cic.: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, *from its base*, Virg. (Hence It. *seggia;* Fr. *siège;* Eng. *see* of a bishop.)

sēdīle, is, *n.* [id.] *a seat, bench, stool, chair*, etc. *Sing.:* membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. *Plur.: seats in the theatre:* Hor.: *rowers' benches:* Virg.

sēdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sēd itio] *a going apart*, hence *an insurrectionary separation, civil discord, mutiny, sedition:* Caes.: Cic. 2. Fig.: seditionem facit lien, occupat praecordia, *mutinies, and takes possession of my stomach*, Pl.: maris, *tumult, commotion*, Stat. ||. Transf. in gen., *dissension, discord, strife, quarrel* (rare): domestica (opp. to fraterna concordia), Liv.: pantomimorum, Suet.

sēdītĭōsē, *adv. seditiously:* Cic. *Comp.:* Tac. *Sup.:* Cic.

sēdītĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [seditio] *factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious:* tribuni plebis, Cic.: oratio, Caes.: voces, Liv. ||. Transf. in qualified sense (facetè): ea est enim seditiosa, *mutinous, rebellious*, Cic. (ii) *troublous, unquiet:* vita, id.

sēdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [same root as sedeo] Act.: *to settle, still, calm, allay, assuage, appease, check, stop*, etc.: incendia, Ov.: sitim, *to slake, quench*, Lucr.: vela, *to bring to rest* (*i. e. into port*), Prop.: pestilentiam, Liv.: populi impetus, Cic.: tumultum, Caes.: contentionem, Liv. Rarely with a personal object: ut vix a magistratibus juventus sedaretur, *was brought to order*, id.: tumultuantes milites, Just. Reflect.: sedatis fluctibus, *having subsided*, Cic. ||. Neutr.: *to become quiet, to lull, subside* (late): postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell.

sē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead aside* or *apart; to lead away, carry off*, etc.: me solum foras, Ter.: singulos separatim, Liv.: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit, *was withdrawn, taken out of the way*, Cic. Poet.: vacuos ocellos, *to avert, withdraw*, Prop.: mons audaci seductus in aethera dorso, *high upraised*, Stat. 2. Fig.: consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, *withdrawn, secluded*, Liv. ||. *to put asunder, separate, divide* (poet. and rare): seducit terras unda duas, Ov.: of persons: id. With *Abl.:* quum mors animâ seduxerit artus, Virg.

sēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seduco] *a leading aside:* testium, Cic.

sēductus, a, um, *Part.* [seduco]. ||. Adj.: *distant:* ex alto seductas aethere longe despectat terras, Ov.

sēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sedulus] *assiduity, application, zeal, sedulousness:* Suet.: Cic. ||. *officiousness, obtrusiveness:* sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, Hor.

sēdŭlo, *adv. diligently, sedulously:* rem mandatam exsequi, gerere, Pl.: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv.: argumentari, Cic.: negare, *emphatically*, Ter. Esp. with facere, *to do one's best; absol.* or foll. by *ut, ne:* id. 2. *on purpose, designedly, intentionally:* tardius sedulo incedere, *to walk more slowly on purpose*, Liv.

sēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [Perh., with lengthened vowel (as in sēdes), from root of *sed-eo;* cf. as-sid-uus] *diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous:* Cic.: puer (minister), Hor.: bracchia, *laborious*, Ov.: apis, *busy*, id. ||. *officious, obtrusive:* Tib.: Hor.

sēges, ētis, *f. a corn-field:* Cic.: Caes.: Virg.: Hor. 2. Meton. *standing-corn, a crop:* seges alta, Ov.: matura, Caes. *Plur.:* segetes collibus et campis habere, Lucr. With *Gen.:* seges farris, Liv. Poet. of the armed men springing from the dragon's teeth: seges clipeata virorum, Ov. Also of things *planted thickly together, like standing corn:* ferrea telorum seges, Virg. ||. Fig.: *a field, ground, soil:* segetem ac materiem gloriae, Cic. 2. *a crop, fruit, produce* (poet. and rare): Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

sēgestre, is, *n. a covering, wrapper* of straw or hides: Suet. [Perh. cogn. with sagum, q. v.]

segmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum] *ornamented with strips of tinsel*, etc.; *trimmed, flounced, purfled* (rare): cunae, Juv.

segmentum, i, *n.* [seco] *a cutting; a piece cut off, a slice:* Plin. 2. *Plur.* segmenta, *strips of tinsel, brocade*, etc.; *trimmings, flounces:* Ov.: Juv. ||. Esp. *a zone* or *segment* of the earth: Plin.

segnĕ, *adv. slowly, lazily:* Liv.

segnĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *m.* [segnis] *slow-foot*, poet. of a jaded horse: Juv.

segnis, e, *adj. slow, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic:* quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, *moving heavily*, Hor.: (equus) segnior annis, *that has lost his fire*, Virg.: flumina aquae, *sluggish streams*, Curt.: indoles, *dull*, Tac.: segniores castigat atque incitat, Caes.: obsidio, Liv.: pes, *laggard*, Hor.: campus, *idle* (*because left fallow*), *i. e. unproductive*, Virg.: carduus, *barren*, id. With *ad*, or *in* and *Abl.:* ad imperandum, Cic.: in exsequendis conatibus, Suet. With

Gen. (as trans. *Adj.*): occasionum haud segnis, *prompt to seize*, Tac. With *Inf.* (poet.): nodum solvere, *reluctant, refusing to untie*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

segnĭter, *adv. slowly, sluggishly, unenergetically:* Liv. *Comp.:* id. Esp. freq. with negatives: *not the less actively, with undiminished zeal:* neque segnius, Tac.: nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall.

segnĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [segnis] *slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity:* Tac.: Liv.: Cic.

segnĭtĭes, em, e, *f.* [id.] *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity:* Virg.: Liv.: Suet.

sē-grĕgo, avi, atum (*in tmesi*, seque gregari, Lucr.), 1. *v. a.* [grex] *to separate from the flock:* oves, Phaedr. ||. In gen., *to set apart, to separate, remove:* aliquem a republica, Cic.: captivos, Liv. 2. Fig.: virtutem a summo bono, Cic.: pugnam, *divide, separate, i. e. engage the antagonists singly*, Liv.

sē-jŭgātus, a, um, *adj. disjoined, separated* (rare): Cic.

sējŭgis, is, *m.* (*sc.* currus) [sex jugum] *a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses:* Liv.

sējunctim, *adv. separately:* Tib.

sējunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sejungo] *a disjunction, separation, division* (rare): Cic.: Quint. 2. *alienation, disagreement* (in fable of the limbs and the belly): Flor.

sējunctus, a, um, *Part.* [sejungo].

sē-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to disunite, disjoin, separate:* Alpes Italiam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep.: aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. ||. Fig.: defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, *utterly removed from* or *foreign to*, id.: se a labore forensi, Tac. With *Abl.:* corpore sejunctus dolor, Lucr.

sēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seligo] *a choosing out, choice, selection:* Cic.

sēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [seligo].

sē-lĭbra (sēl., Mart.), ae, *f.* [semi] *a half-pound:* Liv.

sē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather apart, to select, choose:* exempla, Cic.: aliquem socium, Ov. ||. Esp.: judices selecti, *the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor:* Cic.

sella, ae, *f. dim.* [for sed-la, from root of sedeo] *a seat, chair, stool:* Cic.: *a mechanic's work-stool:* id.: *a teacher's chair:* id.: *a portable chair* or *sedan:* aut sella, aut lectica transire, Suet.: called also sella gestatoria, id. Esp. *a magistrate's seat* or *chair:* Cic.: sella curulis: v. curulis.

sellārĭa, ae, *f.* [sella] *a room furnished with seats* or *settles; a drawing-room:* Plin.: Suet.

sellārĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. of* or *for sitting:* popinae, *for lounging, tippling*, Mart.

sellisternĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [sella sterno; cf. lectisternium] *religious banquets offered to female deities* (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, *chairs* or *benches*, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium): Tac.

sellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sella] *a little seat* or *stool;* also, *a sedan:* Tac.

sellŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sellula] *belonging to a chair:* quaestus, *sedentary occupations* or *trades*, Gell. ||. Subst.: sellularius, ii, *m. a mechanic*, Liv.

sēmănĭmis, v. semianimis.

sēmel, *adv. num. once, a single time:* semel in vita, Cic.: semel atque iterum, *once and again*, i.e. *twice*, Suet.: in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare, *repeatedly*, Cic.: Caes. ||. Transf.: *but once, once for all:* aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finire, Liv. (ii) Of speech, *at once, in a word, briefly:* Cic. 2. Of succession, *the first time, first* = primum: bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes. Without iterum, *etc.:* cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, i. e. *originally*, Cic. 3. In gen., to denote simple antecedence; *once, ever, at some time, at any time:* freq. with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, *etc.:* quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said*, Pl.: proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic.: Hor. With participles: ut incitato semel militi adderent impetum, *when once set in motion*, Liv. [The root means "one"; cf. sim-plex, singulus; the words given on similis are also prob. cogn.]

sēmen, ĭnis, *n. that which is sown, seed* of plants and animals: Cic.: Ov. Of the *germs* or *elements* of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, *etc.*): Lucr.: Virg. ||. Transf.: *a shoot*, used for propagating; *a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting:* id. 2. *a stock, race:* genus ac semen, Cic. 3. *posterity, progeny, offspring, child* (poet.): Ov. |||. Fig. *origin, occasion, cause*, as we say, '*the root*'; of persons, *an author, prompter, instigator*, etc.: malorum omnium, *promoter, sower*, Cic. *Plur.:* semina discordiae, *germs, seeds, elements*, Tac.: seditiosos, semina discordiarum, *promoters, sowers*, Liv. [The root is *sa*, to sow; cf. *sa-tu-s*, and O.H.G. *su-mo*, seed. For the e in semen, cf. *se-ro* (=*se-so*), perf. *sē-vi*; Goth. *sêth-s*, Eng. *seed*.]

sēmentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sementis fero] *seed-bearing, fruitful:* Virg.

sēmentis, is, *f.* [semen] *a sowing:* Cic. *Plur.:* sementes quam maximas fac re, *to sow as large breadths of grain as possible*, Caes. Proverb.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *as you sow, so will you reap*, Cic. 2. Fig.: malorum sementem esse factam, id. ||. Transf. *seed-time:* per sementim, Cato. 2. Meton. sementes, *the growing crops, young corn:* tenerae, Ov. (Hence Fr. *semence.*)

sēmentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sementis] *belonging to sowing:* feriae, *that occur at seed-time*, Varr.: called, also, sementina dies, Ov.

sēmermis, v. semiermis.

sēmestris, e, *adj.* [sex mensis] *of six months, half-yearly:* regnum, Cic.: imperium, Caes.: dux, Liv.: aurum, *the ring of the military tribunes* (who seem to have held office for six months), Juv.

sēmēsus, a, um, *adj.* [semi ĕdo] *half-eaten, half-consumed:* Hor.

sēmet, v. sui.

sēmi- (before vowels sometimes sēm-, and before libra, mestris (from mensis), and modius, sē-) an inseparable particle employed as a prefix, denoting, *half-, demi-, semi-:* e.g. semestris, *semi-monthly;* semesus, *half-eaten;* semideus, *demigod*, etc. [Cf. Gr. ἡμι-; O. H. G. *sâmi.*]

sēmĭ-ădăpertus (quinquesyl.), a, um, *adj. half-opened:* janua, Ov.

sēmĭ-ambustus, a, um, *adj. half-burned, half-consumed:* cadaver, Suet.

sēmĭ-ănĭmis (in verse, quadrisyl.), e, *adj.* [animus] *half-alive, half-dead:* Virg.: Liv.

sēmĭ-ănĭmus, a, um, *adj. half-alive, half-dead:* Lucr.: Juv.: Liv.

sēmĭ-ăpertus, a, um, *adj. half-opened, half-open:* fores portarum, Liv.

sēmĭ-barbărus, a, um, *adj. semi-barbarous:* Galli, Suet.

sēmĭ-bŏs, bŏvis, *m. adj. half an ox* (*and half a man*): vir, *i.e. the Minotaur*, Ov.

sēmĭ-căper, pri, *m. half a goat*, epithet of Pan, *etc.:* Ov.

sēmĭ-circŭlus, i, *m. a half-circle, semicircle:* Cels.

sēmĭ-crēmātus, a, um, *adj. half-consumed in the flames:* membra, Ov.

sēmĭ-crĕmus, a, um, *adj.* [cremo] *half-consumed in the flames:* stipes, Ov.

sēmĭ-crūdus, a, um, *adj. half-raw:* exta, Suet.

sēmĭ-cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj. a half-cubit long:* hastile, Liv.

sēmĭ-dĕus, a, um, *adj. half-divine:* Dryades, Ov.: heroes, *i.e. the Argonauts*, Stat.: canes, *i.e. Anubis* (*the dog-headed deity of Egypt*), Lucan. Subst.: *a demigod; demigoddess:* semideique deique, Ov.

sēmĭ-doctus, a, um, *adj. half-taught, half-learned:* Pl.: Cic.

sēmĭ-ermis (semerm.), e, and **semĭermus**, a, um, *adj.* [arma] *half-armed, badly* or *indifferently armed:* Liv.: Tac.

sēmĭĕsus, a, um, v. semesus.

sēmĭ-factus, a, um, *adj. half-made, half-finished:* opera, Tac.

sēmĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ferus] *half-bestial, half man and half beast:* caput Panis, Lucr.: pectus Tritonis, Virg. Subst. *sing.* and *plur.*, of *the*

Centaurs: Ov. ||. Fig.: *half-wild, half-savage:* Cacus, Virg.

sēmĭ-fultus, a, um, *adj.* [fulcio] *half-propped:* Mart.

sēmĭ-germānus, a, um, *adj. half-German, semi-German:* gentes, Liv.

sēmĭ-graecus, a, um, *adj. half-Greek, semi-Grecian:* Suet.

sēmĭ-grăvis, e, *adj. half-intoxicated:* Liv.

sē-mĭgro, avi, 1. *v. n. to go away, remove from:* a patre, Cic.

sēmĭ-hĭans, antis, *adj. half-opened, half-open:* labellum, Cat.

sēmĭ-hŏmo, inis, *m. a half-man,* i.e. *half man and half beast:* Centauri, Ov. ||. Fig.: *half-human, savage:* Cacus, Virg.

sēmĭ-hōra, ae, *f. half an hour:* Cic.

sēmĭ-lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. half-lacerated, half-mangled:* Ov.

sēmĭ-lautus, a, um, *adj. half-washed:* crura, Cat.

sēmĭ-lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. half-free:* Cic.

sēmĭ-lixa, ae, *m. half a suttler, one little better than a suttler:* Liv.

sēmĭ-mărīnus, a, um, *adj. half in the sea:* corpora, Lucr.

sēmĭ-mās, ăris, *m. a half-male, hermaphrodite:* Ov.: Liv. ||. Adj.: *gelded, castrated:* ovis, Ov.

sēmĭ-mortŭus, a, um, *adj. half-dead:* Cat.

sēmĭnārĭum, ii, *n.* [semen] *a nursery-garden* or *bed, a seed-plot:* Cato. Fig.: seminarium rei publicae, *the nursery-garden of the State* (viz. the family), Cic.

sēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [semino] *an originator, producer, author:* Cic. ||. Fig.: omnium malorum, id.

sēmĭ-nĕcis (*Nom.* does not occur), *adj.* [nex] *half-dead:* alicui semineci rapere arma, Virg.

sēmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [semen] *a race, stock, breed:* Pl.: leonum, Lucr.

sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to sow* (rare): Col. 2. Transf. *to beget, engender, procreate:* Pl. (ii) Of plants, *to bring forth, produce:* viscum quod non sua seminat arbos, *which an alien* (lit. *not its own*) *tree propagates,* Virg. (Hence Fr. *semer.*)

sēmĭ-nūdus, a, um, *adj. half-stripped:* consules, Liv. 2. *half-unarmed, i.e. unprotected:* pedes prope seminudus genere armorum, id.

sēmĭ-pāgānus, i, *m. a half-rustic, half-a-clown:* Pers.

sēmĭ-perfectus, a, um, *adj. half-finished:* opera, Suet.

sēmĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *m. half a foot:* Vitr.

sēmi-plăcentīnus, i, *m. a half-Placentine:* Cic.

sēmi-plēnus, a, um, *adj. half-full:* scrobes, Col.: favi, id.: naves, *half-manned,* Cic.: stationes, Liv.: legiones, *with but half their full strength,* Vell.

sēmĭ-pŭtātus, a, um, *adj. half-pruned:* vitis, Virg.

sēmĭ-rāsus, a, um, *adj. half-shaven:* ustor, Cat.

sēmĭ-rĕductus, a, um, *adj. half bent back:* Ov.

sēmĭ-rĕfectus, a, um, *adj. half-repaired:* classis, Ov.

sēmĭ-rŭtus, a, um, *adj. half-pulled down, half-demolished, half-ruined:* murus, Liv.: vallum, Tac.

sēmis, issis, *m.* [semi as] *half a unit, a half* (for dimidium): Africae, Plin.: Suet. ||. Esp. *half an* as, *a semi-as* (as a coin); in the time of Cic. and foll., of small value (v. as): Cic. In *plur.:* semissibus et trientibus remissis, i.e. *the payments of a half or one-third* as, id. Hence: non semissis homo, *not worth a groat,* i.e. *worthless,* Vatin. in Cic. 2. As a rate of interest, *one half per cent. a month,* or, *six per cent. per ann.* (cf. bes, triens, *etc.*): semissibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, *to be had at six per cent.,* Cic. 3. As a measure of dimension: *half a juger* of land: bina jugera et semisses agri assignati, Liv.

sēmĭ-sĕnex, nis, *m. an elderly man:* Pl.

sēmĭ-sĕpultus, a, um, *adj. half-buried:* ossa, Ov.

sēmĭ-somnus, a, um, and semisomnis, e, *adj. half-asleep, drowsy:* Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

sēmĭ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj. half bent backwards, half-supine* (poet.): Ov.

sēmĭta, ae, *f. a narrow way, a path, foot-path, lane,* etc.: omnibus viis notis semitisque, Caes.: angusta et ardua, Liv. 2. Transf.: opere (formicarum) omnis semita fervet, Virg. ||. Fig.: of *any kind of by-path:* fallentis vitae, *the pathway of a hidden life,* Hor.: tranquillae vitae, Juv.: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

sēmĭtālis, e, *adj.* [semita] *belonging to foot-paths* or *by-ways:* dei, *whose statues were placed in by-ways,* Virg. (Cat.).

sēmĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to* or *frequenting foot-paths* or *by-ways:* moechi, Cat. (Hence It. *sentiero;* Fr. *sentier.*)

sēmĭ-ustŭlo (semustulo and semiustilo), atum, only in *Part. perf.* and *gerundive,* 1. *v. a. to half burn:* semiustulatus effugit, Cic. (Ger. part. only in Suet., once.)

sēmĭ-ustus (semustus), a, um, *adj. half-burned, charred:* Enceladi fulmine corpus, Virg. ||. Fig.: se populare incendium priore consulatu semiustum effugisse, *had all but perished in the flames* (fig.), Liv.

sēmĭ-vir, i, *m. adj. half-man:* (i) *half-man and half beast,* as the Centaur Chiron: Ov. (ii) *an hermaphrodite:* id. ||. Transf., as adj.: *unmanned:* of a priest of Cybele: Juv. 2. Fig. *unmanly, effeminate:* et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg.

sēmĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj. half-alive, half* or *almost dead:* ibi hominem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. ||. Fig.: semivivis vocibus, *with half-expiring words,* id.

sēmĭ-vōcālis, is, *f.* (sc. littera) *a semivowel* (acc. to the old grammarians, seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x): Quint.

sēmĭ-zōnārĭus, ii, *m. a maker of small girdles:* Pl. [But the word cannot metrically stand in Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 42, where alone it is found, and the reading is prob. wrong.]

sē-mŏdĭus, ii, *m. a half-*modius: Juv.

sēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [semoveo]. ||. Adj.: *remote, distant:* colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, Caes. 2. Fig.: omnis divum natura semota a nostris rebus, *cut off from,* Lucr.: cura semotus metuque, *exempt from,* id.

sē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move* or *put aside; to separate:* Ter. ||. Fig.: Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, *must be kept quite distinct from it,* Cic.

semper, *adv.: ever, always, at all times, for ever:* quod bis accidit semper horarum xxiv spatio, *twice every 24 hours,* Caes. (In Ter. And. I. ii, 4, taken by some as *adj.,* like Gr. ἀεί with *art.:* heri semper lenitas, i.e. *continual good temper.*) With quotidie, perenne, assidue, *etc.:* lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Pl.: semper assidue, Ter.: semper et ubique, Quint. [*Semper,* from the root, meaning "one," which is found in sem-el, q.v.: for the termin. cf. *nu-per, parum-per, etc.*]

sempĭternus, a, um, *adj.* [semper; cf. hesternus from hesi (heri), aeternus from aevum, and taciturnus from taceo] *everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable* (the ordinary word for *everlasting,* whether in strict sense or used vaguely: thus disting. from aeternus, *eternal,* which is properly applicable only to what is absolutely eternal): Cic.: Ter.

sēm-uncĭa, ae, *f. the twenty-fourth part of an* as: Varr. 2. In gen., *a twenty-fourth part* of any whole: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, i.e. *to all but one twenty-fourth part,* Cic. Hence, transf. *a trifle:* semuncia recti, *a grain of principle,* Pers. ||. Esp. of weight, *the twenty-fourth of a pound:* semuncia auri, Liv.

sēmunclārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [semuncia] *amounting to one twenty-fourth of an* as *or of any unit:* fenus, *interest at the rate of one twenty-fourth of the capital,* i.e. about four per cent. per ann., Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 177).

sēmustus, a, um, v. semiustus.

sēnārĭōlus, i, *m.* [senarius] *a little, insignificant* senarius, or *verse of six feet:* Cic.

sēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seni] *consisting of six each:* numerus, *the number*

six, Macr. II. Esp.: versus, *a verse consisting of six feet* (usu. Iambics): Quint.: and Subst. senarius, ii, *m.*: Cic.

sĕnātor, ōris, *m.* [v. senex] *a member of the Senate, a senator* of Rome or some other state: Cic.: Caes.: Liv.

sĕnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [senator] *belonging to a senator, senatorial:* gradus, *degree*, Cic.: ordo, Caes.: litterae, *speeches made in the Senate*, Cic.

sĕnātus, ūs, *m.* (*Gen.* senati, Pl.: Cic.) [senex; cf. γερουσία from γέρων] *the council of the elders, the Senate* or *supreme council at Rome* (concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, *etc.*, v. Smith's Ant. 332 *seqq.*): vocare senatum, Liv.: in senatu sedere, *to sit among the senators* (in the orchestra of the theatre), Suet. 2. *the Senate* of other nations: Aeduorum, Caes. II. Fig.: *a council*, i. e. *consultation:* de re argentariâ consiliarius, "*a committee of ways and means*," Pl.

sĕnātusconsultum, v. consultum, II.

sĕnecta, ae, *f.* [senectus, *adj.: sc.* aetas] *old age, senility* (= senectus; chiefly poet.): Ter.: Virg.: Hor.

sĕnectus, a, um, *adj.* [senex] *aged, old* (rare): aetas, Pl.

sĕnectus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] *old age* (as a natural state; whereas senium implies *decay, decrepitude:* only in *sing.*): Cic. Meton.: obductâ solvatur fronte senectus, *gloom, heaviness*, Hor. Concrete: *age, i. e. hoary hairs:* Virg. Of *old men:* Cic.: Juv. 2. Fig. of style; full maturity: Cic. (ii) Of things (for vetustas: poet. and rare): vini, Juv.: vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus rodat, Ov.

sĕnĕo, 2, *v. n.* [v. senex] *to be old* (rare): Cat.

senesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [seneo] *to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary:* sensim aetas senescit, Cic.: tacitis senescimus annis, Ov. II. Meton.: *to grow weak; to waste away, wane, decline*, etc.: Hannibalem jam et fama senescere et viribus, *was declining*, Liv.: amore senescit habendi, *pines away*, Hor. 2. Of things: hiems, *draw to a close*, Cic.: luna, *wane*, id.: continuâ messe senescit ager, *becomes exhausted*, Ov.: senescere civitatem otio, Liv.: morbus, Cic.

sĕnex, sĕnis (*Nom.* and *Acc.* of *neutr. plur.* in *Posit.*, and of *neutr. sing.* in *Comp.*, do not occur. Orig. *Gen.* sĕnĭcis, Plaut.), *adj.* (*Comp.* senior): *old, aged, advanced in years:* nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. *Comp.:* grandior seniorque, Lucr.: anni, Ov. II. Subst.: *an aged person, an old man* or *woman* (used somewhat widely): ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, Cic.: senem in patriam revertentem (of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv.: hanc tot mala ferre senem, *this old woman*, Tib. 2. *Comp.* senior, *an elderly person*, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also = senex, *an aged person:* Virg. (ii) Esp. with reference to the classification of citizens as seniors (over 45) and juniors: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic.: centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv [Cf. Gr. ἕνος, ἔνος, (in ἔνη καὶ νέα), Goth. *sin-ista*, oldest. With the *c* in *sene-c-s* cf. κ in γυνα-ικ- (γυνή).] (From *senior* come It. *signore;* Sp. *señor;* Fr. *seigneur, sire;* Eng. *sir.*)

sēnī, ae, a, *num. adj. distrib.* [for sex-ni; for loss of *x*, cf. semestris] *six each:* senis horis, *every six hours*, Liv. II. Transf. for sex, *six:* tradiderat natalibus actis bis puerum senis, *past his twelfth birthday*, Ov.

sēnīdēni (or separ.), ae, a, *num. adj. distrib. sixteen each:* Liv.: Tac.

sēnīlis, e, *adj.* [senex] *belonging to old people, aged, senile:* prudentia, Cic.: anni, Ov.: artus, id.: guttur, Hor.: statua incurva, *of an old man*, Cic.

sēnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [seni] *the number six, a sice* on dice: Suet.

sĕnĭor, ōris, v. senex.

sēnĭum, ii, *n.* [v. senex] *the feebleness of age, decline, decay* (cf. senectus): senio confectus, Suet.; fessus, Tac. In wider sense, of the universe: omni morbo seniove carere, Cic. 2. *debility, exhaustion:* lentae velut tabis senio, Liv. II. Meton.: *an old man, old fellow:* with *masc.* pron. (v. rare): ut illum di deaeque senium perdant, Ter. 2. *vexation, grief, trouble:* tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic.: senio et maerore consumptus, Liv.: inhumanae Camenae, *moroseness, churlishness*, Hor.

sensa, orum, *n. plu.* [sentio] *sentiments, thoughts, ideas:* Cic.

sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sensus] *perceptible by the senses, sensible* (rare): Sen.

sensĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sensus fero] *producing sensation:* Lucr.

sensĭlis, e, *adj.* [sentio] *endowed with sensation, sensitive:* Lucr.

sensim, *adv.* [id.] prop. *perceptibly:* hence *slowly, gently, softly, gradually:* sensim tardeve potius, Cic.: tentare animos, Liv.: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov.

sensus, a, um, *Part.* [sentio].

sensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense*, etc. Of the body: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr.: oculorum, aurium, Cic.: videndi, audiendi, id. II. Of the mind, *sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, capacity, inclination, disposition*, etc.: humanitatis, id.: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publica, *political views*, id.: so, erat eodem, quo Alcibiades, sensu, Nep.: sensus communis (and with hominum), *the common sense* or *judgment of mankind as to the decencies and proprieties of life; social tact:* Quint: Juv.: Hor. 2. Meton.: *the thinking faculty, understanding, reason, common sense*, "*brains*" (rare): Phaedr. 3. Esp. of discourse, *sense, meaning, signification:* Hor. (ii) *a sentence, period:* Quint. Hence, communes sensus (corr. with loci), *common places*, Tac. (Hence Fr. *sens.*)

sententĭa, ae, *f.* [sentio] *a way of thinking: opinion, sentiment: a purpose, determination, decision*, etc.: adhuc in hac sum sententia, Cic.: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, *if one's purpose is*, id.: de sententia alicujus aliquid facere, gerere, scribere, *etc., according to any one's wish:* id.: Liv., *etc.:* nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia, *in my opinion at least*, Pl.: ex mea (tua, *etc.*) sententia, or simply, ex sententia, *to one's mind* or *liking:* Cic.: praeter animi sententiam, *beyond, i. e. contrary to one's liking*, Pl. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *every one has his own opinion*, Ter. 2. Esp. legal *t. t., an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote:* Cic.: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, *pronounced the decision* or *sentence*, id. Phr.: ex animi mei (tui) sententia, in the formula of an oath, *to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief:* (majores) jurare ex sui animi sententia quemque voluerunt, id. As corroborative phrase: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, *by my faith*, Sall. II. Transf. of discourse, *sense, meaning, signification*, etc.: legis, Cic. 2. *a sentence, period:* id. 3. Esp. *a philosophical aphorism, an apophthegm, maxim, axiom:* id.

sententĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [sententia] *a little sentence* or *aphorism:* Cic.

sententĭōsē, *adv. sententiously:* Cic.

sententĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sententia] *full of meaning, pithy, sententious:* genus dictionis, Cic.

sentĭcētum, i, *n.* [sentis] *a thornbrake:* Pl.

sentīna, ae, *f. the lowest part* or *sink in the hold of a ship;* also *the bilge-water:* Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: of *a degraded political position:* nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, Cic. 2. *a resort of bad characters:* ii Romam, sicuti in sentinam, confluxerant, *a common sink of iniquity*, Sall. 3. *the dregs, refuse of the people, rabble:* sentina rei publicae, Cic.: of camp followers, *refuse, scum:* Val. Max. [Etym. unknown.]

sentĭo, si, sum (*perf. sync.* sensti, Ter.), 4. *v. a. to discern by the senses: to feel, hear, see*, etc.; *to perceive, be sensible of:* calorem et frigus, Lucr. suavitatem cibi, Cic.: colores, Lucr.: odores, id.: sonitum, Pl.: famem, Liv. With *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Inf.:* sentire sonare, *to hear sounds*, Lucr.: aperiri fores, Pl. 2. *to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure:* quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, Caes.: tecum Philippos et celerem fugam sensi, Hor.

Of things as subjects: transitum exercitus (ager), Liv.: pestilentem sentiet Africum fecunda vitis, Hor. ||. Of the mind, *to feel, perceive, observe, notice:* constr. with *Acc., Acc.* and *Inf., depend. clause, de,* or *absol.* With *Acc.:* nunquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, *that I have perceived,* Cic. (ii) with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, id. (iii) with *depend. subj. clause:* victrices catervae sensere, quid mens, quid indoles posset, Hor. With *Indic.* in *rel. clause:* sentio, quam rem agitis, Pl. (iv) with *Part.* in *Nom.* (Gr. constr.): sensit medios delapsus in hostes (ἤσθετ' ἐμπεσών), *saw that he had fallen,* Virg. (v) with *de:* hostes de profectione eorum senserunt, *became aware of their retreat,* Caes. (vi) *Absol.:* mentes sapientium quum e corpore excessissent, sentire ac vigere, *are possessed of intelligence,* Cic. 2. *to think, deem, judge, suppose:* jocansne an ita sentiens, id.: quid gravius de vobis sentire possunt? *what worse opinion can they entertain of you?* Caes.: qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, *were full of the most noble and generous sentiments,* Cic.: abs te seorsum sentio, *I differ from you,* Pl.: tecum sentio, *I agree with you,* id. 3. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, *to vote, declare, decide:* sedens iis assensi, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

sentis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Ov.) *a thorn, brier, bramble* (usu. *plur.*): Virg.: Caes. ||. Transf. of *thievish hands:* Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

sentisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sentio] *to perceive, observe:* Lucr.

sentus, a, um, *adj. rough, foul* (from neglect: as ground left to thorns and thistles), (poet. and rare): loca senta situ, Virg.: rubus, Prud. ||. Transf.: vidua sentum (hominem), squalidum, aegrum, *dirty, uncared for in appearance,* Ter. [Prudent. implies a connection between sentus and senti-; but this is doubtful. The true meaning of sentus seems to be "foul, squalid."]

seorsum, *adv.* (seorsus, Pl.: Lucr., etc.: in the poets, also dissyl. *per synaer.*) [for se-vorsum] *asunder, separately, apart.* With *ab:* seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. With *Abl.:* seorsum corpore, *apart from,* Lucr. *Absol.:* in custodia habitus, *by oneself,* Liv.: omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi praeterea, *to you individually,* Ter.

sēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [separo] *that may be separated, separable:* Cic.

sēpărātim, *adv. asunder, apart, separately.* With *ab:* separatim a reliquis, Caes.: Cic. *Absol.:* separatim singularum civitatium copias collocare, Caes.: with singuli, Liv.: with quisque, Caes.

sēpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [separo] *a sundering, severing, separation:* Cic.

sēpărātius, *comp. adv. less closely:* Cic. (*Posit.* not found.)

sēpărātus, a, um, *Part.* [separo]. ||. Adj.: *separate, distinct, particular, different.* With *ab:* quaestiones a complexu rerum, Quint. With *Abl.:* (animalia) alienis, Vell. *Absol.:* privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, *private and distinct* (from the public land), Caes.: volumen, Cic.: tu (Bacchus) separatis uvidus in jugis, *remote, lone,* Hor.

sē-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put apart; to separate, divide.* With *ab:* separat Aonios Octaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. With *Abl.* (poet.): Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, id. With simple *Acc.:* nos mare separat, *parts us,* id. ||. Fig.: *to treat* or *consider separately; to distinguish, except:* a perpetuis historiis aliquid separare, *to treat it in a distinct work,* Cic.: suum consilium ab reliquis, *to detach themselves from the rest, act for themselves,* Caes. (Hence It. *sceverare;* Fr. *sevrer.*)

sēpelĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sepelio] *that may be buried.* Fig.: *that may be concealed:* stultitia, Pl.

sēpĕlĭo, ivi or ĭi, pultum (*perf.* sepelli, Pers.), 4. *v. a. to bury, inter:* Cic. ||. Fig.: *to put an end to, to destroy, ruin, suppress,* etc.: patriam, id.: dolorem, *to put an end to,* id.: nullus sum .... sepultus sum, *I'm lost,* Ter. 2. Poet.: sepultus, *buried* in deep sleep, *slumbering:* invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

sēpes (saep.), is, *f. a hedge, fence:* Virg. Poet. of any *inclosure:* portarum, Ov. [If cogn. with Gr. σηκός, this word supplies an example of Lat. *p* from orig. *k*; v. lupus.]

sēpĭa, ae, *f.* = σηπία, *the cuttle-fish,* which is capable of discharging a black, inky liquid: Cic. This liquid was used for ink: Pers. (Hence It. *seppia;* Fr. *sèche.*)

sēpīmentum (saep.), i, *n.* [sepio] *a hedge, fence, inclosure:* Cic.

sēpĭo (saep.), psi, ptum, 4. *v. a.* [sepes] *to surround with a hedge, to fence in, inclose:* sepsit comitium et curiam, Cic.: castra tectis parietum pro muro, Liv.: feram venantum coronā, *hem in,* Virg.: (rex) sepsit se tectis, *shut himself up,* id.: obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, *fenced round, enveloped,* id. ||. Fig.: (inventa) memoria sepire, *to fix them in one's memory,* Cic.: omnia pudore septa, *all access closed,* Liv.

sēpĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [sepia] *a little cuttle-fish:* Pl.

sē-pono, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put* or *place apart* or *aside; to separate, pick out,* etc.: Cic.: primitias magno Jovi, Ov.: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, *he had stored up enough for ten years' use,* Liv. 2. Esp. *to banish, exile:* aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac. ||. Fig.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic.: materiam senectuti seposui, *have set apart, reserved for my old age,* Tac.: seposuit Aegyptum, *had specially reserved (the administration of)* E., id.: Jovem curas seposuisse, *had laid aside,* Ov.: inurbanum lepido dicto, *to distinguish,* Hor.

sēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sepono]. ||. Adj.: (poet. and rare) *distant, remote:* fons, Prop. 2. *select, choice:* vestis, *a sumptuous garment,* Tib. 3. *distinct, private:* gloria, Ov.

sepse, *pron. reflect.* [v. ipse] *oneself:* Cic.

septem, *card. num. adj. seven:* colles, i. e. *Rome,* Hor. ||. Esp. subst.: *the seven sages* of Greece: Cic. [Cf. Skr. *saptan;* Gr. ἑπτά; Goth. *sibun,* Germ. *sieben,* Eng. *seven.*] (Hence It. *sette;* Sp. *siete;* Fr. *sept.*)

september, bris, *adj.* [septem] *of* or *belonging to the seventh month of the old Roman year* (which began with March); *of* or *belonging to September:* mense Septembri, Cic.: Idibus Septembribus, Liv.: Septembribus horis, *in the* (unhealthy) *time of September,* Hor.

septemdĕcim, v. septendecim.

septem-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] *seven-fold-flowing:* Nilus, *having seven mouths,* Ov.

septem-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj. seven-fold* (poet.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat.: Virg.: Roma, *city of the seven hills,* Stat.

septem-pĕdālis, e, *adj. of seven feet, seven feet high:* Pl.

septem-plex, icis, *adj.* [plico] *seven-fold:* (poet.): clipeus (of oxhides in seven layers), Virg.: Nilus (as having seven mouths), Ov.

septemptrĭo, v. septentrio.

septemvir, v. septemviri.

septemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [septemviri] *belonging to the septemvirs, septemviral:* auctoritas, Cic. ||. Subst.: septemvirales, ium, *m. plu. the septemvirs:* id.

septemvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate:* id.

septem-vĭri, orum, *m. plu.* [vir] *a board* or *college of seven men, the septemvirs: the epulones* (v. epulo, 2): Tac. ||. *for dividing lands:* Cic. *Sing.:* id.

septēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septeni] *consisting of seven, septenary:* numerus, *the number seven,* Pl.: cum tam bonos septenarios (*sc.* versus) fundat ad tibiam, *heptameters,* Cic.

septendĕcim (less correctly, septemdecim), *card. num. adj.* [septem decem] *seventeen:* Cic.

septēni, ae, a, *distrib. num. adj.* [septem] *seven each:* duo fasces, candelis involuti, septenos habuere libros,

Liv. || Transf. for septem, *seven:* dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. *Sing.: sevenfold:* gurges, *of the Nile,* Lucan.

septentrĭo, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [septentriones] *belonging to the north, northern:* oceanus, Plin. || Subst.: septentrionalia, ium, *n. plu. the northern regions:* Britanniae, Tac.

septentrĭōnes (septemptriones), um, *m. plu.* [septem trio; prop. (as if "terriones," acc. to Gell. 2. 21. 7.), the seven ploughing-oxen: v. triones: hence as a constellation] *seven stars near the north pole,* belonging to the constellation called *the Wain,* or *the Great Bear;* also, *the seven stars of the Little Bear:* neque se septentriones quoquam in caelo commovent, Pl.: *in tmesi:* gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. 2. Transf. sing.: *either of the two constellations* above named: major septentrio, Ursa major or *the Great Bear,* Vitr.: minor septentrio, Ursa minor or *the Little Bear,* Cic. || Meton.: *the northern regions, the north:* Caes. *Sing.:* latus oriens spectat, septentrio a Macedonia objicitur, Liv. *In tmesi:* Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni gens, Virg. 2. *the north-wind:* ex ea die fuere septentriones venti, Cic. *Sing.:* acer septentrio ortus, Liv.

septĭēs (-ens), *adv. num.* [septem] *seven times:* Cic.

septĭmānus, a, um, *adj.* [septimus] *belonging to the number seven:* Nonae, *falling on the seventh day of the month* (in March, May, July, and October; opp. to quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), Varr. || Subst.: septimani, orum [septima], *m. plu. soldiers of the seventh legion:* Tac. (Hence It. *settimana;* Fr. *semaine.*)

septĭmontĭālis, e, *adj.* [septem mons] *belonging to the feast of the Seven Hills:* sacrum, Suet.

septĭmum, *adv.:* v. septimus, *fin.*

septĭmus (septumus), a, um, *num. adj. ord.* [septem] *seventh:* Cic. || Phr.: die septimi (locative), *on the seventh day:* ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi, Pl. 2. septimum, *for the seventh time:* Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic.

septĭmusdĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. adj. ord. seventeenth:* Cic.

septingentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj. ord.* [septingenti] *seven hundredth:* Liv.

septingenti, ae, a, *num. adj. card.* [septem centum] *seven hundred:* Cic.

septīrēmis, is, *adj.* [septem remus] *having seven banks of oars:* Curt.

septĭzōnĭum, ii, *n. a building in Rome* (origin of name uncertain): Suet.

septŭāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj. ord.* [septuaginta] *seventieth:* Cic.

septŭāgintā, *num. adj. card. seventy:* Cic. (Hence It. *settanta.*)

septŭennis, e, *adj.* [septem annus] *of seven years, seven years old:* Pl.

septum (saept.), i, *n.* [sepio] *an inclosure, a hedge, fence, barrier, wall,* etc. (usu. *plur.*): quibus enim septis tam immanes beluas continebimus? Cic.: quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis, *folds,* Virg. || Esp. septa, *the great inclosure in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 107).

septunx, uncis, *m.* [septem uncia] *seven twelfths:* Liv.: auri, *seven ounces,* id. || *seven pieces* or *things of one kind:* of cups in drinking, Mart.

septus (saep.), a, um, *Part.* [sepio].

sēpulcrālis, e, *adj.* [sepulcrum] *of* or *belonging to a tomb, sepulchral:* Ov.

sēpulcrētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a burial-place, cemetery:* Cat.

sēpulcrum, i, *n.* [sepelio] *a grave, sepulchre:* Cic. Fig.: Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat. 2. *an ornamental tomb, monument:* Cic.: cui (Africano) super Carthaginem virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor.

sēpultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *burial, interment, sepulture:* mos sepulturae, Lucr.: antiquissimum sepulturae genus, Cic. *Plur.:* ab Euhemero et mortes et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, id.

sēpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio].

sequax, ācis, *adj.* [sequor] *following* or *seeking after, pursuing* (poet.): (Arcadas) Latio dare terga sequaci, *pursuing,* Virg.: curae sequaces, *dogging cares,* Lucr.: flammae, *darting,* Virg.: capreae, *persecuting,* id.: fumus, *penetrating, searching,* id. 2. Of materials, *yielding, pliable, sticky:* Plin.: trabes, Val. Fl.: viscum, id. || Fig.: naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces, *following upon them,* Lucr.

sequens, entis, *Part.* [sequor]. || Adj.: *next in order of time, following:* sequenti die, Liv.: sequens aetas, *succeeding,* Tac. ||| Subst.: *an epithet:* Quint.

sequester, tris (orig. form, sequester, tri), *m.* In law, *a depositary* or *trustee,* in whose hands the thing the right to which was disputed was placed, till the dispute was decided: tu istunc hodie non feres, nisi das sequestrum aut arbitrum, quoius haec res arbitratu fiat, Pl. || *a go-between* or *agent* (in cases of bribery): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. 2. *a mediator:* Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, *peacemaker,* Sen. [Perh. cogn. with *secus:* a mediator, umpire, or other indifferent party, who stands *apart from* both the litigants.]

sequestra, ae, *f.* [sequester] *a female go-between, mediatress:* pace sequestra, i. e. *under the protection of the truce,* Virg.

sequĭus, v. secus.

sequor, sĕcūtus (sequūtus), 3. v. *a. dep. to follow, to come* or *go after, to attend:* with *Acc.:* ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem, Caes. *Absol.* servosque sequentes, Hor. Of things: neque ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, i. e. *follow him to the grave,* id. 2. Esp. *to chase, pursue:* hostes, Caes.: feras, Ov.: fugacem, Hor. *Absol.:* finem sequendi facere, Caes. 3. *to follow* in time or order; and, of consequences, *to succeed, result, ensue:* sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax, Liv.: ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic.: sequitur clamor, Virg. 4. Of a possession or inheritance, *to follow,* i. e. *to fall to:* ut urbes captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv. 5. *to go towards* or *to:* Formias, Cic. 6. *to come off, away* or *out; to come of itself:* of an arrow-head or bullet imbedded in the flesh: cum scrutantes, quâ vellant, telum non sequitur, Liv.: nec vox aut verba sequuntur, *come at our call,* Virg. 7. Fig.: opp. to the notion of being constrained: *to come naturally to:* non quaesitum esse numerum sed secutum, cf. "*lisped in numbers, and the numbers came,*" Cic. || Fig.: *to follow, succeed, result, ensue:* patrem sequuntur liberi, *succeed to the rank* or *condition of their father,* Liv.: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, *to befall him,* Caes. 2. *to follow in the track of; to comply with, conform to:* naturam optimam bene vivendi ducem. Cic.: vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, *have followed, imitated,* Caes. 3. *to pursue* an end or object; *to strive for, aim at:* utilitatem, Cic.: gratiam Caesaris, Caes. 4. Of discourse, *to come next in order, to succeed:* Cic. 5. In logical conclusions, *to follow;* with *Inf. clause:* sequitur esse immutabiles causas, id. More freq. with *Subj.:* sequitur, ut falsa (enuntiatio) sit, id. [The root is *sak,* whence Skr. *sak,* and Gr. ἑπ-ομαι (with π from κ, as in λειπ-ω, v. linqu-o, ἵππος, v. equus).] (Hence It. *seguire;* Fr. *suivre.*)

sequūtĭo, sequutor, *etc.* v. sec.

sĕra, ae, *f.* [sero, 1] *a moveable bolt* or *bar* for fastening doors: Ov.

sĕrēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serenus] *fair* or *serene weather:* caeli, Cic. || Fig.: *fairness, serenity* of fortune, disposition, *etc.:* praesentis fortunae, Liv.

sĕrēno, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [id.] *to make clear, fair,* or *serene, to clear up* (poet.): caelum (Juppiter), Virg. *Absol.:* luce serenanti, *in unclouded, clear daylight,* Cic. poet. || Fig.: spem fronte serenat, *wears on her brow the calmness of hope,* Virg.

sĕrēnus, a, um, *adj. clear, fair, bright, serene, cloudless:* caelo sereno, Lucr.: caeli regio, *a clear quarter of*

the heavens, Virg.: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, Liv. Poet.: unde serenas ventus agat nubes, perh. *that indicate fine weather* (opp. to humidus Auster), Virg. 2. Subst.: serenum, i, *n. a clear, bright*, or *cloudless sky, fair weather:* Priverni sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, *in perfectly fair weather*, Liv. *Plur.:* soles et aperta serena, Virg. ||. Fig.: *cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene:* aevum, Lucr.: vultus, Cat.: frons, Cic. [Prob. from the same root as Gr. σείριος, and σέλ-ας, σελ-ήνη, which have *l* for orig. *r*.] (Hence Fr. *serein*.)

sēresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [appy. cogn. with serenus] *to grow dry:* vestes serescunt, Lucr.

sēria, ae, *f. a cylindrical earthen vessel* for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, *etc., a large jar:* Ter.: Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

sēricātus, a, um, *adj.* [sericus] *dressed in silk:* Suet.

sēricus, a, um, *adj.* [Seres, the Chinese] *Seric*, i. e. *silken:* pulvilli, Hor.: vestis, Tac.: carpenta, *lined* or *curtained with silk*, Prop. ||. Subst.: sericum, i, *n. silk:* Amm. *Plu.* serica, orum, *n. Seric garments, silks:* Prop.

sēries, em, e (*Gen.* and *Dat.* dub.), *f.* [sero, 1] *a row, succession, series, chain:* vinculorum, Curt.: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 2. Fig.: rerum, *succession of events*, Cic.: annorum, Hor. *Absol.:* cetera series deinde sequitur, Cic. ||. Esp. *an unbroken line of descent, lineage:* Ov.

sērio, *adv. in earnest, seriously:* Liv.

sēriŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [seria] *a small jar:* Pers.

sērius, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. of severius, which would be related to severus as φίλιος to φίλος] *grave, earnest, serious* (properly only of things): graves seriaeque res, Cic.: quaestiones, Suet. ||. Subst.: serium, i, *n.* and more freq. seria, orum, *n. plu. earnestness, seriousness; serious matters* or *discourse:* aliquid in serium convertere, Pl.: joca, seria (cum aliquo agere), *things gay and grave*, Cic.: sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor.

sermo, ōnis, *m.* [sero, = serta oratio, i. e. connected speech] *a speaking* or *talking with; talk, conversation, discourse:* multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg.: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic.: dum longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Caes. 2. Esp.: *literary conversation, disputation, discussion:* Laelii de amicitia, Cic. 3. *the language of common life:* si quis scribat, uti nos, sermoni propiora, i. e. *verse which is more akin to every-day speech*, Hor. Hence (ii) Meton.: *a satire* (from its conversational style): ille (delectatur) Bionels sermonibus et sale nigro, id. 4. *common talk, report, rumour:* vulgi sermo, Cic. 5. Meton.: *a topic* of conversation: filius meus per urbem sermo est omnibus, *is the town's talk*, Pl.: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, *i. e. they are talking about you*, Prop.: dabimus sermonem iis, *give them a handle for calumny*, Cic. ||. Transf.: *language, diction, dialect*, etc.: patrii sermonis egestas, *poverty of our native speech*, Lucr.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *sermon*.)

sermōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sermocinor] *a conversation, disputation, discussion:* Quint.

sermōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [sermo] *to talk with, to converse, discourse about* (rare): Cic. ||. Esp.: *to discourse upon literary* or *philosophical subjects, to dispute, discuss:* Suet.

sermuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *common talk, tittle-tattle, rumour* (rare): Cic.

(1) **sĕro**, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3. *v. a. to put in a row, connect, join, plait, interweave, entwine*, etc. Lit. only in *Part. perf.:* accipiunt sertas nardo florente coronas, Lucan.: loricae, *linked*, Nep. ||. Fig.: *to join, connect; to combine, compose, contrive:* cujus (fati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, *is linked in an unbroken chain*, Liv.: certamina cum Patribus, *to join, engage in*, id.: ex bellis bella serendo, *by making one war lead to another*, id.: Virg. [Cf. Gr. σειρά and εἴρω (for σερ-γω); also ὅρ-μος, a necklace, ὁρ-μιά, ὁρ-μαθός.]

(2) **sĕro**, sēvi, sătum, 3. *v. a. to sow, plant:* with *Acc.* either of seed or plant, or of land sown, etc.: oleam et vitem, Cic.: frumenta, Caes.: satae messes, Virg.: jugera, Cic.: sulcos, Tib. 2. Transf.: *to beget, bring forth, produce;* esp. in *p. part.* satus: de Numitore, Ov.: and with *ab*, id.: most freq. with simple *Abl.:* sate sanguine divum, *sprung from*, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to originate, propagate, produce; to cause, occasion, excite*, etc.: leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic.: civiles discordias, Liv.: invidiam in alios, Tac.: rumores, Virg.: nisi ex aeternitate causa causam serens hoc erit effectura, *cause producing cause in endless succession*, Cic. [For *se-so*, a redupl. form from root *sa*; cf. part. *satu-s*; Goth. *sa-ian*, to sow, O. H. G. *sa-mo*, seed; v. semen.]

sĕro, *adv. in the evening; late, at a late hour:* eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. 2. *at a late period:* doctores artis sero repertos, Quint. *Comp.:* Ov.: serius ocius, *sooner or later*, Hor. *Sup.:* quam serissime, Caes. ||. *too late:* Ter.: Cic.: (freq.). *Comp.:* serius a terra provectae naves, Caes.

serpens, entis, *f.* (*sc.* bestia) less freq. *m.* (*sc.* draco) [serpo] *a creeping thing*, esp. *a snake, serpent:* quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, Cic. *Masc.:* Virg.: Hor. In apposition with draco: Suet. ||. Transf.: *the Serpent*, a constellation, i. q. anguis and draco: Ov.

serpentĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [serpens and *gen* in gigno] *sprung from a serpent:* Ov.

serpentĭpēs, pĕdis, *m.* [serpens pes] *serpent-footed:* Ov.

serpĕrastra (serpir.), orum, *n. plu. knee-splints* or *bandages* for straightening the crooked legs of children: Varr. Humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum.

serpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep, crawl* (cf. repo): serpere anguiculus, Cic.: serpentia secla ferarum, *the serpent tribes*, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things, *to move slowly* or *imperceptibly:* Ister in mare, Ov.: flamma per continua, *making its way from house to house*, Liv.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.: quies, *steals on*, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to extend imperceptibly* (used rather of an unperceived than of a slow progress); *to spread abroad, increase, prevail:* neque serpit, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, *does not creep, but soars*, Cic.: ne latius serperet res, *spread*, Liv.: serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, *entwines itself with*, Cic. Of a grovelling style: serpit humi tutus, *crawls along the ground* (*never rises to grandeur*), Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἕρπω; v. *repo*.]

serpyllum (serpillum), i, *n.* [ἕρπυλλον] *thyme, wild thyme:* Virg. In *pl.:* olentia, id.

serra, ae, *f.* [perh. = sec-ra, from seco] *a saw:* Cic. (Hence Sp. *sierra*, a range of mountains, from their peaks shewing against the sky like the teeth of a saw.)

serrātus, a, um, *adj.* [serra] *saw-edged, serrated:* numi, *notched on the edge*, Tac.

serrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small saw:* Cic.

sertum, i, *n.* [sero, 1] *a wreath of flowers, festoon:* usu. *plur.:* Cat.: Cic. Also, serta, ae, *f.:* Prop.

sertus, a, um, *Part.* [sero, 1].

sērum, i, *n. the watery part of curdled milk, whey:* Virg. ||. Transf. of other things; *the watery part, serum:* Plin.: Cat. [Cf. Skr. *sara-s*, curdled milk; Gr. ὀρός (in which spir. len. irregularly replaces *s*, as in εἴρω, ὀπός, v. sero, sucus).]

sērus, a, um, *adj. late:* sero a vespere, Ov.: sera nocte, Prop.: anni, *ripe years, age*, Ov.: gratulatio, Cic. *Comp.* (rare): (bellum) spe omnium serius, *later than all expected*, Liv. Poet. for posterior: aetas (opp. to praesens), Ov. *Sup.:* successores quam serissimi, Vell. (ii) Poet. for *adv.* sero, of one *who does anything late:* serus in caelum redeas, Hor.: (me) arguit incepto serum accessisse labori, Ov. With *Gen.:* o seri studiorum, *ye late-learned*=ὀψιμαθεῖς (cf. II. ii), Hor. (iii) *Neut. sing.* and *plu. adv.:* sera comans Narcissus, *late-flowering*, Virg. (iv) *Neut.*

as *Subst.:* serum esse diei, *a late hour of the day*, Liv.: in serum noctis, id. *Absol.:* in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet. II. *too late:* Kalendae, Cic.: condiciones pacis, Suet. (ii) Poet. for *adv.:* tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis haud justis assurgis, Virg. [Perh. from root of sero (1), with the notion of extension in length, protraction, as in *series;* for ē from rad. ĕ, cf. sēdes, tēgula.] (Hence Fr. *soir.*)

serva, ae, *f.* [servus] *a female slave:* Hor.: Liv.

servābĭlis, e, *adj.* [servo] *that can be saved* or *rescued:* Ov.

servans, antis, *Part.* [id.]. II. Adj.: *keeping, observant of:* with *Gen.:* Rhipheus servantissimus aequi, Virg.

servātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who attends to, a watcher, observer:* Olympi, Lucan.: cruentus Bebrycii nemoris *keeper, haunter,* Stat. II. Esp.: *a preserver, deliverer, saviour:* rei publicae (opp. to perditor), Cic.: servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv.: arcis (anser), *saviour of the Capitol,* Lucr.

servātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that keeps* or *preserves, a* (female) *saviour, deliverer:* Ter.: Ov.

servīlis, e, *adj.* [servus] *of* or *belonging to a slave, slavish, servile:* nuptiae, Pl.: vestis, Cic.: tumultus, *a servile war,* Caes.: terror, *dread of a servile insurrection,* Liv.: manus, *a band of slaves,* Hor.

servīlĭter, *adv. slavishly, servilely:* Cic.: Tac.

servĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum (*past Imperf.* servibas, Pl.; *fut.* servibo, Ter.), 4. *v. n.* [servus] *to be a servant* or *slave, to serve, be in service:* in liberata terra liberatores ejus servire, Liv.: qui libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor.: juste, Cic. With *Dat.:* alicui, Pl.: imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, *is either his master or his slave,* Hor.: victoribus, Just. With *apud: to be a slave in anyone's house:* apud nos, Cic.: Liv. With kindred *Acc.:* servitutem servire, Pl.: Cic.: Liv. II. In gen., with *Dat.* of object: *to be devoted* or *subject to; to be of use* or *service to; to gratify, accommodate; to have respect to,* or *care for; to consult, accommodate oneself to,* etc.: ut jam mihi servirem, consulerem meis, *consider my own interests,* Cic.: auribus alicujus, i. e. *to please his ears* (by saying what will gratify), Caes.: incertis rumoribus, *to give heed to, allow oneself to be influenced by,* id.: tempori, Cic.: commodis reipublicae, id. 2. In law, of buildings, lands, etc., *to be subject to certain burdens* or *services* (of real property); *to be mortgaged:* id. (Hence, from *Part.* serviens, It. *sergente;* Fr. *sergent;* Eng. *sergeant.*)

servītĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the condition of a slave* or *servant, slavery, servitude:* Sall.: aliquem servitio levare, *to free from slavery,* Hor. Transf. in gen., *servitude* or *subjection* of any kind: corporis, Sall. 2. Meton.: *servants, slaves* (collectively): Cic.: ita nunc servitium 'st, *such are servants nowadays,* Pl.: calonum servitiique tertia pars, Vell. Esp. in *pl.:* servitia =servi, *slaves* (*cf.* ministerium): servitia sileant, Pl.: concitare, *to stir up the slaves to revolt,* Cic.: Sall.

servītrītĭus, a, um, *adj.* [servus tritus] *galled by slavery,* as a term of abuse: Pl.

servītūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [servus] *slavery, servitude* (rare for servitus): Liv.

servĭtus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] *the condition of a* servus; *slavery, serfdom, servitude:* Caes.: Cic. With *Dat.:* opulento homini, *being a rich man's servant,* Pl. II. Transf. in gen.: *servitude, subjection:* Caes.: officii tanti, Cic. 2. In law, *liability* (*of lands, houses, etc.*) *to certain burdens, payments,* or *services:* id. 3. Meton.: *slaves, servants* (collectively): adde quod servitus crescit nova, i. e. *devoted lovers,* Hor.

servo, avi, atum (old *fut. perf.* servasso, Pl.), 1. *v. a. to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect,* etc.: qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic.: pol me occidistis, amici, non servastis, Hor.: aliquem ex periculo, Caes.: urbem insulamque Caesari, id.: rem suam, Hor. 2. *to uphold, keep, retain, observe,* etc.: ordines, Caes.: ordinem laboris quietisque, Liv.: custodias, id.: cursus, Cic.: fidem, id.: promissa, id.: leges juraque, Hor. 3. Esp.: *to store, keep, lay up, reserve:* Massicum, id.: se temporibus aliis, Cic. With *Dat.:* quasdam res judicio voluntatique multitudinis, id. 4. *to keep* or *maintain* in a certain condition: urbem et cives integros incolumesque, id.: se castum, id. II. Transf.: *to give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe:* iter alicujus, Caes.: sidera, Virg.: haedos, *keep watch over,* id.: pomaria dederat servanda draconi, *to be guarded,* Ov. With *Subj.:* quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, *had kept to the rule,* Liv. *Absol.:* serva! *take care! look out! beware!* Hor. 2. Esp. in augury, *to observe* an omen: de caelo servare, *to watch for* (*tokens*) *from the skies,* Cic. 3. *to keep to* a place; *to dwell in, inhabit* (poet.): nidum, *to stay at home,* Hor.: nymphae sorores, centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *serbare.*)

servŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [servus] *a young female slave, servant-girl:* Cic.

servŭlĭcŏla, ae, *f.* [servulus colo] *she that waits upon slaves:* Pl.

servŭlus (servol.), i, *m. dim.* [servus] *a young slave, servant-lad:* Cic.

servus (-os), i, *m. a slave, servant* (most gen. term for *a person in bondage;* whereas famulus denotes rather *a servant as member of a household*): Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum servi, id. [Cf. Hom. εἰρ-ερος=δουλεία, from εἴρω, to which Lat. *sero* corresponds. For sense, cf. nexus.]

servus, a, um, *adj. slavish, servile, subject:* libera servaque capita, *i. e.* servi, Liv.: o imitatores servum pecus! *servile herd,* Hor. II. In law, of buildings, lands, *etc.; liable to certain burdens* or *services:* praedia, Cic.

sescēni, and its derivatives, v. sexceni, *etc.*

sescennāris, e, *adj.* prob. *a year and a half old* [sesqui, annus]: bos, Liv.

sescuncĭa, ae, *f.* [sesqui uncia] *one and a half* unciae, *i. e. a twelfth and a half of a twelfth=one eighth:* Cels. Adj.: copulae sescunciae, *an inch and a half thick,* Pl.

sĕsĕlis, is, *f.* =σέσελις, *a plant, hartwort, seseli:* Cic.

sesqui, *adv. num.* [perh. contr. from semis que, '*and a half*'] *one half more, more by a half:* Cic. (who uses the word once only): usu. employed as a prefix to words denoting number or quantity, with the signif. of *once and a half.* Joined with the numerals octavus and tertius, like the Greek ἐπι (in ἐπόγδοος, ἐπίτριτος, *etc*), it denotes a unit and such a fraction over as the numeral designates: see foll. articles.

sesquĭ-alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. one and a half* (ἐπιδιέτερος): Cic.

sesquĭ-lībra, ae, *f. a pound and a half:* Cato: Col.

sesquĭ-mŏdĭus, ii, *m. a peck and a half:* Cic.

sesquĭ-octāvus, a, um, *num. adj.* =Gr. ἐπόγδοος, *containing one and an eighth,* or *nine eighths; bearing the ratio of nine to eight:* Cic.

sesquĭ-ŏpus, ĕris, *n. the work of a day and a half:* Pl.

sesquĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj. of a foot and a half; one foot and a half* in length, breadth, or diameter: Caes. II. Fig.: to denote excessive length, *half a yard long:* verba, Hor.

sesquĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *m. a foot and a half* (in length, breadth, *etc.*): Pl.

sesquĭ-plāga, ae, *f.* lit. *a blow and a half,* sesquiplagâ interfectum (esse), *it had taken a blow and a half to kill him,* Tac.

sesquĭ-plex, īcis, *adj.* [plico] *once and a half as much:* sesquiplex aut duplex aut par, Cic.

sesquĭ-tertĭus, a, um, *num. adj.* =Gr. ἐπίτριτος, *containing one and a third,* or *four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three:* intervallum, Cic.

sessĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [sedeo] *a seat, chair:* Pl.

sessĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to sitting, fit for sitting upon:* tergum (equi), Ov. II. Transf. of plants, *growing close to the ground, low, dwarf:* lactuca, Mart.

sessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sitting:* status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, Cic. Esp.:

(i) *a sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying:* id. (ii) *a sitting* or *session* for discussion: pomeridiana, id. **2.** Meton.: *a seat, sitting-place:* sessiones gymnasiorum, id.

sessĭto, avi, 1. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to sit much* or *long* (rare): Cic.

sessĭuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [sessio] *a little meeting* or *company,* for conversation, *etc.:* Cic.

sessor, ōris, *m.* [sedeo] *one who sits, a sitter* (rare): *in the theatre:* Hor. **2.** *upon a horse; a rider:* Suet. **II.** Esp.: *one who dwells* in a place, *a resident:* sessores veteres urbis, Nep.

sestertĭum, i, *n.* [sestertius] originally *gen. pl.* of sestertius (q. v.), *a sesterce;* used also as *neut. subst.*= 1000 *sesterces:* sexcenta sestertia, 600,000 sesterces, Cic. Esp. with *adv. num.:* v. foll. art. *fin.*

sestertĭus, ii, *m.* (*Gen. pl.* usu. sestertium) [contr. from semis tertius] (also written HS. *i. e.* II. et Semis, or for LL.S., *i. e.* libra, libra et semis, as our £ =librae), prop. adj. (*sc.* numus, which is sometimes expressed), lit. *the third a half,* i. e. *two and a half, a sesterce,* a small silver coin, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius (about 2½*d.* English: v. Smith's Ant. 141). The sestertius was the ordinary Roman unit in matters of account. (i) Sums below 1000 sesterces are expressed by a cardinal numeral: e. g. centum sestertii. (ii) Multiples of 1000 are expressed by a cardinal numeral with *sestertia* (v. sestertium): septem donat sestertia, 7000 *sesterces,* Hor. (iii) Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards are expressed by the numeral adverb in -ies with sestertium (strictly *Gen. pl.*, but declined as a *neut. sing.*), or with the proper case of sestertius, centena millia being understood: sestertium sexagies, i. e. sexagies centena millia sestertium, 6 *millions,* Caes.: in sestertio vicies parum se splendide gessit, *on a fortune of two millions,* Nep. **2.** In gen.: numo sestertio or sestertio numo, *for a small sum, for a trifle:* Cic.

set, v. sed, *ad init.*

sēta (saeta), ae, *f. a thick, stiff hair* of an animal, *a bristle* (usu. *plur.*): of a boar: Ov.: of a goat: Virg. *Sing.:* seta equina, Cic. **2.** Transf. of stiff, bristly human hair: Ov. **II.** Meton.: *anything made of bristles; a casting-line:* id.: Mart. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence Fr. *saie.*)

sētānĭa, ae, *f.* and **sētānĭum** (-on), i, *n.*=σητανία and σητάνιον, *a kind of medlar:* Pl.: Plin. (in Pl., form in -um, perh. *a kind of bread.*)

sētĭger (saet.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [seta gero] *having coarse hair* or *bristles, bristly* (poet.): sus, Lucr.: pecus, Ov. Subst.: setiger, *the bristle-bearer,* poet. for a boar: id.

sētĭus, v. secus.

sētōsus (saet.), a, um, *adj.* [seta] *covered with coarse hairs* or *bristles, bristly:* aper, Virg.: frons, Hor.: verbera, *whip-lashes made of hair,* Prop.

seu, *adv.* v. sive.

sēvērē, *adv. gravely, seriously, austerely, rigidly, severely:* voluptatem secernere a bono, Cic. *Comp.:* Caes. *Sup.:* Cic.

sēvērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [severus] *seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity* either in good or in bad sense: severitatem in senectute probo: acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic.: imperii, Caes.

sēvērĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *gravity, austerity, severity* (= severitas): Pl.

sēvērus, a, um, *adj. serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe;* in aspect, demeanour, conduct, *etc.:* civis, Cic.: omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id.: agricolae, *hardened by toil,* Lucr.: adimam cantare severis, *from abstainers* (from wine), Hor. **2.** *harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid* (rare): Neptunus saevus severusque, Pl. **II.** Of things: vultus severior et tristior, Cic.: Falernum, *rough, harsh-flavoured,* Hor.: tragoedia, *stately,* id.: fidibus voces crevere severis, *harsh simplicity of the lyre* (which had, originally, no semitones), id. **2.** *gloomy, dreadful, inexorable:* amnem severum Cocyti, Virg.: uncus, Hor.: pelage severa, *ruthless,* Lucr. [*Sev-erus,* prob. from the same root as Skr. *sēv,* "venerari," (which appy.=*sĕ-sĕv-*) and Gr. *σέβ-ομαι.*]

sē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to call apart* or *aside, to call away to:* plebem in Aventinum, Cic.: singulos, Caes. Of inanimate objects (rare): de communi ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, *put aside, subtracted,* Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to call off, separate, withdraw, remove:* cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus (*i. e.* Musis), Cat.

sēvum, i, v. sebum.

sex, *card. num. adj. six:* sex minae, Pl.: suffragia, Cic. [Cf. Sans. *shash;* Gr. ἕξ; Goth. *saihs,* Eng. *six.*] (Hence It. *sei;* Sp. *seis;* Fr. *six.*)

sexāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sexageni] *of* or *containing sixty.* Esp. *sixty years old;* and Subst.: *a man of sixty, a sexagenarian.* Quint.

sexāgēni, ae, a, *distrib. num. adj.* [sexaginta] *sixty each:* Liv.: Cic.

sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.] *sixtieth:* Cic.

sexāgĭēs (-ens), *adv. num. sixty times:* Caes.: Cic.

sexāgintā, *card. num. adj.* [sex] *sixty:* Cic. (Hence It. *sessanta;* Fr. *soixante.*)

sex-angŭlus, a, um, *adj. hexagonal:* cera, Ov.

sexcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sexceni] *consisting of six hundred:* Caes.

sexcēni (more correctly sesceni), ae, a, *distrib. num. adj.* [sexcenti] *six hundred each:* Cic.

sexcentēni (sescent-), ae, a, *distrib. num. adj.*=sexceni, *six hundred each:* Suet.

sexcentēsĭmus (sescent.), a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [sexcenti] *six hundredth:* Cic.

sexcenti (sescenti), ae, a, *card. num. adj.* [sex centum] *six hundred:* Cic. **II.** Transf.: *an indefinitely large number, any amount,* etc.: sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi (as we say, "*a thousand things*"), Pl.: Cic.

sexcentĭēs (sesc.), *adv. num.* [sexcenti] *six hundred times:* Cic. **II.** Transf.: *an indefinitely large number of times:* Pl.

sexcento-plāgus, i, *m.* [plāga] *a man of six hundred stripes:* Pl.

sexdĕcim, v. sedecim.

sexennis, e, *adj.* [sex annus] *six years old:* herus, Pl.: sexenni die, *in a term of six years,* Caes.

sexennĭum, ii, *n.* [sexennis] *a period of six years:* Cic.

sexĭēs (-ens), *adv. num. six times:* Liv.

sexprīmi (also separately, sex primi), orum, *m. plu.* [sex primus] *a board* or *college of six magistrates in provincial towns:* Cic.

sextă-dĕcĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [sexta decima, *sc.* legio] *the soldiers of the sixteenth legion:* Tac.

sextans, antis, *m.* [sex] *a sixth part of an* as, or *of any unit:* heredes in sextante, i. e. *entitled to one-sixth of an inheritance,* Cic. **2.** Esp. as a coin; *the sixth part of an* as: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, Liv. **3.** Of weight: Plin. **4.** As a land-measure, *the sixth part of a juger:* Varr. **5.** As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* sextarius, or *two* cyathi: Suet.

sextārĭus, ii, *m.* [sextus] *the sixth part* of a measure, weight, *etc.:* Plin. **II.** Esp. as a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* congius, about *a pint:* Cic. (Hence It. *sestiere;* Fr. *setier.*)

sextĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the sixth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): Sextili mense, Hor.: Kalendae, Liv. **2.** Subst.: sextilis, is, *m. the month of August* (afterwards called Augustus, in honour of the emperor Augustus): Cic.

sextŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] (*sc.* pars) (*only*) *the sixth part of an* uncia, and accordingly *the seventy-second part of an* as: facit heredem ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, *to a paltry thirty-sixth of his property,* Cic.

sextus, a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [sex] *the sixth:* sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. **II.** *Neutr. adv.:* sextum, *for the sixth time:* sextum consul, Cic.

sextus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. adj. sixteenth:* Cic.

sex-ungŭla, ae, *f. six-claws;* of a rapacious woman: Pl.

sexus, ūs, *m.* (**sĕcus,** *indecl. n.*) *sex,* male or female: Cic.: liberi utriusque sexus, Suet. (ii) Form secus (esp. with virile or muliebre): libero-

rum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta, Liv.: Cic. [Prob. from *seco*; hence *secus* or *sexus*, a separation or distinction.]

sī (orig. but obsolete form, **sei**) [i. E. form *svai*; cf. Goth. *sva*, 'so,' *sve*, 'as.' Gr. *αι* and *ει* are also cogn.], *conj. if:* used in conditional clauses. Constr.: in *recta oratio*, with *Indic.* when the condition may be assumed to be *real*; with *Subj.* when the condition puts a *possible* or *imaginary case*. It is always foll. by *Subj.* in *oratio obliqua*. With various tenses of *Indic.:* si vis, dabo tibi testes, *if you wish* (*as doubtless you do*), Cic.: si quis antea mirabatur, *if they admired before* (*as they did*), id.: si animum contulisti in istam rationem, id.: alte spectare si voles, id.: de iis te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, id. (ii) Esp. in syllogistic reasonings: si oportet velle sapere, *assuming that it is our duty*, id. (iii) With *quod: and if, but if:* quod si in philosophia tantum interest, quid tandem in causis existimandum est? id. II. With *Subj.:* abire hinc nullo pacto possim si velim, *even supposing I should wish to do so*, Pl.: si aliter accidisset, Cic. (ii) With *ac* in comparisons: *just as if:* ac si venissem, id. (iii) To express a wish: si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat! *oh if! oh that!* Virg. III. With the verb understood: aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, *he if any one*, Cic. IV. Transf.: in *depend.* clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it nearly coincides in meaning with num: *if, whether, if perchance, to see if:* fatis incerta feror, si Juppiter unam esse velit urbem, *whether he wills*, Virg. (Hence It. *se*; Fr. *si*.)

sībĭlo, ī. *v. n.* and *a.* [sibilus] Neutr.: *to hiss, to whistle:* (serpens) sibilat ore, Virg. II. Act.: *to hiss at, hiss down:* populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi, Hor. (Hence Fr. *siffler*.)

sībĭlus, i, *m.* (*Plur.* in the poets, sibila, orum) *a hissing, whistling:* venientis sibilus austri, Virg.: sibilo dare signum, *by a whistle*, Liv. *Plur.:* zephyri sibila, Lucr.: Ov. II. Esp. *a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at* or *off:* sibilum metuis? Cic. Usu. *plur.:* e scena sibilis explodi, *to be hissed off the stage*, id. [Prob. cogn. with *σιφ-ών*, a hollow tube, pipe; sibilus is a sound such as is made by a whistle of hollow reeds.]

sībĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sibilus] *hissing, whistling* (poet.): colla colubrae, Virg.

sĭb ylla (sibulla), ae, *f.* = *σίβυλλα*, *a female soothsayer, prophetess, Sibyl:* Cic.: Virg.

sĭb ·llīnus, a, um, *adj.* [sibylla] *of* or *belonging to a sibyl, sibylline:* libri, Cic.: versus, id.

sīc, *adv. in this manner, in such a manner, so, thus* (thus disting. from **ita**, *in the aforesaid manner;* and from **tam, adeo**, which denote *degree* or *intensity*): referring to what has been said; sive sic est, sive illo modo, videri possunt, Cic. 2. Calling attention to what is going to be said, *thus, as follows:* sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt, *thus it is; this is the explanation*, Hor. 3. Of present circumstances: sub alta vel platano vel hac pinu jacentes sic temere, *carelessly, as we are doing*, id. (ii) Hence, colloq., *tolerably; so, so: Da.* Quid rei gerit? *Ge.* Sic tenuiter, *how's he getting on? so so, but poorly*, Ter. II. Esp. in comparisons, usu. with *ut* or other *conjj.* (cf. sicut): quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum: *just as, precisely as*, Cic.: apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, tanquam domi meae, id.: ipse mea legens sic afficior interdum, ut Catonem, non me loqui existimem, *I feel as if*, id. 2. Less freq. = adeo, *in such a degree:* cujus responso judices sic exarserunt, ut . . ., *were so enraged, that* . . ., id. 3. To denote quality, *so, of such a sort, such:* sic est vulgus: ex veritate pauca aestimat, *this is the way with the multitude*, id. 4. To denote assent, *just so, precisely, yes: S.* Sub regno igitur tibi esse placet omnes animi partes? *L.* Mihi vero sic placet, id. 5. In protestations or wishes, like the Greek *οὕτως*, *so, so truly, so surely*, etc. (poet.): sic te diva potens Cypri . . . regat, Hor. 6. Stating terms or conditions (cf. ita, 13); sic . . . si, *on the one condition that, but only if:* sic demum lucos . . . aspicies, *thus only shall you at last look on*, etc., Virg.: Liv. [*Sic* is the locative, with demonstr. suffix *ce*, of the stem *so-, sa-*, identical with Gr. *ὁ, ἁ (ἡ)*.]

sīca, ae, *f.* [cogn. with seco] *a curved dagger, a poniard:* Cic. 2. Meton. *assassination, murder:* id.

sīcārĭus, ii, *m.* [sica] *an assassin, murderer:* inter sicarios accusare, *to accuse of assassination*, Cic.: defendere, *to defend from such a charge*, id.

sīccĕ, *adv.* [sic with demonstr. suffix ce] *thus, so:* Pl. (dub.)

sīccē, *adv. dryly; without damp:* ut bos sicce stabul tur, Col. II. Fig.: *firmly, solidly:* dicere, Cic.

sīccĭnĕ, *adv.* [sicce, with the interrog. suffix ne] a demonstr. interrog. particle, *thus? so?* siccine hoc fit? foras aedibus me ejici? *is it thus I am served?* Pl.

sīccĭtas, ātis, *f.* [siccus] *dryness.* Of places: in Sipontina siccitate, Cic.: paludum, Caes. 2. Of the weather, *dryness, drought:* siccitate insignis annus, Liv. *Plur.:* of *prolonged drought:* Caes. 3. Of the human body, *freedom from gross humours;* opp. to rheum, catarrh, *etc.: toughness, firmness, solidity:* Cic. II. Fig.: orationis, *want of ornament*, id.

sīccō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make dry, dry up:* herbas, Ov.: paludes, *to drain*, Cic.: dea sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, *parched*, Ov. Poet.: ovis ubera, *to suck dry, to exhaust*, Virg.: calices, *to drain, drink off*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to dry* or *heal up* a humour: ad fluminis undam vulnera siccabat lymphis, *was staunching*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *sécher*.)

sīccŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus oculus] *dry-eyed:* Pl.

sīccus, a, um, *adj. dry:* glaebae, Hor.: oculi, *tearless*, Quint.: panis, *dry bread*, Sen.: vox, *dried with heat, husky*, Ov.: of constellations *that do not dip into the sea*, i. e. *do not sink below the horizon*, id.: carinae, *high and dry*, Hor.: aquae, *powdery*, i. e. *snow*, Mart. (ii) Subst.: siccum, i, *n.* and *plur.* sicca, orum, *dry land, a dry place:* in sicco, *on the shore*, Liv. 2. Esp. of the weather, *dry, without rain:* Canis, Tib.: dies, Hor. 3. Of the body, *dry;* opp. to rheumy, catarrhal, *etc.: tough, solid, vigorous:* Cat. 4. *dry, thirsty:* nimis diu sicci sumus, Pl. Hence, Transf.: *abstemious, temperate, sober:* opp. to vinolentus, Cic.: siccis dura proposuit deus, i. e. *to those who refuse the cup*, Hor. II. Fig.: *firm, solid* in argument (of orators): Cic. 2. *dry, insipid, jejune:* Tac. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *secco*; Fr. *sec*.)

sīcĭlĭcissĭto, 1. *v. n.* [Siculi] *to imitate Sicilian manners:* Pl.

sīcīl cŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sīcĭlis, a sickle; cf. sica] *a small sickle:* Pl.

sīcĭ bī, *adv.* [si and cubi = ubi, q. v.] *if in any place, if any where, wheresoever:* sicubi nactus eris, Cic.: sicubi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res, Liv.

sīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sica] *a little dagger:* Cat.

sĭcundĕ, *adv.* [si and cunde = unde] *if from any place* (rare): Cic.: Liv.

sīc-ŭt and **sīc-ŭtī**, *adv. so as, just as, as:* sicut dixi, faciam, Pl.: sicuti ego accepi, Sall. (ii) Corresp. to ita, itidem, sic: sicut tuum vis gnatum tuae superesse vitae, ita te obtestor, *as truly as you wish*, Pl. II. Esp. to assign a reason, *inasmuch as, since* (rare): id. 2. To confirm a statement, with esse, *as indeed it is* (*was*), *as it really is* (*was*): sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic. Less freq. with other verbs: quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes. 3. To introduce a comparison; *as it were:* ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeat civibus, Cic. 4. To introduce an example; *as, as for instance*, etc.: quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M'. Curii, fuit summa de jure dissensio, id. 5. *just as, exactly as*, usu. with esse: sicut eram, fugio, Ov. 6. *as if, just as if* = quasi (rare): sicuti jurgio lacessitus foret, in Senatum venit, Sall.

sīcŭti, v. sicut.

sīdĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sidus] *of* or *belonging to the stars, starry* (poet.): caelum, Ov.: sedes, Virg.: dea = Nox,

Prop.: ignes, *the stars*, Ov. ||. Transf.: *heavenly, divine:* arcus, Col.: sanguis, Val. Fl.: (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis, Virg.

sīdo, sīdi and sēdi (v. Neue, ii. 501), *3. v. n.* [same root as sedeo; cf. Gr. ἵζω], *to seat oneself, to sit down; to settle, alight* (whereas sedeo denotes *an actual resting position*): quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov. **2.** Of things, *to sink down, settle:* sidebant campi, Lucr.: sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov.: sedisse immensos montes, *subsided*, Tac.: tum queror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, *will not settle* or *remain lying*, Prop. **3.** Naut. *t. t.: to stick fast, be stranded:* ubi eae (cymbae) siderent, Liv. **4.** *to sink down, to sink out of sight:* non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop. Fig.: sidente paulatim metu, *as the alarm subsided*, Tac.

sīdus, ĕris, *n. a group of stars, a constellation:* illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic.: siderum motus, id.: occidente jam sidere Vergiliarum, *the constellation of the Pleiads*, Liv.: Ariadnaeum, i. e. *Ariadne's crown*, Ov. *Plur.* of a single constellation (poet.): Arcturi sidera, Virg. **2.** *a heavenly body, a planet:* sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. **3.** Meton.: *season;* also *climate, weather*, etc.: quo sidere terram vertere conveniat, *under what sign, at what time*, Virg.: triste Minervae, *the grievous tempest sent by Minerva*, id.: grave sidus et imbrem vitare, Ov. **4.** Fig.: in allusion to the influence which the constellations were believed to have upon the health or the destiny of men, *star, destiny:* Cic.: Liv.: Prop. ||. Transf. in *pl.* only: *the sky, the heavens:* (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. Poet. *of a great height:* evertunt actas ad sidera pinos, *uplifted to the sky, tall*, Virg.: Prop. (ii) Fig.: *the height* of fame, fortune, success, *etc.:* tuum nomen cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cycni, id. |||. As term of comparison, to denote *any glorious* or *beautiful object*: sidere pulchrior ille, Hor. (ii) *ornament, pride, glory:* o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov. As term of endearment: *lode-star, etc.:* Suet. [Etym. uncertain.]

siem, sies, *etc.*, v. sum, *ad init.*

sīgilla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [signum] *little figures* or *images:* Cic. Of the *impression* made by a seal-ring, *a seal:* in cerâ sigilla anulo imprimere, id.: for securing doors: odisse claves et sigilla, Hor. In *sing.:* ignoti anuli sigillum, Curt. [From *sigillum* comes Fr. *sceau* (O. Fr. *scel* from *séel*).]

sīgillātus, a, um, *adj.* [sigilla] *furnished* or *adorned with little images* or *figures:* scyphi, Cic.

signātor, ōris, *m.* [signo] *a sealer, signer; a witness to a will:* falsus, *a forger*, Sall.: Suet. **2.** *a witness to a marriage contract:* Juv.

signātus, a, um, *Part.* [signo]. ||. Adj.: *shut up, guarded, preserved:* Prop.

signātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to sealing:* anulus, *a signet-ring*, Val. Max.

signĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [signum fero] *bearing signs, figures*, or *images* (poet.): puppis, *painted with images*, Lucan. ||. Esp.: *bearing the heavenly signs* or *constellations, starry:* aether, Lucr.: orbis, *the zodiac*, Cic. |||. Subst. milit. *t. t.:* signifer, eri, *m. a standard-bearer, ensign:* signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. **2.** Transf.: *a leader, head, chief*, etc.: nostrae causae, Cic.: conjurationis, Suet.: seditionibus pantomimorum . . . signifer simul ac spectator aderat, perh., *fugleman*, id.

signĭfĭcans, antis, *Part.* [significo]. ||. Adj.: of style, *expressive, significant: graphic, distinct, clear:* Quint. Of orators: id. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* Gell.

signĭfĭcanter, *adv. clearly, distinctly, significantly, graphically:* Quint. *Comp.:* Cic.

signĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [significo] lit. *the making of a mark* or *sign;* hence, *an indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, sign, token*, etc.: Cic.: ignibus significatione facta, *a signal being given*, Caes. With *subj. Gen.:* ex significatione Gallorum, *demeanour*, id. With *obj. Gen.:* victoriae, *news, tidings*, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* Cic. With *Subj.:* significationes jecit, ne, etc., Suet. ||. Esp.: *a sign* or *token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause:* Cic. **2.** In rhet.: *significance, emphasis:* id. In gramm.: *meaning, sense, signification:* id.

signĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v.a.* [signum facio] lit. *to make a mark* or *sign;* hence, *to show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify*, etc. Constr. with *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*), *Acc.* and *Inf.*, *depend. clause* with *Subj.*, or *de;* the person to whom the thing is signified in *Dat.:* aliquid alicui, Cic.: significare coeperunt, sese in ejus fidem venire, Caes.: nutu significat, quid velit, *intimates by a nod*, Ov.: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, *to express by signs their wish for dismissal*, Caes.: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, *to give them warning of*, id. **2.** Esp. *to betoken, foreshow, prognosticate, portend:* futura, Cic. **3.** Of words, *to mean, import, signify:* id.

signo, avi, atum, 1. *v.a.* [signum] *to mark, mark out, designate:* caeli regionem in cortice, Virg.: signata sanguine pluma est, Ov.: moenia aratro, id.: saxa nomine, *to inscribe*, id.: cruor signaverat herbam, *had dyed*, id.: ora puer primâ signans intonsa juventâ, *showing*, Virg.: humum pede certo, *to press*, Hor.: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, *to express, indicate*, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to mark with a seal; to seal, seal up:* libellum, id.: volumina, Hor. **3.** *to mark with a stamp;* hence, *to stamp, to coin:* aes argentum aurumve, Cic. Hence, fig., patrii signatur imagine vultus nata, *is stamped with her father's likeness, is the image of her father*, Mart.: signatum memori pectore nomen habe, *imprinted, impressed*, Ov. **4.** *to distinguish, adorn, decorate* (poet.): pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to point out, signify, indicate, express* (rare for significare): nomen (Caieta) signat ossa, id.: fama signata loco est, Ov. **2.** *to mark, remark, observe* (poet.): ora sono discordia, Virg. **3.** *to seal, attest, ratify:* jura, Prop.

signum, i, *n. a mark, token, sign:* ut fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic.: servitii, Ov. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* Ter. ||. Esp.: *a military standard, ensign* (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. Hence, milit. *t. t.:* signa subsequi, *to keep in order of battle*, id.: ab signis discedere, *to leave the ranks*, Liv.: signa relinquere, *to desert*, Sall.: signa movere, *to advance*, Liv.: signa ferre, *to break up the camp*, Caes.: ferte signa in hostem, *advance to the attack*, Liv.: signa convertere, *to wheel* or *face about*, Caes.: signa inferre (in aliquem), *to advance to the attack, to charge*, id.: conferre cum aliquo, *to engage with*, Cic.: Liv.: but conferre signa also means simply, *to bring the standards together* (to one place), *to concentrate troops*, id.: Caes. (ii) Esp.: *the standard* or *ensign* of single cohorts and maniples; opp. to aquila, the standard of an entire legion: Cic. Hence, meton.: *a cohort, maniple:* octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliqua signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall. **2.** *a military sign*, or *signal*, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, *etc.; a watchword, password:* signum tuba dare, Caes.: receptui dare, Liv. **3.** In gen.: *a sign* or *token, a prognostic, symptom:* Cic. **4.** *an image, figure, statue, picture*, etc.: pictum in pariete, Pl.: aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic.: esp. in *pl.:* id. **5.** *an image* or *device on a seal-ring; a seal, signet:* imprimat his signa tabellis, Hor.: litterae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic. **6.** *a heavenly body, a constellation:* Lucr.: nox caelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *segno;* Fr. *signe.*)

sīlānus, i, *m. a fountain* or *jet of water* (usually spirting from a head of Silenus): Lucr.

sīlens, entis, *Part.* [sileo]. ||. Adj.: *still, calm, quiet, silent:* nox, Ov.: lucus, Virg.: umbrae, *i. e. the dead*, id. Subst.: silentes, um, *pl.; the dead:* Ov.: Val. Fl.

sīlentĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a being still or silent, stillness, silence:* Ter.: Cic.: ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence, without applause*, id.: but usu. praeterire silentio means, *to say nothing about*, id. Poet.: fer opem furtoque silentia deme, i.e. *tell of, disclose*, Ov. Of the *stillness* of night: Caes. Poet. *plur.:* silentia noctis, Lucr.: Virg. Of the *stillness, quietness* of the fields: ruris, Ov. **2.** Esp. in augury, *freedom from disturbance*, hence *faultlessness, perfectness* in taking the auspices, Cic. **3.** *the condition of not being spoken of; obscurity and inaction:* Sall. **4.** *repose, inaction, tranquillity*, etc.: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv.

sīlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to be still or silent: to keep silence; not to speak of, to be silent respecting* (implying *a cessation of all noise;* whereas taceo refers prop. to *silence from speech* only): silete et tacete, *be still and refrain from talking*, Pl.: when used with ref. to speech, it has a stronger meaning than taceo. Neutr.: quasi muti silent, *have no more to say than the dumb*, id.: quum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Act.: tu hoc silebis, id. *Pass.:* ne nunc quidem post tot secula sileantur, Liv. *Pass. impers.:* de jurgio siletur, Ter. With *relative clause:* sed, quae narrare pudori est, silet, Ov. **2.** Of things (mostly poet.): *to be hushed and still:* intempesta silet nox, Virg.: aequora, id. Act.: si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *to remain inactive, to rest, cease:* silent leges inter arma, Cic. [Cf. Goth. *anasil-an*, to become still.]

sīler, ĕris, *n. a kind of brook-willow, an osier:* Virg.

sīlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sileo] *to become hushed and still* (rare): Virg.: Ov.: Ter.

sīlex, icis, *m.* (*f.:* Virg.: Ov. etc.) *a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone:* silicem caedere, Cic.: silice vias sternere, Liv. With lapis: illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere, ut se amet, potest, *a flint stone*, Pl. With saxum: porcum saxo silice percussit, Liv. **2.** Fig.: of *a hard-hearted person:* non silice nati sumus, Cic. ‖ In gen., *a rock, crag* (poet.): Virg.: Lucr. [Etym. uncertain.]

sīlĭcernĭum, ii, *n. a funeral feast:* Caecil. in Fest. Hence, a term of abuse applied to an old man; *old dry-bones:* Ter. [Etym. uncertain; the second element is perh. *cerna* for *cesna*=cena.]

sīlīgo, inis, *f. a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat:* Col. ‖ Transf.: *fine wheaten flour:* Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

sīlĭqua, ae, *f. a pod* or *husk* of leguminous plants: Virg. **2.** Transf.: *plur.: pulse:* Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

sillus, i, *m.* = σίλλος, *a kind of satirical writing* among the Greeks: Cic. (dub.)

sillўbus, i, *m.* = σίλλυβος, *a strip of parchment attached to a volume, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name:* Cic. (dub.: *al.* sittybus).

sīlo, ōnis, *m.* for silus, *one who has a snub-nose:* Pl.

sīlūrus, i, *m.* = σίλουρος, *a river-fish*, prob. *the sheat-fish:* Juv.

sīlus, a, um, *adj. having a broad, turned-up nose, snub-nosed:* Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

silva (less correctly sylva), ae (old *Gen.* silvaī: silua as a trisyl., Hor.), *f. a wood, forest, woodland:* Cic.: Caes. **2.** Transf.: *a plantation of trees, a grove; a growth* or *crop* of other plants: inter silvas Academi, Hor. **3.** In *plur.* only; *trees* (poet.): silvarum aliae pressos propaginis arcus exspectant, *other trees*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *any crowded mass, an abundance, quantity:* ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, Cic. Poet. of darts: Virg.: horrida siccae silva comae, *a bristling forest*, Juv. [Cf. ὕλη=συλ-ϝα; for i from u, cf. lubet, libet.] (Hence It. *selva.*)

silvāni (sylv.), orum, *m. plu.* [silva] *the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities:* Ov.

silvesco (sylv.), 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] Of the vine, *to grow* or *run wild, to run to wood:* Cic.

silvestris (sylv.), e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a wood* or *forest, overgrown with woods, woody:* collis, Caes.: locus, Cic.: homines, *living in woods, foresters*, Hor.: silvestria secla ferarum, *forest-haunting*, Lucr.: virgulta, *forest saplings, brushwood*, Virg.: belua, i.e. *a she-wolf*, Cic. ‖ Transf.: Of plants and animals, *growing wild, wild:* oliva, Ov.: corna, Hor. **2.** In gen. for agrestis, *sylvan, rural, pastoral* (poet.): Virg.

silvĭcŏla (sylv.), ae, *com.* [silva colo] *inhabiting woods, sylvan* (poet.): Faunus, Virg.: Pales, Ov.

silvĭ-cultrix (sylv.), icis, *f. adj.* [id.] *living in the woods:* cerva, Cat.

silvĭfrăgus (sylv.), a, um, *adj.* [silva frango] *breaking* or *crushing the forest* or *trees:* flabra venti, Lucr.

silvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silva] *full of woods* or *trees, woody:* saltus, Liv.

sīmĭa, ae, *f.* [prob. from simus] *an ape:* Cic. **2.** As a term of abuse: vide, ut fastidit simia! Pl. (Hence It. *scimia;* Fr. *singe.*)

sīmĭlis, e, *adj. like, resembling, similar:* constr. with *Gen.* or *Dat.* (the latter more freq. of external resemblance), likewise with *inter, atque*, and *absol.* (i) With *Gen.:* similes avorum, Lucr.: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. *Comp.:* Atticorum similiores, id. *Sup.:* hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimu'st, Pl. (ii) With *Dat.:* filius patri similis, Cic. *Comp.:* omnia castris quam urbi similiora, Liv. *Sup.:* puro simillimus amni, Hor. (iii) With *Gen.* and *Dat.* together: neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similis est mei, Pl. (iv) With *inter*, denoting mutual resemblance: homines inter se cum forma tum moribus similes, *resembling each other*, Cic. (v) Before an adverbial sent., with *atque* (*ac*), *ut si, tanquam si:* ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, *in like manner as*, Caes.: similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, Cic. (vi) *Absol.:* quod in simili culpa versabantur, Caes. *Comp.:* nihil hoc simili est similius, Pl. *Sup.:* similimos dicito esse, id. [Cf. Skr. *samá*, together, *sama-s*, like, equal; Gr. ἅμα, ὁμό-ς, ὁμαλό-ς; Lat. *sim-ul, sim-itu;* Goth. *sama*, Eng. *same.* V. semel.]

sīmĭlĭter, *adv. in like manner, similarly:* Cic. *Comp.:* similius imitari, *nearer the truth*, Phaedr. *Sup.:* Cic. With *atque* (*ac*), *ut si:* similiter ut si dicat, id. *Sup.:* simillime atque, *in exactly the same way as*, id.

sīmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [similis] *likeness, resemblance, similitude:* with *Gen.:* id ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant, Caes. With *Dat.:* Cic. With *cum:* id. With *inter:* id. *Absol.:* amicitiam similitudo (allicit), *likeness leads to friendship*, id. *Plur.:* sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore, id. ‖ Esp. in rhetor. *a comparison, simile:* id.

sīmĭlo, v. simulo.

sīmĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [simius] *a little ape*, as a term of abuse: Cic.

sīmĭtu, *adv.* old form=simul, *together, at once, at the same time:* non ego cum vino simitu ebibi imperium tuum, Pl. [V. similis; the formation of *sim-itu* is obscure.]

sīmĭus, ii, *m.* (cf. simia), *an ape:* Hor.

simplex, icis (*Abl.* usu. simplici; simplice, Lucr.), *adj.* ['*one-fold*,' for sem-plex (v. semel), from plico] *single, simple, uncompounded, unmixed:* plus vice simplici, *more than once*, Hor.: natura, opp. to concreta ex pluribus naturis, Cic.: decem lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, *one by one*, Liv.: esca, *plain food*, Hor.: simplex munditiis, '*plain in thy neatness*,' id. ‖ Esp.: in a moral sense, *without dissimulation, open, frank, artless, honest, ingenuous*, etc.: vir apertus et simplex, *single-minded*, Cic. Of things: cogitationes, *straightforward*, Tac. *Comp.:* simplicior quis est, *too guileless, unsophisticated, too blunt*, Hor. *Sup.:* dux, Vell. (Hence Fr. Eng. *simple.*)

simplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [simplex] *simpleness, simplicity* Lucr. ‖ Esp. in a moral sense, *plainness, frankness, honesty, candour*, etc.: Liv.

simplĭcĭter, *adv. one by one, simply, plainly, naturally, directly.* frondes positae, Ov.: quidam luderi eum simpliciter aiebant, *merely, only*, Liv. ‖ *plainly, openly, honestly, candidly:* simpliciter et palam lusit,

without any disguise, above-board, Suet. *Comp.:* simultates simplicius nutrire, opp. to callide, *frankly*, Tac. *Sup.:* simplicissime loqui, id.

simplus, a, um, *adj.* [v. simplex and duplus] *simple:* mors, Prud. ||. Subst.: simplum, i, *n. that which is single* or *simple, the simple sum* or *number:* duplum simplum, Cic.

simpŭlum, i, *n. a small ladle:* Proverb.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, *i. e. to make "a storm in a tea-cup," i. e. much ado about nothing*, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

simpŭvĭum, ii, *n. a vessel for making libations in sacrifices*, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

sĭmul, *adv.* [v. similis] *at once, together, at the same time:* constr. *absol.*, with various particles, poet. also with simple *Abl.:* simul esse, *to be together, in company*, Cic.: and ellipt.: Quintus frater, legatus, mecum simul, id. Strengthened with *una:* i mecum una simul, Pl. With *cum:* quas (res) tecum simul didici, Cic. With *et, et . . . et, que, atque*, etc.: ut cresceret simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv.: militibus simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, *at one and the same time*, Caes. With simple *Abl.* (v. rare): simul his, Hor. ||. Particular combinations: simul . . . simul, analogous to the Gr. ἅμα μέν . . . ἅμα δέ, *as well . . . as, both . . . and, partly . . . and partly:* ad eum in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut de indutiis impetrarent, Caes. **2.** simul atque (simul ac), and in one word, simulatque (simulac), less freq. simul ut, *as soon as*; constr. with *perf. Ind.:* quam simulac tali persensit peste teneri, Virg.: omne animal simul ut ortum est, seipsum diligit, *from the first moment of its birth*, Cic. **3.** Less freq., simul alone = simul atque, *as soon as:* nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. (From *in-simul* comes Fr. *ensemble*; from low Lat. *ad-simul-are*, Fr. *assembler.*)

sĭmŭlāc, v. simul, *no.* II. 2.

sĭmŭlācrum, i, *n.* [simulo] *a likeness, an image, form, representation, portrait*, etc.: alicujus, Cic.: Liv.: simulacra oppidorum, Cic. (ii) Adverbially: ad *or* per simulacrum, *in the form of, after the pattern of* (late): aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. **2.** *a form, shade, phantom, apparition*, etc. = εἴδωλον: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov. (ii) *an ideal representation, conception:* Lucr. (iii) *a sign, type, emblem:* simulacris pro litteris uteremur, Cic. (iv) *a portraiture* of character: non inseram simulacrum viri copiosi (Catonis), Liv. (v) *a likeness* or *similitude:* Pl. ||. Fig.: *a shadow, semblance, appearance*, etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic.: simulacra virtutis, id.: belli simulacra, *the mimicry of war*, Lucr.

sĭmŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a copy, imitation* (poet. and rare): Ov.

sĭmŭlans, antis, *Part.* [simulo]. ||. Adj.: *imitating, imitative:* with *Gen.:* Ov.

sĭmŭlātē, *adv. feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely:* Cic.

sĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [simulo] *a false show, a feigning, pretence, feint, deceit, hypocrisy*, etc. With *Gen.:* insaniae, Cic.: rei frumentariae, *a pretended anxiety about*, Caes. *Absol.:* ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic.

sĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a copier, imitator* (poet. and rare): figurae, Ov. ||. *a pretender, counterfeiter*, etc. *Absol.:* in omni oratione simulatorem Socratem accepimus, *fond of irony*, Cic. (ii) Adj., with *Gen.:* animus cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, *capable of assuming or hiding any character*, Sall.

sĭmŭlatque, v. simul, *no.* II. 2.

sĭmŭlo (also similo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [similis] *to make like; to imitate, copy, represent:* Catonem, Hor.: Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic.: simulata Troja, *a counterfeit Troy, city built like Troy*, Ov.: simulata magnis Pergama, *made to resemble its great original*, Virg. ||. Esp.: *to assume the appearance of; to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate, to pretend the thing is, that is not* (whereas dissimulo = *to pretend the thing is not, that is*): nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic.: anum, *to take the form of*, Ov.: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, *pretended to be sick*, Liv. Esp. in *Part. perf.:* simulata sedulitas, Cic.: simulata mente, *with assumed feeling*, Virg. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes. With *quasi:* quasi affuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Pl. *Absol.:* cur simulat? Ter. (Hence It. *sembrare*; Fr. *sembler.*)

sĭmultas, ātis, *f.* (*Gen. plur.* simultatium, Liv. passim) [simul, and therefore orig. *a coming together, an encounter*, hence] *a hostile encounter, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, animosity:* mostly *Plur.:* simultates cum aliquo habere, exercere, *to be at feud with*, Caes.: Cic.: huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes.

sĭmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [simus] *rather flat-nosed* or *pug-nosed:* Lucr.

sīmus, a, um, *adj. flat-nosed, snub-nosed:* capellae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. σιμός and perh. Lat. si-lu-s.]

sĭn, *conj.* [apocop. from si ne] *if however, if on the contrary, but if:* after *si, nisi, quando, dum:* constr. same as that of *si* (*q. v.*): si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Pl.: si ita est, faciat, sin aliter, respondeat mi, *but if it is not so*, Ter.: accusator illum defendet, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, *if however he cannot*, Cic. Strengthened with *autem*, or *vero:* id. After *nisi, quando*, and *dum:* Pl. ||. Without a preceding *si:* orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore defugiant, etc., Caes. Strengthened with *autem:* Cic.

sīnāpi, is, *n.* (sinapis, *fem.* Pl.) = σίναπι, *mustard:* Plin. (Hence Fr. *sénevé.*)

sincērē, *adv. uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely:* dicere, Ter.: loqui, Cic.

sincērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sincerus] *cleanness, soundness:* corporis, Val. Max. ||. Fig.: vitae, Val. Max.: Sen.: Phaedr.

sincērus, a, um, *adj. clean, sound, uninjured, whole, real, genuine:* omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere), Cic.: corpus, Ov.: vas, Hor.: gens, *unmixed, pure* (of descent), Tac. ||. Fig.: judicium, *sound, uncorrupted*, Cic.: Minerva, *pure, chaste*, Ov.: gaudium, *unmixed, undisturbed*, Liv.: concordia, Tac. [Etym. uncertain.]

sincĭput, pĭtis, *n.* [semi caput] *half a head;* of the smoked *cheek* or *chap* of a hog: Juv.: Pers. ||. Meton.: *the brain:* non tibi sanum est, adolescens, sinciput, Pl.

sindon, ŏnis, *f. a fine fabric of cotton* or *linen, muslin:* Mart.

sĭnĕ, *prep.* with *Abl. without:* ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. Without a case, referring to a preceding noun: age jam, cum fratre an sine? id. After its case (poet.): flammá sine thura liquescere, *without fire*, Hor. (Hence It. *senza*; Fr. *sans.*)

singillātim (not singulatim; in some MSS. sigillatim), *adv.* [obsol. singillus from singulus] *one by one, singly:* singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, *particularly*, Cic.

singlārĭter, *adv.*, v. singulariter.

singŭlāris, e, *adj.* [singulus] *alone, one at a time, single, solitary, singular:* non singulare nec solivagum genus (*sc.* homines), *i. e. solitary*, Cic.: ubi aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes.: locus, *retired, separate*, Suet. **2.** Esp. in gramm., *of the singular number:* casus, Varr. **3.** Subst.: singulares, ium, *m. plu. a peculiar kind of troops*, perh. *a select body-guard:* Tac. ||. Fig.: *singular, unique, unparalleled, extraordinary:* Cic.: virtutis opinio singularis, *very high reputation for*, Caes. In a bad sense: nequitia ac turpitudo, Cic. (Hence Fr. *sanglier.*)

singŭlārĭter, *adv.* (contr. singlariter, Lucr.), *singly, separately:* Lucr. **2.** Gram. *t. t.: in the singular number:* Quint. ||. Fig.: *particularly, exceedingly:* aliquem diligere, Cic.

singŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [singu-

laris] *single, separate, peculiar:* catenae, perh. *single* (*i. e. one to each man, allowing independent movement*, opp. to *gang-chains*), Pl.

singŭlātim, *adv.* v. singillatim.

singŭli, v. singulus.

singultim [singultus], *adv. with sobs* or *sobbing.* Transf.: loqui, *to speak in broken sentences*, Hor.

singultĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to sob, hiccup:* Cels. 2. Transf. of a hen, *to cluck:* Col. 3. *to throb* with pleasure: vena, Pers.

singulto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] Neutr.: *to sob, hiccup:* Quint. 2. Transf. poet. *to gurgle* or *spout convulsively:* truncus sanguine singultans, Virg.: singultantia gestans ora manu, Val. Fl. ||. Act.: of the *death-agony:* animam, *to gasp one's life out*, Ov.

singultus, ûs, *m. a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs:* fletus cum singultu, Cic. ||. Transf. of dying persons, *choking gasp:* Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *singhiozzo;* Fr. *sanglot.*)

singŭlus, a, um, *distrib. num. adj.* [for *sen-culu-s:* v. semel] *one to each, one apiece, separate, single* (rarely in *sing.* for unus): numo singulo multabatur, Gell. *Plur.* (usu. to be translated by Eng. *sing.*): duodena in singulos homines jugera, *twelve jugers to each man*, Cic.: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, *each one a boy*, Liv. In dies singulos, adverbially, *every day, daily:* crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic. ||. In gen., *single, separate, individual:* honestius eum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, id. *Sing.:* vestigium, *a single trace*, Pl.

sĭnister, tra, trum (*Comp.* sinisterior), *adj. left, on the left, on the left hand* or *side:* cornu, Ter: ripa, Hor. In *plur.:* sinistri, *those on the left, the left wing*, Liv. *Comp.:* rota, Ov. ||. Fig.: *awkward, wrong, perverse, improper:* mores, Virg. 2. *unlucky, adverse, unfavourable, bad*, etc.: arboribus satisque Notus pecorique sinister, id.: interpretatio, Tac. 3. In augury, *lucky, favourable, auspicious* (because the Romans in taking the auspices turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left): sinistra cornix, Virg.: tonitrus, Ov. (ii) Yet sometimes it means, acc. to Greek customs, *unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious* (cf. *supr.* 2): di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

sinistĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sinister] *awkwardness, perversity* (v. rare): Plin. Ep.

sĭnistra, ae, *f.* [sinister] (*sc.* manus) *the left hand:* sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. Used in stealing: natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov.: hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socration, duae sinistrae Pisonis, Cat. 2. Transf.: *the left side:* cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? *on the left*, Cic.

sĭnistrē, *adv. badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely:* Hor.

sĭnistrorsus and **sĭnistrorsum,** *adv.* [contr. from sinistrovorsus, from sinister vorto] *towards the left side, to the left:* hinc (Hercynia silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes.

sĭno, sivi, situm, 3. *v. a.* (old *Subj. pres.* sinit, Pl. dub.: *perf.* sii, Ter. *Syncop. perf.* sistis, Att. in Cic.: *Subj. perf.* siris, sirit, etc., Pl.: Liv.: *past perf.* sisset, id.) orig.: *to set down, leave, let,* as in *Part. perf.* situs (q. v.). Hence, usu. transf.: *to let, suffer, allow, permit:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, *Subj.*, or *absol.:* rarely with *Acc.:* Cic.: Medos equitare inultos, Hor.: vinum ad se importari, Caes.: sine pascat durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. *Absol.:* suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Pl. With *Acc.:* sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, *leave arms to men*, Virg. Sometimes the *Acc.* is used elliptically, as in Eng., and an *Infin.* (to be, remain, do, go, *etc.*) is to be supplied: quisquis es, sine me, *let me* (*go*), Ter. ||. Esp. in colloquial language: sine, *let:* with *Subj.:* feriant sine litora fluctus, Virg. So alone: pulchre ludificor! Sine! *be it so! very good!* Pl. 2. sine modo, *only let*, i. e. *if only:* cur me verberas? Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! id. 3. ne di sirint (sinant), ne Juppiter sirit, *etc., God forbid, Heaven forefend!* ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, Liv. [*Si-* (from which si-no is formed like li-no, ster-no, etc.) is prob. a weakened form of *sa*, to sow, plant, set, lay down, whence sero (2).]

sīnum, i, *n.* (*masc.* sinus, Pl.) *a large, round drinking-vessel, with swelling sides:* Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sinus] *to wind, curve; to bow:* (angues) sinuant immensa volumine terga, *they fold in coils their enormous length of back*, Virg.: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, *bent*, Ov.: Chaucorum gens donec in Chattos usque sinuatur, *extends in a curve*, Tac.

sĭnŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of windings* or *curves, winding, sinuous:* flexus anguis, Virg.: sinuoso in pectore, *in my inmost heart:* Pers. ||. Fig.: of style, *full of digressions, diffuse:* historia, Quint.

sĭnus, ûs, *m. a curved surface, a curve:* Meton. *the folds, bosom* of a garment, *etc.:* sinu ex toga facto, Liv. Of the *bend* or *belly* of a sail: Prop. Of hair: *a curl, ringlet:* Ov. 2. Esp. *the hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, the bosom* of a garment (v. Smith's Ant. 378 *seqq.*): cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu litteras Syracusanorum, Cic.: paternos in sinu ferens eos, Hor. Proverb.: sinu laxo ferre aliquid, *i. e. to be careless about a thing*, id. Hence (ii) *the bosom* of a person: manum in sinum alicui inserere, Ter.: scortum in sinu consulis recubans, *in his lap*, Liv. (iii) Transf.: *a purse, money*, which was carried in the bosom of the toga: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. (iv) Meton. *a garment*, in gen. (poet.): Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 3. *a bay, bight, gulf:* ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. (ii) Transf.: *the land forming a gulf; a bend or curve of coast:* segetibus in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv.: Tac. ||. Fig.: *the bosom*, i. e. *love, protection, asylum*, etc. (usually in the phrases, in sinu esse, habere, *etc.*): iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic.: negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, *committed to his guardianship, care*, id.: falsa in sinu avi perdidicerat, *had become a master of duplicity under his care*, Tac. 2. *the inmost part:* intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the heart of the city*, Sall. 3. *a place of concealment:* ut in sinu gaudeant, *in their bosoms*, as we say, *in their sleeve*, i. e. *in secret*, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *seno;* Fr. *sein.*)

sīpărĭum, ii, *n.* [cogn. with supparum, σίπαρος, orig. *a little sail;* hence, transf.] *the smaller curtain in a theatre, the "act-drop"* (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from aulaeum, the main curtain: v. Smith's Ant. 344): Cic.: Juv. Fig.: post siparium, "*behind the scenes*," Cic. 2. Meton.: *comedy*, opp. to cothurnus, *tragedy*, Sen. ||. *a curtain* or *screen over judges' seats:* Quint.

sīpho (sifo), ōnis, *m.* = σίφων (a small pipe), *a siphon*, called also diabetes: Sen.

sīpolindrum, i, *n. a fictitious name of a spice:* Pl. (dub. *al.* cepolindrum).

sīquando, and separ. **si quando,** *adv. if ever:* Cic.: Liv.: Virg.

sīquĭdem (sīquidem, in the poets: and separ. si quidem), *conj. if indeed, if as a matter of fact, if at least, if only:* quae mihi ventura est, siquidem ventura, senectus? Ov. ||. *although:* tuusne est? *La.* rogitas? siquidem hercle Jovis fuit, meus est tamen, Pl. |||. *inasmuch as, since:* quae res et illi, et multis . . . exitio fuit; siquidem sub specie insidiarum omnes interfecti, Just.: Cic.

siqui, siquis, v. qui, quis.

siremps (sirempse, Pl.), *adj.* [contr. from si (=sic) rem ipsam] *like, the same:* Sen.

sīrēn, is, *f.* = Σειρήν, *a Siren.* Poet. transf.: improba Siren desidia, *the mischievous Siren sloth*, Hor.

siris, sirit, *etc.*, v. sino, *ad init.*

sīrĭus, ii, *m.* = σείριος, *the dog-star, Sirius:* Virg.: Tib. Adj.: ardor, *the blaze of Sirius*, i. e. *the fiery Sirius*, Virg.

sirpe, is, *n.* [σίλφιον] *a plant, also called* silphium *and* laser: Pl.

sīrus, i, *m.* = σιρός, *a pit* to keep corn in, *an underground granary:* Curt.

sīs: *Subj.* of sum. ‖ Contr. from si vis: v. volo, *ad init.*

sisto, stĭti, stātum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [from root *sta*, with redupl.; cf. ἵστημι (for σι-στα-μι)]. Act.: *to cause to stand, to set, put, place;* constr. with *Abl., in* and *Abl., ad, super* and *Acc.*, and *adv.:* monstrum sacratâ sistimus arce, *we place it standing,* Virg.: tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris, *will bring the fleet to anchor,* id.: jaculum (ei) sistit in ore, *plants,* id.: huc siste sororem, *fetch,* id. 2. Esp. in law: *to cause to appear before a court;* and reflect.: *to present oneself, to appear:* vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, *surety for his appearance,* Cic. (ii) Transf. refl. in gen.: *to show oneself, to appear, be present:* des operam, ut te ante Kal. Jan., ubicumque erimus, sistas, id. 3. *to stop, stay, keep back, arrest:* sistere aquam fluviis, Virg.: invehentem se jam Samnitem, Liv.: sanguinem, *to staunch,* Tac. (ii) Fig.: siste tuas querelas, Ov. 4. *to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, support:* mobiles (dentes) sistere, Plin. (ii) Fig.: rem Romanam, Virg. (iii) *to place in a certain condition:* vos salvas, Pl.: servitio vacuum me, *set me free,* Prop. 5. *to establish, fix definitely, decide upon:* status dies, *the day of trial appointed, agreed upon* with a peregrinus, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. 6. *to set up, build, erect* (rare): alicujus effigiem, Tac. ‖ Neutr.: *to set oneself, to stand:* capite sistere, Pl. 2. Esp.: *to present oneself, to appear* before a court on the appointed day: Cic. 3. *to stand still, to stop, stay, remain* (mostly poet.): amnes sistunt, Virg. 4. *to stand fast; to last, endure:* rem publicam sistere negat posse, Cic. Esp. *impers. pass.:* sisti non (nec, vix) potest, (the State) *cannot hold out* or *stand:* plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse, nisi, etc., *it would be all over with the State,* Liv.

sistrum, i, *n.* = σεῖστρον, *a metallic rattle used by the Egyptians in the rites of Isis,* and other festivals; perh. *a tambourine* or *timbrel:* Ov. Hence sarcastically, as the war-trumpet of the wanton Cleopatra: Virg.

sĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [situla] *a kind of urn used in drawing lots* when partly filled with water: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 345).

sĭtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sitis] *thirsty:* quidam, Sid. 2. Transf. of things: *very dry, parched, arid:* Apulia, Hor.

sĭtiens, entis, *Part.* [sitio]. ‖ Adj.: *thirsting, thirsty, athirst:* Tantalus, Hor. Poet.: modice sitiens lagena, *i.e. of moderate capacity,* Pers. 2. Transf.: of places, plants, *etc.: dry, parched, arid:* hortus, Ov.: Virg. 3. Fig.: *thirsting for, desiring eagerly:* with *Gen.:* virtutis, id.

sĭtĭenter, *adv. thirstily, eagerly, greedily:* sitienter quid expetens, Cic.

sĭtĭo, īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [sitis]. Neutr.: *to thirst, be thirsty:* in medio sitit flumine potans, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things: *to be dried up* or *parched, to want moisture:* tosta sitit tellus, *is athirst,* Ov. ‖ Act.: *to thirst after:* quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, *are thirsted for,* id. 2. Fig.: *to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet:* sanguinem, Cic.: libertatem, id.

sĭtis, is, *f. thirst* (only in *sing.*): fauces urit sitis, Hor.: sedare, Lucr.: levare, Ov. 2. Transf. of things: *dryness, drought, aridity:* Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. ‖ Fig.: *strong* or *ardent desire:* cupiditatis, Cic. With *Gen. obj.:* libertatis, id. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence, Ital. *sete;* Sp. *sed;* Fr. *soif.*)

sĭttybus, v. sillybus.

sĭtŭla, ae, *f. a bucket:* Pl. Used for drawing lots = sitella (q. v.), id. [Etym. unknown.]

sĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sino]. ‖ Adj.: *lying, situate:* in ore sita lingua est, Cic. Rarely of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, Tac. (ii) Esp. of geogr. position: locus in media insula situs, Cic. (iii) Of the dead: *buried, interred:* Liv. Hence, in epitaphs: hic situs est, hic siti sunt, *etc.:* Tib. (iv) *built, founded* (rare): Philippopolim a Philippo sitam, Tac. 2. Fig.: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic. (ii) Esp.: situm esse in aliquo *or* in aliqua re, *to rest with, depend upon some one* or *something:* hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, id.: cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, *had lain,* Sall. (From situs comes Fr. *sis.*)

sĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *situation, local position, site:* terrae, Cic.: castrorum, Caes. Poet.: monumentum situ pyramidum altius, *the structure* (abstr. for concr.), Hor. *Plur.:* opportunissimi situs urbibus, Cic. ‖ *rust, mould, mustiness* (as of objects *long lying neglected*), etc.: inquinet arma situs, Ov.: Pl.: per loca senta situ, *squalor,* Virg.: situ durescere, *by inaction,* id. (ii) *filthiness* of the body: Ov. 2. Fig.: of the mind, *a rusting, a wasting away, dullness:* senectus victa situ, Virg.: marcescere otio situque civitatem, *indolence, inactivity,* Liv.

sīvĕ (old orthogr. seive, and hence, by apocope), **seu**, *conj.* [si ve] *or if* = vel si. After *si* and with conditional signif.: si omnes atomi declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.: si ego volo seu nolo, Pl. (ii) Without *si* (rare): bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, seu plures complere valent, Virg. ‖ Repeated, in stating two or more alternatives: sive (seu) . . . sive (seu) *be it that . . . or that, whether . . . or:* sive timore perterriti, sive spe salutis inducti, Caes.: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, Virg. Repeated several times: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. With a corresp. *si:* sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris; si Chaldaeum, si haruspicem videris, si fulserit, id. 2. With another particle (*aut, vel, ne* or *an*): (saxum) seu turbidus imber proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg. 3. Alone, in suggesting an equiv. or preferable alternative = vel: ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videtur, *or whoever else said it,* Cic.: esp. sive potius, *or rather;* sive etiam, *or even:* id.

smăragdus (also zmar.), i, *c.* = σμάραγδος, *a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour;* including not only our *emerald,* but also the *beryl, jasper, malachite,* etc.: Plin.: Lucr.: Tib.: Ov. (Hence It. *smeraldo;* Fr. *émeraude.*)

smăris, ĭdis, *f.* = σμαρίς, *a small sea-fish of inferior quality:* Ov.

smīlax, ăcis, *f.* = σμῖλαξ, *bindweed, a kind of convolvulus:* Plin. Personified, *a maiden changed into the convolvulus:* Ov.

sŏbŏles, sŏbŏlesco, v. subol.

sōbrĭē, *adv. moderately, temperately, frugally:* vivere, Cic. 2. *prudently, sensibly, circumspectly:* agere, Pl.

sōbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [sobrius] *temperance* in drinking: Sen.: Val. Max.

sōbrīnus, i, *m.* and **sōbrīna**, ae, *f.* [contr. for sororinus from soror] *a cousin-german, cousin* by the mother's side: Cic.: Tac.

sōbrĭus, a, um, *adj. not drunk, sober:* Cic.: Hor. (ii) Transf.: of things: pocula, *temperate drinking,* Tib.: nox, *in which there was no drinking,* Prop.: convictus, Tac.: rura, *that produce no wine,* Stat. ‖ In gen.: *sober, moderate, temperate, continent:* parcus ac sobrius, Ter.: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. 2. Fig. of the mind: *sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious:* satin' sanus es aut sobrius? Ter.: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. [Etym. uncertain; v. ebrius.]

soccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [soccus] *a small* soccus (v. foll. art.): Sen.: Suet.

soccus, i, *m. a kind of low-heeled, light shoe,* worn by the Greeks; *a slipper, sock:* Cic.: worn by effeminate Romans: Suet. ‖ Esp.: *the* soccus or *low shoe worn by comic actors;* hence, meton. *comedy:* Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

sŏcer (*Nom.* socerus, Pl.), ĕri, *m. a father-in-law:* Cic. *Plur.:* soceri, *parents-in-law:* Virg. ‖ Transf.: *a son's father-in-law:* Ter. [Cf. Gr.

ἑκυρός (for σϝεκυρός); Goth. *svaihra*, Germ. *schwieger-vater.*]

sŏcĕrus, i, v. socer, *ad init.*

sŏcĭa, ae, v. socius.

sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [socio] *that may be easily united* or *joined together, sociable* (rare): consortio inter reges, Liv.

sŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* [socius] *of* or *belonging to companionship; sociable, social:* animal, Sen. ‖ Esp.: *of* or *belonging to allies* or *confederates, allied, confederate:* lex, *affecting the allies* (as opp. to citizens), Cic.: foedus, Liv.: exercitus, *of the allies*, id.: bellum, *waged against allies, the "Social war,"* Flor.: Juv. 2. *of* or *belonging to marriage, conjugal:* amor, Ov.

sŏcĭālĭter, *adv. socially:* Hor.

sŏcĭennus, i, *m.* [socius] *a fellow, comrade:* Pl.

sŏcĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *fellowship, association, union, community, society:* generis humani, Cic.: consiliorum omnium, id.: belli, Sall. ‖ Esp.: *a co-partnership in trade:* rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. 2. Meton.: *a company* or *society* of the farmers of the revenue: provinciarum, Caes. 3. *a political league, an alliance, confederacy:* id.

sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to join* or *unite together, to associate; to do* or *hold in common, to share with:* rerum cognitionem cum exercitatione, Cic.: se alicui vinclo jugali, Virg.: verba socianda chordis, *to be accompanied*, Hor. Reflect.: sociari facinoribus, *to take part in deeds of villainy*, Liv.

sŏcĭofraudus, i, *m.* [socius fraudo] *one that deceives his comrades:* Pl.

sŏcĭus, i, *m.*, and **sŏcĭa**, ae, *f. a sharer, partner, companion, associate* (esp. of those *associated together in any important enterprise or business:* disting. from comes, *companion in a journey*; and sodalis, *boon-companion*): belli, Cic.: in negotiis, Ter. Poet.: generis socii, *relatives*, Ov.: tori, *a spouse, consort*, id. *Fem.:* (eloquentia) pacis est comes otiique socia, Cic.: socias sorores impietatis habet, Ov. Poet.: socia generisque torique, *sister and wife* (Juno), id. ‖ Esp.: *a copartner, partner* in business: Cic.: socii, of *the company* of farmers of the public revenue, id. Hence, in law: pro socio (agere, damnari, *etc.*), *for defrauding a partner:* id. 2. *an ally, confederate:* Caes.: socii et Latini, or, more freq. socii et nomen Latinum, *the Italian allies and the Latins* (v. Smith's Ant. 345): Cic.: Liv. The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are *the Latin allies, the Latins:* id. [From root of sequor, q. v.]

sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sharing, partaking, associated, allied:* socium cum Jove nomen, Ov. ‖ *leagued, allied, confederate:* urbs, Liv.

sŏcordĭa (sēcordia), ae, *f.* [socors] *weakmindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity* (rare): si quem socordiae arguoret, stultiorem alebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. ‖ *carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity:* nil loci est segnitiae neque socordiae, *apathy*, Ter.: fortuna per socordiam non uti, *to fail to profit by success through want of vigour of action*, Liv.: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, *had led to negligence*, Tac.

sŏcordĭus, *comp. adv. more carelessly* or *slothfully:* res acta, Liv.

sŏcors, ordis, *adj.* [for *se-cord-s*, from cor, q. v.] *without intellect, dull of capacity* (rare): socors natura negligensque, Cic. ‖ *careless, inactive, sluggish*, etc.: neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, Sall. With *Gen.:* nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter.

sŏcrus, ūs, *f.* [v. socer] *a mother-in-law:* Ter.: Ov.

sŏdālĭcĭum (-tĭum), ii, *n.* [sodalis] *fellowship, intimacy, companionship*, etc.: Cat. ‖ Meton.: *an unlawful secret society:* Cic.

sŏdālĭcĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a* sodalis; *of* or *belonging to fellowship* or *companionship:* Just.: jure sodalicio mihi functus, Ov.

sŏdālis, is, *comm. a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, boon-companion*, etc.: aequales sodalesque, Liv. 2. adjectively (poet.): turba, *the band of friends*, Ov. Of things: Hebrus, Hor. ‖ Esp.: *a fellow* or *member* of a corporation, college, *etc.:* sodales Augustales, Tac.: Titii, id. 2. *a participator, accomplice* in unlawful secret associations: quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinas criminoso, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ἔθος, which is for σϝεθ-ος.]

sŏdālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sodalis] *fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, intimacy:* sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Meton.: *a company, fellowship:* nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Pl. ‖ Transf.: *a society, association*, esp. for religious purposes: fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoricia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic. 2. *company assembled for feasting, a club:* id. 3. *an unlawful secret society:* id.

sŏdālĭtĭum and **sŏdālĭtĭus**, v. sodalic.

sōdes [contr. from si audes = avides], *if you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray:* usu. with imperat.: dic sodes mihi, bellan' videtur specie mulier? Pl.: jube sodes numos curare, Cic.: vescere sodes, *pray eat!* Hor. (ii) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter.

sōl, sōlis, *m. the sun:* Cic.: Virg.: solis cursus lunaeque meatus, Lucr.: surgente a sole, Hor.: oriente sole, *at sunrise*, Caes. 2. Esp.: in geogr. descriptions: oriens sol, *the east*; occidens sol, *the west:* id. 3. Fig. of an extraordinary person: quo anno P. Africanus, sol alter, extinctus est, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place*, etc.: in sole ambulare, id.: patiens pulveris atque solis, *exposure to the sun*, Hor. *Plur.:* pars terrai perusta solibus assiduis, *the (scorching) rays of the sun*, Lucr. 2. *a day* (poet.): hunccine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Hor. *Plur.:* longos condere soles, *i. e. to spend long days*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. σέλ-ας, σελ-ήνη; Goth. *sauil*, O. N. *sôl*. Gr. ἥλιος is prob. not cognate.] (Hence It. *sole*, Sp. *sol*, and through dim. *soliculus*, Fr. *soleil.*)

sōlācĭŏlum (sōlāt-), i, *n. dim.* [solatium] *a little comfort* or *solace:* Cic.

sōlācĭum (sōlāt-), ii, *n.* [solor] *a soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace:* haec sunt solacia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic.: hoc sibi solacii proponebant, Caes.: in *plur.:* aves, solacia ruris, i. e. *song-birds*, Ov.

sōlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [solor] *a comfort, solace, consolation* (poet. for solacium): Virg.

sōlāris, e, *adj.* [sol] *of* or *belonging to the sun, solar:* lumen, Ov.

sōlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] (*sc.* horologium) *a sun-dial:* Varr. ‖ Transf.: ad solarium, *a place in the forum where the sun-dial stood:* Cic. 2. *a clock* in gen.: quum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aqua contemplere, id. ‖‖ *a part of the house exposed to the sun, a flat house-top, terrace, balcony*, etc.: Pl.

sōlātĭŏlum, v. solaciolum.

sōlātĭum, v. solacium.

sōlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a comforter, consoler* (poet. and rare): Tib.: Stat.

soldūrii, orum, *m. plu.* [a Celtic word] *retainers* of a chieftain: Caes.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus *ad init.*

sŏlĕa, ae, *f.* [sŏlum] *a covering for the soles of the feet, a sole* or *sandal:* worn by men in the house only; considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors: Hor. Taken off at and resumed after a meal: cedo soleas mihi: auferte mensam, (*waiter*), *bring my slippers!* Pl. ‖ Transf.: *a kind of fetter:* ligneae, cf. "*clogs*," Cic. (ii) *a kind of shoe* for animals (capable of being put on and off): Suet.: Cat. (iii) *a kind of fish, a sole:* Ov.

sŏlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [solea] *a sandal-maker:* Pl. (From low Lat. *solearium* comes Fr. *soulier.*)

sŏlĕātus, i, *m.* [id.] *wearing sandals:* Cic.

sōlemnis (sōlennis), **sōlemnĭtas**, **sōlemnĭter**, v. sollemn.

sŏlĕo, Itus sum, 2. *v. n. to be accustomed:* constr. with *Inf.* or *Absol.:* mentiri solet, Cic.: quod spernerentur ab iis a quibus essent coli soliti, id.: ut solet fieri, *as usually happens*, Curt. *Absol.:* cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Pl. *Imperf. part.:* solens sum = soleo, *I'm*

used to, it's my way, id. ||. In partic.: *to have carnal intercourse with* (rare): cum viris, id.: Cat. [Etym. uncertain.]

sōlers, sōlerter, and **sōlertĭa,** v. sollers, *etc.*

sōlĭcĭto, sōlĭcĭtus, *etc.*, v. soll.

sōlĭdē, *adv. densely, closely, solidly:* Col. ||. *surely, wholly, fully, truly:* aliquid scire, Ter.: Pl.

sōlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [solidus] *solidness, solidity:* Cic.

sōlĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make firm, dense,* or *solid: to make whole* or *sound; to strengthen, fasten together:* (area) cretā solidanda tenaci, *be formed into a compact mass*, Virg.: aedificia, Tac. (Hence Fr. *souder.*)

sōlĭdus, a, um (contr. soldus, a, um, Hor.), *adj. firm, dense, compact, solid:* corpus, Ter.: paries, opp. to fornicatus (*arched*), Cic.: crateres auro solidi, Virg. *Sup.:* solidissima tellus, Ov. *Neut. absol.:* inane abscindere soldo, Hor.: finditur in solidum cuneis via, *into the hard wood* (*the 'heart'*), Virg. 2. Transf.: *whole, complete, entire:* stipendium, Liv.: solida taurorum viscera, *entire carcases*, Virg.: annus, Liv. *Neut. absol.*, solidum, *the whole sum:* ita bona veneant, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. ||. Fig.: *sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real:* judicia, id.: beneficium, Ter.: libertas, Liv.: mens, *steadfast, immoveable*, Hor. *Neut. absol.:* quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possis, *nothing that you can hold fast, as a real possession*, Cic.: in solido, *in safety*, Virg. [A lengthened form (cf. gravi-dus) from sollus, q. v. Cf. Gr. ὅλο-ς.]

sōlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [solus] *alone, lonely, solitary:* natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic.: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, *living by himself*, id.

sōlĭtūdo, Inis, *f.* [id.] *a being alone, loneliness, solitariness:* opp. to frequentia hominum *or* celebritas (*crowd*), Cic.: Ter. 2. *a lonely place; a solitude, desert, wilderness:* Cic.: Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant, Caes. Esp. in *plur.:* Cic.: Caes. ||. *a being left alone* or *deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation:* per hujus (orbae) solitudinem te obtestor, Ter.: liberorum solitudo, Cic.

sŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [soleo]. ||. Adj.: *wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary:* opus, Ov.: virtus, Virg. *Neut. absol.:* solitum quicquam liberae civitatis, *anything usual in a free state*, Liv.: esp. in *Abl.* with comparatives: et casu solito formosior Aesone natus illa luce fuit, *more than usually handsome*, Ov.: plus solito, id.

sŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [from root of sedeo; v. sŏlum] *a seat;* esp. *a seat* or *chair of state, throne:* regale, Cic.: Ov.: solio rex infit ab alto, Virg. 2. Meton. as we use *throne: rule, sway, dominion* (poet.): pristina majestas soliorum et sceptra superba, Lucr. ||. *a tub*, esp. for bathing: id.: Liv.: ligneum, Suet. |||. *a stone coffin, a sarcophagus:* porphyretici marmoris, id. (Hence It. *soglio.*)

sōlĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [solus vagor] *wandering* or *roving alone:* bestiae, Cic. ||. Transf.: *alone, single, solitary* (rare): caelum, *moving by itself*, id.: cognitio, *one-sided*, id.

sollemnis (less correctly sōlemnis, sollennis, sōlennis), e, *adj.* [O. Lat. sollus, q. v., annus] prop. *that takes place every year;* hence, in gen. *stated, established, appointed:* sacrificium, *periodical*, Cic.: statum jam ac prope sollemne in singulos annos bellum, Liv. ||. Transf. (from the regular recurrence of religious festivals): *religious, festive, solemn:* religiones, Cic.: dies, Hor. (ii) Subst.: sollemne, is, *n. a religious* or *solemn rite, feast, sacrifice;* in *pl., solemn games, a festival, solemnity*, etc.: inter publicum sollemne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv.: funeris, Tac. *Plur.:* tumulo sollemnia mittent, Virg. 2. From the idea of recurrence only, *wonted, common, usual, ordinary:* Romanis sollemne viris opus (venatio), Hor.: gloria, Phaedr. (ii) Subst.: sollemne, is, *n.: practice, usage:* nostrum illud sollemne servemus, *usual custom*, Cic. *Plur.:* mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollemnia manet, Liv. Adverbially: insanire putas sollemnia me, *in the common way*, Hor.

sollemnĭtas (sollenn.), ātis, *f.* [sollemnis] (post-Aug.), *celebration of a day, festival, solemnity:* Gell.: Aus.

sollemnĭter (sollemn.), *adv. in a religious* or *solemn manner, solemnly:* Liv.: Just.

sollers (sōlers), tis, *adj.* [O. Lat. sollus, q. v., and root of ars, cf. iners; hence] *skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, expert:* in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* Sall. Poet. with *Inf.:* sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, *well able to*, Hor. With *Gen.:* Musa lyrae sollers, *skilled in*, id. 2. Of things, *ingenious, intelligent, inventive:* natura, Cic.: animus, Liv.

sollerter (solert.), *adv. skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.: Ov. *Sup.:* Cic.

sollertĭa (solert.), ae, *f.* [sollers] *skill, shrewdness, ingenuity, dexterity, expertness*, etc.: Cic.: est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, *possessed of very great ingenuity*, Caes.: ingenii, *shrewdness*, Sall.: placuit sollertia, *the subtle device*, Tac. With *Gen. obj.:* agendi cogitandique, *adroitness, quickness*, Cic.

sollĭcĭtātĭo (solicitat.), ōnis, *f.* [sollicito] *an inciting, instigating, instigation:* Allobrogum, Cic.

sollĭcĭtē (solic.), *adv. with concern* or *solicitude:* laetus, Sil. ||. *carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently:* se custodire, Sen. *Sup.:* Suet.

sollĭcĭto (solic.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sollicitus] *to move violently; to stir, shake, agitate; to move, remove, displace, disturb*, etc.: (mundum) suis ex sedibus, Lucr.: tellurem, i. e. *to hoe, plough*, Virg.: nequicquam spicula dextrā sollicitat, *moves to and fro, coaxes* (*in trying to withdraw it from the wound*), id.: feras arcu, *chase, harass*, Ov. ||. Fig.: *to rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, molest:* multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, Cic.: ea cura quietos sollicitat, Virg.: ira Jovis, sollicitati prava religione, *irritated*, Liv. Of the body (rare): mala copia quando aegrum sollicitat stomachum, *distresses*, Hor. 2. Esp.: *to stir up to war* or *rebellion; to incite, tempt, provoke, instigate:* civitates, Caes.: servitia urbana, Sall. Poet. with inanim. or abstr. object: pudicam fidem donis, *to tempt*, Ov. The purpose expressed by *ad* or *in* and *Acc.*, by *Subj.*, and poet. by *Inf.:* opifices et servitia ad Lentulum eripiendum, Sall.: Peloponnenses in societatem armorum, Just.: sollicitatus, ut regnare vellet, Cic.: sollicitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov. (Hence Fr. *soucier.*)

sollĭcĭtūdo (solic.), Inis, *f.* [id.] *uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude:* Cic.: Hor. *Plur.:* Cic.: Ter.: Hor. With *Gen. obj.:* nuptiarum, *anxiety about*, Ter.

sollĭcĭtus (solicit.), a, um, *adj.* [sollus, q. v., and cieo] *wholly*, i. e. *violently* or *continually moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed* (lit. only poet. and rare): mare, *troubled*, Virg.: rates, *storm-tossed*, Ov.: aëris motus, *restless*, Lucr. ||. Fig.: *uneasy, troubled*, or *agitated in mind, anxious, full of cares, solicitous:* sollicita civitas suspicione, Cic.: sollicitus de tuis fortunis, id.: nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit, Virg. *Comp.:* Tac. (ii) Of animals, *uneasy, unquiet, watchful:* canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 2. Transf.: Of things: vita, Hor.: justitia, *timid, vacillating*, Cic.: carcer, *that is an anxious charge*, Ov.: opes, *causing disquietude*, Hor.

sollĭfĕrĕum (solif.), i, *n.* (*sc.* telum) [sollus, q. v., and ferrum] *a javelin wholly of iron:* Liv.

sollistĭmum tripudium, in augury, *a favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground*, Cic. ['Most complete'; a superl. form from sollus.]

sollus, a, um, *adj.*, an Oscan and old Lat. word = totus, *whole:* Fest.

sōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare), [solus] *to make lonely* or *desolate; to lay waste:* urbes populis, Stat.

sōloecismus, i, *m.* = σολοικισμός, *a grammatical fault, a solecism:* Quint.

sōlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [perh., through the notion of healing, akin to

salvus] *to comfort, console, solace:* lenire dolentem solando, Virg.: inopem et aegrum, Hor. ‖ Of things as objects: *to relieve, mitigate:* famem, Virg.: cladem, Tac.

solstĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [solstitium] *of* or *belonging to the summer-solstice, solstitial* (opp. to brumalis): dies, *the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day,* Cic.: nox, *the shortest,* Ov. ‖ Transf.: *of* or *belonging to midsummer* or *summer-heat:* herba, *a summer-plant* or *one that quickly withers,* Pl. 2. *of* or *belonging to the sun, solar* (= solaris): annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, *in a solar revolution,* Liv.

solstĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [sol sisto] *the time when the sun seems to stand still,* either in Cancer or in Capricorn, *the* (summer or winter-) *solstice:* solstitium aestivum, hibernum, Col. ‖ Esp.: *the summer-solstice, the longest day of the year,* opp. to bruma, *the shortest day, the winter-solstice:* Cic. 2. Transf. in gen., *summer-time, the heat of summer:* paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris, Hor.: solstitium pecori defendite, *midsummer heat,* Virg.

sŏlum, i, *n. the ground, earth, surface of the earth, soil; the base* or *foundation of anything; the bottom:* hence, *the floor* or *pavement* of a room; *the bottom* of a ditch or trench; *the foundation* of a building or *the ground* on which it stands; *the sole* of the foot or of a shoe, *etc.:* tumulis acclive solum, Virg.: putre, id.: marmoreum villae, *pavement,* Cic.: templi, Ov.: fossae, *bottom of,* Caes.: solo aequata omnia, *levelled with the ground,* Liv.: mihi calceamentum solorum (est) callum, Cic.: tremit ictibus aerea puppis, subtrahiturque solum, *the surface of the sea flies from under them* (of a boat-race), Virg.: astra tenent caeleste solum, *the 'floor of heaven,'* Ov. Fig.: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *to be levelled with the ground,* i. e. *to be utterly abolished,* Liv. 2. Transf.: in gen., *soil, land, country, region, place:* solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic.: natale, Ov. Hence, solum vertere, *to leave one's country* (generally of an exile): Cic. 3. In law: res soli, *land,* and all that stands upon it, *real estate,* opp. to res mobiles (personal or moveable property): duas patrimonii partes in solo collocare, *to invest in land,* Suet. [Cf. Gr. ὀδός (οὐδός), οὐδ-ας and ἐδ-α-φος. The root appears to be *sad,* in *sedeo* (though Curt. derives it from *sad* to go), *l* replacing *d* as in *solium;* v. oleo.]

sōlum, *adv. alone, only, merely, barely:* affirmatively: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, Cic. ‖ Negatively: non solum, nec (neque) solum . . . sed (verum) etiam (et), *etc., not only . . . but also:* id.: non solum . . . sed paene, Caes.: non solum . . . sed ne quidem, Cic. (concerning the omission of neg. in former clause, v. non, No. vi).

sōlus, a, um (*Gen.* regular. solius; *Dat.* soli; *Dat. f.* solae, Pl.: Ter.), *adj. alone, only, single, sole:* cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic.: ego meorum solus sum meus, *I am the only thing I can call my own,* Ter. 2. Esp.: *lonely, solitary, forsaken* (rare): sola sum: habeo hic neminem, id. ‖ Transf.: Of places, *etc.: lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert:* loca, Cic. (Hence Fr. *seul.*)

sōlūtē, *adv.* [solutus], *loosely:* corpora diffusa solute, Lucr. 2. *freely, without hindrance, carelessly, negligently,* etc.: solute moveri ac libere, Cic.: solutius lascivire, Tac.: solute dicere, *fluently,* Cic.

sōlūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [solvo] *that is easily loosed* or *taken apart:* navis, Suet.

sōlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a loosening, unloosing, dissolution:* linguae, Cic. 2. Esp. *payment:* justi crediti, Liv. *Plur.:* Caes. ‖ Fig.: *a solution, explanation:* Sen.

sōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [solvo]. ‖ Adj.: *unbound, loose:* terra, *loose, light soil,* Col. 2. Fig.: *free, unrestrained, independent, unoccupied;* in a bad sense, *loose, wild, extravagant, licentious, dissolute:* animo soluto liberoque esse, Cic.: soluta P. Clodii praetura, *lawless, unprincipled,* id.: libido solutior, Liv.: ad dicendum solutus atque expeditus, *fluent and ready,* Cic.: in paupertate solutus, *cheerful, merry,* Hor. 3. Of speech, *without metre, in prose:* Cic. (ii) In gen., *loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed:* oratio, Quint.

solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* soluit, trisyl.: Cat.) *to loosen, untie, unbind; to separate, disengage, break up, dissolve:* non recte vinctus est, jube solvi, Ter.: ergastula solvit, *opened the prisons,* Brut. in Cic.: equum senescentem, *release from harness,* i. e. *from further service,* Hor.: capillos, Ov.: zonas, Hor.: epistolam, *to undo, break open,* Cic.: pontem, *to break down,* Tac.: navim, *to dash in pieces,* Ov.: tunsa solvuntur viscera, *the entrails are mashed by beating,* Virg.: solvuntur frigore membra, *are rendered powerless,* id.: solvere partus, *to ease travail* (of Lucina), Ov.: sic morte, quasi somno, soluta est, *was released* (from her troubles), i. e. *died,* Flor. *Absol.:* solvi, Ov. 2. Naut. *t. t.:* solvere navem, ancoram, or simply solvere (lit. *to unfasten the ship's moorings*), *to weigh anchor, set sail, sail away, put to sea:* e portu navis solvitur, Pl.: naves, Caes.: ancoram, Cic. *Absol.:* of the ships themselves: naves e portu solverunt, Caes. And, with constr. reversed, solvere oram, *to cast off one's moorings,* Quint. 3. Mercant. *t. t.: to pay:* pecuniam debitam alicui, Cic.: solvendo non erat, *was not able to pay, was insolvent,* id. (ii) Transf. in gen.: *to discharge an obligation* of any kind; *to pay, perform, fulfil:* vota, id.: exsequias rite, Virg.: fidem, *to fulfil, keep,* Ter.: capite poenas solvit, *was executed,* Sall. ‖ Fig.: *to explain, solve; to break up, banish, dispel:* qua via captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic.: versum, *to break up, change into prose,* Hor. 2. Esp.: *to free, release, deliver, acquit:* aliquem cura et negotio, Cic.: se longo luctu, Virg.: solvite corde metum, *unburden your hearts of fear,* id.: ego somno solutus sum, *was released from sleep,* i. e. *I awoke,* Cic. Of Pindar's verse: numeri lege soluti, *that are freed from rule,* Hor. Poet., with *Gen.* (Gk. constr.: *Gen.* of separation): famuli op rum soluti, *released from toil,* id. [*Solvo* is for *se-lu-o* (cf. Gr. λυ-ω), as *socors* for *se-cor(d)s.*] (Hence Fr. *soudre.*)

somnĭcŭlōsē, *adv. sleepily, sluggishly:* persequi heri imperia, Pl.

somnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dim. somniculus, from somnus] *inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful:* senectus, Cic.

somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [somnus fero] *sleep-bringing, soporific:* Ov.: aspis, *benumbing, deadly,* Lucan.

somnĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [somnium] *to dream; to dream of* or *see in a dream:* somnium, Pl.: ovum, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* videbar somniare, memet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. With *de:* Cic. ‖ Transf.: *to think idly* or *vainly, to talk foolishly:* eho, quae tu somnias! *what are you dreaming about?* Pl.: Cic.

somnĭum, ii, *n.* [somnus] *a dream:* Cic.: per somnia loquentes, *talking in their dreams,* Lucr. ‖ Transf.: *a dream, an idle whim* or *fancy, nonsense:* fabulae! logi! somnia! Ter.: non philosophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. (Hence It. *sogno;* Sp. *sueño;* Fr. *songe.*)

somnus, i, m. (also sompnus in MSS.) [for *sopnus;* v. sopor] *sleep:* hos oppressos somno adorti, Caes.: ne me e somno excitetis, Cic.: in somnis aliquid videre, *in sleep, in dreams,* Virg.: less freq.: per somnum, Cic. Esp.: *sloth, indolence:* somno et luxu pudendus, Tac. ‖ Transf.: *night* (poet.): Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. With longus, niger, frigidus, *etc.,* of the *sleep of death:* Hor. Of the *calmness* of the sea: Stat. (Hence It. *sonno;* Fr. *somne;* and through a dim. somniculus, Fr *sommeil.*)

sŏnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sono] *sounding, noisy:* sistrum, Ov.

sŏnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *sounding, noisy:* concha, Ov.

sŏnĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [sonus] *with sounding-feet, noisy-footed* (poet.): as subst. (poet.): *a horse, steed, courser:* fremit insultans sonipes, Virg.

sŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [sono] *a noise, sound, din,* etc.: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.: Ov.: Olympi, i. e. *thunder,* Virg.

sŏnĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sonus] *noisy;* only in the phrase, sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground, as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic.

sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (*Infin.* sonere, Lucr. *Part. fut.* sonāturus, Hor.) [sonus]. Neutr.: *to make a noise, to sound, resound:* tympana sonuerunt, *rolled,* Caes.: sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov.: dicta non sonant, *words don't chink,* i. e. *are not money,* Pl. ||. Act.: *to give forth a sound, to utter, bespeak:* quiddam confusum sonantes, Cic.: nec vox hominem sonat, *has no mortal tone,* Virg.: furem sonuere juvenci, *betrayed by their lowing,* Prop.: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, Hor.

sŏnor, ōris, *m.* [sono] *a noise, sound, din* (= sonitus and sonus): Virg.: Tac.: Lucr.

sŏnorus, a, um, *adj.* [sonor] *noisy, loud, resounding, sonorous:* cithara, Tib.: tempestates, *howling, roaring,* Virg.

sons, sontis, *adj. guilty, criminal:* reos, Pl.: anima, Virg. In *pl. absol.:* sontes, *the guilty:* Cic.: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

sontĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sons] *dangerous, serious:* morbus, *a serious disorder* (that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, *etc.*), Plin. Whence, transf.: causa, arising from a morbus sonticus; hence, in gen., *serious, weighty, important:* Tib.

sŏnus, i, *m. a noise, sound:* Ov.: Caes. ||. Fig.: of oratory, *etc.: style, tone:* Cic.: Quint. [Cf. Skr. *svan,* to sound.] (Hence It. *suono:* Sp. Fr. *son.*)

sŏphisma, ătis, *n.* = σόφισμα, *a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism* (pure Lat. captio): Sen.

sŏphistēs, ae, *m.* = σοφιστής, *a sophist:* Cic.

sŏphŏs or **sŏphus,** i, *m.* = σοφός, *a wise man, sage:* Mart. Adjectively, *wise, shrewd:* factus periclo tum gubernator sophus, Phaedr.

sŏphōs, *adv.* = σοφῶς, an exclamation of applause; *well done!* Mart.

sōpĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [v. sopor] *to put* or *lull to sleep,* hence, *to deprive of feeling, to stun:* vino onerātos sopire, Liv.: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, *was stunned,* id. Most freq. in *Part. perf.:* ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic.: sopitae quietis tempus, *of deep* or *sound sleep,* Liv. 2. Of the sleep of death: Homerus sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est, *has now fallen asleep even as others,* Lucr. ||. Transf. of things: *to calm, settle, still, quiet:* sopitos suscitat ignes, *slumbering fires,* Virg.: sopita virtus, *lulled to sleep,* Cic.

sōpor, ōris, *m. a deep* or *heavy sleep;* in the poets also for *sleep* in gen.: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem corpora, Virg. (ii) *the sleep of death, death:* Pl.: Hor. 2. Transf.: *stupefaction, stupor:* Cael. ap. Quint. (ii) *laziness, indifference:* sopor et ignavia, Tac. ||. Meton.: *a sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion:* Sen.: Nep. Hence in partic., *poppy-juice, opium:* Plin. [The root is *svap;* cf. Skr. *svap-na-s;* Gr. ὕπ-νο-ς; Lat. *sōpio, somnus* (for *sopnus*); O. N. *swef-n* (sleep).]

sōpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sopor fero] *inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy:* papaver, Virg.: Lethe, Ov.

sōpōro, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [sopor] *to put asleep; to deprive of sense* or *feeling, to stupefy:* Cels. Most freq. in *Part. perf.:* soporatos hostes, Ov. 2. Transf. of inanim. objects: *to still, quiet, allay:* soporatus dolor, Curt. ||. *to render soporific:* ramus vi Stygia soporatus, *drugged,* Virg.

sōpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sleep-bringing, causing sleep* (poet.): Virg. ||. *heavy with stupor, drowsy:* Val. Fl.

sōrācum, i, *n.* = σώρακος, *a pannier, hamper:* Pl.

sorbĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* [cogn. with Gr. ῥοφέω] *to suck in, drink down, swallow:* hominum sanguinem, Pl.: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. 2. Transf., in gen.: *to suck in, swallow up, absorb:* (Charybdis) vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. ||. Fig.: sorbere animo, *to swallow in imagination* (*imagine oneself already possessed of*), Cic.

sorbillo, 1. *v. a.* [sorbeo] *to sip:* Ter.

sorbĭlo, *adv. sippingly;* hence transf., *drop by drop, bit by bit:* Pl.

sorbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [sorbeo] *a drink, draught, potion, broth,* etc.: Pl.: Pers.

sorbum, i, *n. a sorb-apple, service-berry:* Virg.

sordĕo, 2. *v. n.* [sordes] *to be dirty, filthy, foul: Di.* Jam lavisti? *Ph.* Num tibi sordere videor? Pl. ||. Fig.: *to be mean, base, low,* or *sordid:* haud sordere visus est festus dies, *had nothing mean* or *shabby in its appearance,* id. 2. Transf.: *to seem base* or *paltry; to be despised, slighted,* or *held of no account:* suis sordere, Liv.: sordent tibi munera nostra, *are held cheap by you,* Virg.: pretium aetas altera sordet, *a second life is not worth it,* Hor.

sordes, is, *f. dirt, filth, uncleanness, squalor:* sine sordibus ungues, Ov.: caret obsoleti sordibus tecti, *the meanness of a ruinous hovel,* Hor. 2. Meton.: *a mourning garment, mourning:* jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. ||. Fig.: *extreme meanness of rank, low condition; meanness, baseness:* obscuritas et sordes tuae, id.: sordes verborum, *low, vulgar expressions,* Tac. 2. Meton.: *the dregs of the people, the mob, rabble:* apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. 3. In abstr. sense, *stinginess, niggardliness, shabbiness:* (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.: sordes et avaritia, Tac.: minimas ediscere sordes, *paltry meannesses,* Juv. [Cf. Goth. *svart-s* (black), Eng. *swart, swarthy,* Germ. *schwarz.*]

sordesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sordeo] *to become dirty, grow filthy* (rare): contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi coeperis (liber), Hor.

sordĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus] *in dirty clothes, meanly* or *shabbily dressed:* quanquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, Pl.: servi, Cic. (ii) Esp. in token of mourning: reus, Liv.: Suet.

sordĭdē, *adv. dirtily, foully:* Lampr. 2. Transf.: *meanly, basely:* quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. ||. Fig.: *vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly:* dicere, Cic. 2. *stingily, penuriously, meanly:* facere aliquid, Suet.

sordĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [sordidus] *soiled, smutched:* toga (appy. = sordida), Juv. ||. Fig.: *low, mean, vile:* servuli, Pl. (dub.)

sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sordeo] *dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid:* amictus, Virg.: mappa, Hor.: nati, *ragged,* id. In partic.: locus, *a privy,* Val. Max. Poet.: autumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, *stained,* Ov.: terga suis, *smoked,* id. 2. Transf.: *low, base, mean,* in rank or condition; *poor, humble, small, paltry:* causam commisisse homini egenti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic.: sordidissimus quisque, Liv.: rura, *homely,* Virg. ||. Fig.: *low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful:* iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, *i. e. that suffers no humiliation in defeat,* Hor.: adulterium, Liv. 2. *niggardly, penurious, sordid:* ita sordidus, ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor.

sordĭtūdo, Inis, *f.* [sordes] *dirt, filth:* Pl.

sŏrex, Icis, *m.* [cogn. with Gr. ὗραξ] *a shrew-mouse:* Ter. (Hence It. *sorcio;* Fr. *souris.*)

sōrĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [sorex] *of* or *belonging to the shrew-mouse:* Pl.

sōrītēs, ae (*Dat.* soriti, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11), *m.* = σωρείτης, *a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments, a sorites* (pure Latin, acervalis, q. v.): Cic.

sŏror, ōris, *f. a sister:* Pl.: Cic.: germana, *having the same parents or at least the same father,* id.: doctae, *the Muses,* Tib.: genitae Nocte, *the Furies,* Ov.: tristes, *the Fates,* Tib.: also, sorores tres, Hor. *Absol.:* sorores, *the Muses:* Prop.: *the Fates:* Cat. ||. Transf.: *a cousin:* Ov. (ii) *a female friend, playmate,* or com-

panion: Virg. 2. Of things in pairs or similar: dextera sororque laeva, Pl. [Cf. Skr. *svasar;* Goth. *svis-tar*, Eng. *sister.*] (Hence Fr. *soeur.*)

sŏrōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [soror] *of* or *belonging to a sister, sisterly:* cena, *made because a sister was found,* Pl.: moenia, *i. e. of Dido,* Ov. In partic. sororium tigillum, *a beam at Rome, under which Horatius had to pass, in consequence of the murder of his sister,* Liv.

sors, tis, *f.* (*Nom.* sortis, Pl.: *Abl.* sorti, Virg.) [from *sero,* as *fors* from *fero*] *a lot;* i. e. *a small ticket* or *billet, for casting into the bag* or *urn:* conjiciam sortes in sitellam, Pl.: conjicere in hydriam, Cic.: ponere in sitellam, Liv.: of *a lottery-ticket:* Suet. **II.** Transf.: *a casting* or *drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot:* Cic.: Caes.: cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset, Liv. (ii) *a post* or *duty assigned by lot,* esp. of the praetors: id. 2. *an oracular response, a prophecy:* Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes, Virg. 3. *one's lot in life; fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share:* nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, id.: alteram sortem, *a change of fortune,* Hor.: non tuae sortis juvenem, *not of your condition or rank,* id.: Saturni sors ego prima fui, *the first (child that fell to the) lot of S.,* Ov. With *Gen.:* puer in nullam sortem bonorum natus, *to no share of the property,* Liv. 4. Esp. mercant. *t. t.: capital bearing interest, principal:* et sors et fenus, Pl.: Cic. (Hence It. *sorte;* Sp. *suerte;* Fr. *sort.*)

sortĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sors] *a little lot, a small tablet* or *ticket:* Suet.

sortĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sors, lego] *foretelling, prophetic:* Delphi, Hor. **II.** Subst.: sortilegus, i, *m. a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner:* Cic.

sortĭo, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* = sortior, *to draw lots:* tute sorti, Pl.: consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candidatos, *drawn by lot,* Cic.

sortĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [sors] *to cast* or *draw lots.* Neutr.: cum praetores designati sortirentur, *were drawing the lots* (viz. *for the appointment of judges*), Cic.: consules sortiri jussi, *to draw lots* for the provinces, Liv. **II.** Act.: *to draw* or *cast lots for, to fix, assign,* or *appoint by lot, to allot;* also in the perfect tenses, *to obtain* or *receive by lot:* with *Acc.:* tribus, Cic.: regna vini talis, *to decide by the dice who shall be master of the feast,* Hor.: necessitas sortitur insignes et imos, *decides the fate of,* id. With *depend. interrog. clause:* inter se sortiri uter citeriorem Hispaniam obtineret, Liv. 2. Transf.: *to share, divide, distribute* (poet.): pariter laborem sortiti, *having shared the labour,* Virg. 3. *to choose, select:* subolem armento, id. 4. In gen.: *to obtain, receive:* mediterranea Asiae, Liv. (From sortior, in the sense of "to divide," comes Fr. *sortir,* as *partir* from partior.)

sortis, is, v. sors, *ad init.*

sortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sortior] *a casting* or *drawing of lots, a choosing* or *determining by lot:* Cic. *Plur.:* Suet.

sortīto, *adv. by lot:* Cic.

sortītus, a, um, *Part.* [sortio and sortior].

sortītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting* or *drawing of lots* (rare, for sortitio): specula in sortitu' st (*al.* sorti 'st) mihi, *there is still a gleam of hope in my lot,* Pl.: Cic. *Plur.:* quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, *who had to brook no allotment* (to a Greek master), Virg.

sospĕs, ĭtis, *adj. safe and sound, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured; happy, lucky, fortunate* (expresses more than salvus: *safe and sound; in auspicious condition*): sospites in patriam restituere, Liv.: virginum mater juvenumque nuper sospitum, Hor.: diem sospitem rebus meis agundis, *favourable, auspicious,* Pl. Neutr. (once): nec unquam depositum tibi sospes erit, Juv. [The first element of the word is most prob. cogn. with Gr. σάος.]

sospĭta, ae, *f.* [sospes] *the Saver, Preserver;* an epithet of Juno: Cic.: Ov.

sospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *giving health* or *safety, salutary:* Pl.

sospĭto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to save, preserve, prosper:* progeniem, Liv.

sōtĕr, ēris, *m.* = σωτήρ, *a saviour, deliverer, a giver of health* or *safety:* Cic.

sōtērĭa, orum, *n.* = σωτήρια, *a congratulatory feast* or *presents given on a person's recovery from sickness:* Mart.

spādix, icis, *comm.* = σπάδιξ, *a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit:* Gell. **II.** Transf.: *date-brown, nut-brown:* honesti (equi) spadices glaucique, *bay,* Virg.

spădo, ōnis, *m.* = σπάδων, *a castrated person, a eunuch:* Liv.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. *v. a.* [cogn. with Gr. σπείρω] *to throw here and there, to strew, scatter; to bestrew; to sprinkle, bespatter, bedew, moisten,* etc.: semen, Cic.: venena, id.: nuces, Virg.: rosas, Hor.: humerum capillis, id.: corpus fluviali lympha, Virg.: humum follis, *to bestrew,* id. 2. Transf.: *to scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out:* (aper) spargit canes, Ov.: sparsa tempestate classis, Liv.: spargas tua prodigus, *dissipate, squander,* Hor. **II.** Fig. in gen.: *to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend:* animos in corpora humana, Cic.: sparserat nomen fama per urbes Theseos, Ov. 2. Esp. of speech, *to intersperse, interpose, insert* a word or words; of a report or rumour, *to spread* or *noise abroad, to circulate, report:* sparge subinde, *break in with,* Hor.: spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, *to circulate mysterious hints,* Virg. *Impers. pass.,* with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* spargebatur insuper, etc., *a report was in circulation,* Tac.

sparsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spargo] *a scattering* of gifts in the theatre: Stat.

sparsus, a, um, *Part.* [spargo]. **II.** Adj.: *freckled:* sparso ore, Ter.

spartĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum] *made of Spanish broom:* funes, Cato: Col.

spartum, i, *n.* = σπάρτον, *a plant indigenous in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets,* etc., *were made:* it is still largely used under the name of *esparto; Spanish broom:* Liv.

spărŭlus, i, *m. dim. a kind of fish:* Ov.

spărus, i, *m. a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear:* Sall.: Liv. [Cf. O. H. G. *sper;* Eng. *spear.*]

spătha, ae, *f.* = σπάθη, *a broad, flat wooden instrument* for stirring liquids, *a spatula:* Col. **II.** *a broad, two-edged sword, without a point:* Tac. (Hence It. *spada;* Fr. *épée.*)

spătĭor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [spatium] *to take a walk, to walk about, promenade:* in xysto, Cic.: aggere in aprico, Hor. **II.** In gen.: *to walk about* or *along, to go, proceed;* with the accessory idea of *dignity* or *importance* (cf. incedo): (Dido) ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras, Virg.: Ov. 2. Transf. of things: *to spread out, expand:* spatiantia bracchia, id.: alae, id.

spătĭōsē, *adv. widely, greatly, extensively:* Plin. *Comp.:* Ov. Fig.: spatiosius, *over a longer time,* Prop.

spătĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spatium] *roomy, ample, spacious;* poet. *large, long, broad,* etc.: loca, Quint.: taurus, Ov.: voces, *words of many syllables,* Quint. *Comp.:* Ov. **II.** Fig. of time: *long, long-continuing, prolonged:* aevum, id.

spătĭum, ii, *n. room, space:* tres pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Virg.: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Caes. 2. *a walk, promenade, race-ground, public place,* etc.: urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic.: locus planis porrectus spatiis, *in level spaces,* i. e. *plains,* Hor. (ii) Meton.: *a walking, a walk, promenade:* quum in ambulationem ventum esset, duobus spatiis tribusve factis, *having taken two or three turns,* Cic. 3. *distance, interval:* magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes.: viae spatium, *the length,* Ov. (ii) *a circuit* or *lap* in a chariot race: Suet.: seu septem spatiis Circo meruere coronam, Ov.: addunt in spatia, Virg.: v. addo, II. 4. *size, dimension:* victi hostis (serpentis), Ov. **II.** Fig. of time: *a space of time, interval, period:* praeteriti temporis, Cic.: diei, Caes.: spatio brevi, *the short span of life,* Hor.: pede inoffenso spatium decurrere vitae (cf. *supr.* 1. 3. ii.), *to run off the race of life,* Ov. 2. Esp.: *time,*

leisure, opportunity: quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi? *how long a time for loving,* Ter.: illi spatium ad sese colligendum dedisse, *time for collecting himself,* Cic. 3. *metrical time, measure, quantity:* trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, id. [Cf. Gr. σπά-ω; O. H. G. *spa-nn-an,* to stretch.] (Hence It. *spazio;* Fr. *espace.*)

spĕcĭālis, e, *adj.* [species] *individual, particular, special:* Quint.: Sen.

spĕcĭālĭter, *adv.* [specialis] *particularly, specially:* Quint.

spĕcĭes, ei, *f.* (*Gen.* and *Dat. plur.* were not yet in use in Cicero's time) [specio]. Act.: *a seeing, sight, look, view* (very rare): speciem quo vortimus, Lucr. II. Pass.: *that which is seen, the outward appearance, exterior; shape, figure, mien,* etc.: species formae, *outlines, contours,* Cic.: navium, *build,* Caes.: venatoris, *guise,* Just.: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius, Cic.: speciem honesti habere, *the look* or *semblance of what is right,* id.: non tulit hanc speciem furiatā mente Coroebus, *sight, spectacle,* Virg. (ii) *ornament, display, splendour, beauty:* in dicendo, Cic.: triumpho praebere speciem, *lustre,* Liv. (iii) Fig.: *an idea, notion:* hanc illi ἰδέαν appellabant: nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. 2. Esp.: *a show, seeming, semblance, pretence,* etc.: specie (opp. to reapse), id.: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, *as a blind,* Caes.: majestatis, Just. 3. *a vision, apparition:* consuli visa species viri, Liv. 4. *a likeness, image, statue:* species ex aere vetus, Cic. poet. 5. *a peculiar sort, kind,* or *quality, a species:* Cic. (ii) *spices, drugs,* etc. of the same sort: Macr. (Hence It. *spezie;* Fr. *espèce* and *épice;* Eng. *spice.*)

spĕcillum, i, *n.* [id.] *a surgical instrument, a probe:* Cic.

spĕcĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *any visible evidence; an example, instance, specimen, proof* (only in *sing.*): ingenii, Cic.: solis avi, *cognisance,* Virg. II. Transf.: *a pattern, model, example:* humanitatis, suavitatis, Cic.

spĕcĭo (spicio), spexi, 3. *v. a. to look, look at, behold* (v. rare except in comps.: v. aspicio, etc.): nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Pl. [The root is *spak,* whence Skr. *paç* (for *spaç*); Gr. σκέπ-τ-ομαι (by interchange of consonants); O. H. G. *spĕh-ô-m.*]

spĕcĭōsē, *adv. showily, handsomely, splendidly:* Plin. *Comp.:* speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. *Sup.: most gracefully:* Quint. Fig.: dictum, id.

spĕcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [species] *good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant:* hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor.: miracula, *attractive* (*and*) *marvellous features* (the incidents of the Odyssey), id. II. Fig.: causa, *plausible, specious,* Cic.: vocabula rerum, *brilliant, striking,* Hor.: vitia, *specious,* Flor.: mors, *glorious,* id.

spectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [specto] *that may be seen, visible:* corpus caeli, Cic.: campus, *open,* Ov. II. *worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable:* Niobe vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, id.: victoria, Tac.

spectācŭlum (spectaclum, Prop.), i, *n.* [id.] *a show, sight, spectacle:* superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic. II. *A seat from which shows were seen:* id.: Liv.: Suet. III. Esp. *a public show, a stage-play, spectacle:* Cic.: gladiatorium, Liv. 2. Meton.: *a theatre* or *amphitheatre:* Suet.

spectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] = specimen, *a mark, sign, proof:* Pl.

spectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a looking, beholding; a sight, view, contemplation:* Cic. 2. Esp.: *an examining, testing* of money: id. 3. Fig.: *respect, regard, consideration:* Flor.

spectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator:* rerum caelestium, Cic.: certaminis, Liv. Esp. *a spectator* in a theatre, at games, *etc.:* Pl. 2. *an examiner, judge, critic:* elegans formarum, *connoisseur,* Ter.

spectātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that looks at* or *observes:* Pl.

spectātus, a, um, *Part.* [specto]. II. Adj.: *tried, tested, proved:* virtus, Cic.: Sall.: fides, id.: pietas, viz., of *Aeneas,* Ov. *Sup.:* id cuique spectatissimum sit, *the most satisfactory test,* Liv. 2. In gen.: *looked up to, respected, esteemed:* vir, Cic. *Sup.:* femina, id.

spectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [specio]. In augury, *an observing of the auspices;* also, *the right of observing them:* Cic.

specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe,* etc., with *Acc.:* spectare aliquid et visere, Cic.: ingentes acervos, Hor.: siderum motus, Just. *Absol.:* alte spectare, Cic. With *ad* or *in* and *Acc.:* huc ad me specta, Pl.: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. 2. Esp. *to look at* as a spectator, *to look on:* fabulam, Pl.: ludos, Hor. 3. Of places, *to look, face, lie, be situated* towards: constr. usu. with *ad, in* or *inter* and *Acc.,* or *adv.* of place; less freq. with *Acc.* alone: pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic.: munitiones in urbem spectantes, Liv.: Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, i.e. *it lies towards the north-west,* Caes.: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, id. 4. *to examine, try, test:* in ignibus aurum, Ov. II. Fig.: *to look at, consider, regard:* ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic. 2. Esp.: *to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive,* or *endeavour after; to have regard to:* juvenes magna spectare debent, id.: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? *do you look for,* Caes. Of impersonal subjects: rem ad seditionem spectare, *was tending,* Liv.: quo igitur haec spectat oratio? *what is its drift,* Cic. 3. *to judge of; to try, test:* aliquem, *to form an opinion of,* id.: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bono? Pl.

spectrum, i, *n.* [id.] *an appearance, image; an apparition, spectre* (v. rare): Cic.

(1) **spĕcŭla,** ae, *f.* [id.] *a look-out, watch-tower:* praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. 2. Transf.: *a height, eminence* (poet.): Virg. Fig.: nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, *are on the look-out,* Cic.

(2) **spēcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [spes] *a slight hope, a gleam of hope* (v. rare): Pl.: Cic.

spĕcŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [speculor] *on the look-out, on the watch:* Tac. With *Acc.:* signa, Suet.

spĕcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [speculum] *of* or *belonging to a mirror, like a mirror:* Sen. (ii) In partic., lapis specularis, *a kind of transparent mineral;* perh. *mica:* Plin. Hence, *n. pl.* as subst.: specularia, orum (from collat. form in -ius), *window-panes, a window:* Plin. Ep.: Sen.

spĕcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [speculor] milit. *t. t.: a spy, scout:* Cic.: Caes. The scouts formed a special division in each legion: Tac. Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general: Suet. II. Transf. in gen.: *a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner:* naturae, Cic.

spĕcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [speculator] *of* or *belonging to spies* or *scouts:* navigia, *spy-boats,* Caes.: caliga, *a kind of boot worn by spies* or *scouts,* Suet. Subst.: speculatoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* navis), *a spy boat:* Liv.

spĕcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [speculor] *a female spy, watcher:* Cic. Transf.: speculatrix villa profundi, *that looks over,* Stat.: maris e tumulo statua, *that keeps watch over,* Val. Max.

spĕcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [specula] *to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore:* omnia, Cic.: vacuo laetam (avem) caelo speculatus, *having marked,* Virg.: opportunitatem, *to watch for,* Vell. *Absol.:* quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causa? Caes.

spĕcŭlum, i, *n.* [specio] *a looking-glass, mirror:* inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.: quoties te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. (Respecting the material and use of mirrors, v. Smith's Ant. 347.) Fig.: naturae, *a mirror of nature* (showing plainly her purpose), Cic. (Hence It. *specchio.*)

spēcus, ūs (i), *m.* (*f.* and *n.*) [appy. cogn. with Gr. σπέος] *a cave, cavern, den; a pit* in mines, *etc.: Masc.:* quos agor in specus? Hor. (ii) *Fem.:* concava specus, Enn. (iii) *Neutr.:* specus

horrendum, Virg. ||. Transf.: *a cavity* of any kind (poet.): vulneris, id.

spēlaeum (spēlĕum), i, *n.* = σπήλαιον, *a cave, cavern, den:* Virg.

spelunca, ae, *f.* = σπήλυγξ, γγος, *a cave, cavern, den:* Cic.: Virg.

spērābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spero] *that may be hoped for:* Pl.

spērātus, a, um, *Part.* [spero]. ||. Adj.: *hoped* or *longed for:* gloria, Cic. |||. Subst.: in *m.* and *f.: a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride:* sperata, salve, Pl.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to sever, separate, remove* (v. rare in this sense): opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, *withdraw themselves,* Pl. ||. Transf.: *to reject with scorn and contumely; to scorn, spurn:* non respondit, nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.: prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor.: doctrina deos spernens, Liv.: spretae injuria formae, *the affront to her slighted beauty,* Virg. With *Gen.:* morum spernendus, *contemptible in character,* Tac. Poet. with *Inf.:* nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor. [Cf. Germ. (*ab*)*sperr-en.* The root appears in Gr. σπαίρ-ω, ἀ-σπαίρ-ω.]

spēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spes] *to look for, expect,* usu. of something desirable; *to hope, to promise* or *flatter oneself: absol.:* quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destiti, Cic. With *Acc.:* victoriam, Caes.: alteram sortem, Hor.: deos, *hope* or *trust in,* Pl. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic.: fore ut, id. Ellipt.: qui semper amabilem sperat (*sc.* te fore), Hor. With *de* (rare): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. ||. Of something undesirable, *to anticipate, apprehend:* tantum dolorem, Virg. With a negative particle: sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar, Cic. (Hence Fr. *espérer.*)

spes, spĕi, *f.* (*pl. Nom. and Acc.* spēres, Enn.), *a looking for, expecting:* esp. of something desirable; *hope:* spes est exspectatio boni, Cic.: hac spe lapsus, *disappointed in this hope,* Caes. *Plur.:* omnes Catilinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. With *Gen. obj.:* mercedis, id.: nuptiarum, Ter. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, Cic. With *Subj.:* si spem afferunt, ut fructus appareat, id. With *de:* spes est de argento, Pl. (ii) In partic., *the hope of being heir:* Hor.: in secundam spem aliquem (=secundum heredem) scribere, Tac. 2. Meton.: *that which gives rise to hope, an object of hope:* puppes, spes vestri reditus, Ov. (ii) Esp. of children, young animals, or the fruits of the earth: devovit nati spemque caputque parens, id. (iii) As a term of endearment: spes mea, Pl. ||. *an anticipation* or *apprehension* of evil (rare): Sall.: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

sphaera, ae, *f.* = σφαῖρα, *a ball, globe, sphere* (pure Lat. globus, Cic.): habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, Cic. ||. Esp. *a globe* or *sphere* made to represent the motions of the heavenly bodies: id.

sphaeristērĭum, ii, *n.* = σφαιριστήριον, *a place for playing ball, a tennis-court:* Suet.

sphinx, ngis, *f.* = σφίγξ, *a fabulous monster which is said to have taken up its abode on a rock near Thebes in Boeotia;* usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or with the head of a man and the body of a lion: Pl.: Suet.

spīca, ae, *f.* (*Neut.* spicum, Cic. poet.), prop. *a point:* hence, of grain, *an ear, spike:* Cic. ||. Transf.: *a top, tuft, head* of other plants: spica Cilissa, *pistil of the saffron plant,* Ov.: Prop. 2. *the brightest star in the constellation* Virgo: Cic. poet. [Cf. *spi-na,* and Germ. *spi-tz.*] (Hence Fr. *épi.*)

spīcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spica] *consisting of ears of corn:* corona, Tib.: serta, Ov.: messis, *corn-crop,* Virg.

spīcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [spicum; v. spica, *ad init.*] *a little sharp point* or *sting:* of bees: Virg.: of a scorpion: Ov. 2. Esp. *the point* of a missile weapon: Cic. (ii) Meton.: *a dart, arrow:* id.: *a javelin:* Virg.: *an arrow:* id.: Cupid's *arrow:* Prop. (Hence Fr. *épieu.*)

spīna, ae, *f.* [from same root as spica, q. v.] *a thorn:* consertum tegumen spinis, *pinned together with thorns,* Virg. 2. Transf.: *a prickle* or *spine* of certain animals (as the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, *etc.*): aliae (animantes) spinis hirsutae, Cic. (ii) *a fish-bone:* Ov. (iii) *the backbone, spine:* Virg. (cf. ἀκανθα). Hence, poet. *the back:* Ov. (iv) Spina, *a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course; the barrier:* v. Smith's Ant. 87. ||. Fig.: in *plur., subtleties, perplexities:* disserendi spinae, Cic.: also *cares, anxieties:* Hor. (Hence Fr. *épine.*)

spīnētum, i, *n.* [spina] *a thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns:* Virg.

spīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of thorns, thorny* (rare): vincula, Ov.

spīnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spina fero] *thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly:* Cic.

spīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spina] *full of thorns* or *prickles, thorny, prickly:* herbae, Ov. ||. Fig. of style: *thorny, crabbed, obscure, perplexed:* Stoicorum disserendi genus, Cic. *Comp.:* id. 2. *stinging, irritating:* curae, Cat.

spinthēr, ēris, *n.* [prob. from σφιγκτήρ] *a kind of bracelet* which kept its place on the arm by its elasticity: Pl.

spinturnīcĭum, ii, *n.* [*dim.* of spinturnix; cf. Gr. σπινθαρίς] *a little bird of ill omen:* Pl.

spīnus, i, *f.* [spina] *a black-thorn, sloe-tree:* Virg.

spīra, ae, *f.* = σπεῖρα, *that which is wound, coiled,* or *twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire:* of a serpent: Virg. ||. Of things having a spiral form: *the base of a column:* Vitr. 2. *a twisted tie* for fastening the hat under the chin: Juv. 3. Of *Medusa's hair:* Val. Fl.

spīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spiro] *that may be breathed, good to breathe, respirable:* Cic. 2. Hence, *that serves to sustain life:* caeli spirabile lumen, *breathable, vital,* Virg.

spīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent:* Lucr.: Virg.

spīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent* (poet. and rare): Lucan. ||. *a breathing, blowing, puff:* id.: fessi ignis, Stat.

spīrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore:* caeca spiramenta relaxat, *opens the invisible pores,* Virg.: cavernarum (Aetnae), Just.: animae, *the lungs,* Virg. 2. Fig.: *a breathing-space,* i. e., *a brief pause* or *interval, an instant:* intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac.

spīrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a gentle blowing, a breath of air, breeze:* Boreae, Virg.: lux, aut caeli spiritus, Cic. (ii) *an exhalation, aroma, perfume:* unguenti, Lucr.: florum, Gell. 2. Esp. *breathed air, a breath:* tranquillum spiritum ducere, Cic.: filiorum postremus spiritus, id. 3. *a breathing:* aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. (ii) *the breath of life, life:* spiritum alicui auferre, id. (iii) Poet. *a sigh:* Hor. ||. Esp. in *plur.: haughty spirit, presumption, arrogance;* often along with *pl.* animi: tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes.: noratis animos ejus et spiritus tribunicios, *airs,* Cic. Also in *Gen.* or *Abl. sing.* (these cases not being used in *plur.*): regio spiritu, *with all the airs of a king,* id.: tantum fiduciae ac spiritus, *presumption,* Caes. 2. In good sense; *spirit, courage:* Tac. |||. *spirit, soul, mind,* in gen.: dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus, Virg.: spiritu divino tactus, *inspiration,* Liv. (ii) Esp. *poetic inspiration:* spiritum (Phoebus) mihi . . . dedit, Hor. (iii) Transf., *a beloved object:* Vell. (Hence It. *spirito;* Sp. *espiritu;* Fr. *esprit.*)

spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to breathe, blow,* etc.: freta circum fervescunt graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr.: qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, *seethe,* Virg.: fretis spirantibus, *steaming friths,* id. 2. Esp. *to breathe, draw breath, respire:* quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. (ii) Transf.: *to live, be alive* (usu. in *Part. imperf.*): Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est,

paululum etiam spirans, *still just breathing, with life not quite extinct*, Sall.: spirantia consulit exta, *still quivering with life*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to breathe auspiciously on; to be favourable, to favour:* quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. **2.** *to be animated, live, be alive:* videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Cic. Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, *etc.:* excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, '*the breathing bronze*,' Virg. **3.** *to be puffed up; to be arrogant:* spirantibus altius Poenis, Flor. **B.** Act.: *to breathe out, exhale, emit:* flammas spirantes, Liv.: odorem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to breathe forth:* mendacia, Juv. **2.** Transf.: as we say, *to breathe, i.e. to be full of; to show, express; to design, intend:* amores, Hor.: inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, *breathing the spirit of the tribuneship*, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

spissē, *adv. thickly, closely:* Plin. **2.** Transf.: *slowly:* Cic.

spissesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [spissus] *to become thick, to condense* (rare): Lucr.

spissĭgrădus, a, um, *adj.* [spissus gradus] *slow-paced:* Pl.

spisso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spissus] *to thicken, make thick, condense:* ignis densum spissatus in aëra, Ov.

spissus, a, um, *adj. thick, close, compact, dense* (*packed quite close:* v. densus): qua rara est acies interlucetque corona non tam spissa viris, *not packed so close*, Virg.: theatra, *crowded*, Hor.: caligo, Ov.: spissum vimen, *close-plaited osier*, Virg. **2.** Transf. of time: *slow, tardy, late* (rare): Cic. **II.** Fig.: *hard, difficult* (rare): spissum opus et operosum, id. (Hence It. *spesso:* Sp. *espeso;* Fr. *épais.*)

splēn, ēnis, *m.* = σπλήν (there is another name for it, lien, q.v.), *the milt* or *spleen:* Pers.

splendĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten:* splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg.: splendet focus, *glows*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to shine, to be bright* or *illustrious:* virtus lucet in tenebris, splendetque per sese semper, *has a lustre of its own* (cf. Shak. "*so shines a good deed in a naughty world*"), Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

splendesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [splendeo] *to become bright* or *shining, to derive lustre from:* incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Virg.: vidimus Aetnaea caelum splendescere flamma, *aglow with*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: oratione, *to be lighted up, rendered attractive*, Cic.

splendĭdē, *adv. brightly, brilliantly:* ornare convivium, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *brilliantly, splendidly, nobly:* in parentem splendide mendax, *gloriously false*, Hor.

splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [splendeo] *bright, shining, glittering, brilliant, etc.:* signa caeli, Lucr. *Comp.:* Ov. *Sup.:* candor, Cic. **2.** Transf. of sound: vox, *clear*, id. **II.** Fig.: of style of living, dress, *etc.; brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous:* domus, Cat.: secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia, *renders prosperity brighter still*, Cic. **2.** *illustrious, distinguished, noble:* eques Romanus, id.: facta, Hor. **3.** *showy, fine, specious:* nomen, Cic.: verba, Ov.

splendor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *brightness, brilliance, lustre, sheen, splendour:* flammae, Ov.: argenti, Hor. Transf. of sound: vocis, *clearness, brilliancy*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: of style of living, *etc.: splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness:* id. **2.** *splendour, honour, dignity, excellence*, etc.: summorum hominum, id.: vitae, Liv.

splēnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [splenium] *having a plaster* or *patch on:* mentum, Mart.

splēnĭum, ii, *n. a plaster* or *patch* (for the face): Mart.

spŏlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [spolium] *a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators:* Sen.

spŏlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spolio] *a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: consulatus, id.

spŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a robber, pillager, plunderer* (rare): Cic.: Liv.

spŏlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that robs, pillages,* or *spoils:* Cic.

spŏlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [spolio]. **II.** Adj.: *plundered, despoiled:* nihil illo regno spoliatius, *stripped more bare*, Cic.

spŏlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spolium] *to strip, to deprive of clothing:* consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediri jubent, Liv.: Gallum caesum torque, *despoiled of*, id. **II.** In gen.: *to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* of person or thing robbed, and *Abl.* of thing taken: fana sociorum, Cic.: spoliari fortunis, id.: ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, *might be divested of*, Caes. With *Acc.* of respect: hiems spoliata capillos, *stripped of his locks*, Ov.

spŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [cogn. with Gr. σκῦλον; v. spuma] *the skin* or *hide* of an animal stripped off (poet.; esp. in *pl.*): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr.: leonis, Ov. **II.** Transf.: *the arms* or *armour stripped from a defeated enemy:* and in gen., *booty, prey, spoil* (usu. *plur.*): cruenta spolia detrahere, Cic.: jacentis exercitus, *the spoils of the defeated army*, Liv. Esp. in phr. spolia opima, *i.e.* ducis hostium caesi: v. opimus. *Sing.:* quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. **2.** Fig.: aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augere, i. e. *by robbing others*, Cic. (Hence It. *spoglia.*)

sponda, ae, *f. the frame* of a bedstead, sofa, *etc.:* Ov. **II.** Meton.: *a bed, couch, sofa:* Virg.

spondaeus, v. spondeus.

spondālĭum or **spondaulĭum,** ii, *n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute:* Cic.

spondĕo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2. *v. a.* In law and politics, *to promise solemnly, to bind, engage,* or *pledge oneself:* quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic.: hic sponsum vocat, *to go security for him*, Hor. (ii) *to promise in marriage:* Ly. filiam tuam sponden' mihi uxorem dari? *Ch.* Spondeo, Pl. **II.** In gen.: *to promise sacredly, to vow:* promitto, recipio, spondeo, with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* Cic.: non si mihi Juppiter auctor spondeat, *were to warrant me*, Virg. Of things: spondet fortuna salutem, id.: spondentia sidera, Ov.: ingenium, quod magnum spondebat virum, *gave promise of, etc.*, Just. [Etym. uncertain.]

spondēus (not spondaeus), i, *m.* = σπονδεῖος, *a spondee* (a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables): Cic.

spondўlus, i, *m. a kind of shell-fish;* perh. *a mussel:* Mart.: Plin.

spongĭa, ae, *f.* = σπογγιά, *a sponge:* Lucr.: Cic. **II.** Transf. *an open-worked coat of mail:* Liv. (Hence Fr. *éponge.*)

sponsa, ae, v. sponsus, *part.*

sponsālis, e, *adj.* [sponsus] *of* or *belonging to betrothal* or *espousal:* quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr. **II.** Subst.: sponsalia, ium (*Gen.* sponsaliorum, Suet.), *n. plu. a betrothal, espousal:* qui Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. **2.** *a betrothal feast:* a. d. VIII Id. Apr. sponsalia Crassipedi praebui, id. (Hence It. *sposalizia;* Fr. *épousailles.*)

sponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spondeo] *a solemn promise* or *engagement: a guarantee, security:* voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic.: non foedere pax Caudina sed per sponsionem facta est, *by giving surety*, Liv. **II.** Esp. in civil suits: *an agreement between two parties in a suit, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains it:* sponsionem facere, Cic. (ii) Hence, in gen.: *a bet, wager:* Juv.

sponsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bondsman, surety* (differs from vas in being used freely in non-legal sense): sponsor es pro Pompeio, Cic. In gen. sense: promissorum alicujus, id.: conjugii, Ov.

sponsum, i, v. sponsus.

sponsus, a, um, *Part.* [spondeo]. **II.** Subst.: sponsus, i, *m.*, and sponsa, ae, *f. a betrothed; a bridegroom, a bride:* sponsus regius, Hor. Poet. of Penelope's suitors: id. **2.** sponsum, i, *n. a covenant, agreement, engagement:* ex sponso egit, Cic. (Hence It. *sposo;* Sp. *esposo;* Fr. *époux.*)

sponsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an engagement, betrothal; bail, suretyship* (rare): Cic.

sponte, *Abl.* and **spontis,** *Gen.* of an obsol. noun spons, of which no other cases occur. Sponte, usu. with *pronom. adj.: of one's own accord, of oneself, without solicitation, voluntarily, spontaneously:* transisse Rhenum sese

non sua sponte, sed rogatum a Gallis, Caes.: gaudeo id te mihi suadere, quod ego mea sponte pridie feceram, Cic. *Absol.:* Italiam non sponte sequor, *of my own free will*, Virg.: sponte properant, Ov. With *Gen.:* principis, Tac. **2.** Transf.: *by oneself, without the aid of others, alone:* nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. (ii) Of things: aliae (arbores) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae sponte sua veniunt, Virg. **3.** *on its own account; for its own sake:* sapientem sua sponte ac per se bonitas et justitia delectat, Cic. ‖ spontis, only in the phrase suae spontis (esse): *to be one's own master, at one's own disposal* (rare): sanus homo, qui suae spontis est, Cels.: Varr. [Etym. uncertain.]

spontis, v. sponte, *no.* II.

sporta, ae, *f.* [cogn. with Gr. σπυρίς] *a plaited basket* or *hamper:* Cato.

sportella, ae, *f. dim.* [sporta] *a little basket, a fruit-basket:* Cic.

sportŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little basket:* Pl. Used in distributing presents of food or money to clients: Juv. Hence the Emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae: Suet.

sprētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sperno] *disdain, scorn, contempt:* Romanorum, Liv. (dub.)

sprētor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a despiser, scorner* (poet. and rare): deorum, Ov.

sprētus, a, um, *Part.* [sperno].

spūma, ae, *f. foam, froth, scum, spume:* cum spumas ageret in ore, *foamed at the mouth*, Cic.: per armos spuma (apri) fluit, Ov.: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. ‖ caustica spuma, *a preparation used by the Teutons for reddening the hair, a lather:* Mart. [Commonly connected with *spuo*, but more prob. cogn. with O. N. *skû-mi*, Eng. *scum*, Germ. *schaum*; v. spolium.] (Fr. *écume* is of Germanic origin, not from *spuma*.)

spūmātus, ūs, *m.* [spumo] *foam, slaver* of a serpent: Stat.

spūmesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [spuma] *to grow foamy* or *frothy, to begin to foam* or *froth:* aequora remo, Ov.

spūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foaming, frothy:* Nereus, Virg.: torrens, Ov.

spūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma fero] *foam-bearing, foaming* (poet.): amnis, Ov.

spūmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma gero] *foaming:* sus, Lucr.

spūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [spuma]. Neutr.: *to foam, froth:* spumans aper, Virg. ‖ Act.: *to cause to foam, cover with foam* (rare): saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, Cic. poet. Fig.: spumans ex ore scelus, *foaming out crime*, Auct. Her.

spūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of foam, foaming:* litora, Cat.: undae, Ov. ‖ Fig.: of versification, *frothy, bombastic:* Pers.

spŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to spit* (rare). Neutr.: Plin. ‖ Act.: *to spit out:* sicco terram (*i. e.* pulverem) spuit ore viator aridus, Virg. [Gr. πτύω; Eng. *spew, spit.*]

spurcē, *adv. filthily, dirtily:* in pabulatione versari (of swine), Col. ‖ Fig.: *impurely; basely, meanly, villainously:* qui in illam miseram tam spurce, tam impie dixeris, *made so foul an imputation*, Cic. *Sup.:* perscribere, id.

spurcĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus dico] *using filthy language, obscene:* versus, Pl.

spurcĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus facio] *making filthy, obscene:* Pl.

spurcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (*Nom.* spurcities, Lucr.) [spurcus] *filth, dirt, smut* (rare): Plin.

spurco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make filthy, to befoul, defile* (rare): spurcatur nasum odore illutibili, Pl. Fig.: senectus spurcata impuris moribus, Cat.

spurcus, a, um, *adj. filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure:* res, Lucr. ‖ Fig. of character or condition: *foul, base, low, mean, common:* Dama, Hor. *Comp.:* nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. *Sup.:* Cic. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. περκ-νός (for σπ.), speckled, blackish.]

spūrĭus, i, *m. adj. of illegitimate birth.* Subst.: *an illegitimate* or *spurious child, a bastard:* Just. [Perh. from root *spar*, to separate, put apart, reject; v. sperno, which is from the same root.]

spūtātĭlĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [sputo] *that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable:* crimina, Sisenn. in Cic.

spūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who spits much, a spitter:* Pl.

spūto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [spuo] *to spit, spit out:* sanguinem, Pl.: morbus, qui sputatur, *which is spit against*, i. e. *as a prophylactic* or *charm*, id.

spūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *spit, spittle: sing.:* Cels.: *plur.:* Lucr.

squālĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [Perh. cogn. with Gr. σκέλ-λω, σκληρός] *to be stiff* or *rough:* squalentes conchas, Virg.: squalentia tela venenis, *i.e. clotted, smeared*, Ov. **2.** Poet.: *to be stiff* or *rough from drought; to be parched:* Lucan. ‖ Esp. *to be filthy, neglected, squalid:* mihi supellex squalet atque aedes meae, Pl.: squalent abductis arva colonis, *lie untilled*, Virg.: squalens litus, *barren*, Tac. **2.** Transf.: *to mourn in filthy* or *squalid garments:* squalebat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic.

squālĭdē, *adv. without ornament, rudely:* Cic.

squālĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [squaleo] *stiff, rough:* corpora, Lucr. ‖ *dirty, filthy, neglected, squalid:* homo, Pl.: humus, Ov.: reus, *in soiled garments*, id.: squalida siccitate regio, *barren*, Curt. **2.** Fig. of speech; *rude, unadorned:* Cic.

squālor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *stiffness, roughness:* Lucr. ‖ *dirtiness, filthiness, squalor:* Cic.: obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv. (ii) Esp. *filthy garments*, as a sign of mourning: aspicite, judices, squalorem sordesque sociorum, Cic.

squālus, i, *m. a kind of sea-fish*, belonging to the shark or dog-fish group, prob. used generically: Ov.

squāma, ae, *f. a scale* (of a fish, serpent, *etc.*): Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a fish* (poet.): Juv. **2.** *scale-armour:* Virg. [Perh. for *squad-ma*, from root *skad*, to cover; v. castra.]

squāmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *scaly* (poet.): anguis, Virg.

squāmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [squama gero] *scale-bearing, scaly:* cervices (anguis), Ov. ‖ Subst.: squamigeri, orum, *m. plu. fishes:* Lucr.

squāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *full of* or *covered with scales, scaly:* pecus (*i.e.* pisces), Pl.: draco, Virg.

squilla, ae, v. scilla.

st, *interj. hist! whist! hush!* Cic.

'st, abbrev. for est, v. sum.

stăbĭlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [stabilio] *a stay, support:* regni, poet. ap. Cic.

stăbĭlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a stay, support:* ventris, Pl. Fig.: bellorum, Val. Max.

stăbĭlĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [stabilis] *to make firm*, or *stable; to fix, establish:* Caes. Fig.: rem publicam, opp. to evertere, Cic.

stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sto] *that stands firmly; firm, steady, stable:* via plana et stabilis (opp. to praeceps et lubrica), Cic.: locus ad insistendum, Liv.: stabilior Romanus erat, *was steadier, stood his ground better*, id. ‖ Fig.: *firm, enduring, stable; unwavering, steadfast, intrepid:* amici, Cic.: animus stabilis amicis, id. *Comp.:* imperium stabilius, Ter. (ii) stabile est, with *Acc.* and *Inf.*=certum est: *it is settled:* Pl.

stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stabilis] *a standing fast* or *firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, stability, steadiness:* Cic.: Caes. ‖ Fig.: fortunae, Cic.

stăbĭlĭter, *adv. firmly, durably, permanently* (rare): Suet.

stăbŭlo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [stabulum] Act.: *to stable* or *house cattle:* Varr. ‖ Neutr.: *to stable, harbour:* centauri in foribus stabulant, *stall*, Virg.

stăbŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to take up one's abode; to stable, kennel, harbour, roost*, etc.: in antris, Ov.

stăbŭlum, i, *n.* [sto] *a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling* (rare): stabile, Pl. ‖ Esp. *a stall, stable, inclosure:* pastorum stabula, Cic.: apium, *a bee-hive*, Virg.: ferarum, *covert, lair*, id. Meton.: stabuli nutritor Iberi, *flock, i.e. Spanish sheep*, Mart. **2.** *a public-house, tavern*, etc.: Plin. Ep. (ii) *a brothel, house of ill-fame:* Cic. As a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Pl. (Hence Fr. *étable.*)

stacta, ae, or **stactē**, es, *f.*=στακτή, *myrrh-oil:* stacta, Lucr.: stacte, Plin.

stădĭum, ĭi, *n.*=στάδιον, *a stade, stadium*, a Grecian measure of length containing 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English: Cic. ||. Esp. *a race-course for foot-racing* (among the Greeks): qui stadium currit, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 348). 2. Fig. of other *contests:* in stadium artis rhetoricae prodire, Auct. Her.

(1) **stagno**, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [stagnum]. Neutr.: *to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate:* stagnans Nilus, *spreading into a lake*, Virg. 2. Transf. *to be overflowed* or *inundated:* paludibus, Ov. ||. Act.: *to make stagnant:* quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 2. Transf.: *to overflow, inundate* (late): Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, Tac.

(2) **stagno**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stagnum=stannum] *to overlay* or *plate with* stannum: Plin. Val. ||. Fig.: *to make fast, strengthen, fortify:* se adversus insidias, Just.

stagnum, i, *n.* [*sta*, root of sto] *a piece of standing water, a pool, pond, swamp, fen*, etc.: super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. ||. Transf.: *water* in gen. (poet.): hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis stagna refusa vadis, Virg. (Hence Fr. *étang.*)

stălagmĭum, ii, *n.* = σταλάγμιον, *an ear-drop, pendant:* Pl.

stāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [*sta*, root of sto; cf. Gr. στή-μων] *the warp* in the upright loom of the ancients: Ov. ||. Transf. in gen.: *a thread* hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanas aut stamina pollice versant, id.: of *the threads* of the Parcae: Juv.: fatalia, Tib. 2. *threads* of other sorts: of the spider: Ov.: the *strings* of an instrument: id. 3. Meton.: *a cloth* which is made of threads; *the fillets* of priests: Prop. (Hence Fr. *étamine.*)

stāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stamen] *consisting of threads, full of threads, thready:* rota rhombi, *the magic circle's thready round*, Prop.

stannum (stagnum), i, *n. tin*, also called plumbum album (in contradistinction to plumbum nigrum, *lead*): Suet.: Plin. [The word appears to be of Celtic origin.] (Hence through the form stagnum, It. *stagno;* Fr. *étain.*)

stăta, *f. adj.:* only in phr. stata mater, appy.=*Vesta:* Cic.

stătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sto] *of* or *belonging to standing* or *standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady:* miles, Liv. ||. Esp.: stataria comoedia, *a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers*, opp. to motoria (bustling, noisy), Ter. Of a *calm, tranquil* orator: Cic. 2. Subst.: statarii, orum, *m. plu. the actors in the* comoedia stataria, id.

stătēra, ae, *f.* [from Gr. στατήρ] *a steelyard; a balance.* Suet.: auraria, *a goldsmith's scales*, called also statera aurificis, Cic. ||. Transf.: *the yoke-bar* of a wagon, etc.: Stat.

stătĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [sto] *a kind of gentle dance:* Pl.

stătim (ă acc. to Ritschl), *adv.* [id.] *in standing, steadily:* ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, *regularly*, Ter. ||. *on the spot, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly:* Publicola, lege illa perlata, statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic.: principio anni statim res turbulentae, Liv. Foll. by various *conj., prep., etc.:* statim ut, Cic.: statim post, Suet.: etc.

stătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing, a standing still:* navis, quae manet in statione, *at her moorings*, Lucr. ||. Meton.: *a post, abode, residence:* Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Poet. of things: pone recompositas in statione comas, *in their place*, Ov. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t.: a post, station:* cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes.: in stationem succedere, *to relieve guard*, id. Fig.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, *to quit one's post* (*in the field*) *of life*, Cic. (ii) Meton.: *a picket;* esp. in *pl., sentries, sentinels:* ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes.: statione militum assumpta, *body-guard, life-guard*, Suet. 3. Nautical *t. t.: an anchorage, roadstead, bay, inlet:* quieta, Caes.: male fida, *a treacherous anchorage*, Virg. (Hence It. *stagione;* Sp. *estacion.*)

stătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *standing still, stationary:* Varr. ||. Esp., milit. *t. t.: of* or *belonging to posts, stations* or *quarters:* praesidium, *appointed post* or *station*, Cic.: castra, *a stationary camp*, Caes. Also *absol.:* stativa, orum, *n. pl.* = castra stativa: Liv.

(1) **stător**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger:* Cic.

(2) **stător**, ōris, *m.* [sisto] *one who rallies*, or *prevents flight*, or *one who establishes;* epithet of Jupiter: Liv.: Cic.: Ov. Of Mars: Vell.

stătŭa, ae, *f.* [status, from sto] *an image, statue:* statuae et imagines, simulacra corporum, Cic. Fig. of *a silent, stolid person:* Pl.

stătŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [statua] *of* or *belonging to statues:* hence, Subst.: statuaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *the art of sculpture:* Plin. 2. statuarius, ii, *m. a maker of statues, a statuary:* Quint.

stătūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [statuo] *that upon which any thing rests, a support, stay, prop:* Vitr.: *a rib* of a boat or coracle: Caes.

stătŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [status, from sto] 1 lit. *to cause to stand, to set up; to put, place, set, station*, etc.: signifer, statue signum, *plant, set up*, Liv.: crateras magnos, Virg.: captivos in medio, Liv.: aliquem ante oculos, Cic. (ii) *to plant* a tree (rare): Hor. (iii) *to make to stand still, stay, stop:* fessos boves, Prop. Transf.: of birds: carmen tacitâ brumâ, *stay, hush*, Stat. 2. Esp. *to set up, raise, erect, rear, build*, etc.: tropaeum, Cic.: tabernacula, *to pitch*, Caes.: urbem, Virg. ||. Fig. *to set up* or *establish in the mind; to lay down as true:* constr. with *Acc.* and *Inf., Acc., second complementary Acc.*, or *absol.:* ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic. cujus ego patrem deum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id. 2. *to settle, appoint; to decide, determine, resolve*, etc.: constr. the direct object expr. by *Acc., Inf., Acc.* and *Inf., depend. interrog. clause*, or *Subj.;* the indirect object usu. in *Dat.:* condicionem Gaditanis, *to impose*, id.: modum cupidinibus, Hor.: statuta die, *on the appointed day*, Liv.: iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.: si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, *if you have settled*, id.: statuunt, ut, etc., Caes. With complementary *Acc. of definition:* aliquem arbitrum, *to appoint*, Cic. (ii) Without a statement of the thing settled; *to come to a decision; to pass judgment:* with *de* and *Abl.*, or *in* and *contra* with *Acc.*, denoting the person affected by the decision: de P. Lentulo ceterisque, Sall.: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, *not to come to a severe decision against him*, Caes.: ut eos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, *against whom you give judgment*, Cic. Phr.: de se statuere, *to settle one's own fate, i.e. commit suicide:* Tac. (From statutum comes Fr. *statut.*)

stătūra, ae, *f.* [sto; prop. *a standing upright, an upright posture;* hence, transf.] *height* or *size* of the body, *stature:* Caes.

stătus, a, um, *Part.* [sisto]. ||. Adj.: *set, fixed, appointed, stated, certain:* sacrificium, Cic.: dies, Liv.

stătus, ūs, *m.* [sto] *a standing, position:* status, incessus, sessio, Cic. *Plur.:* crebro commutat status, *postures, attitudes*, Pl. Transf.: *height, stature:* brevis, Stat. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t.: a position, posture, attitude* of a combatant: statu movere hostem, *dislodge him from his position*, Liv. (ii) Fig.: adversarios de statu omni dejecimus, *have carried all the opponents' positions*, Cic. ||. Fig.: *posture, position, condition, circumstances, situation, state*, etc.: with *Gen.:* optimus status civitatis, id.: orbis terrae, id. *Plur.:* omnes vitae status, id. *Absol.:* eo tum statu res erat, ut, etc., Caes. 2. Esp.: *a firm* or *secure position, favourable condition, prosperity, welfare*, etc.: nullum habentibus statum quilibet

dux erat idoneus, Vell. 3. *civil rank, station:* Cic. 4. In rhetor.: *the state of the question, state of the case* = στάσις: Id. 5. In gramm.: *the mood* of a verb: Quint. (Hence It. *stato*; Sp. *estado*; Fr. *état.*)

stătūtus, a, um, *Part.* [statuo]. II. Adj.: *tall:* Pl.

stĕga, ae, *f. the deck of a ship:* Pl. [Cf. Gr. στέγω; v. tego.]

stella, ae, *f. a star* (whereas sidus prop. denotes a constellation): motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, *i. e. planets,* Cic.: stella comans, *a comet,* Ov.: crinita, Suet. Poet.: sometimes for sidus, *a constellation:* Coronae, i. e. *Ariadne's crown,* Ov. Of *the sun:* stella serena, Id. II. Transf.: *a figure of a star:* chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet. [For *ster-ula*; cf. Skr. *târâ* (for *stârâ*), a star; Gr. ἀ-στήρ (v. astrum); Goth. *stair-nô,* Germ. *ster-n,* Eng. *star.*] (Hence Fr. *étoile.*)

stellans, antis, *Part.* [stello] in a *neutr.* sense, *set* or *covered with stars, starry* (poet.): caelum, Virg. 2. Transf.: gemmis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, *starry, glittering,* Ov.

stellātus, a, um, *Part.* [stello]. II. Adj.: *set with stars, starry:* aether, Val. Fl. 2. Transf.: Argus, *many-eyed,* Ov.: ensis iaspide fulva, *studded with,* Virg.

stellĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella fero] *star-bearing, starry* (rare): Cic.

stellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella gero] *star-bearing, starry:* orbes, Cic.

stellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [stella] *a kind of lizard* (having star-like spots on its back): Virg.

stello, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [stella] *to set* or *cover with stars* (rare as *verb. fin.*): Plin.: stellatus Cepheus, *i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation,* Cic.

stemma, ătis, *n.* = στέμμα, *a garland, wreath:* Prud. II. Esp.: *a garland* hung upon an ancestral image: Sen. (ii) Meton.: *a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree:* Suet.: Juv. Transf.: in gen. sense (in *pl.*): *antiquity, history:* Mart.

stercŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stercus] *dungy, dirty, foul:* as a term of abuse, Pl.

stercŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to dung, manure:* agrum, Cic.

stercŭlīnĭum, i, v. sterquilinium.

stercus, ŏris, *n. dung, excrements, ordure:* Cic.: Hor. As a vulgar term of abuse: *stercus curiae* dici, *the refuse of,* Cic. [Cf. Skr. *çakṛt* (for *sakart*); Gr. σκατ-ός (*Gen.* of σκώρ) for σκαρτός; A.-S. *skear-n.* For metath. of sounds, *skart, stark,* cf. *spec-io,* σκεπ-.]

stĕrĭlis, e (*neutr. plur.* sterila, Lucr.), *adj. unfruitful, barren;* whether of plants which yield *no good fruit,* or of soil that is *sterile:* avenae, Virg.: ulvae, Ov.: palus, Hor.: arena, Virg. (ii) Transf. of things that cause sterility: rubigo, *blighting,* Hor.: hiems, Mart. 2. In gen., *barren, bare, empty:* manus, Pl.: amicus, Juv. II. Fig.: *unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain:* pax, Tac.: amor, *unrequited,* Ov. With *Gen.:* talium studiorum, Vell.: virtutum, *barren, devoid of,* Tac. [Cf. Gr. στείρος (=στερ-γος), barren cow; Goth. *stairô*=στείρα.]

stĕrĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sterilis] *unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility:* agrorum, Cic. *Plur.:* Suet.

sternax, ācis, *adj.* [sterno] *that throws to the ground* (poet.): equus, *that throws his rider,* Virg.

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to spread out, strew; to stretch out, extend:* vestes, Ov.: ostrum, Virg.: natas sub aequore virgas sternit, *scatters, strews,* Ov.: fessi sternunt corpora, *stretch themselves out on the ground,* Liv. *Reflect.:* sternimur optatae gremio telluris, Virg.: humi stratus, *lying on the ground,* Cic. 2. Esp.: *to spread out flat, to smoothe, level:* aequor, *make a smooth surface,* Virg. 3. Fig.: *to calm, still, moderate:* odia militum, Tac. II. Transf.: *to spread over, to cover:* lectum vestimentis, Ter.: semitam saxo quadrato, *to pave,* Liv.: viam per mare (of Xerxes), Lucr.: alga litus inutili tempestas sternet, *will bestrew,* Hor.: equos, *to saddle,* Liv. 2. *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate:* cujus casus prolapsi quum proximos sterneret, Id.: viros caede, *lay low,* Virg. 3. Fig. (rare): deorum plaga perculsi, afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, *cast down, prostrated,* Cic.: mortalia corda stravit, *has made men's hearts quail,* Virg. [Cf. Gr. στόρ-νυ-μι, στορέ-νν-υμι; Goth. *strau-jan,* Eng. *straw, strew.*]

sternŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to sneeze:* Plin. 2. Transf., of a light: *to sputter, crackle:* lumen sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. II. Act.: *to sneeze out, express by sneezing:* approbationem, Cat.: omen, Prop. [Cf. Gr. πτάρ-νυ-μαι, which is for σπάρ-νυ-μαι (so πτύω, *spuo*). In Lat. *st* replaces orig. *sp*; cf. *studeo,* σπεύδω.] (From sternuto comes Fr. *éternuer.*)

sternūtāmentum, i, *n.* [sternuto, freq. of sternuo] *a sneezing:* Cic.

sterquĭlĭnĭum (stercul. and stercil.), ii, *n.* (sterquilinum, i, Phaedr.) [stercus] *a dung-pit, laystall:* Cato. As term of reproach: Pl.: Ter.

sterto, 3. *v. n. to snore:* Cic.: noctem totam, Pl.: vigilanti naso, *i. e. to pretend to be asleep,* Juv. [Perh. from same root as *ster-nu-o.*]

stigma, ătis, *n.* = στίγμα (a prick, puncture), *a mark burned in, a brand* impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace: Suet. 2. Fig.: *a mark of disgrace, a stigma:* Id. 3. *a cut* on the face, from a clumsy barber: Mart.

stigmătĭas, ae, *m.* = στιγματίας, *one who is branded,* of a slave: Cic.

stilla, ae, *f.* [perh. *dim.* from stira =stiria] *a drop:* muriae, Cic. II. Transf.: *a mere drop,* i. e. *a small quantity:* olei, Mart.

stillĭcĭdium, ii, *n.* [stilla cado] *a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture:* Sen.: Lucr. II. Esp.: *rain-water falling from the eaves of houses:* stillicidi casus, Id. In *plur.,* stillicidiorum jus, i. e. *right of drainage from roofs,* Cic.

stillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [stilla]. Neutr.: *to drop, drip, trickle, distil:* unguenta e capillo, Tib.: mella de viridi ilice, Ov. (ii) Transf. of things which *drip with* a liquid: paenula multo nimbo, Juv.: sidera sanguine, Ov. Without *Abl.:* stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. II. Act.: *to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distil:* ex oculis rorem, Hor.: stillata de ramis electra, *dropped, distilled,* Ov. 2. Fig.: *to instil, whisper* the poison of calumny, *etc.:* in aurem alicujus, Juv.

stīlus (not stȳlus), i, *m. a stake, pale:* extra vallum stili caeci, *concealed stakes,* Auct. B. Afr. (ii) In agriculture, *a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms,* or *shoots which grow too rankly,* etc.; *a spud:* Col. II. Esp.: *a style* for writing on waxen-tablets: Pl.: Cic. Writing on wax was erased with the broad end of the style; hence the phrase, stilum vertere, *to erase what one has written:* Id.: Hor. (ii) Hence meton., *practice in writing:* stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. 2. *a manner of speaking, mode of expression, style* in speaking: affectatione obscurabat stilum, Suet. [For *stig-lu-s,* from the root of Gr. στίζω, στίγ-μα; v. distinguo and instigo.]

stĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stimulo] *an incitement, stimulation:* Plin.: Tac.

stĭmŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that instigates,* or *stimulates:* Pl.

stĭmŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stimulus] *consisting of prickles* or *goads:* Pl.

stĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to prick with a goad, to prick* or *urge on:* equos calcaribus, Val. Max. II. Fig.: *to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb:* scrupulus, qui aliquem dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, Cic.: consulem cura de minore filio stimulabat, Liv. 2. In gen.: *to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate:* constr. with *Acc.,* with *ad, in* and *Acc.,* and *Subj.:* ira stimulante animos, Id.: ad alicujus salutem defendendam stimulari, *to be aroused,* Cic.: injuriae dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulabat, *goaded them on,* Liv.: vetus nostra simultas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, *roused me, reminded me,* Cic. With *Inf.* (poet.): Virg.: Lucan.

stĭmŭlus, i, *m.* (*neut.* stimulum, i, Pl.) [for stig-mulus, v. stilus and instigo] *a goad* for driving cattle, slaves,

etc.: jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu est! agite, equi! Pl.: stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, Tib. **II.** Fig.: *a sting, torment, pang:* doloris, Cic. Proverb.: adversum stimulum calcare=πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν, *to kick against the goad,* Ter. **2.** *a spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus:* esp. in *pl.:* gloriae, Cic.: Liv.: Hor. **III.** Milit. *t. t.: a pointed stake* concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to annoy hostile troops: Caes.

stinguo, 3. *v. a. to quench, extinguish* (poet. and rare, for exstinguo): Lucr. [For etym. v. exstinguo.]

stīpātĭo, ōnis, *m.* [stipo] *a crowd pressing about one; a numerous suite, retinue, train:* concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum, Cic.

stīpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.; prop. one that presses upon another; hence] *an attendant:* in *plur. attendants, train, suite, retinue;* esp. *the body-guard* of a king or despot: Cic.

stīpendiārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stipendium] *of* or *belonging to tribute, liable to impost* or *contribution, tributary* (with ref. to fixed imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalis may refer to those payable in kind): civitas, Caes.: vectigal, *i. e. a fixed yearly contribution in money,* Cic. **2.** Subst.: stipendiarii, orum, *m. plu. tributaries:* socii stipendiariique populi Romani, id. **II.** Milit. *t. t.: serving for pay, receiving pay:* Liv.

stīpendĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. of stipipendium, from stips pendo] *a tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (payable in money): stipendium capere, Caes. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *tribute, dues:* quod me manet stipendium? *penalty,* Hor. (ii) Of the Vestal Virgins: *salary, maintenance:* Liv. **II.** Milit. *t. t.: pay, soldiers' wages:* quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. (ii) Hence the phrase, merere or mereri stipendia, lit. *to earn a soldier's pay;* hence, *to perform military service, to serve:* Cic.: stipendia emereri, *to serve out one's time,* id. Hence elliptically, **2.** Meton.: *milit. service* (usu. *plur.*): stipendia facere, Sall.: Liv. *Sing.:* homo nullius stipendii, *who has seen no service,* Sall. (ii) Esp.: *a year's service, a campaign:* qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, *had served the fewest campaigns,* i. e. *the shortest time,* Liv. **3.** Fig.: vitae stipendiis fungi, *duties,* Sen. Of the *labours* of Hercules: Just.

stīpes, ĭtis, *m.* [same root as stipo] *a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree,* etc.: Caes. As a term of contempt, *block, post:* Ter. **II.** Meton.: *a tree* (poet.): Ov.

stīpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to crowd* or *press together, compress, fill with:* carinis ingens argentum, *stow on board,* Virg.: apes mella stipant, *pack close,* id.: Graeci stipati quini in lectulis, saepe plures, *crowded,* Cic.: velut stipata phalanx, *compact, solid,* Liv. **2.** Esp.: *to crowd* or *throng around, to environ, attend, accompany:* Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic. *Absol.:* magna stipante caterva, Virg.: Liv. [The radical idea is that of compression; whence solidity, as in stipes, obstipus, stipula, stupa, stupeo; also Eng. *stiff,* and Germ. *stift,* a peg, stump.]

stips, stĭpis, *f.* (*Nom.* does not occur, but is assumed by Varr.) *a gift, donation, contribution* in small coin: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv.: so of religious *donations:* Cic.: of the customary *gift of coin* on New Year's Day: Ov.: of *fees* for pleadings: advocationum, Quint. [The notion of hardness (cf. 'hard cash') seems the radical one; v. stipo.]

stĭpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [v. stipo and cf. stipes] *a stalk, stem, blade, halm* of corn: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg.: of *bean stalks:* Ov.: stipulam urere, *stubble,* Virg. (ii) *a reed,* i. e. *a rude flageolet* (cf. "*the oaten flute,*" Milt.): id.

stĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stipulor]. In law, *a demand for a formal promise* (v. stipulator), and in gen. *an agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation:* pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic.

stĭpŭlātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [stipulatio] *a little, insignificant promise* or *stipulation:* Cic.

stĭpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [stipulor]. In law, *one who demands a formal promise* or *covenant* (opp. to promissor, he who gives the promise and who is said spondere); *a bargainer, stipulator:* Suet.

stĭpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* In law, *to demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate* (*cf.* preced. art.): stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic. In *pass.* sense, haec pecunia . . . stipulata sit, *been stipulated for,* id. [Etym. uncertain: an old account of the word is that it comes from *stipula,* a straw, with reference to ancient forms used in the making of covenants.]

stīrĭa, ae, *f. a frozen drop; an icicle:* Virg. [Gr. στηλ-άω, στίλ-η, are prob. cognate.]

stirpes, v. stirps.

stirpĭtus, *adv. by the roots, root and branch* (rare): Ulp. **II.** Fig.: *utterly:* errorem extrahere, Cic.

stirps (*Nom.* stirpes or stirpis, Liv.), pis, *f.* (*m.:* Virg.) *the lower part of the trunk* of plants, including the roots; *a stock, stem, stalk; a root:* quae (terra) stirpes amplexa alat et augeat, Cic.: lento in stirpe moratus, *over the stubborn stock,* Virg. Fig.: Carthago ab stirpe interiit, *utterly,* Sall.: velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, *as if from roots* (left in the ground), Liv.: unum relictum, stirpem genti Fabiae, *scion, stock,* id. **2.** Transf.: *a plant, shrub* (esp. in *plur.*): stirpium naturae, Cic. (ii) *grafts, scions* stirpis committere ramis, Lucr. **3.** Of men: *a stem, stock, race, family lineage:* ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic.: hominum sceleratorum, Caes.: divina, Virg. (ii) *offspring, descendant, progeny:* liberum, Liv.: nepotum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *source, origin, foundation, cause,* etc.: stirpes stultitiae, Cic.: superstitionis, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

stīva, ae, *f. a plough-handle:* Virg.

stlātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stlata, *a kind of ship* so named from its breadth, *stlatus* being the orig. form of *latus,* q. v.] *of* or *belonging to a ship* (rare): Transf.: stlataria purpura, *brought by sea, imported,* i. e. *costly,* Juv.

stloppus, i, *m. a slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers. (Hence It. *schioppo,* "a gun," *scoppio,* "noise.)

sto, stĕti, stātum, 1. *v. n.* (stĕtērunt, Virg.) *to stand; to stand still, remain standing:* quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic.: qui proximi steterant, Caes.: stans pede in uno, Hor. **2.** Esp. *to stand firm* or *immoveable; to last, remain, continue:* nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic.: praeter spem stare muros viderunt, Liv.: stat glacies iners, *is frozen fast,* Hor. **3.** *to remain, tarry, linger:* in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. **4.** Milit. *t. t.: to stand in the ranks* or *under arms:* quisque uti steterat, jacet obtinetque ordinem, Pl. (ii) Esp. *to stand one's ground:* in acie stare ac pugnare, Liv. (iii) Meton.: of a battle: *to last, continue undecided:* diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. **5.** Nautical *t. t.: to lie* or *ride at anchor:* pars (classis) ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit, id.: stant litore puppes, *are anchored along the shore,* Virg. **6.** *to stand upright* or *out; to bristle up,* etc.: steterunt comae, id.: stantes oculi (of the owl), *fixed, glaring,* Ov.: stant lumina flammâ, *stand staring aflame,* Virg. **7.** With *Abl.: to stand out with, be thick with, full of* (mostly poet.): pulvere caelum, *is all a cloud of dust,* id. **8.** Of the features: *to be unmoved:* stat nunquam facies, *is never still,* Lucan. **II.** Fig. in gen.: *to stand:* Enn. ap. Cic. **2.** *to stand firm* or *unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist:* stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, Liv.: Cic. (ii) *to maintain a contest:* cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, id. (iii) With *Abl.* (either with or without *in*): *to stand firm, persist, persevere; to adhere to:* in fide, id.: in sententiâ, Liv.: decreto, *to abide by,* Caes.: magis famâ quam vi stare res suas, *rested more on prestige than power,* Tac.: omnis in Ascanio stat cura parentis, *is centred,* Virg. (iv) Esp. in 3rd *pers. sing.* with sententia or clause as subj.; or *absol.: the determination holds good, I* (*thou, he,* etc.) *am determined:* postquam ipsi sententia stetit, *after he had decided,* Liv.:

modo nobis stet illud, *is kept to*, Cic.: Virg. **3.** Of plays and actors: *to please, take, succeed:* securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. **4.** *to stand by, be on the side of;* with *ab*, less freq. *cum* or *pro:* ut nemo a senatu steterit constantius, Cic.: cum Hannibale, Liv.: pro jure gentium, id. **5.** *to be owing to anyone* (esp. with ref. to something *prevented*): with *per* and *Acc.* of person: per Afranium stare, quominus, etc., *it was owing to A. that . . . not*, Caes. **6.** Of price: *to stand one in, cost:* centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv.: haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitia, *shall cost him dear*, Virg. (Root *sta;* Skr. *sthâ;* Gr. ἐ-στη-ν, στά-σι-ς; O. H. G. *stâm*, Goth. *stand-a* (I *stand*).] (Hence It. *stare;* Sp. *estar.*)

stōĭcē, *adv. like a Stoic, stoically:* agere austere et Stoice, Cic.

stōĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=στωϊκός, *of* or *belonging to the Stoic philosophy* or *to the Stoics, Stoic:* schola, Cic.: libelli, Hor. **2.** Subst.: stoicus, i, *m. a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic:* Cic. (ii) Stoica, orum, *n. pl. the Stoic philosophy:* id.

stŏla, ae, *f.* = στολή, *a long upper garment:* muliebris, Varr. ‖ Esp. *a gown, robe,* or *stole,* worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles (v. Smith's Ant. 354): ad talos demissa, Hor. Hence, of the dress of a voluptuary: id. **2.** Transf.: *a noble dame* or *matron:* Stat. (Hence Fr. *étole.*)

stŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [stola] *wearing* a stola: mulieres, Vitr. ‖ Transf.: pudor, *proper to* or *befitting a matron*, Mart.: Ulixes stolatus, *Ulysses in petticoats*, a nickname of Livia, Calig. in Suet.

stŏlĭdē, *adv. stupidly:* Liv.

stŏlĭdĭtās, ātis, *f.* [stolidus] *dulness, stupidity:* Flor.

stŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj. dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid:* vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter.: indocti stolidique, Hor. **2.** Transf. of things: aures (Midae), Ov.: stolida impudensque postulatio, *senseless*, Liv.: vires (of a gladiator), *mere brute force*, id.: causae, *inert, not energetic*, Cic. [*Stol-idus* is prob. from the root *stal*, to place, seen in στέλ-λω (ἐ-στάλ-ην); cf. στέλ-εχ-ος, στήλ-η.]

stŏmăchor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [stomachus] *to be irritated, peevish, vexed; to fume, fret.* Neutr.: constr. *absol.*, with *Prep.*, or *depend. clause:* si stomachabere et moleste feres, Cic.: cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor.: with *quod* or *si:* Cic.: cum aliquo, *to quarrel with*, id. ‖ Act.: *to be angry* or *vexed at* (only with *neutr. obj.*): stomachor omnia, id.

stŏmăchōsē, *adv. angrily, peevishly. Comp.:* rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic.

stŏmăchōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stomachus] *angry, irritable, choleric* (rare): Hor. *Comp.:* Cic.

stŏmăchus, i, *m.* = στόμαχος, *the gullet, oesophagus:* linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. **2.** Meton.: *the stomach:* id. ‖ Fig.: *taste, liking, appetite* (rare): ludi non tui stomachi, id.: bonus, *easily satisfied*, i. e. *uncritical*, Quint. **2.** *distaste, dislike, displeasure, irritation, chagrin:* epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *estomac.*)

stŏrĕa (storia; Caes.), ae, *f.* [from the root of sterno] *a mat* or *covering* made of plaited straw, rope, *etc.; a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat:* Liv.: *a mantlet:* Caes. (Hence It. *stoja;* Fr. *store.*)

străbo, ōnis, *m.*=στραβών, *one who squints:* Cic.: Hor.

strāges, is, *f.* [sterno] *a throwing down, a throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow:* with *Gen.:* strage armorum septa via est, *i.e. with heaps of arms thrown away*, Liv.: aedificiorum et hominum, *destruction of buildings and loss of life*, Tac. *Absol.:* strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, Liv.: (nimbus) dabit stragem satis, *devastation*, Virg. **2.** Esp.: *slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage:* id.: Just. *Plur.:* strages facere, edere, Cic. ‖ Fig.: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! *what havoc did I make of them*, id.

strāgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for spreading over* or *covering:* vestis, *a coverlet, blanket, rug*, etc., Cic. ‖ Subst.: stragulum, i, *n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress*, etc.: Sen.: *a bed-covering:* Cic.: *a covering for a corpse:* Suet.: *a horse-cloth:* Mart.

strāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *straw, litter:* tecta stramine casa, Ov.

strāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *straw, litter:* desectam cum stramento segetem, Liv.: *a straw-bed:* Pl.: Hor.: casae stramentis tectae, *thatched*, Caes. ‖ *a covering, rug, coverlet* (rare): mulorum, id.

strāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stramen] *made of straw, straw-:* Quirites, i. e. *figures of straw*, Ov.: casae, *thatched with straw*, id.

strangŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to throttle, choke;* in gen. *to stifle, suffocate, strangle:* laqueo, Tac.: piro strangulatus, *choked by a pear*, Suet. ‖ Fig.: *to torment, torture:* strangulat inclusus dolor, *chokes one*, Ov.: plures congesta pecunia strangulat, i. e. *is the destruction of*, Juv. [For etym., v. stringo.]

strangūrĭa, ae, *f.* = στραγγουρία, *difficult and painful discharge of urine, strangury:* Cic.: Plin.

strătēgēma, ătis, *n.*=στρατήγημα, *a piece of generalship, a stratagem:* Cic. ‖ Transf.: *any stratagem* or *trick:* id.

strătēgus, i, *m.* = στρατηγός, *a military leader, general, commander:* Pl. ‖ Transf.: *the president* at a banquet: id.

strătĭōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=στρατιωτικός, *of* or *belonging to a soldier, soldier-like, military:* homo, Pl.

strātum, i, *n.* [sterno] *a bed-covering, coverlet, quilt, blanket:* lecti mollia strata, Lucr. **2.** Meton.: *a bed, couch:* quies molli strato arcessita, *bed of down*, Liv.: strato surgit Palinurus, Virg. ‖ Transf.: *a horse-cloth, housing; a pack-saddle:* Ov.: Liv. **2.** *a pavement:* saxea strata viarum, Lucr.

strātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a paving, pavement:* viarum, Suet.

strātus, a, um, *Part.* [sterno].

strēna, ae, *f. a sign, prognostic, omen:* Pl. ‖ Transf.: *a new-year's present* given for the sake of the omen: Suet. [Said to be a Sabine word signifying "health:" hence perh. cogn. with strenuus.] (Hence Fr. *étrennes.*)

strēnŭē, *adv. briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, vigorously:* aliquid facere, Pl.: arma capere, Cic.

strēnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [strenuus] *briskness, vivacity, activity* (rare): Ov.

strēnŭo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be brisk, lively, busy:* Pl.

strēnŭus, a, um, *adj. brisk, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous:* strenuus et fortis, Hor.: manu fortis et bello strenuus, *energetic*, Nep.: gens lingua magis strenua quam factis, Liv.: adeo strenuus, ut, etc., *dashing, gallant*, Just. With *Gen.:* strenuus militiae, *enterprising in*, Tac. In bad sense: multi mali et strenui, *turbulent, restless*, id.: in perfidiâ, id. **2.** Transf. of things: adolescens strenua facie, *lively*, Pl.: navis, Ov.: strenua nos exercet inertia, *busy idleness*, Hor. [Cf. Gr. στρηνής, hard, rough, strong, appy. cogn. with στερ-εό-ς.]

strĕpĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [strepo] *to make a continued noise, rustling, rattling*, etc. (poet. and rare): Virg.

strĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a noise, din; a clashing, crashing, rustling, clattering, clanking, rumbling*, etc.: strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Pl.: fluminum, *roar*, Cic.: rotarum, *rattling*, Caes.: prae strepitu et clamore, *din, uproar*, Liv. ‖ Transf. of musical sounds: testudinis aureae dulcem strepitum, *sweet din*, Hor.: and without adj., citharae, id.: tibicinae, id.

strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar*, etc. (most gen. term for *all continuous harsh noise;* cf. strideo): rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, *rang out*, Virg.: litui, *bray*, Hor.: strepit assiduo cava tempora circum tinnitu galea, *resounds*, Virg.: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. ‖ Act. (rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperent, *bawled out, vociferated*, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

strĭa, ae, *f. a furrow, groove, channel:* Varr.: Plin. [Prob. for *strig-ia*; v. strix, 2.]

strĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [strio]. ||. Adj.: *grooved, fluted, striped:* Pl.: Plin.

strictim, *adv.* [stringo] *straitly, closely:* attondere, *i.e. close to the skin*, Pl. ||. Fig.: *slightly, superficially:* aspicere, Cic. 2. Esp. of style, *briefly, cursorily:* dicere, id.

strictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a contraction, stricture:* Plin. Val. ||. Meton.: *a mass of molten iron:* Virg.

strictus, a, um, *Part.* [stringo]. ||. Adj.: *drawn together, close, strait, tight*, etc.: artus, *close-knit*, Tac.: Janua, *narrow*, Ov. 2. Fig. of style, *brief, concise:* Quint. (Hence It. *stretto*; Fr. *étroit*; Eng. *strait.*)

strīdeo, di, 2. and **strīdo**, di, 3. *v. n. to make a grating* or *hissing noise; to creak, hiss, whizz, whistle, buzz, rattle*, etc. (mostly poet.): candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, Lucr.: rudentes aquilone, Ov.: stridentia pennis, *whirring with wings*, Virg.: of an arrow, *to whizz:* id.: of a hinge, *to creak, grate:* id.: of a saw, *to rasp:* Lucr.: presso stridere molari, *to gnash*, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

strīdo, v. strideo.

strīdor, ōris, *m.* [strideo] *any harsh* or *grating sound; a creaking, hissing, buzzing, rattling, whistling*, etc.: Hor.: serpentis, Ov.: procellae, Prop.: rudentum, Virg.: Januae, Ov.

strīdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing*, etc.: stridula cornus (*i.e.* hasta), *whizzing*, Virg.: plaustra, *creaking*, Ov. (Hence It. *strillo.*)

strĭgĭlis, is, *f.* [stringo] *a scraper* (of horn or metal) used by bathers for scraping the skin, *a strigil:* Cic.: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 56. (Hence It. *streghia, streglia*; Fr. *étrille.*)

strĭgo, 1. *v. n.* [strix, 2] *to hold up, stop* in ploughing: Plin.: Phaedr. (iii. 6, 9), dub. ||. Transf.: appy. *to give way, lose strength, sink* (poet.): Virg. (Cat.)

strĭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cogn. with stringo] *lean, lank, thin, meagre:* canis, opp. to obesus, Col. *Comp.:* equi, Liv. ||. Fig. of an orator, *meagre, dry, tasteless:* Cic.

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to draw* or *tie tight; to draw, bind*, or *press together, to grasp:* te stringam ad carnarium, Pl.: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, *pinched*, Liv.: strictus nodus, *drawn too tight*, id.: arcus, *bended*, Val. Fl.: habenam, *to tighten*, Stat. 2. Transf.: *to touch lightly* or *slightly, to graze:* litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes, Virg.: stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas, *was skimming*, Ov. 3. *to pull* or *strip off, to pluck off, clip off, prune*, etc.: folia ex arboribus, Caes.: frondes, Virg.: celeriter gladios strinxerunt, *drew*, Caes. Hence, bellum, *to engage in*, Flor. Poet. transf.: manum, *to bare, i.e. prepare for combat*, Ov.: stringere remos, *to trim branches for making oars*, Virg.: rem, *devour, waste one's substance*, Hor. ||. Fig.: of style, *to compress, abridge:* narrationis loco rem, Quint. 2. *to touch, affect;* esp. *to affect painfully, to wound, pain:* animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. [Stringo, in its two senses, "*to draw tight, press*," and "*to strip off*," is cogn. on the one hand with Gr. στραγγεύω, στραγγ-άλη, *strangulo, strix* (2), and, on the other, with στλεγγίς, *strigilis*, and *tergo* (for *stergo*).] (Hence Fr. *étreindre.*)

stringor, ōris, *m.* [stringo] *a touching, touch, shock:* gelidaï aquaï, *twinge* (of the teeth) *from ice-cold water*, Lucr.

strĭo, no *perf.*, striatum, 1. *v. a.* [stria] *to furrow, channel:* Vitr.: Plin.

(1) **strix**, strĭgis, *f.* = στρίγξ, *an owl*, prob. *the screech-owl*, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children: Ov.: Tib.

(2) **strix**, ĭgis, *f.* [stringo] *a furrow, channel, groove:* Vitr.

strŏpha, ae, *f.* = στροφή, *a strophe* in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas: Macr. ||. *a trick, artifice:* Mart.: in *plur.:* verbosae, Phaedr.

strŏphĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [strophium] *a stay-maker:* Pl.

strŏphĭum, ii, *n.* = στρόφιον (a band), *a band, stay, stomacher*, worn by women under the breasts: Cat. ||. *a head-band, chaplet:* Virg. (Copa).

structor, ōris, *m.* [struo] *a builder, mason, carpenter:* Cic. ||. *one who serves at table, a carver:* Juv.

structūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment:* membranarum, Plin.: togae, Macr. 2. Esp.: *a mode of building, construction:* structurae antiquae genus, Liv. (ii) Meton.: *a building, erection, structure:* Vitr.: ita ut capita tignorum extrema parietum structura tegerentur, *i.e. by the outside course of masonry*, Caes.: aerariae structurae, *mining works, copper mines*, id. (dub. *al.* secturae). ||. Fig. of style: *an arrangement, order, structure:* Cic.

structus, a, um, *Part.* [struo]. ||. Subst.: structa, orum, *n. pl. buildings:* saxorum structa, Lucr.

strŭes, is, *f.* [id.] *a heap, pile:* laterum, Cic.: corporum, Liv.: rogi, *a funeral pile, pyre*, Tac.: confusa strue implicantur, *are huddled in a confused mass* (of soldiers with their formation broken), Liv. ||. Esp: *a heap of little offering-cakes:* Ov.

struix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a heap, pile:* tantas struices concinnat patinarias, Pl.

strūma, ae, *f.* [perh. from struo] *a scrofulous tumour, wen:* Cels. Fig.: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tanquam strumam civitatis, *morbid excrescence*, Cic.

strūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [struma] *having a wen, scrofulous:* Juv.

strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to place one thing upon* or *along with another in a heap; to pile up, arrange:* ordinatim trabes, Caes.: ad sidera montes, Ov.: frugem ordine, Cic.: penum ordine longo, Virg.: acervum, Hor.: rem, *heap up, amass*, Pers. Poet. transf.: altaria donis, *to load*, Virg. 2. Esp.: *to build, erect, fabricate, construct:* domos, Hor.: pyras, Virg.: convivia, *to get ready, prepare*, Tac. 3. *to set in order, arrange:* copias, Caes.: aciem, Liv. ||. Fig.: *to join together, compound, compose:* Quint. 2. Esp.: *to prepare* something detrimental; *to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate*, etc.: aliquid calamitatis, Cic.: odium in alios, id.: insidias alicui, Liv. 3. *to order, arrange, dispose, regulate:* rem domi, Pl. verba, Cic. [Cogn. with *sterno*, q. v.; the *u* may be regarded as corresponding to ω in the form στρώ-νν-μι.]

strūthĕus, a, um (struthius), *adj.* = στρουθίος, *of* or *belonging to sparrows:* mala, *sparrow-apples*, Plin. *Absol.:* struthea, orum, *n. pl.:* Pl.

strūthĭŏcămēlus, i, *m. an ostrich:* Plin. (By later writers also called simply struthio, ōnis, *m.*) (From struthio comes It. *struzzo*; and from avis struthio, Fr. *au-truche.*)

stŭdĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to be eager* or *zealous, to take pains about, busy oneself with, strive after; to apply oneself to* or *pursue* some course of action, *etc. Absol.:* ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, *intended*, Ter. With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* or *adj.* (rarely of a *noun*): illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic.: Hor.: has res, Pl. With *Inf.*, or *Acc.* and *Inf.:* de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic.: homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, *desire*, Sall. (ii) Most freq. with *Dat.: to devote oneself, to be bent upon:* novis rebus, Cic.: agriculturae, Caes.: litteris, Cic. With *Gen.:* parens, qui te nec amet, nec studeat tui, *takes no heed of you*, poet. ap. Cic. Esp. *to be zealous* for a person or cause, *to favour:* homini nequam atque improbo, Cic.: rebus Atheniensium, Nep. *Absol.:* neque studere neque odisse, *to feel neither partiality nor hatred*, Sall. 2. Absol.: *to apply oneself to learning; to study:* Tac. [Cogn. with Gr. σπεύδ-ω, with *st* for orig. *sp.*]

stŭdĭōsē, *adv. eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously:* Cic. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* id.

stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [studium] *eager, zealous, anxious after, studious of.* With *Gen.:* venandi aut pilae, *very fond of*, Cic.: studiosi juris, *lawyers*, Suet. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, *most particular about*, Suet. *Absol.:* homo valde studiosus ac dili-

gens, *earnest*, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *zealous* for a person or cause: mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, *warmly devoted to me*, id.: nobilitatis, *a partizan of*, id. *Comp.:* studiosior alterius partis, Suet. *Sup.:* Cic. **2.** Absol.: *devoted to study* or *learning, learned, studious:* cohors, Hor.

stŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [studeo] *a busying oneself about* or *application to; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, endeavour, study:* aliquid studio curaque discere, Cic.: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, *inclinations*, Hor. With *Gen.:* pugnandi, Caes.: visendi, *curiosity to see*, Virg. **II.** *zeal* for a person or cause; *good-will, attachment, devotion*, etc.: Divitiaci in populum R., Caes.: aliquid studio partium facere, *from party spirit*, Cic.: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, *into opposite parties*, Tac.: contraria studia, Virg.: Tac. **2.** *application to learning; study:* esp. in *plur.; learned studies:* Cic.: Hor. **3.** Transf.: *the results of study:* omnia studia sua publicare, *to make one's accomplishments public property*, Tac. (Hence It. *studio;* Fr. *étude.*)

stultē, *adv. foolishly, sillily:* Pl.: *Comp.:* Liv. *Sup.:* Cic.

stultĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [stultus loquor] *silly talk, babbling:* Pl.

stultĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [stultiloquus] *silly talk, babbling:* Pl.

stultĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [stultus loquor] *talking foolishly, babbling:* Pl.

stultĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [stultus] *folly, foolishness, silliness*, etc.: Cic. *Plur.:* id.

stultĭvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stultus video] *that sees things in a foolish light:* Pl.

stultus, a, um, *adj.* [cogn. with stolidus, q. v.] *foolish, silly, stupid, etc.:* Cic.: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. **2.** Transf. of things: arrogantia, Caes.: consilium stultissimum, Liv.: quid autem stultius? Cic.

stūpa, ae (stuppa and stīpa), *f. the coarse part of flax, tow:* Caes.: Liv.: Virg.: Lucr. [Cf. Gr. στύπη, tow; v. stips.] (Hence It. *stoppa*, Fr. *étoupe.*)

stŭpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.:* pass. stŭpĕfĭo [stupeo] *to make senseless, to benumb, stun, stupefy:* privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, *deadened the sense of*, Liv. *Pass.:* ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, *may be spell-bound*, Prop. **2.** Esp. in *Part. perf.:* quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic.

stŭpĕfĭo, factus, v. stupefacio.

stŭpĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed; to be astonished, astounded, confounded, stupefied*, etc.: quum semisomnus stuperet, *seemed to have but half his wits about him*, Cic.: ipsae stupuere domus Leti, *Death's own dwellings were all amaze*, Virg. With *Gen.:* capti et stupentes animi, *bewildered*, Liv. With *Abl.*, alone or with *in:* carminibus stupens, *spell-bound*, Hor.: in Turno, Virg. With *ad:* mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov.: ad tam saevam dominationem, *to be appalled at*, Just. **2.** Transf. of things: *to be benumbed* or *stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop:* stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov.: stupente ita seditione, Liv. **II.** Act.: *to be astonished* or *amazed at, to wonder at* (poet.): pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, *stand amazed at*, Virg. [*Stupeo*, to be stock-still, is cogn. with the words given under stipo; cf. especially *stipes.*]

stŭpesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [stupeo] *to grow astonished, become amazed:* Cic.

stŭpēus (stuppeus), a, um, *adj.* [stupa] *made* or *consisting of tow:* Virg.

stŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stupidus] *senselessness, dullness, stupidity* (rare): Cic.

stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo] *struck senseless, confounded, amazed:* stupida sine animo asto, Pl.: Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, *lost in admiration*, Cic. **2.** *dull, stupid, senseless:* id.: Juv.: maritus, *doltish*, Mart.

stŭpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *numbness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, amazement:* in corpore, Cic.: sensūs, id.: animos tenet, *bewilderment*, Liv.: cordis, Cic. **2.** Transf. for stupidus (poet.): talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat.

stŭppa, v. stupa.

stŭppĕus, v. stupeus.

stŭprātor, ōris, *m.* [stupro] *a defiler, debaucher, ravisher:* Suet.: Quint.

stŭpro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stuprum] *to debauch, deflower, ravish:* feminam, Pl.: Cic. In gen. sense; *to pollute:* pulvinar, Auct. Har. Resp.

stŭprum, i, *n. dishonour, disgrace:* Fest. **II.** Esp.: *debauchery, violation:* very freq. in *pl.:* stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, Cic.: nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. **2.** Meton. (poet.): una (sedes) Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, i.e. *the adulteress*, Prop. [Etym. uncertain.]

sturnus, i, *m. a starling:* Mart.: Stat. [Cf. A.-S. *stear-n*, Eng. *stare, star-ling.*]

stўlus, v. stilus.

suādēla, ae, *f.* [suadeo] *exhortation, persuasion:* Pl. Personified; *the goddess of persuasion:* Hor.

suāda, v. suadus.

suādĕo, si, sum (sūādent, Lucr.), 2, *v. n.* and *a. to advise, recommend, exhort, urge.* Constr. with *Dat.* (rarely *Acc.*) of person advised: what is advised expressed by *Acc.*, or *Subj.* with with *ut, ne;* rarely by *Inf.* With *Acc* of the thing: modo quod suasit, dissuadet, Pl.: pacem, *to counsel peace*, Cic. (ii) With *Subj.:* quod suades ut petam, id.: suadere Prisco ne supra principem scanderet, *not to rise above*, Tac. The *ut* is sometimes omitted: Pl.: Nep. (iii) With *Inf.* (rare in prose): Juturnam succurrere fratri suasi, *advised her to help*, Virg.: quum mori suadeas, *when you counsel death*, Cic. **2.** With *Dat.* of *pron. refl., to satisfy oneself; arrive at a definite conviction:* constr. with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* nisi mihi suasissem, nihil esse in vita, id. **3.** Transf. of things, *to urge, impel, dispose towards, occasion:* suadentque cadentia sidera somnos, *counsel, invite*, Virg.: me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, *leads me to pursue*, Ter. **II.** Esp. *leg. t. t.:* suadere legem, rogationem, *etc., to recommend, advocate* a proposed law or bill: Cic. [For etym. v. suavis.]

suādus, a, um, *adj.* [suadeo] *persuasive:* Stat. Hence, **subst. Suāda,** ae, *f. persuasion* (personified): suadae medulla, *the very marrow of persuasion*, Cic.

suāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suadeo] *a counselling, advice, exhortation:* Sen. **II.** Esp. *leg. t. t.: a recommending, advocacy* of a proposed law: legis Serviliae, Cic. **2.** In rhetor.: *eloquence of the persuasive kind:* id.

suāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an adviser, counsellor:* profectionis, Cic.: pacis, Ov. **II.** Esp. *leg. t. t.: one who recommends* or *advocates a proposed law:* suasore legis Pompeio, Vell.

suāsum, i, *n. the name of a dye* (colour uncertain): Pl.

suāsus, a, um, *Part.* [suadeo].

suāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an advising:* suasu atque impulsu meo, Pl.: ob meum suasum, Ter.

suāvĕ-ōlens (also separately), entis, *adj. sweet-smelling, fragrant:* Cat.

suāvĭātĭo (sav.), ōnis, *f.* [suavior] *a kissing:* suavis, Pl.

suāvĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis dico] *sweet-spoken, pleasant:* Lucr.

suāvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking* (poet.): carmen, Lucr.

suāvĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [suaviloquens] *sweetness of speech:* Cic.

suāvĭŏlum (sav.), i, *n. dim.* [suavium] *a little kiss:* Cat.

suāvĭor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to kiss:* Cic.: Cat.

suāvis, e, *adj. sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful* (as disting. from dulcis, q. v., it refers *to smell*): quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr.: odor, Cic.: cantus, Pl. *Neut.* as *adv.* (poet.): suave rubens hyacinthus, Virg.: locus resonat, Hor. **II.** Of character, feelings, etc.: faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, *sweet-tempered, amiable*, Cic.: amor suavissimus, Pl.: with *Inf.* as *Subj.:* suave, *it is sweet to . . .*, Lucr. [Cf. Skr. *svâdu-s;* Gr. ἡδύς (for σϝαδ-ύ-ς); Goth. *sût-s*, Eng. *sweet*, Germ. *süss.* Cf. *suadeo*, to make pleasant, to recommend.] (Hence It. *soave;* Fr. *suave.*)

suāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.* As

affecting the senses: odorum, Cic.: coloris, id.: oris et vocis, Nep. **II.** As affecting the mind or feelings: sermonum atque morum, Cic.

suāvĭter, *adv. sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully:* Cic. **II.** Fig.: epistola suaviter scripta, *charmingly,* id.

suāvĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight* (rare, for suavitas): Pl.

suāvĭum (savium), ii, *n.* [id.] *a mouth* puckered up to be kissed (rare): Pl. **II.** Transf.: *a kiss:* Atticae meis verbis suavium des, *i.e. give her my love and a kiss,* Cic. As a term of endearment: *darling:* Ter.

sŭb, *prep.* with *Abl.,* denoting *position;* and *Acc.,* denoting *motion towards.* With *Abl.:* of space: *under, below, beneath, underneath:* sub terra habitare, Cic.: sub pellibus hiemare, *in tents,* Caes.: sub divo, *under the sky,* i.e. *in the open air,* Hor. Fig.: sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic.: falsa sub proditione, *under a false charge of treason,* Virg. **2.** *beneath, at the foot of, near, before:* sub monte consedit, Caes.: est ager sub urbe, *just outside, in the suburbs,* Pl.: sub oculis esse, *to be visible,* Liv.: sub ictu esse, *to be within range,* id.: quo deinde sub ipso volat Diores, *close behind,* Virg. **II.** Of time: *in, within, during, at, by:* sub ipsa profectione, *during the actual embarkation,* Caes.: sub luce, Ov.: uno sub tempore, *at the same time,* Lucr. **III.** Of other relations, as subjection, domination, stipulation, *etc.: under, beneath, with:* sub armis, Caes.: sub regno esse, Cic.: sub condicione, Suet.: sub lege, id.: sub verbo, *at command,* Lucr. **B.** With *Acc.:* of space; in connection with words denoting motion, *under, below, beneath:* exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes.: sub furcam ire, Hor. Fig.: sub judicium sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic. **2.** Analogously with I. 2, but with motion: *beneath, to, near to, close to, up to,* etc.: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes.: sub ictum venire, *to come within range,* Liv.: aedes suas detulit sub Veliam, *removed it to the foot of the Velia,* Cic.: via sub moenia tendit, Virg. (ii) *from beneath, up to* (denoting change to a higher level, as well as mere approximation): hostes sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, *came up to,* Caes. Poet.: oculos sub astra tenebat, *directed upwards to the stars,* Virg. **II.** Of time, denoting approximation: *towards, about:* sub vesperum, Caes.: sub lumina prima, Hor.: sub lacrimosa Trojae funera, *on the eve of,* id. **2.** *just after, immediately upon:* sub eas (litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic.: bellum, quod sub recentem Romanam pacem fuit, *followed close upon,* Liv. **III.** Of other relations: lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, *comes to hand, i.e. is going to succeed nicely,* Pl. **C.** In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v.* Before *c, f, g, p, r,* it is usually assimilated. Before *m* it is sometimes unchanged, sometimes assimilated. Before some words commencing with *c, p,* or *t,* it assumes the form *sus,* by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form subs (analog. to abs); e.g. suscipio, suspendo, sustineo. Lastly in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro, the *b* is elided. In composition, sub denotes **1.** *under; e. g.* sub-mergo, *to dip under.* Hence it signifies (i) inferiority; *e. g.* sub-centurio, *a sub-centurion.* (ii) before adjectives and verbs it implies diminution=*slightly; e. g.* sub-agrestis, *somewhat boorish;* sub-rideo, *to laugh slightly, to smile.* (iii) secrecy; *e. g.* sub-orno, *to incite secretly.* (iv) substitution=*instead of; e. g.* sur-rogo, *to cause to be chosen instead of another;* suc-cedo, *to come into another's place.* (v) succession=*after; e. g.* sub-eo, *to come after,* or *next.* **2.** *from below, up; e. g.* succedo, *to come up;* suscipio, *to take up;* suspicio, *to look up.* Hence with the implied notion of assistance; *e. g.* succurro, *to run up (to help).* **3.** *near, closely; e. g.* subsequor, *to follow closely;* sub-inde, *immediately after.* [Cf. Skr. *upa*; Gr. ὑπό; Goth. *uf* (under). The initial *s* in Lat., compared with Skr. and Goth., presents a difficulty. Orig. *p* is weakened to *b,* as in *ab* and *ob,* q. v.]

sŭbabsurdē, *adv. somewhat absurdly:* Cic.

sŭb-absurdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat* or *rather absurd:* Cic.

sŭb-accūso, 1. *v. a. to blame* or *accuse somewhat:* Cic.

sŭbactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subigo] *a working up, preparing:* Vitr. **II.** Fig. *preparation, discipline:* subactio est usus, auditio, lectio, litterae, Cic.

sŭbactus, a, um, *Part.* [subigo].

sŭb-aerātus, a, um, *adj. that has copper underneath* or *inside:* aurum, Pers.

sŭbăgĭtātĭo, sŭbăgĭtātrix, sŭbăgĭto, v. subigitatio, *etc.*

sŭb-ăgrestis, e, *adj. somewhat rustic, rather boorish:* Cic.

sŭb-ālāris, e, *adj. placed* or *carried under the arms:* telum, Nep.

sŭb-ămārus, a, um, *adj. somewhat bitter:* Cic.

sŭb-ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj. somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny:* corpus, Pl.

sŭb-arrōganter, *adv. somewhat proudly* or *arrogantly:* Cic.

sŭb-ausculto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to listen secretly:* Cic.

sub-bāsĭlĭcānus, i, *m.* [basilica] *one who lounges around the basilicas, a lounger:* Pl.

sub-bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. *v. a. to drink a little, to tipple* (rare): Pl. (dub.): Suet.

sub-blandĭor (*fut.* subblandibitur, Pl.), 4. *v. n. dep. to caress* or *fondle a little:* Pl.

subbo, v. succ.

sub-dēbĭlis, e, *adj. somewhat crippled:* femur, Suet.

sub-dēbĭlĭtātus, a, um, *adj. somewhat enfeebled;* Fig. *somewhat discouraged:* Cic.

sub-dēfĭcĭo, 3. *v. n. to fail somewhat* (*in strength*): Curt.

sub-difficĭlis, e, *adj. somewhat difficult:* quaestio, Cic.

sub-diffīdo, 3. *v. n. to be somewhat distrustful:* Cic.

subdĭtīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [subdo] *supposititious, spurious, counterfeit:* servus, Pl.

subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit:* Cic.

subdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [subdo].

sub-dĭu, *adv. by day:* Pl.

sub-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [v. do] *to put, place, set,* or *lay under:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* faces, Lucr.: pugionem pulvino, Suet.: calcaria equo, Liv. **2.** Esp. *to bring under, subject, subdue* (rare): Plutonis subdita regno magna deum proles, Tib. **3.** Fig.: *to put near, apply; to furnish:* irritatis militum animis ignem, Liv.: ingenio stimulos, Ov.: stimulum timoris, Lucr. **II.** *to put in the place of, to substitute:* quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. **2.** Esp. *to substitute falsely; to forge, counterfeit:* subditum se suspicatur, *that he is a spurious child, a changeling,* Ter.: me subditum et pellice genitum appellant, Liv.: aliquem reum, *shift a charge on to, fasten guilt* (*wrongly*) *upon,* Tac.

sub-dŏcĕo, 2. *v. a. to teach as an assistant* (rare): Cic.

subdŏlē, *adv. somewhat craftily, cunningly,* or *deceitfully:* Cic.

sub-dŏlus, a, um, *adj. crafty, cunning, sly, deceitful:* homo et sycophanta et subdolus, Pl.: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. **2.** Transf. of things: oratio, Caes.: lingua, Ov.

sub-dŏmo, 1. *v. a. to subject by taming, to tame, subdue:* Pl.

sub-dŭbĭto, 1. *v. n. to be rather doubtful* or *undecided:* Cic.

sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*Perf. sync.* subduxti, Ter.) *to draw from under* or *from below:* hence, *to draw* or *pull up; to lift up, raise:* cataractam funibus, Liv.: capiti ensem, Virg.: se pedibus (terra), *withdraw from under,* Lucr.: subductis (tunicis), *pulled up, tucked up,* Hor.: qua se subducere colles incipiunt, *to rise from the plain,* Virg. **2.** Esp. naut. *t. t.: to draw* or *haul up:* naves in aridum, Caes. **3.** Milit. *t. t.: to draw off* forces from one position to another; *to lead up:* cohortes ex dextro cornu, Liv.: copias in proximum collem, Caes. **II.** *to withdraw, remove, etc.:*

rerum fundamenta, Cic. **2.** Esp.: *to take away secretly* or *by stealth, to steal;* and with *pron. reflect., to take oneself away by stealth, to steal away:* alicui anulum, Pl.: obsides furto, Liv.: de circulo se, Cic.: clam se custodibus, Nep. **III.** Fig. *to cast up, reckon, compute, calculate:* summam, Cic. (ii) In gen. *to calculate, deliberate* (usu. in connection with ratio): rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, id.

subductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subduco] Naut. *t. t.: a hauling up* (of a ship) *on the beach:* Caes. **II.** *a reckoning, calculation:* Cic.

subductus, a, um, *Part.* [subduco].

sŭb-ēdo, ēdi, 3. *v. a. to eat, waste,* or *wear away below:* Ov.

sŭb-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to come* or *go under; to sink; to come up to: to come* or *go on; to succeed; to come up, spring up.* Neutr.: subire sub falas, Pl.: testudine facta subeunt, *advance,* Caes.: subire ad portam castrorum, *to advance to,* Liv. With *Dat.:* dexterae alae sinistra subiit, *came up in support of,* id.: subiere feretro, *took it on their shoulders,* Virg.: saxa ingerit in subeuntes, *as they come up the hill,* Liv. (ii) Of things: subeunt herbae, *come up, spring up,* Virg. **2.** *to come on secretly, steal upon, steal into* (poet.): Prop.: Ov. **II.** Fig.: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. **2.** Esp.: *to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself:* Cic.: subiit cari genitoris imago, *there rose up before me,* Virg. (ii) With *depend. interrog. clause:* quid sim, quid fuerimque, subit, Ov. **B.** Act.: *to come* or *go under, to enter; to submit to; to approach:* tectum, *to go under the shelter of a roof,* Caes.: novies subiere paludem, *had plunged under,* Ov.: dorso onus, *to receive a burden on the back* (lit. *go under it with the back*), Hor.: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, *submitted to the yoke,* Virg.: acies jam subeuntium muros, *approaching,* Liv. (ii) Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov.: furcas subiere columnae, *succeeded, took the place of,* id. **2.** *to approach secretly, to steal upon* or *into:* subit furtim lumina fessa sopor, id. **II.** Fig.: sera deinde paenitentia subiit regem, *came upon, overtook,* Curt. **2.** Esp.: *to come into, enter, occur to* one's mind: deinde cogitatio animum subiit, Liv. **3.** *to undergo, submit to, sustain, suffer:* pericula, Caes.: tela intenta in patriam, Cic. With *Inf.:* adversa tela pellere, *undertook,* Stat.

sūber, ĕris, *n. the cork-oak, cork-tree:* Virg. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *súghero.*)

subf., v. suff,

subg., v. sugg.

sŭb-horrĭdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat rough* or *uncouth:* Cic.

sŭbĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [subjicio; cf. obex], *an underlayer, support:* flagri, Pl.

sŭbĭgĭtātĭo (subagit.), ōnis, *f.* [subigito], *lewd enticement:* Pl.

sŭbĭgĭtātrix (subagit.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that entices lewdly:* Pl.

sŭb-ĭgĭto (subagito), 1. *v. a.* [agito] *to entice lewdly, take liberties with:* scortum, Pl.

sŭb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* (sūbĭgit, poet. Cic.) [ago] *to bring* or *get under, up* or *up to:* naves ad castellum, Liv.: qui adverso flumine lembum remigiis subigit, *forces his skiff up stream,* Virg. **2.** In gen. *to turn up from beneath, to dig up, plough, cultivate; to knead; to rub down, sharpen:* glaebas, Cic.: arva, Virg.: pontum remo, *to plough,* Val. Fl.: opus digitis, Ov.: in cote secures, *to sharpen,* Virg.: scrobes subactae, *in which the soil has been well worked,* id. **II.** Fig.: *to put down, subjugate, subdue,* etc.: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.: urbes atque nationes, Sall. **2.** *to bring to, incite, impel; to compel, constrain:* with *Subj., ad* or *in* and *Acc.,* or *Inf.:* ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, *could not be made to,* Tac.: ad deditionem Volscos, Liv.: urbes metu in dicionem, id.: vis subegit verum fateri, Pl. **3.** *to train, discipline* (rare): ingenium, Cic.

sŭb-impŭdens, entis, *adj. somewhat impudent:* Cic.

sŭb-ĭnānis, e, *adj. somewhat empty* or *vain:* Cic.

sŭb-indĕ, *adv.* of time, *immediately after, just after, presently, thereupon:* Hor.: Liv. **II.** Of repeated actions, *from time to time, repeatedly:* id.: Suet. (Hence It. *sovente;* Fr. *souvent.*)

sŭb-insulsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat tasteless* or *insipid:* Cic.

sŭb-invĭdĕo, no *perf.,* invīsum, 2. *v. n. to envy a little, to be somewhat envious of:* with *Dat.* of person: Cic.

sŭb-invīsus, a, um, *somewhat odious:* Cic.

sŭb-invīto, avi, 1. *v. a. to invite slightly* (very rare): me subinvitaras ut ad te scriberem, *you had given me a gentle hint to write,* Cic.

sŭb-īrascor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to be somewhat angry:* with *Dat.:* brevitati litterarum, Cic.

sŭbĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [subitus], *done suddenly* or *in haste, sudden, hasty:* subitarii milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant), *an extemporised force,* Liv.

sŭbĭto, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly:* bella subito atque improvisa nasci, Cic.: timor exercitum occupavit, Caes.: dicere, *without preparation, extempore,* Cic.

sŭbĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [subeo] *that has come on secretly:* hence, *sudden, unexpected:* in rebus tam subitis, Cic.: Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, *formed on the spur of the moment,* Caes.: subita belli ministeria, Liv.: miles, *hastily collected* (*cf.* subitarius), Tac.: clivi, *steep, abrupt,* Stat. **III.** Subst.: subitum, i, *n. a sudden* or *unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence,* etc.: subitum est ei remigrare, *he has formed a hasty resolution,* Cic. *Plur.:* etiam fortes viros subitis terreri, Tac. With *Gen.:* ad subita rerum, *emergencies,* Liv. (Hence It. Sp. *subito:* from low Lat. *subitanus,* Fr. *soudain,* whence Eng. *sudden.*)

sub-jăcĕo, cŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie under* or *near:* with *Dat.:* fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. **II.** Fig.: *to be under, to be subject to; to belong to, be connected with,* etc.: causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint.

subjectē, *adv. humbly, submissively:* demississime atque subjectissime, Caes.

subjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subjicio] *a laying, putting,* or *placing under:* fig.: rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, i. e. *almost bringing facts under people's very eyes,* Cic. **2.** *a substituting, forging:* testamentorum, Liv. **3.** In Rhetor.: *the suggestion of an answer to a question:* Auct. Her.

subjecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lay, place,* or *put under; to throw out from below:* manus, Ov.: lasso stimulos, *to apply,* Hor.: arenam, *to toss up, upheave,* Virg.

subjector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who substitutes, a forger:* testamentorum, Cic.

subjectus, a, um, *Part.* [subjicio]. **II.** Adj.: *lying under* or *near, bordering upon:* with *Dat.:* aquiloni, Cic.: septem subjecta trioni gens, Virg.: Caes.: subjectos Orientis orae, *that border on the land of the rising sun,* Hor. **2.** *subjected, subject:* subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, *more exposed to,* id. (Hence Fr. *sujet.*)

sub-jĭcĭo (subicio, subicis, subicit, *etc.;* hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned sūbĭcis, sūbĭcit), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw, lay, place,* or *bring under* or *near:* constr. with *Acc.* and *Dat.* (or *prep.*), or *Absol.:* ignem circum subjicere, Cic.: bracchia pallae, Ov.: castris legiones, Caes. **2.** *to throw from under, throw up:* inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas, id.: terram ferro, *to plough up,* Cic.: vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, *shoots up,* Virg.: flamma subjecta, *darting from below,* id. **3.** *to put in the place of, to substitute for;* esp. *to substitute* false for true; *to forge, counterfeit:* testamenta, Cic. (ii) *to set on, suborn:* subjicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to bring under, submit, subject:* ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic.: sub (aliqua) voce sententiam, *to attribute a meaning to it,* id. **2.** Esp. *to place under, to make subject, to subject:* gentes servitio, Liv.: Galliam securibus, Caes.: virtutem sub varios incertosque casus, Cic.: hiemi navigationem, *to subject, expose* (*to the risks of*), Caes.: parcere subjectis, *the humbled,* Virg. **3.** *to range under a general head, to subor-*

dinate, treat of under; and pass. *to be ranged under* or *comprised in:* formarum certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subjiciantur, Cic.: fas, justum, subjici possunt honestati, Quint.: nomini rem, id. **4.** *to place after, append, subjoin,* etc.: cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit, *adds,* Cic.: vix pauca furenti, *reply,* Virg. **5.** *to bring to mind, prompt, suggest,* etc.: si meministi id, quod olim dictum est, subjice, Ter.: quae dolor querentibus subjicit, Liv.

subjŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sub jugum] (not class.) *to send under the joke:* exercitum, Eutr.

subjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [subjungo].

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to yoke* or *harness to:* curru (*Dat.*) tigres, Virg. ||. Transf. in gen.: *to join* or *add to, to annex, subjoin:* Aeneia puppis rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, *having affixed,* id. (ii) Fig.: omnes artes oratori, Cic.: Calliope haec percussis subjungit carmina nervis, Ov. **2.** *to bring under, subdue, subjugate:* urbes sub imperium pop. R., Cic. **3.** *to lay under* (rare): fundamenta rebus, Lucr.

sub-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to fall* or *sink under* or *down, to sink:* aedificia vetustate sublapsa, *fallen to ruin,* Plin. Ep. ||. Fig.: *to steal* or *glide on:* sublapsa vetustas solvit saxum, *that has stolen on,* Virg.: retro sublapsa referri spes, *slipping away,* id. **2.** Esp. *to slip* or *steal in:* lues udo sublapsa veneno pertentat sensus, id.

sublapsus, a, um, *Part.* [sublabor].

sublātē, *adv. highly, loftily:* Amm. ||. Fig.: dicere, *with elevation,* Cic. *Comp.:* de se dicere, *haughtily, proudly,* id.

sublātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [v. tollo] *a lifting up, raising, elevation:* Quint. ||. Fig.: *elevation, exaltation:* animi, Cic.

sublātus, a, um, *Part.* [v. tollo]. ||. Adj.: *elated:* fidens magis et sublatior ardet, Ov.

sublecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lacto, lacio] *to coax, wheedle, cajole:* os, Pl.

sublectus, a, um, *Part.* [sublego].

sub-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather* or *search for underneath, to gather up:* (puer) sublegit quodcumque aceret inutile, Hor. **2.** *to catch up secretly* or *by stealth:* liberos, *to kidnap,* Pl. Fig.: carmina, Virg.: sermonem, *overhear,* Pl. ||. *to choose in the place of, to substitute:* in demortuorum locum, Liv.

sublestus, a, um, *adj. slight, trifling, weak:* fides, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

sublĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sublevo] *a lightening, alleviation:* Cic.

sub-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up from beneath, to raise up, support:* aliquem ad pedes stratum, Cic.: jubis equorum sublevati, *supporting themselves by,* Caes.: inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, *those who were holding him up,* Suet. ||. Fig.: *to sustain, support, assist, encourage:* aratores, Cic.: aliquem necessario tempore, Caes. **2.** *to mitigate, alleviate:* militum laborem, id.: hominum pericula, Cic.

sublĭca, ae, *f. a stake* or *pile:* Liv.: esp. of *piles for a bridge:* Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

sublĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sublica] *consisting of* or *resting upon piles:* pons, *the pile-bridge;* a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv.

sublĭgācŭlum, i, *n.* [subligo] *a short garment covering the loins, an apron, kilt, etc.:* Cic.

sublĭgar, āris, *n.* [id.] *i. q.* subligaculum, *an apron,* etc.: Juv.

sub-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *tie below, to bind on:* ensem lateri atque humeris, Virg.

sublĭmĕ, *adv. aloft, loftily, on high:* opp. to humi, Cic.: pennis elati, Liv. *Comp.:* Ov. ||. Fig. of style, *in a lofty manner, loftily* (rare): Quint.

sublīmen, *adv.* = sublime: Pl.: Ter. (dub.)

sublīmis, e (*fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* sublima, Lucr.), *adj.* [etym. uncertain; acc. to some, a contr. of sublevimis from sublevo] *uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated:* sublimis curru, Liv.: sublimis in aëre Nisus, Virg.: ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, *on high, through the air,* id.: sublimis versus ructatur = μετέωρος, *i. e. with his chin in the air,* Hor.: os, *directed upwards,* Ov.: flagellum, *swung high for the blow,* Hor. Neut. as subst., esp. in phr. in sublime, *aloft,* Suet.: per sublime, Plin. ||. Fig.: *lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished:* mens, Ov.: sublimis, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, *soaring,* Hor. **2.** Esp. of style: *lofty, elevated, sublime:* carmina, Juv. (ii) Transf. of persons: naturâ sublimis et acer, Hor.

sublīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sublimis] *height, loftiness:* corporis, Quint. ||. Fig. of style: *loftiness, elevation, sublimity:* id.

sublingĭo, ōnis, *m.* [lingo] *a lick-dish, under-scullion:* Pl.

sub-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum (*Part. perf.* sublinītum, Pl. from the form linio), 3. *v. a. to besmear* or *anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground colour, to prime with:* Plin. ||. Fig.: sublinere os alicui, *to befool, cheat, bamboozle:* pulchre os sublevit patri, Pl.

sublĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sublino].

sub-lūcĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine a little, to glimmer:* crepuscula sublucent, Ov.: violae sublucet purpura nigrae, *there is a gleam of purple under a dark violet hue,* Virg.

sub-lŭo, no *perf.,* lūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash* or *bathe underneath, foment:* Cels. ||. Transf. of rivers, *to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of:* montem flumen subluebat, Caes.

sublustris, e, *adj.* [v. illustris] *having a faint light, glimmering:* nox, Hor.: umbra (noctis), Virg.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* [subluo].

sub-māno, v. summano.

sub-mergo (summ.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to dip* or *plunge under, to sink, submerge:* submersus equus voraginibus, Cic.: navis submersa, Caes.: aliquem ponto, Virg.

submersus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submergo].

sub-mĕrus (summ.), a, um, *adj. pretty pure:* vinum, Pl.

submĭnĭa (summ.), ae, *f. a kind of garment for women:* Pl.

sub-mĭnistro (summ.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to aid by giving; to give, furnish, supply:* pecuniam alicui, Cic.: frumentum, Caes. ||. Fig.: arti adjumenta, *to contribute, furnish,* Cic.

submissē, *adv.* of speech, *softly, calmly, not loudly* or *harshly:* dicere, Cic. **2.** Of character, *modestly, humbly, submissively:* alicui supplicare, id. *Comp.:* submissius se gerere, id.

submissim (summ.), *adv.* [submitto] *in a low voice, gently, softly* (rare): Suet.

submissĭo (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a letting down, lowering, sinking:* vocis, Cic.

submissus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submitto]. ||. Adj.: *let down, lowered, low:* scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, *stooping lower,* Liv. (ii) Fig. of character or disposition, *low, mean, grovelling, abject:* vivere neque submissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem, Cic. **2.** Transf. of the voice or of speech in gen.: *low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement:* id. Of an orator: id.

sub-mitto (summ.), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go* or *put under; to raise up from below, to cause to spring up; to produce:* singuli agni binis nutricibus submittuntur, *are put to the teats of,* Col.: submittit tellus flores, *puts forth,* Lucr.: oculos, *to raise,* Ov.: non monstrum submisere Colchi majus, *produced,* Hor. **2.** Esp. of animals or plants, *to bring up, rear; to let grow, not kill* or *cut off:* Virg.: Col. **3.** *to let down, lower, sink, drop:* se ad pedes, Liv.: latus in herba, Ov.: crinem barbamque, *to let grow,* Tac. Reflect.: submissi petimus terram, *prostrating ourselves,* Virg. (ii) Esp.: *to remove* (from a higher to a lower place): eminentes aedes suas in plana submisit, Flor. (iii) Fig.: submittere se in amicitia, *to lower oneself, condescend,* Cic.: ad calamitates animos, *to submit, bow,* Liv.: animos submittere amori, *bid resentment yield to love,* Virg.: furorem, *abate,* id. ||. *to send* or *despatch secretly:* submittebat Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, *secretly despatched,* Cic. *Absol.: to suborn:* Suet. **2.** *to send in place of; to*

transfer; and gen. *to send, send off, supply:* huic vos non submittetis? *send a successor,* Cic.: alicui imperium, *to delegate,* Liv.: cohortes equitibus subsidio, Caes.: vinea submittit capreas non semper edules, *furnishes,* Hor.

submŏlestē (summ.), *adv. with some vexation:* aliquid ferre, Cic.

sub-mŏlestus (summ.), a, um, *adj. somewhat troublesome* or *vexatious:* illud est mihi submolestum, Cic.

sub-mŏnĕo (summ.), ŭi, 2. *v. n. to remind privily, give a hint* (rare): Suet.: Ter. (Hence Fr. *semondre.*)

sub-mōrōsus (summ.), a, um, *adj. somewhat peevish* or *morose:* Cic.

submōtor (summ.), ōris, *m.* [submoveo] *one who puts aside* or *clears a space:* Liv. (dub.)

submōtus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submoveo].

sub-mŏvĕo (summ.), mōvi, mōtum (*pluperf. Subj.* summosses, Hor.), 2. *v. a. to move* or *drive off; to remove:* hostes a porta, Caes.: hostes ex muro ac turribus, *dislodge,* id.: hostium lembos statione, Liv.: maris litora, *to push out, force out* (into the sea, by moles), Hor.: silva Phoebeos submovet ictus, *wards off,* Ov. (ii) *to banish:* aliquem urbe atque Italia, Suet.: patria, Ov. **2.** Esp. of a lictor, *to clear away, to make room:* I lictor, submove turbam, Liv. *Pass. impers.:* lictor apparuit, submoto incesserunt, *when room had been made,* id. (ii) Fig.: non gazae neque consularis submovet lictor miseros tumultus mentis et curas, *dispel,* Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to put* or *keep away, to withdraw, withhold, remove:* reges a bello, Liv.: magnitudine poenae maleficio submoveri, *to be deterred,* Cic.

submūto (summ.), 1. *v. a. to change, interchange, substitute:* Cic.

sub-nascor, nātus, 3. *v. n. dep. to grow up under* or *after; to grow in succession:* Ov.

subnātus, a, um, *Part.* [subnascor].

sub-necto, no *perf.,* xum, 3. *v. a. to bind* or *tie under, bind on beneath:* antennis velum, Ov.: cingula mammae, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to add, subjoin:* subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just.

sub-nĕgo, avi, 1. *v. a. to half deny* or *refuse:* aliquid alicui, Cic.

subnexus, a, um, *Part.* [subnecto].

sub-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. somewhat black, blackish:* Pl.

sub-nīsus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (subnisus), a, um, *Part. supported from beneath, propped up, supported by, resting* or *leaning upon:* Cic.: sollo subnixa resedit, Virg.: in *pass.* sense; subnixa Petelia muro, *supported,* i. e. *defended by,* id.: subnixis alis, *with arms a-kimbo,* Pl. **II.** Fig.: *relying* or *depending upon:* with *Abl.:* victoriis divitiisque subnixus, Cic. With *Dat.:* subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv.

sub-nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark* or *write underneath:* nomina palam, *to write down,* Suet.

subnūba, ae, *f.* [nubo] *a rival:* lecti nostri, Ov.

sub-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. somewhat cloudy, overcast:* nox, Caes.

sŭbo, 1. *v. n. to be in heat* (coitum appetere): Lucr.: Hor.

sŭb-obscēnus, a, um, *adj. somewhat obscene:* ridiculum, Cic.

sŭb-obscūrus, a, um, *adj. somewhat obscure:* fig. of style: Cic.

sŭb-ōdiōsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat vexatious* or *odious:* Cic.

sŭb-offendo, 3. *v. n. to give some offence:* apud faecem populi, Cic.

sŭb-ŏlet (*pres. Subj.* subolat, Ter.), 2. *v. n. impers.* prop. *it emits a smell;* hence, Fig. with *Dat.* of pers. or *absol.: it causes any one to smell, perceive; I* (*thou,* etc.), *smell, perceive,* etc.: id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, *I've got an inkling of it,* Pl.

sŭbōles (sŏbōles), is, *f.* [v. alo; and cf. proles=*pro-ole-s*] lit. *that which grows from below; a sprout, offshoot, twig, spray:* ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. **II.** Transf. of men and other animals: *offspring, issue, stock, race:* Cic.: deûm, Virg.: diva (Lucina) producas subolem, Hor.: Romae subolem, *the race of Rome,* id.: subolem sortire quotannis, *select fresh supplies of breeding-stock,* Virg.

sŭb-ŏlesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow up* (rare): juventus subolescens, Liv.

sŭb-ŏrĭor, 4. *v. n. dep. to spring up, arise, proceed* (rare): Lucr.

sŭb-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fit out, furnish, equip, adorn:* aliquem pecunia, Anton. in Cic. **2.** Fig.: quemadmodum a natura subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. **II.** *to instigate secretly, suborn:* fictus testis subornari solet, id.: (homines) ad caedem regis, Liv.

sŭbortus, ūs, *m.* [suborior] *a rising* or *springing up:* Lucr.

subp., v. supp.

sub-rancĭdus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat rank, slightly tainted:* Cic.

subrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [subrado].

sub-raucus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat hoarse:* vox, Cic.

subrectus (surr.), a, um, *Part.* [surgo].

sub-rĕfectus (surr.), a, um, *Part. somewhat restored:* Vell.

sub-rēmĭgo (surr.), 1. *v. n. to row underneath, to row along* (rare): laevâ tacitis subremigat undis, *paddles,* Virg.

sub-rēpo (surr.), psi, ptum (syncop. *perf.* surrepsti, Cat.), 3. *v. n.* and *a. to creep under, to creep* or *steal along, to come on unawares* or *by degrees,* etc.: sub tabulas, Cic.: moenia urbis, Hor. **II.** Fig.: alicui, Cat.: quies furtim subrepit ocellis, *steals over,* Ov.: subrepet iners aetas, Tib.

subreptĭcĭus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* [surripio] *stolen, surreptitious:* puer, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *concealed, clandestine:* amor, id.

subreptus (surr.), a, um, *Part.* [surripio].

sub-rīdĕo (surr.), si, 2. *v. n. to smile* (rare): Cic.: Ov.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *sourire.*)

sub-rīdĭcŭlē (surr.), *adv. somewhat laughably, rather humorously:* Cic.

sub-rigo, v. surgo.

sub-ringor (surr.), 3. *v. n. dep. to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed:* Cic.

sub-rĭpio, v. surripio.

sub-rŏgo (surr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute:* collegam in locum Bruti, Liv.

sub-rostrāni (surr.), orum, *m. plu.* [rostrum] *loungers near the* Rostra, *idlers:* Catul. in Cic.

sub-rŭbĕo (surr.), 2. *v. n. to be reddish:* uva purpureo mero, Ov.

sub-rŭbĭcundus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat ruddy, reddish:* vultus, Sen.

sub-rūfus (surr.) a, um, *adj. somewhat red:* Pl.

sub-rŭo (surr.), rŭi, rūtum, 3. *v. a. to tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out; to demolish by mining,* etc.: arbores, Caes.: muros, Liv.: turrim, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to undermine, subvert, corrupt:* libertatem, Liv.: animum laudis avarum, Hor.

sub-rustĭcus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat clownish* or *rustic:* Cic.

sub-rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj. reddish:* Suet.

subrŭtus (surr.), a, um, *Part.* [subruo].

sub-scrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write underneath:* constr. with *Acc.* and *Inf.* or *Acc.* absol., also *Dat.* of *ind. obj.:* statuis subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic.: litterarum exemplum subscripsi, *have given a copy of the letter below,* id. **2.** Esp. *to attach* something *in writing* to an indictment: viz. either the ground of the indictment or the name of the accuser or his supporter: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id.: accusanti patrono subscripsit, *he subscribed his patron's accusation,* Suet. **3.** Of the censor, *to set down* the reason of his censure: Cic. **4.** In gen.: *to sign, subscribe:* de supplicio ex more subscribere, *to sign the death-warrant,* Suet. (ii) Transf.: *to assent to, agree to:* Caesaris irae, Ov.: odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. **II.** *to write* or *note down* (rare): numerum aratorum, Cic.: cum suspiria nostra subscriberentur, *were being recorded against us,* Tac.

subscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subscribo] *any thing written underneath:* Cic. **2.** Esp. in law: *a subscription* or *joint-subscription* to an accusation: id. **3.** Of the censor: *a noting down* of the offence censured: censoria, id. **4.** In gen.: *a signing, signature:* litteras publicas sine subscriptione dare, Suet. **II.** *a list, register:* jugerum, Cic.

subscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a signer* or *joint-signer* of an accusation: Cic. ‖ *one who subscribes* or *assents to, an approver:* Gell.

subscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [subscribo].

subsĕcīvus (subsĭcīvus), a, um, *adj.* [seco] in surveying, *that is cut off and left remaining;* subst. *neut.: a remainder* or *small patch of land,* etc.: subseciva, quae divisis per veteranos agris carptim superfuerunt, Suet. ‖ Transf. in gen.: *over-, odd, extra:* tempora, *spare time,* Cic.: operae, *extra-work,* id.

sub-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a.* *to cut under, cut away below; to clip, pare:* ungues ferro, Ov.

subsectus, a, um, *Part.* [subseco].

subsellĭum, ii, *n.* [sella] *a low bench:* Varr. 2. In gen. *a bench, seat:* volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut locus in subselliis occupetur, Cic.: vir imi subsellii, *i. e. a man of no account,* Pl. 3. Transf.: *the occupants of a bench:* Mart. ‖ Esp.: *a judge's seat, the bench:* accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsellia, Cic. 2. Meton.: *a court, tribunal:* forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditari, id.: versatus in utrisque subselliis, *i. e. as advocate and judge,* id.

sub-sentĭo, si, 4. *v. a. to perceive secretly, to smell out, have an inkling of:* Ter.

subsĕquens, ntis, *Part.* [subsequor]. ‖ Adj.: *following, later* (of time): subsequenti tempore, Vell.

sub-sĕquor, cūtus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to follow close after; to follow, succeed, ensue:* has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae subsequebantur, Caes.: vestigia, *to follow close on one's heels,* Suet. *Absol.:* subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. (ii) Transf. of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic.: si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, *had backed up,* Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to follow, comply with, conform to, imitate:* Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic.

sub-servĭo, 4. *v. n. to be subject to, to serve:* Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to comply with, humour:* Ter.

subsĭcīvus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

subsĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [subsidium]. Milit. *t. t.: of* or *belonging to a reserve, subsidiary:* cohortes, Caes. 2. Subst.: subsidiarii, orum, *m. plu. the reserve, body of reserve:* Liv.

subsĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [subsedeo] milit. *t. t.:* orig. *the reserve-ranks, triarii:* subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 2. In gen. *a body of reserve:* (nullum) esse subsidium quod submitti posset, Caes.: subsidia magna, *powerful reserves,* Lucr. (ii) In abstract sense, *military support, relief, aid:* funditores subsidio oppidanis mittit, *sends to their relief,* Caes.: missi in subsidium equites, Tac. ‖ Transf. in gen.: *support, assistance, help, protection,* etc.: fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. *Plur.:* industriae subsidia, Cic.: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, *resources,* Caes.

sub-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to sit* or *crouch down; to squat; to settle down:* subsidunt Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv. (ii) Of things, *to sink, settle, subside:* valles, Ov.: undae, Virg.: pariter cum civibus urbes (i. e. from earthquakes), Lucr. Transf.: venti, Prop.: galeâ imâ subsedit Acestes, *remained lying at the bottom,* Virg. 2. *to stop, remain, abide, stay:* subsedi in ipsa via, dum . . . . perscriberem, *I stopped on my road,* Cic.: multitudo quae in castris subsederat, Caes. 3. *to lie in wait, lie in ambush:* cur eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cic. 4. Of female animals; *to admit the male* (poet. and rare): juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to subside, decrease, abate:* in controversiis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. B. Act.: *to lie in wait for:* regnum, i. e. *to seek to obtain,* Lucan.: devictam Asiam subsedit adulter, *'lay in wait for the spoils of Asia'* (P.), or, *'behind a conquered Asia lurked a paramour,'* (K.), Virg.

subsignānus, a, um, *adj.* [signum] *that is under the standard:* milites, *a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve* (v. Smith's Ant. 165), Tac.

sub-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to write under, to sign, subscribe:* Plin. ‖ Transf.: *to set down, enter* on a list, *register:* Cic.

sub-sĭlĭo, lŭi or lĭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring upwards, leap up:* Pl.: subsiliunt ignes ad tecta, *leap up to,* Lucr.

sub-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr.: *to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt:* in itinere, Caes.: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in armis, Virg. (ii) Of things: Thybris substitit, id. 2. Esp.: *to stay, tarry, abide:* ut ea die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. 3. *to stand firm; to withstand, oppose, resist;* with *Dat.* (cf. *infr.* B.): Hannibali, Liv. *Absol.:* Helvetii audacius subsistere . . ., *to make a stand,* Caes. (ii) Of things: quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, *held out,* id. ‖ Fig.: *to stop, halt, pause; to continue, remain, subsist:* subsistere (in dicendo), Quint.: intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, *to remain within the limits of,* Tac. 2. Esp. *to come to a stop, to cease:* substitit ut clamor, Ov. 3. *to be adequate to, sustain:* non si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. in Cic. B. Act.: *to make a stand against, withstand, encounter* (rare): praepotentem armis Romanum, Liv.

sub-sortĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep.* In law, *to substitute a judge in place of one rejected:* judicem, Cic.

subsortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subsortior] *a substituting by lot* of other judges for those rejected: Cic.: of other citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died: Suet.

substantĭa, ae, *f.* [substo] *that of which a thing consists, the being, material, substance:* hominis, Quint.: sine substantia facultatem, *without fortune,* Tac.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew, scatter, spread,* or *lay under:* casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov.: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *lying under* (dub.: *al.* subtractus), Liv. 2. Transf.: *to bestrew, spread over, cover:* gallinae nidos mollissime substernunt, *line,* Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to spread out, submit for acceptance; to give up, prostitute:* delicias, *to minister,* Lucr.: rem publicam libidini suae, Cic.

sub-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to put* or *lay under, to set* or *place next to* (rare): the ind. obj. expr. by *Dat.* or *prep.* with *Acc.:* lapides plantae, Pall.: post elephantos armaturas leves, Auct. B. Afr. 2. Fig.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had pictured to himself,* Liv. ‖ *to put instead* or *in the place of, to substitute:* in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic.: equites Siculis, Liv. 2. Esp. legal *t. t.:* substituere heredem (alicui), *to make next* or *second heir:* heredes invicem, Suet.

substĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [substituo].

sub-sto, 1. *v. n. to stand firm, hold out:* [illegible], ut substet hospes, *won't stand it* (as we say), Ter.

substrātus, a, um, *Part.* [substerno].

substrictus, a, um, *Part.* [substringo]. ‖ Adj.: *drawn together, contracted;* hence, *small, narrow, tight:* ilia, Ov.: crura, id.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bind beneath; to bind, tie,* or *draw up:* crinem nodo, Tac.: caput equi loro, Nep. ‖ Transf.: *to bind* or *draw together; to contract, check:* aurem loquaci, *to prick up the ear to, i. e. affect to be keenly attentive,* Hor. 2. Fig.: bilem, *to restrain,* Juv.

substructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substruo] *a substructure, foundation:* Caes.: Cic.

substructus, a, um, *Part.* [substruo].

sub-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build beneath, to lay a foundation:* fundamentum, Pl.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv.

subsultim, *adv.* [subsilio] *by leaps* or *jumps:* decurrere, Suet.

subsulto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to spring up, to jump, hop* (rare): Pl. ‖ Fig.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis, Quint.

sub-sum, no *perf.*, *irreg. v. n. to be under, among,* or *behind;* with *Dat.* or *absol.:* subucula subest tunicae, Hor.: nigra lingua palato, Virg.: cum Sol oceano subest, Hor. **2.** *to be near at hand;* of place or time: mons suberat, Caes.: hiems, id. **II.** Fig.: *to exist under, underlie:* causas subesse easdem, Cic. Poet.: amica suberit notitiae tuae, *will be subject to your cognizance,* Ov.

sub-sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [subsuo]. **II.** Adj.: vestis, *trimmed at the bottom,* Hor.

subtēmen, inis, *n.* [contr. from subtexmen, from texo] *what is wrought* or *woven in, the woof* of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, Ov. **II.** Meton. *anything spun; thread, yarn* (rare): nere, Ter. Of the *threads* of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, Hor.

subter, *adv.* and *prep.* [sub]. Adv.: *below, beneath, underneath:* omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. **II.** Prep.: with *Acc.* or *Abl.: below, beneath, underneath, under.* With *Acc.:* cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, id. (ii) Of proximity: subter murum advehitur, *close to,* Liv. **2.** With *Abl.* (less freq.): subter densa testudine, Virg. **III.** In composition, subter, like sub, denotes (i) *underneath, beneath: e. g.* subterlabor, subtertenuo. (ii) *secretly, privately: e. g.* subterduco, subterfugio.

subter-dūco, xi, 3. *v. a. to carry off secretly;* with *pron. reflect. to steal away, abscond:* ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, Pl.

subter-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to flee secretly* or *by stealth, to get off:* subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, *has given me the slip,* Pl. **II.** Act.: *to escape, evade, avoid, shun:* vim criminum, Cic.: tempestatem belli, Liv.

subter-lābor, 3. *v. n. dep. to glide* or *flow under:* fluctus, Virg.: muros, *to flow at the foot of,* id. **2.** *to slip away, escape:* subterlabens celeritate, Liv. (dub.: *al.* superlab.)

subtĕro, trivi, tritum, 3. *v. a. to rub* or *wear away underneath:* ungulas, Pl.

sub-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *underground, subterranean:* specus, Cic.

subter-tĕnŭo, 1. *v. a. to make thin below* or *on the under side:* anulum, Lucr.

sub-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave under* or *below;* hence, *to join on, affix:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* lunam alutae, Juv. Poet.: patrio capiti nubes, *i. e.* soli, *to draw before, veil,* Ov.: diem Olympo, of the sun bringing day, *to diffuse,* Val. Fl. With *Acc.* of thing concealed and *Abl.* of instrument: caelum fumo, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to add, annex, append, subjoin:* subtexit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos esse, Liv. **2.** In gen. *to put together, compose, prepare:* carmina, Tib.

subtextus, a, um, *Part.* [subtexo].

subtīlis, e, *adj.* [for *subtelis;* v. tela: *woven fine:* hence transf.] *fine, not thick* or *coarse, slender, minute:* quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr.: acies gladii, Sen.: farina, Plin. **2.** Transf., of the senses: *fine, nice, delicate:* palatum, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *fine, nice, precise, subtle:* judicium, Cic.: judex, Hor. *Comp.:* reliquae (epistolae) subtiliores erunt, *more particular,* Cic. *Sup.:* inventum, Plin. **2.** Of style: *plain, simple, unadorned:* genus dicendi, Cic. Of persons: quis illo (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? id. (Hence It. *sottile;* Fr. *subtil* and, from it, Eng. *subtle.*)

subtīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [subtilis] *fineness, slenderness, minuteness:* linearum, Plin.: perlucidae vestis, Just. **II.** Fig.: *keenness, acuteness, refinement, subtlety,* etc.: sententiarum, Cic.: credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, Tac. **2.** Esp. of style: *plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament:* Cic.

subtīlĭter, *adv. finely, minutely:* connexae res, *closely, intimately,* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly:* judicare, Cic.: exsequi numerum, Liv. **2.** Esp. in rhetor.: *plainly, simply, without ornament:* privatas causas agere subtilius (opp. to ornatius), Cic.

sub-tĭmĕo, 2. *v. n. to be somewhat afraid:* numquid subtimes? Cic.

subtractus, a, um, *Part.* [subtraho].

sub-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw away from underneath* or *by stealth;* and in gen. *to draw* or *carry off, take away, remove,* etc.: pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr.: colla jugo, *to withdraw them from,* Ov.: aggerem cuniculis, *to remove from beneath,* Caes.: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv.: oculos, *to turn away,* Tac. *Reflect.:* vastis tremit ictibus puppis subtrahiturque solum, *withdraws itself, flies from under them,* Virg. With *pron. reflect.:* se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, *to withdraw oneself,* Cic. Without *pron.:* repente interdiu vel noctu subtrahebat, *he used to withdraw,* Suet. **II.** Fig.: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, *if you abstract the matter,* Cic.: cui judicio eum mors subtraxit, *snatched him away from it,* Liv.

sub-tristis, e, *adj. somewhat sad:* Ter.

subtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [subtero].

sub-turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. rather disgraceful:* Cic.

sub-turpis, e, *adj. somewhat shameful* or *disgraceful:* Cic.

subtus, *adv.* [sub; like intus, from in] *below, beneath, underneath:* subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. (Hence It. *sotto;* Fr. *sous.*)

sub-tūsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo] *somewhat bruised:* Tib.

sŭbūcŭla, ae, *f. a man's undergarment, a shirt:* Hor. [V. exuo and induo.]

sŭbŭla, ae, *f.* [suo] *an awl:* Mart.

sŭbulcus, i, *m.* [sus; on false analogy of bubulcus] *a swineherd:* Mart.

sŭbūra (suburra), ae, *f. a district in Rome, in the second region, the chief market for provisions, where many bad characters dwelt:* Pers.: Juv.

sŭbūrānus (suburr.), a, um, *adj. of* or *belonging to the* Subura: tribus, Cic.

sŭburbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suburbanus] *nearness to Rome:* provinciae, Cic.

sŭb-urbānus, a, um, *adj. situated near Rome, suburban:* rus, Cic.: caulis, Hor. **II.** Subst.: suburbanum, i, *n.* (*sc.* praedium), *an estate near Rome, a suburban villa:* Cic. **2.** suburbani, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the towns near Rome:* Ov.

sŭburbĭum, ii, *n.* [urbs] *a suburb:* Cic.

sŭb-urgĕo, 2. *v. a. to drive* or *urge close to:* proram ad saxa, Virg.

sŭb-ūro, no *perf.*, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn slightly, to singe, scorch:* Suet.

sŭbustus, a, um, *Part.* [suburo].

subvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subveho] *a carrying up, supplying, conveyance:* frumenti, Liv. *Plur.:* durae subvectiones, *difficulty of carriage,* Caes.

subvecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to carry, bring,* or *convey up frequently* or *regularly; to transport:* saxa humeris, Virg.: frumentum Tiberi, Tac.

subvectus, a, um, *Part.* [subveho].

subvectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a carrying up, supplying, conveyance:* commeatuum, Tac.

sub-veho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry, bring, convey,* or *conduct up:* frumentum navibus, Caes.: Philippus, lembis flumine adverso subvectus, Liv.

sub-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum (old *fut.* subvenibo, Pl.), 4. *v. n. to come up, come to one's assistance, aid, relieve; to obviate, remedy,* etc.: with *Dat.:* filio, Caes.: patriae, Cic.: his tam periculosis rebus, id.: gravedini, id. *Pass. impers.:* huic rei subventum est a nobis, id. *Absol.:* et defendam et subvenibo sedulo, Pl. *Pass. impers.:* priusquam subveniretur, *before help could be rendered,* or *reinforcements could come up,* Sall. (Hence Fr. *souvenir.*)

subvento, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to come to the aid of:* Pl.

sub-vĕrĕor, 2. *v. n. dep. to be somewhat fearful:* Cic.

subverso (subvorso), 1. *v. a. freq.* [subverto] *to overthrow, ruin:* Pl.

subversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an overthrower, repealer* (rare): legum, Tac.

subversus, a, um, *Part.* [subverto].

sub-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn upside down; to upset, over-*

throw: mensam, Suet.: tantas operum moles, Ov.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert:* subversa Crassorum domus, *the downfall of the family of*, Tac.: leges, id.: imperium, Just.: aliquem, *to ruin, undo*, Ter.: Hor.

subvexus, a, um, *adj.* [subveho] *sloping upwards*, opp. to devexus: Liv.

sub-vŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly upwards* (rare): Cic.: avis, Ov.

sub-volvo, 3. *v. a. to roll up* or *along:* manibus saxa, Virg.

sub-vultŭrĭus, a, um, *adj. somewhat vulture-like:* corpus, Pl.

suc-căvus (subc.), a, um, *adj. hollow underneath:* loca terrae, Lucr.

succēdānĕus or **succīdānĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [succedo] *that succeeds to* or *supplies the place of, substituted:* ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succedaneum, i. e. *to smart for your folly*, Pl.: Pharnacem regi Eumeni, Just.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go below* or *under:* constr. with *Dat.* or *prep.* and *Acc.:* tectis, Ov.: umbrae, Virg.: castris, *to enter, join*, id. **2.** *to go up from under; to mount, ascend:* alto caelo, *to ascend*, id.: in arduum, Liv. Poet.: in montem succedere silvas cogebant, *to retreat up the mountain-side*, Lucr. **3.** Fig.: *to come under, submit to:* Cic.: dominationi, Just. (ii) *to go up, mount, ascend:* ad superos famâ, Virg.: in summum honorem, Lucr. **II.** Milit. *t. t.: to march up to; approach:* sub primam aciem, Caes.: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. **III.** *to follow after, come into the place of, succeed:* ut integri defatigatis succederent, Caes.: in alicujus locum heres, Cic.: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, *come next*, i. e. in geog. position, Caes. (ii) *to come* or *enter into* a relation or obligation: in affinitatis jura, Just. **2.** Fig.: *to follow, succeed*, in time or value: successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic. (ii) *to go on, turn out* (only in 3rd pers. and sometimes without expressed subject): quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Esp. *to go on well, to prosper, succeed:* quod res nulla successerat, Caes.: si successisset coeptis, Liv.

suc-cendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [v. accendo] *to kindle from below;* in gen. *to set on fire:* aggerem cuniculo, Caes.: Cic.: rogum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to kindle, inflame* (poet.): succensus cupidine, Ov.: dulcedine famae, Juv.

succensĕo (better suscenseo), sŭi, sum, 2. *v. n. to be angry, to cherish a grudge against* any one: with *Dat.:* hominibus irasci et succensere, Cic.: neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succenseo, *nor do I bear him any ill-will*, Pl. With *obj. clause:* quis tandem succenseat, milites nos esse? Liv. [From succensus, part. of succendo.]

succensus, a, um, *Part.* [succendo].

suc-centŭrĭo (subc.), no *Perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to receive as a recruit into a* centuria; hence, transf. *to put in the place of* another, *receive as a substitute* (rare): ego in insidiis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficias, *as a reserve*, Ter.

suc-centŭrĭo (subc.), ōnis, *m. an under-centurion:* Liv.

suc-cerno (subc.), crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a. to sift through, to sift:* Plin.: Pl.

successĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succedo] *a coming into the place of, a succeeding, succession* in office, possession, *etc.:* Neronis principis, Plin.: spes successionis, Suet. *Plur.:* jura successionum, Tac. Fig.: doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic.

successor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a follower, successor* in office, possession, time, *etc.:* Cic.: studii, Ov.: successor fuit hic tibi, Galle, *i. e. wrote after you*, id.

successus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an advance up a hill, approach:* successus et incursus hostium, Caes. **2.** *succession* of time: Just. **II.** Fig.: *a happy issue, success:* Virg.: multo successu Fabiis audaciam crescere, Liv. *Plur.:* pleni successibus anni, Ov. (Hence Sp. *suceso* · Fr *succès.*)

succīdānĕus, v. succedaneus.

succīdĭa, ae, *f.* [succīdo] *a leg* or *side of meat*, esp. of pork; *a flitch of bacon:* Varr. Fig.: jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, *their second flitch* (an addition to their income), Cic.

suc-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall under:* Varr. **II.** *to sink down, sink:* in mediis conatibus aegri succidimus, Virg.

suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut from below, to cut off, cut down, fell:* vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv.: arbores, Caes.: florem aratro, Virg.

succĭdus, v. sucidus.

succĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [succĭdo] *sinking down, sinking, failing* (poet.): genu, Ov.: poples, id.

succinctus, a, um, *Part.* [succingo]. **II.** Adj.: of trees, *with the foliage at the top; having the trunk bare:* succinctiores arbores, Plin. (cf. succingo). **2.** *short, concise, succinct:* libellus, Mart.

suc-cingo (subc.), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird below, to tuck up, gird:* tunicas, Juv.: mensam succincta tremensque ponit anus, Ov. Poet. of an inanimate object: cultro succinctus, *girt with*, Liv.: succincta comas pinus, *with bare trunk, with all its boughs and foliage at the top*, Ov. **II.** Transf.: *to surround, furnish, equip with:* se canibus (of Scylla), Cic.: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

succingŭlum (subc.), i, *n.* [succingo] *a girdle:* Pl.

suc-cĭno (subc.), 3. *v. n.* [cano] *to sing in subordination* or *second to, to accompany* (rare): Petr. **II.** Transf.: *to accord, agree:* clamat: Victum date: succinit alter: Et mihi, *another chimes in*, Hor.

succĭnus, succĭnum, v. suci-.

succĭpio, v. suscipio.

succōsīvus, a, um [succido], i. q. subsecivus, q. v.

succōsus, a, um, *Part.* [succido].

succlāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succlamo] *a calling out at* or *after, a shouting at, acclamation* (rare); appy. only *plur.:* Liv.: Suet.

suc-clāmo (subcl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call* or *cry out at, to shout in reply:* quidam ausi sunt media ex contione succlamare: abite hinc, Liv.: with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* cum centuria frequens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, id.

succo, ōnis, v. suco.

suc-collo (subc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [collum] *to take upon the neck, to shoulder* (rare): vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet.

suc-contŭmēlĭōsē (subc.), *adv. somewhat insolently* or *contumeliously:* tractari, Cic.

suc-cresco (subcr.), 3. *v. n. incep. to grow under* or *from under; to grow up* (rare): sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. Fig.: mores mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime, *have sprung up luxuriantly*, Pl. **II.** Transf. *to increase, replenish itself:* per se vident succrescere vina, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *to grow up to the standard of, succeed to:* non ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic.: gloriae seniorum, Liv.

succrētus, a, um, *Part.* [succerno].

suc-crispus (subcr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat curled* or *crisped:* Cic.

suc-cumbo (subc.), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n. to lay* or *put oneself under; to fall* or *sink down* (rare in lit. sense): ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. (ii) *Absol.* (morbo being implied): (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, *took to his bed*, Suet. **2.** Of a woman, *to have intercourse with:* Cat.: Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to yield, surrender, succumb:* with *Dat.:* philosopho succubuit orator, Cic.: ruinae, Liv.: labori, Caes. *Absol.:* non esse viri succumbere, *to give way, be overcome* (by pain, &c.), Cic.

suc-curro (subc.), curri, cursum, 3. *v. n. to run under:* with *Dat.* or *absol.:* aliud nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. **2.** Esp.: *to hasten to the aid of; to help, succour:* laborantibus, Cic.: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. **3.** Of things: *to be useful for, good against:* id. **II.** Fig.: *to undergo, meet, support, sustain* (dangers, alarms etc.): Cic. **2.** *to come into the mind, occur to:* alicui, Liv.: succurrit versus ille Homericus, Aug. in Suet.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *secourir.*)

succus, i, v. sucus.

succussus, a, um, *Part.* [succutio].

succussus (subc.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shaking, jolting:* Pac. in Cic.

suc-custos (subc.), ōdis, *m. an under-keeper:* Pl.

suc-cŭtĭo (subc.), cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up:* rotarum orbes, *to jerk* or *jolt up*, Lucr.: currum, Ov.: mare, Sen. **II.** Fig.: vultus succussus, *agitated*, Val. Max.

sūcĭdus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *juicy, sappy; fresh:* solum, App.: lana, *i. e. new-shorn*, Juv.: puella, *fresh, plump*, Pl.

sūcĭnum (succ.), i, *n.* [sucus] *amber:* Mart.: Juv.

sūcĭnus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum] *of amber:* Mart.

sūco (succ.), ōnis, *m.* [v. sugo] *a sucker;* of a usurer: Att. in Cic.

suctus, a, um, *Part.* [sugo].

sūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sus] prop. *a little sow* or *pig.* In *pl.* only, suculae = *Hyades* (by an etymol. mistake, *'the little pigs'*): Cic.: Plin. **2.** Transf.: *a winch, windlass*, Pl. [There are perh. two different words, the latter cogn. with συ, root of σεύ-ω.]

sūcus (succus), i, *m. juice, sap:* stirpes ex terra sucum trahunt, Cic.: ambrosiae suco saturi (equi solis), Ov. **2.** Transf.: *flavour:* Lucr.: ova suci melioris, Hor. **3.** Esp.: *a medicine, draught, potion* (poet.): purgantes pectora suci, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *strength, energy, spirit:* sucus pecori subducitur, *vital-juice*, Virg.: sucus ac sanguis (civitatis), *life-blood*, Cic. Of style, *vigour*, id. [The root is *suk:* Gr. ὀπός is cogn., having π for orig. *k*, and spir. len. for orig. *s* (cf. ὀρός, serum).]

sūdārĭum, ii, *n.* [sudo] *a handkerchief, towel:* Cat.: Suet.

sūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sweating, perspiration:* Cels. **II.** Meton.: *a sweating-room:* concamerata, Vitr.

sūdātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to* or *serving for sweating, sudatory:* unctiones, Pl.

sūdātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that causes sweating:* toga, Mart.

sŭdes or **sŭdis** (*Nom. sing.* does not occur), is, *f. a stake, pile:* sudes stipitesque defigit, Caes. *Sing.:* Ov. As a weapon: vulnera sudibus facta, Liv.: of the dorsal fin of a fish: erectas in terga sudes, *spines*, Juv. [Etym. unknown.]

sūdĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [sudo; producing sweat] *that which causes sweat:* flagri, *sweater of the scourge*, i. e. *one who is always getting flogged:* Pl. (dub.: *al.* subiculum).

sŭdis, is v. sudes.

sūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to sweat, perspire:* sine causa sudare, Cic.: sudavit et alsit, Hor. **2.** With *Abl.: to perspire with, to be wet with, drenched in:* scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv.: litus sanguine, Virg. (ii) Transf. of the moisture itself: *to drip, distil from* (poet.): sudantia ligno balsama, id. **II.** Fig.: *to sweat from exertion;* hence, *to toil, labour, exert oneself vigorously:* Cic.: Hor.: Ter. **B.** Act.: *to sweat out, exude:* durae quercus sudabant roscida mella, Virg. **2.** *to saturate with sweat:* vestis sudata, Quint. **II.** Fig.: *to sweat over;* hence, *to work laboriously at:* deunces, *to produce, sweat out*, Pers.: laborem, Stat. [Cf. Skr. *svid*, "sudare;" Gr. ἰδίω (= σϝιδιω), ἵδος, ἱδρώς; Eng. *sweat*, O. H. G. *sweiz.*] (Hence Fr. *suer.*)

sūdor, ōris, *m.* [sudo] *sweat, perspiration:* Cic.: Virg. **2.** Transf. *moisture* in gen.: maris, Lucr.: veneni, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *toil, severe labour, fatigue:* exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde Samnites depulisset, Liv.: multo sudore ac labore, Cic. (Hence Fr. *sueur.*)

sūdum, i, *n.* [sudus] *bright, clear, dry weather:* Cic.: arma per sudum rutilare, *through the clear expanse* (of sky), Virg.

sūdus, a, um, *adj.* [se udus] *without moisture, dry;* of the weather, *cloudless, clear, dry:* ver, Virg.

sŭĕo (suemus, dissyl.: Lucr.), 2. *v. n. to be wont* or *accustomed* (rare): appellare suemus, Lucr. [From *suus;* the notion is that of following *one's own* ways.]

suesco, suēvi, suētum (usu. dissyl.: syncop. forms, suesti, suerunt, suesse, *etc.*), 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [sueo]. Neutr.: *to become accustomed;* in *perf. tenses, to be wont* or *accustomed;* with *Dat.* or *Abl.;* also *Acc.* of *neut. pron.:* militiae, *to become habituated to*, Tac.: a te id, quod suesti, peto, Cic. **II.** Act. (very rare in finite v.): *to accustom, familiarize, habituate:* viros disciplinā et imperiis, Tac. *Part. perf.:* suetus abstinere, Liv.: vexare suētae, Hor.

suētus, a, um, *Part.* [suesco]. **II.** Adj.: of things; *customary, familiar, usual:* Cheruscis sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac.: sueto militum contubernio gaudere, id.

sūfes (also written suffes), etis, *m.* [a Phoen. word, signifying *a judge*] *the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians:* Liv.

suf-farcĭno (subf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stuff full, cram:* suffarcinati cum libris, Pl.: vidi Cantharam suffarcinatam, *stuffed out, i. e. with a bundle under her dress*, Ter.

suffectus, a, um, *Part.* [sufficio].

suf-fĕro (subf.), sufferre, *irreg. v. a. to carry under, to put* or *lay under:* corium, *to lend one's hide* (*to the whip*), (or perh. *to endure the lash:* v. *infr.* II.), Pl. **2.** *to hold up, support:* semet, *to hold oneself upright*, Suet. **II.** Fig.: *to bear, endure, suffer:* plagas, Pl.: poenam sui sceleris, Cic.: sumptus, *to support*, Ter.: nec claustra nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent, *to withstand* (the attack), *resist*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *souffrir.*)

suffertus, a, um, *adj.* [farcio] *crammed full, full* (rare): aliquid se sufferti tinniturum, *something full-sounding, sonorous*, Suet.

suffes, v. sufes.

suf-fĭcio (subf.), fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [facio]. Act.: *to put under* or *among; to imbue with:* lanam medicamentis, Cic.: (angues) ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, *suffused, coloured*, Virg. **2.** *to afford, furnish, supply:* tellus sufficit humorem, id.: urbi R. cunctarum rerum abundantiam, Just.: (milites) excursionibus (*Dat.*) sufficiendo, *by putting them to, employing them on*, Liv. **3.** Fig.: Danais animos, Virg. **II.** *to put in the place of, to substitute;* esp. polit. *t. t., to elect in the place of:* aliquem in locum alicujus, Liv.: consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic. **B.** Neutr.: *to be sufficient, to suffice;* constr. *absol.*, with *Dat.*, with *ad, adversus, in* and *Acc.*, or with *Inf.:* Romani quoad sufficere remiges potuerunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, *could hold out*, Liv. With *Dat.:* nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam (*al.* cujusquam), Caes.: sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus, Just. With *prep.:* terra ingenito humore egens vix ad perennes suffecit amnes, *sufficed to supply*, Liv.: milites, quibus vix aetas ad reditum sufficeret, Just.: nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. With *Inf.:* nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, *are able*, Virg.

suf-fīgo (subf.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to fasten beneath* or *below, to fasten* or *fix on, to affix:* janua suffixa tigillo, Cat.: cruci suffixus, Cic.: aliquem in cruce, Hor.: in crucem, Just.: caput hastā suffixum, *stuck on a spear*, Suet.

suffīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [suffio] *incense* (poet. for suffimentum): Ov.

suffīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *fumigation, incense:* Cic.

suf-fĭo (subf.), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to fumigate, perfume:* locum, Prop.: thymo, Virg. Poet.: ignibus aetheriis terras, *to warm*, Lucr. [*Fio* is for *fu* = Gr. θυ; cf. *fu-mu-s*, and Gr. θύ-ος, θῦμα.]

suffītus, a, um, *Part.* [suffio].

suffixus, a, um, *Part.* [suffigo].

suffĭāmen, ĭnis, *n. a break, drag-chain, skid:* rotam astringit multo sufflamine, Juv. **II.** Fig.: *a hindrance, impediment:* nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

sufflātus, a, um, *Part.* [sufflo]. **II.** Adj.: *puffed up, bloated:* Varr. **2.** Fig.: *puffed up, inflated* with anger or pride; of language, *tumid, pompous, bombastic:* sufflatus ille huc veniet, Pl.: suffiati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell.

suf-flāvus (subfl.), a, um, *adj. yellowish, flaxen:* capillus, Suet.

suf-flo (subflo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to blow from below:* to

blow up, inflate: refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. 2. Fig.: with *pron. refl., to become angry:* nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, *got into a passion with his wife about something,* id. II. Neutr.: *to blow, puff:* sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 2. Fig.: suffla; sum candidus, *boast, puff yourself up,* Pers. (Hence It. *soffiare;* Fr. *souffler.*)

suf-fŏco (subf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate:* patrem, Cic. II. Transf.: urbem et Italiam fame, *to starve,* id.

suf-fŏdĭo (subf.), fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig* or *pierce underneath* or *through:* equos, *to stab them in the belly,* Caes.: so, ilia equis, *to stab them in the flanks,* Liv.: muros, *to sap, undermine,* Tac.

suffossus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* [suffodio].

suffrāgātĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffragor] *a voting in any one's favour, support, suffrage:* Cic.: Liv. With *Gen.:* suffragatio consulatus, *the recommendation to the consulship,* Cic.

suffrāgātor (subf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who votes for another, a supporter, partisan:* Cic.: Suet.

suffrāgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [suffragator] *belonging to the support of a candidate, recommendatory:* Q. Cic.

suffrāgĭum, ii, *n.* [suffragor] *a voting-tablet, a ballot;* and in gen. *a vote, suffrage:* sine suffragio populi aedilitatem gerere, Pl.: suffragium inire, *to proceed to vote,* Liv.: equitum centuriae cum sex suffragiis, *with six votes,* Cic. II. Transf.: *the right of voting:* populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, Liv. 2. In gen.: *a decision, judgment, opinion;* also, *a favourable decision, assent, approbation:* rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic.: ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor.

suffrāgo, ĭnis, *f. the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the ham* (opp. to armus): Plin. [Etym. uncertain.]

suffrāgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest:* convenerant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. II. Transf. in gen.: *to favour, recommend, support:* with *Dat.:* huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. *Absol.:* fortuna suffragante, *by the favour of fortune,* Cic. [Cf. *re-fragor:* the affinities of these words are obscure.]

suf-fringo (subfr.), 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break below, to break* (rare): esp. of *breaking the legs* of men or animals: talos alicui, Pl.: crura, Cic.

suf-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to flee away* (rare): Liv. II. Act.: *to flee from, to shun:* manuum tactum et ictum, *to elude,* Lucr.

suffŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [suffugio] *a shelter, covert:* subterraneos specus suffugium hiemi, Tac. II. Fig.: *a refuge, remedy:* urgentium malorum, id.

suf-fulcĭo (subf.), fulsi, fultum, 4. *v. a. to prop underneath, prop up, support:* porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 2. Fig.: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, *to support, strengthen,* id. II. *to put under by way of support:* columnam mento suffulsit suo, Pl. (dub.: *al.* suffigit).

suffultus, a, um, *Part.* [suffulcio].

suf-fundo (subf.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour underneath* or *among; to overspread, suffuse:* animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.: calore suffusus aether, *suffused, intermingled,* id. Of blushes, tears, etc.: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, *overspread,* Virg.: tepido lumina rore, i. e. *to bathe in tears,* Ov.: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, i. e. *with the tears standing in her eyes,* Virg.: minio suffusus, *dyed, stained,* Tib. II. Fig.: animum malevolentiā, Cic.

suf-fūror (subf.), 1. *v. n. dep. to steal away, filch:* Pl.

suf-fuscus, a, um, *adj. somewhat brown, dusky:* margarita, Tac.

suffūsus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* [suffundo].

sug-gĕro (subg.), gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry up; to put* or *heap up; to present, bring,* etc.: flammam costis aëni, Virg.: cibum animalibus, *put before, supply,* Tac.: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. II. Fig.: *to afford, furnish, supply:* invidiae flammam, *to furnish fuel for envy, to feed the flame,* Liv.: miluinam, *bring on, produce,* Pl. 2. *to assign, add, annex, subjoin:* sententiae ratiunculas, Cic.: damna aleatoria, *to add,* id.: Bruto statim Horatium, *to place immediately after,* Liv.

suggestĭo (subg.), ōnis, *f.* [suggero]. In rhetor.: *a figure in which the orator puts a question and answers it himself, a suggestion:* Quint.

suggestum, i, v. suggestus, *subst.*

suggestus, a, um, *Part.* [suggero].

suggestus (subg.), ūs, *m.* and **suggestum,** i, *n.* [id.] *a raised place, a height, elevation:* in orchestra, *a raised seat,* Suet. Poet.: comae, *luxuriant pile of locks,* Stat. 2. Esp.: *a platform, stage, tribune:* communia suggesta, Cic.: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, Caes.

sug-grandis (subgr.), e, *adj. rather large:* cubiculum, Cic.

sug-grĕdĭor (subgr.), gressus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior]. Neut.: *to go* or *come up to, to approach:* Tac. II. Act.: *to attack:* id.

sūgillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sugillo] *a black and blue mark, a livid spot, bruise:* Plin. II. Fig.: *an affronting, insulting:* consulum, Liv.

sūgillo (sugg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to beat black and blue:* Plin. II. Fig.: *to taunt, insult, revile:* viros sugillatos, repulsos, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

sūgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to suck:* alia (animalium) sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. II. Fig.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, *to have sucked in, imbibed,* id. [App. cogn. with *sucus,* with media for tenuis; v. suco.]

suī, sibi, sē *or* sēsē, *pron. reflect. of the 3rd pers.* of both numbers and of all genders: strictly it refers back to the subject of the clause to which it belongs; but in subordinate sentences, where the sense is clear, it may stand for the subject either of the principal or of the subord. sentence: e.g.: Ariovistus respondit: si quid ipsi (A.) a Caesare opus esset, sese (A.) ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille a se (A.) velit, illum ad se (A.) venire oportere; quod sibi (A.) Caesar denuntiaret, se (C.) Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, neminem secum (cum A.) sine sua pernicie contendisse, Caes.: (Proculus Julius) dixisse fertur, a se (P.) visum esse Romulum; eum sibi (i. e. P.: the *pron.* referring back to subject of principal sentence) mandasse, ut populum rogaret, ut sibi (R.) eo in colle delubrum fieret; se (R.) deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Liv. (In such cases the common sense of the reader must be his guide.) With *cum:* always as one word, secum, Cic.: Caes. Strengthened with *met:* ne semet ipse aperiret, quis esset, Liv. II. Phr.: ad se, apud se, *to him, with him,* i. e. *to* or *at his house:* L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat, Cic. Fig.: apud se esse, *to be in one's senses:* num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter. 2. Sibi, *pleonast.* [*Dat. ethicus*]: quid sibi vult pater? *what does he mean,* colloq. *what is he up to?* id. (ii) With suus, *emphatic:* cochleae suo sibi suco vivunt, *on their own juice,* Pl. [The orig. stem is *sva.* With acc. *se* cf. Gr. *σφέ, ἑ;* Abl. *se* is for *sed.*]

sŭillus, a, um, *adj.* [sus] *of* or *belonging to swine:* grex, Liv.

sulcātor, ōris, *m.* [sulco] *a furrower, plougher; a traverser:* pigri Averni, *i. e. Charon,* Stat.: siccae arenae, Lucan.

sulco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sulcus] *to furrow, plough:* agros, Tib.: humum vomere, Ov. II. Transf. in gen.: *to sail over, pass through,* etc.: vada salsa carinā, Virg.: cutem rugis, *to furrow,* Ov.

sulcus, i, *m. a furrow:* cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. II. Meton.: *a ploughing:* hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2. *a long narrow trench, a ditch:* Virg. 3. *a rut, track,* in gen.: e. g. *the furrow cut by a vessel:* id.: *the trail* of a meteor: id. 4. *a wrinkle in the skin:* Mart. [Cf. A.-S. *sulh.* It is doubtful whether sulcus is cogn. with Gr. ὀλκός, the spir. asp. of which appears to have arisen, not from *s* but from *f.*] (Hence It. *solco;* Sp. *surco.*)

sulfur (sulphur and sulpur), ŭris, *n. brimstone, sulphur:* Plin. *Plur.:* Virg. **II.** Transf. (poet.): *lightning:* sacrum, Pers. (Hence It. *solfo, zolfo*; Fr. *soufre.*)

sulfŭrĕus (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [sulfur] *of* or *like sulphur, sulphureous:* fornax, Ov.: aqua, Virg.

sullātŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desid.* [Sulla] *to desire to imitate* or *play the part of Sulla:* Cic. (colloq.)

sulphur, and deriv., v. sulfur.

sultis=si vultis; v. volo.

sum, fŭi, esse (old forms: *Indic. pres.* esum for sum, acc. to Varr.: *fut.* escit (strictly, an inchoative form) for erit, Lucr.: *perf.* fŭvimus for fuimus, Enn. in Cic.: *Subj. pres.* siem, sies, siet, *etc.*, freq., esp. in Plaut.: fuam, Pl.: fuat, Ter.: Virg.), *v. subst.* **I.** Absol.; to denote simple existence: *to be, exist, to happen, take place:* nolite existimare me nusquam aut nullum fore, *shall not exist at all,* Cic.: illa (defectio solis) quae fuit regnante Romulo, *took place,* id. Particular usages: (i) In 3 *pers. pl.* (less freq. *sing.*) *pres.* and *past Indic.*, with defining *rel.* clause: *there are* (*were*) *some who:* foll. by *Indic.* when it refers to particular persons or things, and by *Subj.* when it refers to a class (=*of the sort that*): sunt autem quae praeterii, *there are some facts which I have passed over,* id.: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, *there were a good many persons who . . .,* Sall. With *Subj.:* erat nemo in quem suspicio conveniret, *to whom it seemed to apply,* Cic. (ii) With *Dat., to belong to* (cf. Fr. être à quelqu'un): est mihi, *I have;* est tibi, *thou hast,* etc.: in this sense it may often be rendered by Eng. *possessive:* privatus illis census erat brevis, *their private fortune was scant,* Hor. Hence phr.: tecum nihil rei nobis est, *I have nothing to do with you,* Ter. **2.** In *perf.* tense (euphem.), *to be no more, be over and gone:* fuimus Troës, *we Trojans have had our day,* Virg.: so Cic., of the conspirators who had been executed,—fuere! *they are dead.* **3.** Before a Noun-sent. with *ut, ubi,* etc.; *it is possible, it may be* (*that*): non est igitur ut mirandum sit, *there is no cause for surprise,* Cic.: non est ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, *it is impossible that,* Hor. Esp. in periphrastic *fut. Inf. pass.*, futurum esse ut omnes pellerentur, *it would come to pass that,* Caes. Also with *Inf.:* unde plus haurire est, Hor. **4.** *to be present:* ut certior fieret quo die in Tusculano essem futurus, Cic. **II.** Forming a Predicate with other words: the complement being a *Noun,* an *adj.*, or less freq. an *adv.* or Phrase with *Prep.*; *to be:* e.g. sum homo, sum bonus; ita res est, etc.: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, *was in vain,* Liv.: quum est in sagis civitas, *is in a state of war,* Cic. (For such Phr. as ab aliquo esse, pro aliquo esse, v. ab, pro; and for in eo esse, v. is, III.) **2.** *to be valued at:* sextante sal erat, *sold at* ⅙ *of an as,* Liv. (For tanti, nihili esse, etc., v. tantus, etc.) **3.** With ellipsis of officium, partes, etc.; *it is the duty* or *part of; it is the characteristic* (proprium) *of*, with *Gen.:* est adolescentis majores natu vereri, *it is the part of,* Cic. **4.** With *Gen.* or *Abl.* of Quality or Description; *to be characterized by, possessed of:* magni judicii esse, *to be a person of great judgment,* Cic.: somni brevissimi erat, *he needed very little sleep,* Suet.: tenuissima valetudine esse, *to be very weakly,* Caes. **5.** With *Dat.* denoting end, purpose, etc.: oneri ferendo esse, *to be equal to bearing a burden,* Liv.: Cic.: cui bono fuerit, *for whose advantage it was,* id. (For fuller particulars on these and other usages with esse, see Gram.) [The two Latin roots are *es* and *fu:* the former the same as the Skr. *as* in *as-mi* (cf. Gr. *ἐι-μί* (*ἐσ-μί*); Eng. *is*, etc.): whence *'s-um, es, es-t, 's-umus, es-tis, 's-unt:* the latter cogn. with Skr. *bhû*; Gr. *φύ-ω*; Eng. *be*, etc.]

sūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. of sugmen, from sugo] *a breast, teat, udder:* Lucil. **2.** Esp.: *a sow's udder, the paps of a sow:* abdomen, sumen, suis glandium, Pl. (ii) Appy. meton.: *a breeding sow:* Juv.

summa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* res) [summus] lit. *that which is highest;* hence, *the main thing, chief point; the summit, chief power; perfection:* lectis rerum summis, *having read the main heads of the contents* (i.e. of the books), Liv.: in hoc summa judicii causaque tota consistit, *the gist of the whole matter,* Cic.: universi belli, *the issue of the whole war,* Liv.: totius belli summa, *the command in chief, general direction,* Caes.: penes unum est omnium summa rerum, *the supreme power,* Cic. **2.** Esp. of numbers: *the amount, the sum, sum total:* de summa nihil decedet, Ter. **3.** Transf. in gen.: *the whole, the entire amount:* cogitationum mearum omnium, Cic.: summarum summa est aeterna, *the sum of sums, i.e. the universe,* Lucr. Adv. phr.: ad summam, *on the whole, generally, in a word:* Cic.: in summa, *in all,* id.: also opp. to diu, *finally,* Just. (ii) *the whole,* opp. to a part: summa exercitus, *the main body of the army,* Caes.: ad discrimen summam rerum adducere, *to stake their all on the hazard, i.e. of a general engagement,* Liv. (Hence Fr. *somme.*)

sum-māno (subm.), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to trickle under:* Vitr. **II.** Act.: *to wet, moisten* (perh. with play on name Summanus, i.e. Pluto): Pl. (see passage, Curc. iii. 46).

summārĭum, ii, *n.* [summa] *a summary, epitome, abstract:* Sen.

summas, ātis, *adj.* [summus] *high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished:* Pl.

summātim, *adv. on the top* or *surface, slightly:* radicem eradere, Col. **II.** Fig.: *giving only the heads, summarily, compendiously,* etc.: aliquid perscribere, Cic.

summātus, ûs, *m.* [summus] *chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty:* Lucr.

summē, *adv. in the highest degree, most highly* or *greatly, extremely:* quod me sollicitare solet, Cic.: Hor.

sum-mergo, v. submergo.

summisse, v. subm.

sum-mitto, v. submitto.

summŏpĕrĕ, *adv.* (and separ. summo opere) *very much, exceedingly, vehemently,* etc.: Cic.: Lucr.

sum-mŏvĕo, v. submoveo.

summus, a, um, *sup. adj.:* v. superus, *no.* III. B.

sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. of sub-imo, from emo] *to take up, lay hold of, assume:* fustem, Pl.: legem in manus, Cic.: ferrum ad aliquem interficiendum, Liv.: pecuniam mutuam, *to borrow,* Cic.: togam virilem, *to put on, begin to wear,* id.: regium ornatum nomenque, *to assume,* Nep.: diem ad deliberandum, *to take time for,* Caes. **2.** Fig.: Ariovistus sibi tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, *had assumed,* id.: supplicium de aliquo, *to exact a penalty, inflict punishment on,* Cic. (ii) *to begin, enter upon, undertake:* bellum, Liv.: Sall.: proelia, Suet.: expeditionem, Flor. **II.** Partic. uses: *to choose:* aliquem ex populo monitorem officii, Sall. Poet. with *Inf.:* virum aut heroa lyrâ celebrare, Hor. **2.** *to take as one's own, to claim, arrogate, appropriate:* Cic.: imperatorias sibi partes, Caes. **3.** *to use, apply, employ, spend, consume:* frustra operam, Ter.: laborem, Caes. **4.** *to take for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm:* aliquid ad concludendum, Cic.: beatos esse deos, id. **5.** *to bring forward, cite, mention* as a proof, example, *etc.:* quid quisquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustrius? id. **6.** *to buy, purchase:* quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor.

sumptī-făcĭo [perh. to be taken as two words, sumpti old *Gen.* of sumptus], fēci, 3. *v. a. to expend, lay out:* Pl.

sumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sumo] *a taking:* Vitr. **II.** In logic: *a premise taken for granted, an assumption:* Cic.

sumptŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sumptus] *of* or *belonging to expense, sumptuary:* rationes nostrae, Cic.: lex, id.

sumptŭōsē, *adv. expensively, sumptuously:* Cat. *Comp.:* Cic.

sumptŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sumptus] *expensive, costly, sumptuous:* cenae, Cic.: hostia, Hor. *Comp.:* ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. *Sup.:* Suet. **II.** Of persons: *lavish, wasteful, extravagant:* Ter.: Cic.

sumptus, a, um, *Part.* [sumo].

sumptus, ūs (*gen.* sumpti, Pl.), *m.* [id.] *expense, cost, charge:* perpetuos sumptus suppeditare, Cic.: magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu alere, Caes.

sumtifăcĭo, sumtio, *etc.* v. sumpt.

sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, *3. v. a. to sew* or *stitch, to sew, join,* or *tack together:* tegumenta corporum, Cic.: corticibus suta cavatis alvearia, Virg. ||. Fig.: metuo lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, *devise,* Ter. [Cf. Gr. σύω in κασσύω=κατασύω; Goth. *siu-jan,* Eng. *sew,* O. H. G. *soum* (=Eng. *seam*).]

sŭōmĕt and **sŭopte,** v. suus.

sŭŏvĕtaurīlĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [sus ovis taurus] *a sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull,* offered esp. at lustrations (v. Smith's Ant. 356): Liv.: Tac. (Form solitaurilia [solus =sollus, taurus]: Val. Max.: Quint.)

sŭpellex, lectĭlis, *f. household utensils, furniture,* or *goods* (only in *sing.*): Pl.: Cic.: Hor. 2. Fig.: amicos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, *equipment,* Cic.: tecum habita, et noris quam sit tibi curta supellex, *how poorly furnished your mind is, what contracted endowments you have,* Pers. [What is *laid* on the surface, as opp. to fixtures; for sense cf. Gr. ἔπιπλα. For cognates of *-lex=-lect-s,* v. lectus.]

sŭper, *adj.* v. superus.

sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* [Cf. Skr. *upari;* Gr. ὑπέρ; Goth. *ufar:* Eng. *over,* in which *v* is for *f.* The *s* in Latin and spir. asp. in Greek, are unexplained; v. sub.] Adv.: *above, on the top,* etc. Lit. of place: eo super tigna bipedalia injiciunt, Caes.: haec super e vallo prospectant, *look forth from above* (=desuper), Virg. ||. Of number and quantity, *over, moreover, besides:* satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, *more than enough,* Cic.: super quam quod . . . ., *besides that,* Liv.: incipio super his, *I speak further in these terms,* Virg.: his accensa super, *yet more,* id. 2. *over, left, remaining:* super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, *you will have bards enough and to spare,* id.: sola super imago, *sole remaining,* id. B. Prep. with *Acc.* or *Abl.* With *Acc.:* of place or situation: *over, above, upon, on:* super terrae tumulum aliquid statuere, Cic.: quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv. (ii) Of order or arrangement: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, *was above him* (at table), Hor.: super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, *beyond Numidia,* Sall. (iii) Of officials: super armamentarium positus, *put over, i. e. in charge of,* Curt. 2. Of time, *during, at* (rare): super vinum et epulas, id. 3. Of number or quantity, *over, above, beyond, upon, besides,* etc.: super LX millia, Tac.: Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames affecit, *in addition to disease,* Liv. Esp. super omnia, *above all, before all:* talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caci speluncam adjiciunt, Virg. ||. With *Abl.* Of place or situation (rare): *over, above, upon:* districtus ensis cui super impia cervice pendet, Hor.: ligna super foco large reponens, id. 2. Of time, *during, in:* nocte super media, Virg. 3. Of abstract relation, for *de:* *upon, about, concerning:* hac super re scribam ad te, *on this point,* Cic.: super sua laude, *in support of his own credit,* Virg. C. In composition, super denotes *over, above* (i) of place: *e. g.* supergredior, *to step over.* (ii) of quantity: *e. g.* super-addo, *to add besides.* (iii) to denote a surplus or remainder: *e. g.* supersum, *to be left over, to remain.* (Hence Fr. *sur.*)

sŭpĕra, v. supra.

sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [supero] *that may be got over* or *surmounted:* murus, Liv. ||. Fig.: *that may be overcome* or *subdued:* nullis casibus Romani, Tac.: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.

sŭpĕr-addo, no *perf.,* dĭtum, *3. v. a. to add over and above, to superadd:* (poet.): Virg.: Prop.

sŭpĕrans, antis, *Part.* [supero] ||. Adj.: *prevailing, predominant:* superantior ignis, Lucr.

sŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conqueror:* populi Etrusci, Ov.

sŭperbē, *adv. haughtily, proudly, arrogantly, tyrannically:* Caes.: Liv. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

sŭperbĭa, ae, *f.* [superbus] *loftiness, haughtiness, pride:* divitiae plenae sunt insolentis superbiae, Cic. *Plur.:* secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Pl. ||. In a good sense, *lofty spirit, honourable pride:* sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, Hor.

sŭperbĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [superbus loquor] *arrogant discourse:* Poet. ap. Cic.

sŭperbĭo, 4. *v. n.* [superbus] *to be haughty* or *proud, to take pride in:* si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, Cic. (dub.): superbire miles, *began to shew an arrogant temper,* Tac. With *Abl.* of cause: forma, Ov.: nomine avi, id. Poet. with *Inf.:* spoliare superbit, *disdains,* Stat. ||. Transf. of things; and in good sense, *to be superb, splendid, magnificent:* quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, Prop.

sŭperbus, a, um, *adj.* [super] Lit. *up-lifted* in mind; hence, *haughty, proud, arrogant, overbearing,* etc.: reges, Lucr.: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic.: utrum superbiorem te pecunia facit, an quod . . ., id.: homines superbissimi, Sall. 2. Of things: aures, i. e. *too proud to listen,* Liv.: dens, *delicate, fastidious,* Hor. *Neutr. absol.:* superba loqui, *to talk proudly,* Prop. ||. In good sense, *splendid, magnificent, superb:* populum late regem belloque superbum, *glorious,* Virg.: triumphus, Hor.

sŭper-cĭlĭum, ii, *n. an eye-brow:* ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic.: cuncta supercilio movens (Jupiter), *i. e. at his beck,* Hor. 2. Transf. *a brow, summit:* clivosi tramitis, Virg.: tumuli, Liv. ||. Fig.: *pride, arrogance, superciliousness:* supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic. (Hence Fr. *sourcil.*)

sŭper-cresco, crēvi, *3. v. n. to grow up, over,* or *upon:* Cels.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭnĕo, 2. *v. a. to overtop, rise above:* viros omnes, *tower above,* Virg.

sŭper-fĭcĭes, ei, *f.* [facies] *the upper side, the top, surface:* testudinum, *the upper shell,* Plin. ||. Esp. in law, *anything placed upon the ground so as to become attached to it,* usu. *a building erected on another man's land:* Cic.

sŭper-fĭo, *v. n. to be over and above, to be left, to remain* (rare): Pl.

sŭper-fixus, a, um, *Part. fastened above, fixed on the top* (rare): Liv.

sŭper-flŭo, *3. v. n. to run over, overflow:* Tac. ||. Fig.: *to be superabundant:* Sen.: juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia superfluens, i. e. *running to extravagant lengths,* Cic.: nihil neque desit neque superfluat, *nothing redundant,* Quint.: orator superfluens, *extravagant,* Tac.

sŭperflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [superfluo] *running over, overflowing:* flumina campis, Plin. ||. Fig.: *superfluous, unnecessary:* Sen.

sŭper-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour over* or *upon:* magnam vim telorum, Tac. (ii) Reflect.: *to pour itself out, overflow; to spread out, scatter, extend:* Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 2. Fig.: Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asiam, id.: nondum fortuna se animo ejus superfuderat, *i. e. had proved too much for,* Curt. ||. With *Abl.:* *to cover, overspread* one thing with another, *to overwhelm:* Tac.

sŭpĕrfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [superfundo].

sŭper-grĕdĭor, gressus, *3. v. a.* and *n. dep.* [gradior] *to step, walk,* or *go over:* limen, Col. ||. Fig.: *to pass* or *get over; to surpass, exceed, excel:* aliquem pulchritudine, Tac.

sŭpergressus, a, um, *Part.* [supergredior].

sŭpĕri, orum, *m. pl.* (*sc.* dii): strictly *pl.* of superus (q. v.), *the gods above, the celestial deities:* Ov.: Virg.: Hor. 2. Meton.: *the upper regions:* ad superos, i. e. *on earth,* Virg.

sŭpĕr-immĭnĕo, 2. *v. n. to hang over, overhang* (rare): Virg.

sŭpĕr-impendens, entis, *Part. overhanging:* silvae, Cat.

sŭpĕr-impōno, no *perf.,* pŏsĭtum, *3. v. a. to put, place,* or *lay upon:* Liv.

sŭpĕrimpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superimpono].

sŭpĕr-incendo, ĕre, 3. v. a. *to inflame more* or *besides:* Val. Fl.

sŭpĕr-incĭdens, entis, *Part. falling on* (one) *from above, falling on the top of:* Liv.

sŭpĕr-incŭbans, antis. *Part. lying over* or *upon:* Liv.

sŭppr-incumbo, cŭbŭi, 3. v. n. *to lay* or *cast oneself upon* · Ov.

sŭpĕr-indūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw, lay,* or *smear over:* ceram, Just.

sŭpĕr-indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to put on over:* paenulam, Suet.

sŭpĕrindūtus, a, um, *Part.* [superinduo].

sŭpĕr-ingĕro, no *perf.*, gestum, 3. v. a. *to bring upon, to cast* or *heap upon:* Plin. Poet.: ubi non unquam Titan superingerit ortus, *does not pour down his morning beams,* Tib. (dub.).

sŭpĕringestus, a, um, *Part.* [superingero].

sŭpĕrinjectus, a, um, *Part.* [superinjicio].

sŭpĕr-injĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. *to throw on* or *above, to cast over* or *upon:* raras frondes, Virg.

sŭpĕr-insterno, strāvi, 3. v. a. *to spread* or *lay over:* tabulas, Liv.

sŭpĕrĭor, v. superus, B.

sŭpĕrĭus, *adv.*, v. supra.

sŭper-jăcĭo, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Tac.), 3. v. a. *to cast* or *throw over* or *upon:* membra superjecta cum veste, Ov.: superjecto natarunt aequore damae, *covering the face of the earth,* Hor. 2. Fig.: *to go beyond, exceed:* superjecere quidam augendo fidem, *have exceeded belief,* Liv. ||. *to cover with* (rare): pontus scopulos superjacit unda, *overflows,* Virg.

sŭperjectus, a, um, *Part.* [superjacio].

sŭper-jūmentārĭus, ii, *m. a superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden:* Suet.

sŭperlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superfero]. In rhetoric, *an exaggerating, hyperbole:* veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic.

sŭperlātus, a, um, *Part.* [superfero]. ||. Adj.: *extravagant, exaggerated:* verba, Cic.

sŭper-mitto, misi, 3. v. a. *to put in afterwards, add,* etc.: aquam, Just.

sŭpernĕ, *adv. from above, above, upwards:* desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor.: gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv.

sŭpernus, a, um, *adj.* [super] *that is above, upper; celestial:* Lucr.: Tusculum, *standing on high ground,* Hor.: numen, *celestial,* Ov.

sŭpĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [superus]. Neutr.: *to go over* (rare): sol superabat ex mari, Pl.: jugo superans, *passing over,* Virg. 2. Fig.: *to have the upper hand, to be superior, to overcome:* denique nostra superat manus, Pl.: superare numero militum, *to have the advantage in numbers,* Liv.: superante multitudine, id.: superat sententia Sabini, *prevails,* Caes. ||. *to exceed, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound:* opp. to deesse, Cic. |||. *to be left over, to remain, survive.* si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor.: uter eorum vita superarit, *whichever of the two may survive,* Caes. With *Dat.* (=superesse: poet.): captae urbi, *to outlive,* Virg. B. Act.: *to go* or *pass over, rise above; to mount, ascend; to surmount, overtop:* munitiones, Liv.: montes, Virg.: superat (Parnasus) cacumine nubes, Ov.: tantum itineris, *to accomplish,* Tac. 2. *to go past* or *beyond:* regionem castrorum, Caes. 3. Naut. *t. t.: to sail past, to double:* promontorium, Liv. ||. Fig.: *to surpass, outstrip:* aliquem virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic.: Herculis acta, *to outdo,* Just.: vel cursu canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. affairs, *to overcome, subdue, vanquish* · Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, Caes.

sŭpĕr-obrŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to cover over, overwhelm* (rare): Prop.

sŭper-pendens, entis, *Part. overhanging:* saxa, Liv.

sŭper-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to put* or *place over, upon,* or *beyond; to set up;* constr. usu. with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* capiti decus (*i. e.* pileus), Liv.: aegra superpositā membra fovere manu, Ov. ||. Fig.: *to place over* or *above; to set over* (rare): Perperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv. Frag.

sŭpĕrpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superpono].

sŭper-scando (superscendo), 3. v. a. *to climb* or *step over* (rare): Liv.

sŭper-scrĭbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write upon* or *over* (as a correction of MS.): Suet.

sŭper-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a. *to sit upon* or *above:* with *Dat.:* eques Rom. elephanto supersedens, Suet. ||. Fig.: *to be above* (*the necessity of*) *doing* something; hence, *to forbear, to refrain* or *desist from, to omit:* constr. usu. with *Abl.*, less freq. with *Inf.* (i) With *Abl.:* proelio, *to do without fighting a pitched battle,* Caes. *Pass. impers.:* posse complexione supersederi, *it may be dispensed with,* Cic. (ii) With *Inf.:* supersedissem loqui apud vos, *I should have felt it unnecessary to address you,* Liv.

sŭper-stagno, avi, 1. v. n. *to overflow* or *flood a district:* Tac.

sŭper-sterno, no *perf.*, strātum, 3. v. a. *to strew* or *spread upon, to cover over* (rare): superstrati cumuli, Liv.

sŭperstes, ĭtis, *adj.* [supersto] *one who stands by* or *is present:* Pl. fr. As subst.: *a witness* · suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus, *the witnesses on both sides,* Vet. form. ap. Cic. 2. *standing* or *existing beyond* or *longer;* hence, *outliving, surviving:* constr. usu. with *Dat.;* less freq. with *Gen.* or *absol.:* ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, *should outlive him,* Cic. . superstes filio pater, Liv.: utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissem! *the survivor of,* Cic. *Absol.:* quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet.

sŭperstĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superstes: v. infra] *unreasonable* or *excessive religious belief* or *fear; superstition:* superstitio, in qua inest timor inanis deorum, Cic.: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 2. Meton.: of *that which inspires dread;* e. g. the oath by the Styx: una superstitio quae reddita divis, *the only solemnly binding oath,* Virg. 3. In *pl.: superstitious rites:* Liv.: Tac. ||. For religio, *religious awe, sanctity; a religious rite* (late): templi, Just. [It is uncertain how we should connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from superstes. Lact. says: 'superstitiosi sunt ii qui superstitem memoriam defunctorum colunt.' It has been suggested that the force of the word lies in the *prefix,* the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb, as is the case not unfrequently with *sta.* If so, the etymological sign. is "*a being excessive, excess;*" hence in particular, "*excess in religion,*" etc.]

sŭperstĭtĭōsē, *adv. superstitiously:* Cic.

sŭperstĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [superstitio] *full of superstition, superstitious:* principes, Liv.: sollicitudo, Cic. ||. Transf.: *prophetic:* superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Pl.

sŭperstĭto, 1. v. n. [superstes] *to be over* or *remaining:* Pl.

sŭper-sto, 1. v. n. and a. *to stand upon* or *over:* (quem) lapsum superstans immolat, Virg. Of inanimate objects: signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv.

sŭperstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [supersterno].

sŭperstructus, a, um, *Part.* [superstruo].

sŭper-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to build upon* or *over* (rare): Tac.

sŭper-sum, fŭi, esse (*per tmesin:* jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg.), *irreg. v. n. to be over and above,* as a remainder; *to be left, to remain, to exist still:* ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum cxxx superfuerunt, Caes. · duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae orationis, Cic.: superest dicere, *it still remains to tell,* Ov. 2. Esp. *to outlive, to be still alive, to survive;* with *Dat.*, or *absol.:* patri, Liv.: quum superessent adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet. ||. *to be in abundance, to abound:* vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, Cic. Poet.: modo vita supersit, *if life suffice,* Virg. 2. *to be in excess, to be superfluous:* ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic. |||. For adesse, *to serve by being present, to assist* (v. rare): si superesset, opp. to sin deesset, Aug. in Suet.

sŭpertectus, a, um, *Part.* [supertego].

sŭper-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover above, cover over:* candida ossa favillâ, Tib.

sŭpĕr-urgens, entis, *Part. pressing from above:* fluctu superurgente, *dashing over,* Tac.

sŭpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* *Comp.:* sŭpĕrior; *Superl.:* suprēmus, summus [super] *that is above, upper, higher:* opp. to inferus: Di superi atque inferi, Pl. (v. superi): omnia supera, infera, media, Cic.: mare, *the upper* or *Adriatic Sea* (opp. to mare inferum, the lower or Tyrrhene Sea), Pl. Adv. phr.: de supero, *from above,* Pl.: ex supero, Lucr. **2.** Of *the upper regions* or *upper world,* opp. to the lower regions: superas evadere ad auras, Virg. **B.** *Comp.:* of place: superiorem partem collis, Caes.: de loco superiore dicere, *from the tribunal,* Cic. **2.** Of time and succession, *former, past, previous, preceding;* of age, *more advanced, older:* quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, *the night before,* id.: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, *previous,* Caes.: superior Africanus, *the earlier, elder,* Cic. **3.** Of quality, condition, number, *etc.; higher, more distinguished, greater, superior:* with *Abl.:* honoris gradu superior, id.: hostes equitatu superiores esse, Caes. (ii) In milit. lang. *victorious:* ita ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, id. **C.** *Sup.:* supremus, and summus, *highest, loftiest, topmost:* **I.** supremus, a, um, [=*supero-imus;* cf. extremus] (lit. only poetical for summus): montesque supremos silvifragis vexat flabris, *the tops, summits,* Lucr. **2.** Of time or succession, *last, latest, extreme, final* (poet.): supremo te sole domi manebo, *at sunset,* Hor.: supremam bellis imposuisse manum, *the last* or *finishing stroke,* Ov. Supremum, adverbially, *for the last time:* quae tunc est conspecta supremum, id. (ii) Esp. of the close of life, *last, closing, dying:* dies, Cic.: tempus, Hor.: sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, *with his dying breath,* Ov.: honor, *the last funeral rites,* Virg.: animam sepulcro condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, *as a last farewell,* id. Subst.: suprema, orum, *n. plu. the last moments, death:* Tac. (β) *funeral rites, a funeral:* id. (γ) *a last will, a testament:* nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, id. **3.** Of degree, *highest, greatest:* supplicium, *the penalty of death,* Cic.: macies, Virg. **4.** Of rank: *most exalted:* Juppiter supreme, Pl. **II.** summus, a, um [sup-imus], *uppermost, highest, topmost* (often to be translated by a corresponding *subst.*): summi montes, *the mountain tops,* Hor.: in summa sacra via, *on the highest part of,* Cic.: in aqua summa, *on the surface of the water,* Pl.: summa voce, *at the top of one's voice,* Hor. *Absol.:* sermo, qui a summo adhibetur in poculis, *by the head of the table,* i. e. *the president of the feast,* Cic. Also *neut.* (but not in *Nom.*): ab ejus summo . . ., rami, etc., *from the top* or *extremity of this* (*horn*), Caes. Adverb.: summum, *at the utmost* or *furthest:* bis, terve summum, Cic. **2.** Of time or succession, *last, latest, final:* summa dies, Virg. **3.** Of degree, rank, *etc.; extreme, utmost; highest, greatest, best, most distinguished* or *noble; most important, weighty,* etc.: ad summam senectutem, Cic.: esp. of mental or moral qualities = maximus, *greatest:* fides, constantia, justitiaque, id.: non agam summo jure tecum, *according to the utmost rigour of the law,* id.: qui summo magistratu praeerat, Caes.: hiems, *mid-winter,* Cic.: amicus, *the best friend,* Ter.: summo rei publicae tempore, *at a most important* or *critical juncture,* Cic.: de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, *respecting matters of the greatest importance,* Caes. (From low Lat. *superanus* come It. *sovrano;* Fr. *souverain.*)

sŭpervăcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco] *over and above what is necessary, needless, superfluous:* opus, *done at leisure hours,* Cic.: oratio, Liv.: de timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall.

sŭper-văcŭus, a, um, *adj. superfluous, useless, needless:* mihi Baias Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, *unnecessary,* Hor.: Ov. *Absol.:* res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, *to take even needless precautions,* Liv.

sŭper-vādo, 3. *v. a. to go* or *climb over, to surmount* (rare): Sall.: Liv.

sŭper-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry over* or *past:* (of the wind) cumulos harenarum, Gell. In *pass.: to go* or *pass over* or *beyond:* montem, Cat.: promontorium, Liv.

sŭper-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to come over* or *upon, to come to* or *in addition to, to come after* or *up, to arrive.* Act.: unda supervenit undam, *follows after, presses upon,* Hor.: crura loquentis terra supervenit, *closed over,* Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to surpass, excel:* Stat. **B.** Neutr.: with *Dat.:* addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, *comes suddenly upon, surprises,* Virg. *Absol.:* Laelius Fulviusque ab Roma supervenerunt, Liv.

sŭperventus, ûs, *m.* [supervenio] *a coming up, an (unexpected) arrival:* Tac.

sŭper-vīvo, xi, 3. *v. n. to outlive, survive:* Just.: Flor. (Hence Fr. *survivre.*)

sŭper-vŏlĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq. to fly about over, to hover over:* Virg.

sŭper-vŏlo, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to fly over:* totum orbem, Ov.: supervolat hasta, Virg.

sŭpīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [supinus] *to bend* or *lay back, to put* or *throw* a person or thing *on the back:* manus modice supinata (cf. foll. art.), Quint.: glaebas, *to turn over, plough up,* Virg.: nasum nidore supinor, *I sniff up,* Hor.

sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [from sub; cf. ὕπτιος, from ὑπό] *lying on the back, supine:* stertit supinus, Hor.: tendoque supinas ad caelum cum voce manus, *with the open palms turned upwards,* Virg.: jactus (telorum), *a throwing upwards,* Liv. **2.** Esp. of motion, *backwards, going back, retrograde* (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. **3.** Of localities, *sloping, inclined:* colles, *upland downs,* Virg.: *spread out:* vallis, Liv. **II.** Fig. of the mind: *careless, heedless, negligent, indolent:* animus, Cat.: Maecenas, Juv. **2.** *haughty, proud:* Pers.

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* [suppingo].

suppaenĭtet (subp.), 2. *v. impers. to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little* (for constr. v. paenitet): illum furoris suppaenitet, Cic.

sup-palpor (subp.), 1. *v. n. dep. to fondle* or *wheedle a little* (rare): Pl.

sup-pār (subp.), ăris, *adj. nearly equal* (rare): Cic.

sup-părăsītor (subp.), 1. *v. n. dep. to flatter* or *fawn a little,* like a parasite: amanti, Pl.

suppărum (v. siparium), i, *n.*, and **supparus,** i, *m.* [an Oscan word, orig. perh. *linen stuff* in gen.; hence] *a linen garment worn by women:* Pl.

suppĕdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suppedito] *abundance:* Cic.

suppĕdĭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [perh. by dissimilation for suppetito, from suppeto]. Neutr.: *to be fully supplied* or *in abundance, to be at hand, be in store:* multitudo suppeditabat, Liv.: materia crescendi suppeditat, id.: cui si vita suppeditavisset, *if he had lived,* Cic. **2.** *to abound* or *be rich* (rare): ita gaudiis gaudium suppeditat, *is increased by other joys,* Pl. **3.** *to be enough* or *sufficient, to suffice:* parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic.: amori, Ter.: labori, *to be equal to,* Pl. **II.** Act.: *to give, furnish, afford* or *procure in abundance:* luxuriae sumptus, id.: cibos, Cic. *Absol.:* alicui sumptibus, *to supply him with what is needful for his expenses,* Ter.

sup-pēdo (subp.), 3. *v. n. to break wind softly:* Cic.

sup-pĕtĭae (subp.), arum, *f. plu.* [suppeto] *aid, assistance, succour* (only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*): auxilia mihi et suppetiae sunt domi, Pl. In *Acc.:* suppetias with verbs of motion for ad suppetias: nae tibi suppetias tempore advenī modo, *I have come to your aid,* id.

suppĕtĭor (subp.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [suppetiae] *to come to the aid of, to assist, succour* (rare): with *Dat.:* Cic.

sup-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3 *v. n. to be forthcoming for one's use, to be at*

hand or *in store, to be present:* copia frumenti ut suppeteret, Caes.: si vita suppetet, Cic. ||. Transf.: *to suffice, be equal to; to agree with, correspond to:* pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, *who has enough for his needs*, Hor.: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, *be able to endure*, id.: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, *did not keep pace with*, Liv.

sup-pĭlo (subp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to steal underhand, to filch, purloin:* pallam alicui, Pl.: with *pers. obj., to rob, strip, fleece:* suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id.

sup-pingo (subp.), no *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to fasten underneath, to clout:* fulmentas soccis, Pl.

supplanto (subpl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [planta] *to trip up one's heels, to throw down:* Cic. ||. Transf. in gen. *to throw to the ground, overthrow:* Poet.: tenero supplantat verba palato, *trips up*, i. e. *distorts, minces*, Pers.

supplaudo (subpl.), v. supplodo.

supplausĭo (subpl.), v. supplosio.

supplēmentum (subpl.), i, *n.* [suppleo] *that with which any thing is made full* or *whole; a filling up, supplement:* adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, *a reinforcement*, Vell. 2. *anything used as a help* or *support:* Suet. ||. Esp. milit. *t. t.: a filling up to the proper complement:* legiones veteres eodem supplemento explere, i. e. *to bring them up to their proper complement*, Liv. Hence in gen., *reinforcements:* per causam supplementi, *in order to procure reinforcements*, Caes.

sup-plĕo (subpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill up, make full* or *whole, to make good, to complete, supply:* bibliothecam, Cic.: adjectoque cavae supplentur sanguine venae, Ov. ||. Esp. milit. *t. t.: to furnish a complement, to make up to the proper number:* legiones subito delectu, Tac.: naves remigio, Liv.: ad supplenda exercitus damna, *to make good*, Tac.

supplētus (subpl.), a, um, *Part.* [suppleo].

supplex (subpl.), ĭcis, *adj.* [sub plico] *humbly begging* or *entreating; humble, submissive, suppliant. Absol.:* supplex te ad pedes adjiciebas, Cic.: in miseros ac supplices misericordia uti, Caes. With *Dat.:* judicibus supplex, Cic. (ii) Subst. with *pron. adj.* or *Gen.:* vester est supplex, judices, *your suppliant*, id.: dei, Nep. ||. Transf. of things: manus, *suppliant hands*, Cic.: vitta, Hor. (Hence It. *soffice;* Fr. *souple.*)

supplĭcātĭo (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [supplico] *a public prayer* or *supplication; a public religious observance*, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation (cf. pulvinar): supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, Cic. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general before his triumph: ex litteris Caesaris, dies xv supplicatio decreta est, Caes.: v. Smith's Ant. 356.

supplĭcĭter, *adv. humbly, submissively, suppliantly:* Cic.: Caes.: Virg.

supplĭcium (subpl.), ii, *n.* [supplico] *an act of supplication:* addressed to the gods, hence, *a public prayer, worship* (rare in this sense and usu. in *plur.*): suppliciis votisque fatigare deos, Liv.: votis muliebribusque suppliciis, Sall. 2. Hence in gen.: *a humble* or *earnest entreaty, a supplication:* Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis, id.: legatos ad consulem cum suppliciis mittit, id. ||. From the posture of kneeling to be beheaded or scourged; *punishment* (usually capital), *execution; torture*, etc.: supplicio affici, Caes.: aliquem omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. *Plur.:* ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes. (Hence Fr. *supplice.*)

sup-plĭco (subpl.), avi, atum (old *perf. Subj.* supplicassis, Pl.), 1. *v. n. to kneel down* or *humble oneself, to pray* or *beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate:* with *Dat.:* ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter.: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. *Absol.:* missitare supplicantes legatos, Sall. ||. Esp. *to pray to* or *supplicate* the gods; *to pray, worship:* in fano, Pl.: per hostias diis supplicare, Sall. [Acc. to some, the simple verb is not plico, but plăco, cogn. with placeo and plăco.] (Hence Fr. *supplier.*)

sup-plōdo (supplaudo, subplaudo), si, 3. *v. a. to stamp* the foot: Cic.

supplōsĭo (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [supplodo] *a stamping* the foot: Cic.

sup-pōno (subp.), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* supposivi, Pl. *Part. sync.* supposta, Virg.), 3. *v. a. to put, place,* or *set under:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* and *Dat.:* anatum ova gallinis, Cic.: cervicem polo (of Atlas), Ov.: caput fontibus, i. e. *to take a douche bath*, Hor.: falcem aristis, *to apply*, Virg.: per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *hidden under*, Hor.: agresti fano pecus, i. e. *for shelter*, Ov. 2. Esp. *to put in the place of, to substitute:* meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Pl.: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. (ii) *to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit:* (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Pl.: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsignandum curaverit, *by personation*, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to add, annex, subjoin:* exemplum epistolae, id. 2. *to make subject, to subject:* aethera ingenio suo, Ov.: Latio supposuisse Samon, id. (From suppositus comes Fr. *suppôt.*)

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry, bring* or *convey up to:* frumentum exercitui navibus, Caes.

suppŏsĭtĭcĭus (suppos.), a, um, *adj.* [suppono] *put in the place of, substituted:* Mart. ||. Esp.: *not genuine, spurious, supposititious:* Pl.

suppŏsĭtĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a putting* or *setting under:* ovorum, Col. ||. Esp.: *a putting in the place of, substitution* (of a child): Pl.

suppŏsĭtus (subp.), a, um, *Part.* [suppono].

suppostrix (subp.), ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *she that fraudulently exchanges* or *substitutes:* puerorum, Pl.

suppressĭo (subpr.), ōnis, *f.* [supprimo] lit. *a suppression;* hence, *a keeping back* of money, *embezzlement:* praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic.

suppressus (subpr.), a, um, *Part.* [supprimo]. ||. Adj.: *short:* mentum, Varr. 2. Of the voice, *subdued, low:* suppressa voce dicere (opp. to magna voce dicere), Cic. *Comp.:* id.

sup-prĭmo (subpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press down* or *under;* lit. only as naut. *t. t.; to sink, send to the bottom:* quattuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 2. Esp.: *to hold* or *keep back; to check, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress:* hostem nostros insequentem, Caes.: habenas aërii cursus, Ov.: fugam, id.: vocem, id. (ii) Fig.: aegritudinem, *to control*, Cic. ||. *to keep back from publicity, to keep secret* or *to oneself; to keep back, suppress:* senatusconsulta, Liv. 2. Fig.: indicium conjurationis, Curt.: Tac.

sup-prōmus (subpr.), i, *m. an under-butler:* Pl.

sup-pŭdet (subp.), 2. *v. impers.:* for constr., v. pudet: *to be somewhat ashamed:* Cic.

suppūrātĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [suppuro] *a purulent gathering, suppuration:* Cels.: Sen.

suppūro (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pus] *to gather matter, fester, suppurate:* Plin. Fig.: quum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen.

suppus, a, um, *adj. head-downwards:* Lucr. [Acc. to Fest., =supinus.]

sup-pŭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim:* oleas teneras, Cato. ||. *to count up, compute:* sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.

sŭprā (orig. form, sŭpĕrâ, Lucr.), *adv.* and *prep.* [superus]. Adv.: of place: *on the upper side, on the top, above:* Cic.: an mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque alluit infra, i. e. *the Hadriatic*, opp. to *the Tyrrhene Sea*, Virg.: toto vertice supra est, *towers above him*, id. 2. Of time: *before, formerly, previously:* uti supra demonstravimus, Caes.: ut supra dixi, Cic.: supra repetere, *further back, from past times*, Sall. *Comp.:* dixi superius, *further back*, Phaedr. 3. Of number or measure: *beyond, over, more:* supra adjecit Aeschrio, *offered more*, Cic.: nihil supra deos lacesso, *I importune them for nothing more*, Hor. (ii) With *quam: above* or *beyond what, more than:* Cic.: supra quam credi-

bile est, Sall. **II.** Prep. with *Acc.* Of place, *above, over:* eum locum, Caes.: accubueram hora nona, et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic. Supra caput esse, *to be imminent, urgent, threatening; to be close at hand:* Liv.: Sall. Esp. of geographical position, *above, beyond:* supra Suessulam, Liv. **2.** Of time, *before:* paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. **3.** Of number or quantity, *over, above, beyond:* supra millia viginti, Liv.: hominis fortunam, Cic.: vires, Hor. **4.** Of office, *having charge of:* supra bibliothecam esse, Vitr.: Pseudo-Quint. **III.** Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for in several of the instances adduced it appears to be more correct to write supra separately. (Hence It. *sopra;* Sp. *sobre.*)

supra-scando, 3. *v.a. to climb* or *pass over, surmount:* Liv.

suprēmo, suprēmum, and **suprēmus,** v. superus.

sūra, ae, *f. the calf of the leg:* surae teretes, *well-turned, shapely:* Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

surcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [surus, a branch, shoot: Fest.] *a young twig* or *branch, a shoot, sprout, twig:* Virg.: Cic. **II.** Esp.: *a scion, graft, sucker, slip for propagation:* id.

surdaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [surdus] *somewhat deaf:* Cic.

surdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [surdus] *deafness* (rare): Cic.

surdus, a, um, *adj. deaf:* Cic. Transf.: orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, *you had deafened me,* Ter. Proverb.: surdo narrare, canere, *etc., to preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind:* so, non canimus surdis, Virg.: quae vereor ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. **II.** Transf.: *deaf to, unwilling to hear, regardless, insensible, inexorable;* also, *not understanding, not apprehending:* judex, Cic.: ad mea munera surdus, Ov.: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, *that cannot hear* or *be prevailed upon,* Liv.: in alicujus sermone, *failing to understand,* Cic. (ii) Poet.: *unheard:* vota, *to which the gods are deaf,* Pers. *Comp.:* Hor.: Ov. **2.** *yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding* (rare): theatrum, Varr. **3.** Objectively, *noiseless, silent, mute:* lyra, Prop.: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung,* Ov.: surdo verbere, *with noiseless lash* (*of conscience*), Juv. **4.** Of smell, appearance, meaning, etc.; *faint, dim, dull, indistinct:* spirant cinnama surdum, *has a faint smell,* Pers.: colos, Plin. [Prob. lit. "heavy," from I. E. *svar,* the root of O. H. G. *swar-i,* heavy, Germ. *schwer.* Absurdus is not cognate.] (Hence It. Sp. *sordo;* Fr. *sourd.*)

surēna, ae, *m.* among the Parthians, *the grand vizier:* Tac.: Amm.

surgo, surrexi, surrectum (uncontr. forms, surrigit, *etc.* v. infra A.: syncop.: surrexti, Mart.: surrexe, Hor.), 3. *v.a.* and *n.* [contr. from surrigo, from sub rego.] **A.** Act.: *to lift* or *raise up, to raise, erect, elevate* (the uncontr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): aures, Virg.: paulatim surrigens se, Plin.: hastae surrecta (*al.* suberecta) cuspide in terra fixae, *with the point upwards,* Liv. **B.** Neutr.: *to raise oneself up; to rise, arise, to get* or *stand up:* a mensa, Pl.: e lectulo, Cic.: solio, Ov.: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg. Of an orator: ad dicendum, Cic. (ii) Of things, *to rise, mount up, ascend:* surgat pius ignis ab ara, Ov.: sol, Hor. **2.** Esp. *to get up* from bed, from sleep: Cic.: Ov. **3.** Of growth, *to spring up, grow up:* Ceres ut culmo surgeret alto, Hor.: surgens arx, Virg. **II.** Fig.: rumor, Tac.: honor, Ov. (Hence Fr. *sourdre.*)

surpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

sur-rēpo, v. subrepo.

surreptus, v. subreptus.

surrĭgo, v. surgo.

sur-rĭpio (subr.), rĭpŭi, reptum (syncop. forms, surpite, Hor.: surpere, Lucr.: surpuerat, Hor.: surpuit, Pl.: surpuerit, id. *Perf. Subj.* surrepsit, for surripuerit, id.), 3. *v.a.* [rapio] *to snatch* or *take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin:* vasa ex privato sacra, Cic.: surreptus puer, *kidnapped,* Pl.: de mille fabae modiis unum, Hor. With *pron. refl.:* surripuisti te mihi dudum de foro, *you stole away from me,* Pl. **II.** Fig.: virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, i. e. *of which one can be robbed neither by force nor fraud,* Cic.: crimina oculis patris, *to hide from,* Ov.

sur-rŏgo, v. subrogo.

sursum (sursus, Lucr.), *adv.* [contr. of subvorsum] *upwards, on high,* opp. to deorsum. With words denoting motion: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Pl. (ii) Pleonastically joined with *versus* (versum, vorsum): sursum versus redire, Cic. (iii) Sursum deorsum, *up and down, to and fro:* commeare, id. **II.** Of situation or locality, *high up, above* (rare): nares, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, id. (Hence through the form *susum,* Fr. *sus.*)

sūs, sūis (*Dat. plur.* sūbus, Lucr.), *comm. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow:* Cic.: Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: sus Minervam, ut aiunt, docet, Cic. (like "*teach your grandmother to suck eggs*"). **II.** *a kind of fish:* Ov. [Skr. *sû-kara-s* (-kara = Lat. *-culo-*): Gr. σῦς, ὗς; O. H. G. *sû,* Goth. *svein,* Eng. *sow, swine.*]

susceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suscipio] *a taking in hand, undertaking:* Cic.

susceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who undertakes a work on contract, a contractor:* Just.

susceptus, a, um, *Part.* [suscipio].

sus-cĭpio (succipio), cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [sus for *subs* (v. sub) and capio] *to take* or *catch up; to raise up; to prop, support, sustain:* ignem foliis, *to catch the spark in* (*dry*) *leaves,* Virg.: dominam ruentem, *to stay her fall,* id.: cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, *taken up in the hand,* Prop.: theatrum futuris ac substructionibus, *to prop, support,* Plin. Ep. **2.** Esp. *to take up* a new born child from the ground; hence, *to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own:* simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic. (ii) Transf. in gen.: *to get, beget,* or *bear* children: filia, quam ex te suscepi, Pl.: liberos ex libertini filia, Cic. **3.** *to take, receive,* as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, *etc.* (rare): aliquem in civitatem, id.: discipulos, Quint. **II.** Fig.: *to take upon oneself; to undertake, assume, incur,* etc.: aut laborem aut sumptus, Cic.: negotium, id.: legationem ad civitates sibi, Caes.: dolorem gemitumque, Cic.: personam viri boni, *to assume, borrow,* id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.: to maintain, be prepared to prove:* id. **2.** Esp.: *to take up, reply to, resume, continue* a speech: Virg.: Quint.

sus-cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sus for *subs* and cito] *to lift up, raise, elevate* (poet.): terga, *to throw up ridges* (in ploughing), Virg.: suscitat linfea (aura), *swells, fills,* Ov. **2.** Esp.: *to build, raise:* delubra deum, Lucr. **II.** *to rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite:* aliquem e somno, Cic.: in arma viros, *to stir up,* Virg.: tacentem Musam, *to wake the silent Muse,* Hor. (ii) Of things: sopitos ignes, *to stir up, rekindle,* Virg.: clamores, *to set up, raise,* Phaedr.

suspecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [suspicio] *to continue to look up at:* tabulam pictam, Ter. *Absol.: to be on the watch:* Plin. **II.** Esp.: *to distrust, suspect:* Agrippinam magis magisque, Tac. *Pass.:* ne pellici suspectaretur, *might be an object of suspicion to,* id.

suspectus, a, um, *Part.* [suspicio]. **II.** Adj.: *mistrusted, suspected:* Cic.: super tali scelere suspectum se habere, Sall. With *Gen.* after anal. of reus, etc.: suspecti capitalium criminum, *suspected of,* Tac. With *Dat.* of person *to whom:* meis civibus suspectus, Cic. (ii) Of things: nomen infame, suspectum, id.: locus, *critical, dangerous,* Liv.

suspectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a looking up* or *upwards:* Plin. **2.** Transf.: *a height* (poet.): ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum, Virg.: turris vasto suspectu, id. **II.** Fig.: *a looking up to, high regard* or *esteem:* honorum, *respect for rank,* Ov.

suspendium, ii, *n.* [suspendo] *a hanging of oneself, a hanging:* Pl.: Cic.

sus-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to hang*

up, hang, suspend: in litore vestes, Lucr.: religata ad pinnam muri reste suspensus, Liv.: oscilla ex alta pinu, Virg. Poet.: nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo, *had caught, hooked*, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to put to death by hanging, to hang:* Cic. **3.** Of votive offerings, *to hang up, dedicate:* votas vestes, Virg.: vestimenta deo, Hor. **4.** Of buildings, *to build upon arches, to arch* or *vault*, and in gen. *to prop up, support:* Cic.: quibus (tignis) suspenderent eam contignationem, *to underpin, support*, Caes. **5.** Esp. of ploughing: (tellurem) tenui suspendere sulco, *to lift* or *turn up*, i. e. *plough with a shallow furrow*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to hang up:* naso suspendis adunco ignotos, *turn up your nose at, sneer at*, Hor. **2.** *to depend, rest upon*, etc.: extrinsecus bene vivendi suspensas habere rationes, *dependent upon externals*, Cic. **3.** *to make uncertain* or *doubtful, to keep in suspense:* senatum ambiguis responsis, Suet.: medio responso rem suspenderunt, *left the matter in suspense by an ambiguous answer*, Liv. **4.** *to stop, check, interrupt, suspend:* fletum, Ov. **5.** *to hang* or *fix upon:* suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, Hor.

suspensus, a, um, *Part.* [suspendo]. **II.** Adj.: *raised, elevated, suspended:* Roma cenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic.: saxis suspensam rupem, *rock-hung crag*, Virg. **2.** Transf.: *pressing* or *touching lightly, light:* suspenso gradu ire, *on tiptoe*, Ter.: suspensis dentibus, *with lightly closing teeth* (of dogs at play), Lucr. **3.** Fig.: *uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating*, etc.: tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv.: animus, Cic.: verba, Tac.: multo suspensum numine, *awe-struck by the fulness of divine presence*, Virg.

suspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [suspicor] *apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious* (rare): Liv.: Tac.: Nep. **II.** Object. *that excites mistrust, suspicious:* silentium, Tac.

su-spĭcĭo, spexi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [sub specio] *to look up* or *upwards, to look up at:* caelum, Cic.: ramos, Ov.: in caelum, Cic. *Absol.:* nec suspicit nec circumspicit, id. **2.** Fig.: *to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts up to:* nihil magnificum ac divinum, id. (ii) Esp. *to look up to* with admiration, *to admire, respect, esteem, honour*, etc.: viros, id.: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. **II.** *to look secretly;* and meton. *to mistrust, suspect* (usu. in *perf. part.*): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. (v. suspectus).

suspĭcĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspicor] *mistrust, distrust, suspicion:* Cic.: Caes. *Plur.:* Cic.: Ter.: Caes. With *Gen. obj.:* ficte reconciliatae gratiae, Cic. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *an ill-defined, imperfect notion* (rare): deorum, id. Object.: *indication:* infirmitatis, Suet. (Hence Fr. *soupçon.*)

suspĭcĭōsē, *adv. in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

suspĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspicio]. Subject.: *mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious:* in aliquem, Cic. **II.** Object.: *that excites mistrust* or *suspicion, suspicious:* crimen, id. *Sup.:* id.

suspĭco, 1. *v. a.* = suspicor: Pl.

suspĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [sub and *spec-* in specio] *to mistrust, suspect:* quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Rarely with personal obj.: ancillas meas, Pl. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* suspicari Caesarem habere, etc., Caes. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *to surmise, suppose, believe:* quae vix conjectura possumus suspicari, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* suspicor fore, ut, *etc.*, id.: Ov. With *depend. clause:* ne suspicari quidem quanta sit, Cic.

suspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspiro] *a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh:* Quint.

suspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sighing, sigh* (rare): Cic. *Plur.:* Ov.

suspīrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh* (rare): Pl.: Liv.

suspīrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a deep breath, a sighing, sigh:* Cic. *Plur.:* Prop.: Ov.

su-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [sub spiro]. Neutr.: *to draw a deep breath, to sigh:* occulte, Cic. Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, *sighing after, longing for*, Cat. **2.** Transf. of things: curae suspirantes, Poet. ap. Cic. **II.** Act.: *to sigh for, long for:* suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv.: Chloen, Hor. **2.** *to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh* (poet.): Hor. (Hence Fr. *soupirer.*)

susquĕ dēquĕ, *adv.* [sus = subs] *up and down*, to express indifference: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence*, Cic.

sustentācŭlum, i, *n.* [sustento] *a prop, stay, support* (rare): Tac.

sustentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deferring, delay: forbearance* (rare): Cic.

sustento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [sustineo] *to hold up* or *upright, to uphold, support:* fratrem ruentem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve:* jacentem (civitatem), Cic.: amicos suos fide, id.: pugnam, Tac. With *impers. subj.:* spes inopiam sustentabat, *enabled them to bear*, Caes. **2.** Esp.: *to support, sustain, maintain, nourish*, etc.: familiam, Ter.: Cic. Reflect.: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, *supported himself, got a living*, Tac. **3.** *to bear, hold out under, endure, suffer:* maerorem doloremque, Cic.: extremam famem, Caes. *Absol.:* nec ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. *Pass. impers.:* aegre eo die sustentatum est, *the defence was kept up*, Caes. **4.** *to put off, defer, delay:* rem, Cic.

sus-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [sus for *subs*, and teneo] *to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, support, sustain:* onus alicui, Pl.: humeris bovem vivum, Cic.: baculo artus, Ov.: arma membraque, Liv.: lapis albus pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, *supports, has resting on it*, Hor.: se a lapsu, Liv. **2.** Esp.: *to hold* or *keep back, to keep from slipping, to keep in, check, restrain*, etc.: currum, Cic.: equos, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve:* dignitatem civitatis, Cic.: causam rei publicae, id. **2.** Esp.: *to sustain, support, maintain, nourish*, etc.: veterem amicum re, fortuna, fide, id.: patriam parvosque nepotes, Virg. **3.** *to bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand:* mala ferre sustinereque, Cic.: alicujus imperia, Caes.: impetum hostis, id.: oppugnationem, id.: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, *could not brook their complaints*, Liv. With *Acc.* and *Inf.* (usu. with negative expr. or implied): sustinebunt tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse? *take on themselves, presume to say*, Cic. Affirmatively: quae se praeferre Dianae sustinuit, Ov. **4.** *to hold in, check, restrain; to keep back, put off, defer, delay:* est igitur prudentis, sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, *to keep a tight rein on* (fig.), Cic.: (Hence Fr. *soutenir.*)

sus-tollo, 3. *v. a.* [sus for *subs* and tollo] *to lift* or *take up, to raise up, raise:* amiculum, Pl.: vela, Cat.: Ov. **II.** Esp.: *to take away, remove, destroy:* herilem filiam, Pl.

sŭsurrātor, ōris, *m.* [susurro] *a mutterer, whisperer:* Cael. in Cic.

sŭsurro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [susurrus], *to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper.* Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Virg.: aut ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro, Ov. **II.** Act.: pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, id. *Pass. Impers.:* jam susurrari audio, civem Atticam esse hanc, *there is a whisper that*, Ter.

sŭsurrus, i, *m. a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering*, etc.: Cic. *Plur.:* Hor.: Prop. Personified: *the Whispers; the attendants of Fame:* Ov. [A redupl. form from the root *svar*, to sound, whence Gr. σῦριγξ, and Lat. *ab-sur-dus.*]

sŭsurrus, a, um, *adj.* [susurrus] *muttering, whispering:* lingua, Ov.

sūtēla, ae, *f.* [suo] lit. *a sewing together;* hence, fig.: *a cunning device* or *contrivance, an artifice, trick:* Pl.

sūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *sewed together, bound* or *fastened together:* balteus, Virg.: cymba, *made of rushes bound and stitched together* (the boat of Charon), id.: coronae, *made of roses stitched on to linden bark*, Ov.

sūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a shoemaker, cobbler:* Pl. Of the lower class in gen.: id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Proverb.: sutor ne supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

sūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sutor] *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* or *cobbler:* atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Cic.: Turpio sutorius, *formerly a shoemaker*, id.

sūtrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. of sutorinus, from sutor] *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* or *cobbler, shoemaker's-:* taberna, Tac.

sūtūra, ae, *f.* [suo] *a sewing together, a seam, suture:* Liv.

sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo]. II. Subst.: suta, orum, *n. plu. joints:* per aerea suta, *the joints of the armour*, Virg.

sŭus, a, um, (*Gen. plu.* suum, Ter.), *reflect. pron. poss.* [suus, =*sovos*, corresponds to Gr. ἑός; v. se] *of* or *belonging to himself (herself*, etc.), *his own, her own, its own, their own:* constr. identical with that of se (v. sui): Caesar copias suas divisit, Caes.: hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, Cic.: suus cuique erat locus, Caes. (ii) Strengthened with *sibi* or *proprius:* is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Pl.: ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum tenuissent, i. e. *by opposing cavalry to cavalry*, Liv. (iii) With the suffix *pte* or *met:* suopte nutu et suo pondere, Cic.: suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, Sall. 2. Emphatic; *proper, appointed, full*, etc.: cessit e vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, *at a time better for himself than for his country*, Cic.: quaedam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, *wanting some of their due parts*, Ov. 3. As *subst. masc. plu.: one's own people, followers, party, troops*, etc.: Octavius, quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, Caes. (ii) *Neutr.: one's own property, possession, right*, etc.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic.: se suaque defendere, Caes. 4. *one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent;* also *in one's right mind:* ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, *her own mistress*, Pl.: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Niseia compos mentis erat, *scarcely in her senses*, Ov. 5. *inclined* or *devoted to, favourable, friendly:* Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo, *on his side*, Cic.: suo loco pugnam facere, i. e. *on ground of one's own choosing* (and presumably, *favourable*), Sall. II. For *Gen. obj.* sui (rare): neque cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur, *injuries done to himself*, id.

sȳcŏphanta, ae, *m.* = συκοφάντης (orig. it is said, a fig-informer, *i. e.* one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.) *an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer; a trickster, cheat:* Pl.: Ter. II. Transf.: *a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant:* Pl.

sȳcŏphantĭa, ae, *f.* = συκοφαντία, *craft, cunning, deceit:* Pl.

sȳcŏphantĭōsē, *adv. craftily, knavishly, deceitfully:* Pl.

sȳcŏphantor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [sycophanta] *to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat:* Pl.

syllăba, ae, *f.* = συλλαβή, *a syllable:* Cic.: auceps syllabarum, *a word-catcher, caviller*, id. II. Transf.: in *plur.: verses:* Mart.

syllăbātim, *adv. syllable by syllable:* Cic.

syllŏgismus or **-os**, i, *m.* = συλλογισμός, *a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism:* Gell.: Quint.

syllŏgistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συλλογιστικός, *of* or *belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic:* Quint.

sylva, sylvanus, etc. v. silva, *etc.*

symbŏla, ae, *f.* = συμβολή, *a contribution* of money to a feast, *a share of* a reckoning: Ter. Transf. of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis symbolae, *I shall pay shot with my shoulders*, Pl.

symbŏlus, i, *m.* (**symbŏlum**, i, *n.* Pl.) = σύμβολος or -ον, *a sign* or *mark, a token, symbol:* miles hic reliquit symbolum, expressam in cera ex anulo suam imaginem, Pl.

symmetrĭa, ae, *f.* = συμμετρία, *proportion, symmetry:* Vitr.: Plin.

symphōnĭa, ae, *f.* = συμφωνία, *an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony:* Cic.: Hor. *Plur.:* Cic. (Hence It. *sampogna.*)

symphōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = συμφωνιακός, *of* or *belonging to concerts* or *to music:* pueri, *singing-boys, choristers*, Cic.

sympŏsĭum, ii, *n.* = συμπόσιον, *the Banquet*, the title of one of Plato's dialogues: Nep.

sȳnĕdrus, i, *m.* = σύνεδρος, *a counsellor, senator*, among the Macedonians: Liv.

sȳnēphēbi, orum, *m. plu.* = συνέφηβοι, *the Fellow-youths*, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius: Cic.

syngrăpha, ae, *f.* = συγγραφή, *a written agreement to pay, a promissory note, bond:* Cic.

syngrăphus, i, *m.* = σύγγραφος, *a written contract:* Pl. II. *a passport, pass:* id.

sȳnŏdūs, ontis, *m.* = συνόδους, *a kind of fish:* Ov.

synthĕsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = συνθέσινος, *of* or *belonging to a dressing-gown:* vestis, Suet.

synthĕsis, is, *f.* = σύνθεσις, *a dinner service:* Mart.: Stat. II. *a suit of clothes:* Mart. 2. *a loose, easy garment worn at table:* id.

syrma, ae, *f.* = σύρμα, *a robe with a train:* Sen.: worn esp. by tragic actors: Juv. Hence, meton. *tragedy:* id.

syrtis, is, *f. a sand-bank in the sea; a quicksand:* Virg. Esp. as *n. propr.* of two gulfs in the N. of Africa: Sall.: Liv. 2. Meton.: *the lands on the coast of the Syrtes; the sandy deserts of Africa:* aestuosae, Hor.

T, *t, indecl. n.* or (*sc.* littera) *f.* the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the thin (or sharp) dental. 2. As an initial, or when preceded only by *s*, it can, in pure Latin words, be followed by no consonant except *r*; the combinations *tl, stl*, and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek. Hence the original forms *tlatus* (from root of *tollo, tolero*; cf. τλητός), *stlis, stlocus*, became *latus, lis, locus*. 3. *t* medial, followed by *i* and another vowel, had a tendency, even in the early period of the language, to be pronounced as a sibilant; this arose, as in the case of *ci* before a vowel, from the hardening of the *i* into a semi-vowel (*y*); and, as a consequence of the change affecting both combinations, and making them similar in sound, *ti* and *ci* came to be used interchangeably before a vowel in the MSS. and Inscriptions of the Roman decline. 4. The combination *th* did not come into general use till the time of Cicero: hence CARTACINIENSIS on the Columna rostrata. II. Latin *t* corresponds to Skr. *t* (and sometimes *th*) and to Gr. τ. In accordance with Grimm's law, in Gothic (and low-German generally, including English) *th* regularly answers to it, and in Old High German (with which modern German commonly agrees) *d*. Thus we have Lat. *tendo*; Gr. τείνω; Goth. *thanjan*; Germ. *dehnen:* Lat. *tolero*; Gr. ταλάω; Goth. *thulan* (Eng. *thole*); O. H. G. *dolen* (Germ. *dulden*): Lat. *torreo*; Gr. τέρσομαι; Goth. *thaursjan* (Eng. *thirst*), Germ. *dursten:* Lat. *tres*; Gr. τρεῖς; Goth. *threis* (Eng. *three*); O. H. G. *dri* (Germ. *drei*). III. In the Romance languages *t* initial usu. remains unchanged. In the middle of words it sometimes becomes *d*; thus Lat. *litus*, It. *lido*; Lat. *lutum*, Sp. *lodo*; Lat. *adjutare*, Fr. *aider*. This change also often happens when *t* has become final by omission of a suffix, as in Fr. *marchand* from low Lat. *mercatantem*; Fr. *plaid* from Lat. *placitum*. *Aigu, vertu*, etc., were *aigud, vertud* in an earlier stage of the French language. In Spanish the change of Lat. *t* to *d* is particularly frequent; thus it is regularly seen in past participles, as *hablado* from Lat. *fabulatum, oido* from Lat. *auditum*, etc. The termination *-aticus*, which is frequent in low Lat., regularly becomes *-aggio* in It. and *-age* in Sp. and Fr.; thus Lat. *silvaticus*, It. *selvaggio*, Fr. *sauvage*;

Lat. *viaticum*, It. *viaggio*, Sp. *viage*, Fr. *voyage*. When *te* or *ti* in Latin is followed by a vowel, the *e* or *i* in the derived French word commonly disappears, and the *t* becomes *c*, *ç*, *s* or *ss*; thus Lat. *platea*, Fr. *place*; Lat. *annuntiare*, Fr. *annoncer*; Lat. *redemptio*, Fr. *rançon*; Lat. *ratio*, Fr. *raison*; Lat. *nutritio*, Fr. *nourrisson*: the latter change is found in the derivatives of a number of Latin abstract substantives in -itia, as *laetitia*, Fr. *liesse*; Lat. *tristitia*, Fr. *tristesse*. In Italian, the Lat. *ti* followed by a vowel becomes *gi*; thus Lat. *ratio*, *statio*; It. *ragione*, *stagione*; or, more commonly, *zi*, as in the class of nouns of which *navigazione* from Lat. *navigatio* may be taken as a type. In Sp. the same Lat. combination becomes *z*, as in *razon* from Lat. *ratio*; or *ci*, as in Sp. *nacion* from Lat. *natio*, *oracion* from Lat. *oratio*. Lat. *tr* in the middle of a word in Italian and Spanish remains unchanged or becomes *dr*; in French, *rr* or *r*; thus Lat. *latro*, It. *ladrone*, Sp. *ladron*, Fr. *larron*; Lat. *vitrum*, It. *vetro*, Sp. *vidrio*, Fr. *verre*; Lat. *petra*, It. *pietra*, Sp. *piedra*, Fr. *pierre*; Lat. *pater* (*patrem*), It. Sp. *padre*, Fr. *père*. Lat. *st* in the middle of a word sometimes becomes in It. *sc*, in Fr. *ss*; as in Lat. *angustia*, It. *angoscia*, Fr. *angoisse*; Lat. *ostiarius*, It. *usciere*, Fr. *huissier*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, T. stands for Titus, Ti. for Tiberius; Tr. Tribunus; T. F. Testamenti Formula; T. F. C. Titulum faciendum curavit; T. P. Tribunicia potestas.

tăbella, ae, *f. dim.* [tabula] *a small board, a little table* or *tablet:* liminis, *the door-sill*, Cat.: parva tabella capit ternos utrimque lapillos, *small gaming-board:* Ov. Of the "ark" in which Romulus and Remus were set adrift: quantum fati parva tabella tulit, *frail plank*, id. **2.** *a fan:* id. **II.** Esp.: *a writing-tablet*; and meton. *a writing, letter, contract, will*, etc.: tabellae imponere manus, id.: laureatae, *a dispatch bound up with laurel announcing a victory*, Liv. **2.** *a voting-tablet* used in the comitia in the election of magistrates and in deciding upon measures proposed for the acceptance of the people: Cic. Hence meton. *the ballot* as a mode of voting secretly: id. (ii) Of the *voting-tablets* by means of which the judges delivered their verdicts: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 107). **3.** *a painted tablet, a small picture* or *painting:* priscis sparsa tabellis porticus, Ov. **4.** *a votive tablet* hung up in a temple in acknowledgment of the succour or beneficence of a deity: votiva, Hor.: memores, Ov.

tăbellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabella] *of* or *belonging to writing* or *to letters:* naves, *vessels to carry letters, mail-* or *packet-boats*, Sen. **2.** Subst.: tabellarius, ii, *m. a letter-carrier, courier:* Cic. **II.** *of* or *belonging to voting-tablets:* lex, *regulating voting*, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 236).

tābĕo, 2. *v. n.* [v. tabes] *to waste away, be consumed* (poet.): corpora tabent, Ov.: sale tabentes artus (see Conington on Æn. 1. 173), *wasted by a sea voyage and storm*, Virg.

tăberna, ae, *f. a hut, hovel, cottage:* pauperum tabernae, Hor. **II.** *a booth, shop, work-shop, stall, inn, tavern:* libraria, *a bookseller's shop*, Cic.: and simply, taberna, Hor.: sutrina, *a cobbler's stall*, Tac.: deversoria, *an inn, tavern*, Pl. [From root *ta* (cf. Gr. ἐ-τά-θην, τά-σι-ς), to stretch, spread out; so tentorium from tendo.] (Hence Fr. *taverne*.)

tăbernācŭlum, i, *n.* [taberna] *a tent:* Caes. **II.** Esp. in augury, tabernaculum capere, *to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices* previously to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, *an observatory duly chosen, with due ceremonies*, Cic.

tăbernārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to booths* or *shops:* App. **II.** Subst.: tabernarii, orum, *m. plu. shop-keepers, small dealers, hucksters:* Cic.

tăbernŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small booth* or *shop, a little tavern:* Suet.

tābes, is, *f. a wasting away; putrefaction; a wasting disease:* cadaveris, Liv.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, *pining*, Virg. **2.** *a pestilence:* Tac.: Liv. **II.** Meton.: *the moisture of a melting* or *decaying substance, corruption:* liquescentis nivis, '*sludge*,' id.: funesta veneni, Ov.: nimborum, *soaking storms of rain*, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. τή-κ-ω (in which the root is augmented by *k*); A.-S. *thâv-an*, O. H. G. *dewan*, Eng. *thaw*. For suffix, cf. plebes.]

tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [tabeo] *to melt gradually, to be dissolved* or *consumed; to waste away; to decay, decline, languish:* frigoribus durescit humor, et tabescit calore, *melts*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, *wane*, Lucr.: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, tabescat, *pines with envy*, Hor.

tābĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tabidus] *wasting, consuming:* mors, Virg. (Cir.)

tābĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tabeo] *melting* or *wasting away, decaying, putrefying, languishing:* nix, Liv.: corpus, Suet. Fig.: mens, Ov. **II.** Act.: *consuming, corrupting, infectious:* venenum, Tac.: pestis, Mart.

tābĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes facio] *melting, wasting:* radii (solis), Lucr.: venenum lentum atque tabificum, i. e. *gradually wasting the body away*, Suet.

tăbŭla, ae, *f. a board, plank:* tabulam de naufragio arripere, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *a writing tablet*; and meton. *a writing, letter, contract, will*, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 360): tabulae litteris Graecis confectae, *registers*, Caes.: tabulae testamenti, id.: in tabulis deberi, *in account-books*, Cic.: tabulae novae, *new account-books* (by substituting which for the old ones, debts were cancelled); hence, *abolition of debts*, id.: Caes.: tabula praerogativae, *a list of votes*, Cic.: XII tabulae, *the Twelve Tables of laws*, id.: tabula Sullae, *the list of proscribed persons*, Juv.: Dicaearchi tabulae, *maps*, Cic. (ii) *a bill advertising an auction*; and meton. *an auction:* adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius, id. **2.** *a painted tablet* or *panel, a painting, picture:* tabula picta, Pl. Proverb.: manum de tabula, *take your hand from the picture, enough! hold!* Cic. **3.** *a votive tablet:* votiva, Hor. [From root *ta*, to stretch, spread out; v. taberna.] (Hence Fr. Eng. *table*.)

tăbŭlārĭum, ii, *n.* [tabula] *a record office; archives:* Cic.: Liv.

tăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a planking* or *flooring, a floor* or *story:* Caes.

tăbŭlātum, i, v. tabulatus.

tăbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tabula] *boarded, floored:* transitus, Plin. **2.** Subst.: tabulatum, i, *n. a flooring, floor, story:* turris tabulatorum quattuor, Caes. (ii) Transf.: *a layer, row:* tabulata sequi, *to climb the successive rows of branches*, Virg.

tābum (only in *Nom.*, *Acc.*, and *Abl. sing.*), *n. corrupt moisture, matter, corruption:* Virg.: Ov.: Hor. **II.** Transf. *an infectious disease, a plague, pestilence:* turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg.: corpora affecta tabo, Liv. [From same root as tabes, with a different suffix; cf. ver-bum.]

tăcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to be silent, to say nothing, hold one's peace* (prop. more limited than silere, which denotes abstinence from any kind of noise): taceamne an praedicem? Ter.: tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. **2.** Transf. for silere, of animals and things, *to be still, noiseless, quiet:* vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov.: nox erat, quum tacet omnis ager, *is hushed*, Virg. **II.** Act.: *to pass over in silence, be silent respecting*; rare, except in the case of *neut. prons.* and like words: enuntiabo quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic.: tum demum Liscus quod antea tacuerat proponit, Caes.: commissa, *to hide*, Hor. *Ger. Part.* tacenda, opp. to dicenda, *things better left unsaid*, id. [Cf. Goth. *thahan*, O. H. G. *dagen*.] (Hence It. *tacere*; Fr. *taire*.)

tăcĭtē, *adv. silently, secretly:* Cic.: Liv.

tăcĭto, *adv. silently, secretly* (rare): Just.

tăcĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [taciturnus] *habitual silence, taciturnity:* taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, Cic.: si taciturnitas obstaret meritis invida Romuli, *silence on the part of poets*, Hor.

tăcĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [taceo] prop.

not fond of talking; but usu. of things, *noiseless, quiet:* quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, Cic.: amnis, Hor. *Comp.:* (ingenium) statua taciturnius, id. *Sup.:* Pl.

tăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] **II.** Adj.: *that does not speak, silent, still, noiseless, mute:* voluntatem tacitorum perspicis, i. e. *though they say nothing,* Cic.: si mori tacitum oportet, *without making a defence,* Liv.: totum pererrat luminibus tacitis, *with silent glances,* Virg. **2.** Pass.: *that is passed over in silence, kept secret, unmentioned:* prima duo capita epistolae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic.: quod quum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. (ii) Transf.: in law, *assumed, implied, tacit:* exceptio, Cic.: indutiae, *tacitly agreed upon,* Liv. (iii) *that is done* or *exists in silence; silent, secret, hidden:* tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.

tactĭlis, e, *adj.* [tango] *that may be touched, tangible:* Lucr.

tactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a touching, touch:* as verbal noun with *Acc.:* quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? *what right have you to meddle with her,* Pl. **II.** Transf.: *the sense of touch, feeling:* oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum (voluptates), Cic.

tactus, a, um, *Part.* [tango].

tactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, touch, handling:* ad quemque tactum respondere, Cic.: leo asper tactu, *perilous to meddle with,* Hor. **II.** Transf.: *influence, effect, operation:* solis, Cic.: caeli, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *the sense of feeling* or *touch:* tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic.

taeda (tēda), ae, *f. a resinous species of pine-tree,* prob. *the Aleppo pine:* Plin. **2.** Meton.: *resinous fir-* or *pine-wood, pitch-pine; a pitch-pine board:* cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. (ii) *a pitch-pine torch; a torch:* taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic.: of *wedding torches:* Ov.: hence poet. *a wedding, marriage:* id.: Prop. As an instrument of torture: Lucr.: Juv. [Etym. uncertain; the word is by some regarded as a Latinized form of δᾳδα, or δαΐδα, acc. of δαίς.]

taedet, dŭit, or taesum est, 2. *v. n. impers. it causes a feeling of weariness:* constr. with *Acc.* of person and *Gen.* of thing which causes the feeling: quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.: Sall. Less freq. with *Inf.:* taedet jam audire eadem millies, Ter. [Etym. uncertain.]

taedĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [taeda fero] *torch-bearing:* Ov.

taedĭum, ii, *n.* [taedet] *weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; disgust:* with *object. Gen.:* rerum adversarum, Sall.: belli, Liv. *Plur.:* taedia longi belli, Ov. *Absol.:* alicui taedium afferre, Liv.

taenĭa, ae, *f.* = ταινία, *a band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band:* puniceis evincti tempora taeniis, Virg.

taesum est, v. taedet.

taeter, tra, trum, v. teter.

tăgax, ācis, *adj.* [tango] *light-fingered, thievish* (rare): Cic.

tālārĭa, ium, v. talaris.

tālāris, e, *adj.* [talus] *of* or *belonging to the ankles:* tunica, *reaching to the ankles, long,* Cic. **2.** Subst.: talaria, ium, *n. plu. the parts about the ankles:* Sen. (ii) (*sc.* calceamenta) *winged sandals fastened to the ankles:* of Mercury: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 361). Proverb.: talaria videamus, *let us think of flight, let us flee,* Cic. (iii) (*sc.* vestimentum) *a long garment reaching down to the ankles:* Ov. **II.** *of* or *belonging to dice:* Quint.

tālārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to dice:* ludus, Cic.

tălāsĭo (talassio), ōnis, or **tălassĭus** (thal.), ii, *m. a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride,* in use from the time of Romulus: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 352. [Etym. unknown.]

tălĕa, ae, *f. a cutting, set, layer* for planting: Cato. **II.** Transf.: *any pointed oblong piece of wood, a stake,* etc.: taleae pedem longae, Caes.: ferreae, *bars of iron,* used as money by the Britons, id. (Hence It. *taglia;* Fr. *taille.*)

tălentum, i, *n.* = τάλαντον, *a talent; a Grecian weight, varying in different states, but usually about half a hundred weight* (rare): auri eborisque talenta, Virg.: Plin. **2.** *a sum of money, likewise varying in amount: the Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minae* = 243*l.* 15*s.*: Cic. (ii) *another talent of eighty minae:* Liv.

tālĭo, ōnis, *f.* [talis] legal *t. t.; a punishment like and equal to the injury done, like for like, "an eye for an eye":* sine talione, *with impunity,* Mart.

tālis, e, *adj.* [From I. E. pron. stem *ta-,* Gr. το-; so qualis from stem *ka,* Lat. *quo-*] *such, of such a kind, nature,* or *quality:* a demonstr. word, having for its proper correl. *qualis,* but sometimes connected with *atque* (rare), *ut* or *qui:* ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, Cic.: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter.: tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, Cic.: talem te esse oportet, qui te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, id. **2.** Referring to something that follows: talia fatur, Virg. **II.** Esp. emphatic, *of a peculiar kind* or *nature* (in both a good and a bad sense), *so distinguished, great, excellent, such:* talem, tali ingenio atque animo natum ex tanta familia, Ter.: quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, Cic.: tali tempore, *at so critical a time,* Virg.: pro tali facinore, *so atrocious,* Caes. (Hence It. *tale;* Fr. *tel.*)

tālitrum, i, *n. a rap* or *fillip with the finger:* Suet.

talpa, ae, *f.* (*masc.:* Virg.) *a mole* (animal): Cic. [For *stalpa.* The orig. word began with *sk;* cf. Gr. σκάλοψ.] (Hence Fr. *taupe.*)

tālus, i, *m. the ankle, ankle-bone;* of animals, *the pastern-bone* ('*dib-bone,*' Prov.): Cels.: Ov. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *the foot, the heel:* purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Poet.: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *whether it stand or fall,* i. e. *whether it succeed or fail,* Hor. **2.** *an oblong die* (orig. made from the *pastern*-bones of certain animals), *rounded on two sides and marked on the other four;* while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae: ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic.: nec regna vini sortiere talis, *by the dice,* Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 361. [For *taz-lus* (as dim. *tazillus* shows; cf. *ala, mala*). The root is *tak,* with the sense 'to join'; cf. τέκ-των, *texo,* q. v. Hence 'joint'; cf. articulus fr. *ar* in ἀρ-αρ-ί-σκω.] (Hence It. *tallone;* Sp. Fr. *talon.*)

tam, *adv.* [from stem *ta,* whence Gr. το-: cf. quam from *ka,* Lat. *quo-*] a demonstrative particle, prop. denoting equality, and employed in comparisons, the clause to which it belongs corresp. to another with *quam, atque, ut, qui,* or *quasi: so far, equally, as.* With *quam:* qualifying adjectives: tam ego fui ante liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl.: tam enim sum amicus reipublicae, quam qui maxime, *in the very highest degree,* Cic. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: tam facile, quam tu arbitraris, id. (iii) Qualifying verbs: tam hoc scit me habere quam egomet, *as well as I do,* Pl. **2.** With other particles: tam consimili est atque ego, id.: non se esse tam barbarum, ut non sciret, Caes.: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? *so keen-sighted as not to . . .,* Cic. **II.** In absolute expressions: *so, to such a high degree, so very.* With adjectives: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, Caes. (ii) With adverbs: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? Cic. (iii) With verbs: nisi meum gnatum tam amem, Pl. **III.** Particular phrases: with superlatives: *so much the, all the, the* (rare): quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, *so much the more safe is he,* Sall. (v. quam, II. 3).

2. Non tam . . . quam, *not so much . . . as, less . . . than:* utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset! Cic. With *comp.* adj. instead of positive: non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmior, id. **3.** Tam modo, or in one word, tammodo, *just now, but just now:* Pl.

tămărix, icis, *f. a tamarisk:* Lucan.

tam-dĭu (written also tandiu, and, separately, tam diu), *adv. so long;* corr. with *quamdiu, quam, dum,* or *quoad: as long as:* tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic.: vixit tamdiu, quam licuit bene vivere, id.: tam diu laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id.: tamdiu velle debebis, quoad . . ., id. *Absol.:* tam diu Germania vincitur, *so long has Germany taken to conquer,* Tac.

tămen, *conj.* [pron. stem *ta-:* the formation of the word is obscure] *notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still,* etc.: usu. following clauses with the conjunctions *quanquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, si, quum,* etc.; *although . . . . yet still:* etsi sine ullo periculo proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, Caes.: less freq. without preceding *conj.:* hi non sunt permolesti: sed tamen insident et urgent, *these (it is true) are not much trouble, yet still . . .,* Cic. In interrogations: tamenne patiemini? *will you notwithstanding suffer,* id.

tamenetsi, v. tametsi.

tămetsi, *conj.* [contr. from tamen etsi, which is freq. found in full] *notwithstanding that, although, though.* Usu. with *Indic.* to denote an actual fact: non haec crederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, Cic. With *Subj.* (extremely rare): datur ignis, tametsi ab inimicis petas, Pl.: memini, tametsi nullus moneas, *even if you were not to remind me at all,* Ter.: Cic. (dub.). **2.** With *tamen:* quae tametsi Caesar intelligebat, tamen legatos appellat, Caes.

tandem, *adv.* [tam and the suffix dem, cf. pri-dem] *at length, at last, in the end, finally:* tandem cognosti, qui siem, Ter.: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Strengthened with *jam, aliquando:* jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, *now at last,* Virg.: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, *at last (though too late),* Cic. **2.** Esp. in urgent interrogations, *pray, pray now, now, then:* quousque tandem? Pl.: Cic.: itane tandem? Ter. **II.** Transf. for denique, *finally* (rare): Quint.

tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3. *v. a. to touch:* tangere et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr.: genu terram, Cic. (ii) *to border on, be contiguous to:* haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes. **2.** Esp. *to lay hands on* or *touch, to meddle with: Sa.* Tetigin' tui quicquam? *Aes.* Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. **3.** *to take* as food and drink, *to taste:* salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis, Pl.: tangere male singula dente superbo, *just to taste,* Hor. **4.** *to reach, arrive at, come to a place:* provinciam, Cic.: portus, Virg. **5.** *to strike, hit, beat:* chordas, Ov.: statua de caelo tacta, *struck by lightning,* Cic. Proverb.: tetigisti acu (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head,* Pl. **6.** *to besprinkle, moisten, wash, anoint:* corpus aqua, Ov. **II.** Fig.: of the intellect and passions; *to touch, move, affect, impress, influence:* minae modice me tangunt, Cic.: cor spectantis, Hor.: mentem mortalia tangunt, Virg. **2.** *to take in, dupe:* patrem, Pl. **3.** *to gall, nettle, sting:* quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, *how I touched him up,* Ter. **4.** *to touch upon, mention, speak of, cite:* leviter unumquodque, Cic. **5.** *to take in hand, undertake* (rare): carmina, Ov. **6.** *to be allied* or *connected with:* ortus ab Aenea tangit cognata sacerdos numina, id. **7.** Elliptically, with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* hinc sua majores posuisse vocabula Maio tangor, *it strikes me that, etc.,* id. [The root is *tag* (cf. *tag-ax, tetig-i*), whence also Gr. τε-ταγ-ών.]

tanquam (tamquam), a particle implying comparison; *as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were,* etc.: *Ge.* Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam? *Da.* Tanquam te, *as well as I do you,* Ter.: quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tanquam mihi, Cic. With *sic* or *item:* apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, tanquam domi meae, id. **II.** Esp. with *si,* in suppositions with *Subj.* (v. si): *as if, just as if:* tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl. **2.** *Si* is sometimes omitted: tanquam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic.

tantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantulus] *so little, so small; neut.* subst. *so little, such a little thing:* tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, *just room for,* Pl.: quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, *so high* (with a gesture by way of explanation), Ter.: ob labores tantos tantillum dare, *such a mere trifle,* Pl.

tantisper, *adv.* [tantus: cf. paulisper] *just so long a time and no longer; just for a moment:* with *dum, quoad,* or *absol.:* ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. *Absol.:* tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, *will get behind the door for a minute,* Pl.: Cic. **2.** *meanwhile* (not however with ref. to a long period): tantisper tutela muliebri res Latina puero stetit, Liv.

tantŏpĕrĕ, *adv.* [cf. magnopere] *so greatly, so very, so much:* Cic.: Ter.: Caes.

tantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus] *so little, so small; neut.* subst. *so little, such a trifle, ever so little:* tempus, Pl.: vim, quae ex fici tantulo grano tantos truncos procreet, Cic.: homines tantulae staturae, Caes. With *Gen.:* tantulum morae, Cic.

tantum, *adv. so much, so greatly, to such a degree, so:* tantum, quantum quis, fuge, *as quickly as possible,* Pl.: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. With adjectives: tantum dissimilis, Hor.: Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum pace pessimus, *in proportion as he was . . . was at the same time . . .,* Vell. **2.** *only, merely, but:* de vita et de moribus quaerere, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with *modo,* and also in one word, tantummodo: Caes.: velis tantummodo, *you have only to wish it,* Hor. **3.** Particular phrases: tantum non = Gr. μόνον οὐκ, *almost, all but, very nearly:* tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse, Liv. (ii) tantum quod, of time: *only just, but just, hardly, scarcely:* tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te litterae redditae sunt, *I had but just arrived, when . . .,* Cic. (iii) tantum quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but:* tantum quod hominem non nominat, causam quidem totam perscribit, *excepting that,* id. (Hence Fr. *tant.*)

tantummodo, *only:* v. tantum, *no.* 2. ii.

tantundem, tantidem, *n.* [tantus-dem] *just so much, just as much:* with correl. quantum, or words denoting quantity: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic.: Caes. **2.** *Gen.* (of price), tantidem, *for just so much and no more:* tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradier, Ter.

tantus, a, um, *adj.* [tam] *of such size* or *measure, so great* in amount, extent, value, degree, *etc.;* with correl. *quantus, ut, qui;* rarely *quam: so great as:* nullam (contionem) unquam vidi tantam quanta nunc vestra est, Cic.: non fuit tantus homo, ut, etc., id.: nulla est tanta vis, quae non frangi possit, id.: quae (litterae) non tantum gaudium ab recenti metu attulerunt, quam a vetere fama, Liv. (ii) *Absol. so great (as this), so important:* neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam, etc., Cic.: ne tantae nationes conjungantur, *such powerful nations,* Caes. **2.** Subst.: tantum, i, *n. so much, so many:* habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae, Cic.: tantum hostium, Liv. (ii) In colloquial lang.: tantum est, *that is all, nothing more:* tantum est. Valete, Pl. (iii) *Gen.* (of price), tanti: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti isto aestimavit, *was at the price he valued it at,* Cic. Fig.: esse tanti (alicui) *to be worth so much; to be valued, prized,* or *esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence* or *importance:* tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, Caes.: dicere, nihil esse tanti, Cic.: est mihi tanti, *it is worth the price to me, I am well content to pay the price,* id. (iv) *Abl.* tanto, *by so much, so much the (more* or *less);* usu. with comparatives: quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores litterae, etc., Caes.: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much, twice as good,* Pl.: si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, Cic. In colloquial lang.: tanto melior! *so much the better*

man you! well done! excellent! bravo! etc.: tanto hercle melior, Ter. So, tanto nequior! *so much the more good-for-nothing are you (you must indeed be a poor creature)*, id. (v) In tantum, *so far, so much, to such a degree:* in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. ‖ With the idea of relative smallness: *so small, so slight* or *trivial:* neutr. *so little, so few:* ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut vix . . . possimus, etc., Cic.: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, *so small a garrison*, Caes.

tantus-dem, tantădem, tantundem, *adj. just so great* or *large, as great:* Pl.

tăpēte, is, *n.* (*plur. Acc. m.* tapetas pulchros, Virg.: *Abl.* tapetis, id.: also, tapetibus, id.: Ov.) = τάπης, *a carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet*, etc.: tapetia, Pl. (Hence It. *tappeto;* Fr. *tapis.*)

tardē, *adv. slowly, tardily:* percipere, Cic. *Comp.:* Caes. *Sup.:* judicare, Cic.

tardesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [tardus] *to become slow:* tardescit lingua, *falters*, Lucr.

tardĭgrădus, a, um, *adj.* [tardus gradus] *slow-paced, tardy-paced:* quadrupes, Pac. in Cic.

tardĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [tardus] *slow-footed, tardy-footed;* hence, poet. transf. *limping, halting*, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat.

tarditas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness:* celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic.: pedum, id.: navium, Caes.: occasionis, Cic.: veneni, *slow effect*, Tac. *Plur.:* celeritates tarditatesque, *slow movements*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *dullness, heaviness, stupidity:* ingenii, id.: hominum, id.

tarditūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness:* vincere cochleam tarditudine, *to be slower than*, Pl.

tardĭusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tardus] *somewhat slow, slowish:* Ter.

tardo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. Act.: *to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent:* aut impedire profectionem aut certe tardare, Cic.: pedes (alta arena), Ov.: alas, Hor.: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. ‖ Neutr.: *to tarry, loiter, linger, delay* (rare): Cic.

tardus, a, um, *adj. slow, sluggish, tardy:* velox an tardus sit, Cic.: aetate tardiores, Pl.: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, Caes.: ad injuriam tardiores, Cic. (ii) Of things: frumenti tarda subvectio, Liv.: noctes, prob. *slow in passing, tedious* (=hibernae), Virg.: podagra, *that makes one move slowly*, Hor.: sapor, *a clinging taste*, Virg. Poet.: with *Gen.:* fugae, *slow in taking to flight*, Val. Fl. ‖ Fig.: *slow of apprehension, dull:* *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui. Tardus es. Ter.: sensus hebetes et tardi, Cic. 2. Of speech or of a speaker, *slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate:* id. [Prob. for *star-du-s;* the root *star*, 'to be stiff,' is seen in Gr. στερ-εό-ς, στέρ-ι-φο-ς; M. H. G. *star*, rigid, Eng. *star-k.*] (Hence It. *tardo;* Fr. *tard.*)

tarmes, ĭtis, *m. a worm that eats wood, a wood-worm:* Pl. [From root of tero, q. v.; cf. τερ-ηδών, *ter-e-bra.*]

tarpessīta, ae, q. trapezita, q. v.

Tartărĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Tartarus] *of* or *belonging to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal:* Cic. Poet.: umbrae, Ov.: custos, *i. e. Cerberus*, Virg.: sorores, *the Furies*, id.

Tartărus, or **-os**, i, *m.*; in *plur.* Tartăra, orum, *n.* = Τάρταρος, *plur.* Τάρταρα, *the infernal regions;* esp. *the abode of the guilty, Tartarus* (poet.): *sing.:* Virg.: Hor. *Plur.:* Virg.: Hor.

tăt, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, *what! strange!:* Pl.

tăta, ae, *m.* colloq. like our '*daddy*': Var. ap. Non.: Mart.

tatae, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, *So! the deuce!* Pl.

taurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus] *of a bull* or *ox, of ozen* (poet.): vincla, *i. e. glue*, Lucr.: terga, *bulls' hides*, Virg.: also for *a drum:* Ov. ‖ Subst.: taurea, ae, *f. a whip of bull's hide:* Juv.

taurĭformis, e, *adj.* [taurus forma] *bull-shaped*, epithet of the River Aufidus: Hor.: cf. taurinus.

taurii lūdi, *games at Rome in the* Circus Flaminius, *held in honour of the infernal gods:* Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 242.)

taurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus] *of* or *belonging to bulls* or *ozen, bull's* (poet.): vultus (Eridani), Virg.: frons, Ov.

taurus, i, *m. a bull, bullock, ox, steer:* Cic.: Caes.: Hor. (ii) Transf.: *a brazen bull made by Perillus, used by Phalaris as an instrument of torture:* Cic. (iii) *the Bull, a constellation of the zodiac:* Virg. [For *staurus;* cf. Ved. Skr. *sthûra-s*, a bull; Gr. ταῦρος (for σταῦ-ρο-ς); Goth. *stiur*, Eng. *steer.*] (Hence It. Sp. *toro;* and, through dim. *taurellus*, Fr. *taureau.*)

tax, a word intended to imitate the sound of blows, Eng. *whack:* tax tax tergo meo erit; non curo, *my back will get whack, whack*, Pl.

taxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [taxo] *a rating, valuing, estimation:* Cic.

taxillus, i, *m. dim.* [v. talus] *a small die:* Cic.

taxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [tango; cf. vexo] *to touch repeatedly, to handle:* Gell. ‖ Fig.: *to rate, value, appraise, estimate* the worth of: Senatorum censum duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. 2. In gen. *to estimate, judge of*, etc.: timorem tuum taxa, Sen.: Flor. 3. *to twit, reproach, charge*, or *tax* with a fault, *etc.*: divortium suum cum uxore, Suet. (Hence, through low L. *taxito*, It. *tastare;* Fr. *tâter;* O. F. *taster*, and from this, Eng. *taste.*)

taxus, i, *f. a yew, yew-tree:* Caes.: Virg. Considered, from the poisonous properties of its leaves and seeds, as a tree of the infernal regions: Ov.

tē, v. tu.

tĕ, a pronominal suffix, e. g. tute, tete: v. tu.

technа, ae, *f.* = τέχνη, *a wile, trick, piece of craft* or *subtlety, artifice:* Pl.

tectē, *adv. covertly, privily, cautiously:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

tector, ōris, *m.* [tego] *a plasterer:* Varr.

tectōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tectorium] *a little plaster-work:* Cic.

tectōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tectorius] *a covering, cover:* Cato. ‖ *plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash* for walls, *etc.:* Cic. (ii) *a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion:* Juv. 2. Fig. of speech, *smooth words, flattery* (rare): pictae tectoria linguae, *glozes, hypocrisies*, Pers.

tectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tego] *of* or *belonging to covering* or *to a cover* (rare): panicula, *thatch*, Pl. ‖ *that belongs to* or *serves for covering* or *overlaying* walls, *etc.: of* or *belonging to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering*, etc.: opus, *plaster, stucco-work*, Cic.

tectum, i, *n.* [id.] *a roof:* Pl.: Hor.: subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2. *a ceiling:* Hor. ‖ Meton.: *a house, dwelling, abode; a cover, shelter, quarters*, etc.: exercitus tectis ac sedibus suis recipere, Cic.: qui inter annos XIV tectum non subissent, *had never had a roof over their heads*, Caes.: solidis clauditur in tectis, i. e. *in prison*, Ov. (Hence It. *tetto;* Fr. *toit.*)

tectus, a, um, *Part.* [tego]. ‖ Adj.: *hidden, concealed:* cuniculi, Hirt. 2. Fig.: *not frank* or *plain; concealed, disguised:* verba, Cic.: cupiditas, id.: amor, Ov. Of persons: occultus et tectus, *reserved*, Cic.

tēda and **tēdĭfer**, v. taeda and taedifer.

Tēdignĭlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [te digna loquens] *a comically-formed proper name:* Pl.

tēges, ētis, *f.* [tego] *a mat:* Juv.

tēgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tēgulum, a covering, from tego] *a small covering, a hood* or *cowl:* Pl.

tĕgĭmen (also tĕgŭmen and tegmen), ĭnis, *n.* [tego] *a covering, cover:* tegimen, Cic.: sub caeli tegmine, *canopy*, Lucr.: sub tegmine fagi, *shelter*, Virg.

tĕgĭmentum and **tegmentum**, v. tegumentum.

tegmen, ĭnis, v. tegimen.

tĕgo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to cover:* corpus pallio, Cic.: Mars tunica adamantina tectus, Hor.: (casae) stramentis erant tectae, *thatched*, Caes.: naves tectae, *decked*, id.: alicui latus,

to walk by the side of, Hor.: Suet. **2.** *to cover, hide, conceal:* insignia (militum), Caes.: multas (oves) silva tegit, Ov. **3.** *to shelter, protect, defend:* qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, Caes.: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. **4.** *to cover over, bury, inclose* (poet.): ossa tegebat humus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to cover* (rare): tectus modestia, Pl. **2.** Esp.: *to hide, conceal, keep secret:* triumphi nomine cupiditatem, Cic.: exercitus incommoda, Caes. **3.** *to cover, defend, protect, guard:* aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic.: legatos ab ira, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *sthag*, "tegere;" Gr. στέγω; O. N. *thak*, roof, Germ. *decken, dach*. In the Lat. and Germanic words initial *s* is lost.]

tēgŭla, ae, *f.* [tego, as rēgula from rĕgo] *a tile:* Cic.: Ov.: Juv. **2.** More freq. *plu.; tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof:* tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl.: per tegulas demitti, Cic. (Hence It. *tegola;* Fr. *tuile.*)

tĕgŭmen, v. tegimen.

tēgŭmentum (tĕgimentum and tegmentum), i, *n.* [tego] *a covering, cover:* tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.: scutis tegimenta detrahere, i. e. *the leather cases*, Caes.: tegumenta pecudum, *hides*, Flor. **II.** Fig.: aetati tegumentum meae, *a defence, protection*, Pl. (dub.)

tēla, ae, *f.* [for *tex-la*, from texo: cf. subte-men] *any woven stuff, a web:* Penelope telam retexens, *weaving and unweaving her web*, Cic. (ii) *a spider's web:* Pl.: Juv. **II.** Transf.: *the threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp:* Virg.: Ov. **2.** *a weaver's beam, yarn-beam;* also, *a loom:* id. **III.** Fig.: *a web*, i. e. *a plan, design:* Cic. (Hence It. *tela;* Fr. *toile, toilette.*)

tellūs, ūris, *f. the earth*, opp. to the other planets, *the globe:* ea, quae est media et nona, tellus, Cic. (ii) Poet. =terra, *earth, land:* quaque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër, Ov. **II.** Transf.: *a land, country, district, region, territory* (poet.): Gnosia, Virg.: nova, Hor. **III.** *The Earth-goddess; Earth:* Cic.: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

tēlum, i, *n. any weapon used for fighting at a distance, a missile, a dart, spear, javelin*, etc.: jacere, Cic.: conjicere, Caes.: non primus Teucer tela Cydonio direxit arcu, *arrows*, Hor. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *an offensive weapon* of any kind, as *a sword, dagger, poniard, axe*, etc.: esse cum telo, *to be armed*, Cic.: strictis agmina telis, *swords*, Ov.: ut pereat positum rubigine telum, *my sheathed sword*, Hor. **2.** Poet.: like Gr. βέλος, *a sunbeam:* lucida tela diei, *shafts*, Lucr. (ii) *lightning:* arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. **III.** Fig.: *a weapon, means*, etc.: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, i. e. *desperation, the last dread weapon* or *resource*, Liv.: scelerum tela, *shafts*, Cic.: fortunae, id.: pavoris, Lucr. [Prob. for *tex-lum*, from the root *tak* (augmented by *s*), "to hit"; cf. τόξον. For loss of *x* cf. tela.]

tĕmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [temere] *accidental, casual* (rare): sed quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? haud temerarium'st, *it is no mere accident*, Pl. **II.** *rash, heedless, thoughtless, inconsiderate:* temulenta mulier et temeraria, Ter.: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes.: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, *headstrong*, Cic.

tĕmĕrĕ, *adv. by chance, at random, rashly, heedlessly, indiscreetly*, etc.: quam saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter.: forte, temere, casu, fieri, Cic.: temere insecuti fugientes, *unguardedly*, Caes.: temere insecutae Orphea silvae, *pell-mell*, Hor.: sub pinu jacentes sic temere, *carelessly, at our ease*, id. **2.** With neg., non temere, *not lightly* or *easily:* qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic.: nullus dies temere intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet, i. e. *hardly a day passed, but . . .*, Nep.: non temere, *hardly ever*, Liv. Phr.: non temere est, *it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it:* non temere est, quod corvus . . ., Pl. [Lit. "in the dark, blindly." Cf. Skr. *tam-as*, darkness; Lat. *ten-e-brae*, q.v.]

tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temere] *chance, accident* (rare): opp. to ordo, Cic. **II.** *rashness, heedlessness, fool-hardiness:* vacare temeritate et negligentia, id.: temeritas cupiditasque militum, Caes.: temeritas atque inscitia, Liv.

tĕmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.; and therefore, prop. to treat rashly; hence] *to violate, profane, defile, disgrace, desecrate, pollute:* sacra hospitii, Ov.: templa Minervae, Virg.: fluvios venenis, Ov.: castra infausta temerataque, *dishonoured*, viz. by the crime of mutiny, Tac.

tĕmētum, i, *n. any intoxicating drink, mead, wine*, etc. (mostly poet.): Pl.: Hor. [The root is seen in *abstemius*, but its affinities are obscure.]

temno, tempsi, temptum, 3. *v. a.* [root perh. same as that of Gr. τέμ-νω, lit. *to cut*, hence] *to slight, disdain, despise* (poet. and rare): vulgaria, *to scorn homely fare*, Hor.: mortalia arma, Virg.

tēmo, ōnis, *m. a beam, pole, tongue* of a carriage, cart, *etc.:* Virg.: Ov.: Caes. **II.** Meton.: *a waggon* (poet.): de temone Britanno, Juv. (ii) *the constellation called Charles's Wain* (Ursa Major): Ov. [For *tec-mo*, from root *tak*, to fabricate; cf. Gr. τέκ-των, and v. texo, tignum.] (Hence Fr. *timon.*)

tempĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [tempero] *a mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition*, or *constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature:* inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarunt, Cic.: die senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, *moderation*, Tac.: caeli, *temperateness*, Just.

tempĕrans, antis, *Part.* [tempero]. **II.** Adj.: *observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate:* Cic. *Comp.:* principes temperantiores a cupidine imperii, *refraining from*, Liv. *Sup.:* Cic. With *Gen.:* famae temperans, *careful of*, Ter.: potestatis temperantior, *self-restrained in his use of*, Tac.

tempĕranter, *adv. with moderation, moderately:* Tac. *Comp.:* Cic.

tempĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [temperans] *self-control, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance;* in widest sense: Cic.: Caes. Esp. in regard to *diet:* in victu, Cic. Also *absol.:* Tac.

tempĕrātē, *adv. in due proportion, moderately, temperately:* Cato. **II.** Fig.: of conduct, morals: Cic.

tempĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tempero] *a due mingling* or *tempering* of ingredients, *fit proportion* or *combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament:* aëris, *composition*, Cic.: disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, *organization of the different elements*, id.: ordinum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: mens mundi et temperatio, *the organizing* or *controlling power* (the sun), Cic.

tempĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who duly arranges* or *governs* (rare): Cic.

tempĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [tempero]. **II.** Adj.: *duly limited, moderate, temperate:* escae, Cic. *Comp.:* loca temperatiora, *milder climate*, Caes. **2.** Fig.: *self-controlled, moderate, sober, temperate:* vir, Cic.

tempĕri, *adv.* v. tempus, *no.* IV.

tempĕrĭes, ēi, *f.* [tempero] *a due mingling, mixture*, or *tempering, temperature, temper:* ubi temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque, Ov.: caeli, id.: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, id. **2.** Esp. of climate, *moderate temperature, mildness:* Hor.: Plin. Ep.

tempĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [tempus]. Act.: *to divide* or *proportion duly; to combine* or *compound in due proportion; to qualify, temper*, etc.: herbas, Ov.: pocula, *to mix wine and water for drinking;* hence of vines, *to give their flavour to*, Hor.: aquam ignibus, *i. e. to warm the bath properly*, id.: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, *refreshes*, Virg. Fig.: amara lento temperet risu, *sweeten the bitters of life*, Hor. **2.** Transf.: *to control, rule, guide, manage:* rem publicam institutis et legibus, Cic.: orbem, Ov.: senem delirum, Hor. Poet.: citharam nervis, i. e. *to string and tune*, Ov.: mens ab insolenti temperata laetitia, *fortified by self-control from*, Hor.: iras, *to allay*, Virg. **B.** Neut.: *to observe proper measure; to moderate* or *restrain oneself; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate* or *temperate:*

constr. with *Abl.* either alone or with *in* or *ab*; with *Dat.* or *Inf.*: manibus, *to abstain from blows*, Liv.: ab injuria et maleficio, Caes.: matronae canora hic voce sua tinnire temperent, Pl. (ii) With *Dat.* of *pron. reflect.* or animis, usu. with *Subj. clause* (after neg.): *to abstain, forbear*: neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin, etc., Caes.: vix temperavere animis, quin, etc., Liv. *Pass. impers.*: aegre temperatum est, *they with difficulty refrained*, id. **2.** Esp.: *to spare, be indulgent to* (cf. Shak. "*when mercy seasons justice*"); constr. with *Dat.* or *ab*: si cuiquam ulla in re unquam temperaverit, Cic.: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. (Hence Fr. *tremper*, for *temprer*.)

tempestas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a portion, point*, or *space of time, a time, season, period* (in this sense, somewhat archaic =tempus): qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic.: illa tempestate, Liv. *Plur.*: multis tempestatibus, *on many* (*important*) *occasions*, Sall. **II.** Esp.: *time*, with respect to its physical qualities, *weather*: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes.: perfrigida, Cic.: foeda, Liv. **2.** Absol.: *a storm, tempest*: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl.: vis tempestatis, Cic. (ii) Fig.: *commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune*: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, id.: querelarum, *storm, shower*, id. (Hence Fr. *tempête*.)

tempestīvē, *adv. at the right time, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately*: Cic. *Comp.*: Hor.

tempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tempestivus] *a right* or *proper time, timeliness, seasonableness* (rare): Cic.

tempestīvo, *adv.*=tempestive: Pl.

tempestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [tempestas] *of* or *belonging to the right time, done* or *happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable*: venti, Cic.: tempora, Liv.: tempestivus pueris ludus, Hor. **II.** *full-grown, ripe*: maturitas, Cic.: pinus, Virg. Of persons: tempestiva viro, *marriageable*, Hor. **III.** *in good time, in good season, early*: Plin. Esp. of early banquets, beginning at an early hour: convivia, Cic.

templum, i, *n.* [for *tem-ulu-m*, cf. τέμ-ενος from τέμ-νω and v. exemplum] prop. *a space cut off*; hence, in augury, *an open place for observation*, marked off by the augur with his staff: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. **II.** Transf.: *any open space* (rare, and mostly poet.): Cic.: nec mare nec tellus neque caeli lucida templa, *spaces*, Lucr. Of *the plains of the sea*: loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, Pl. **2.** Esp. *a place set apart and consecrated to public functions, a sacred place*: e. g. *the platform called* Rostra: rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv.: templum ordini ab se auctō curiam fecit, id.: of *a tribunal*: id.: *a place of refuge, an asylum*: id. Fig.: *a sanctuary, shrine*: (curia) templum sanctitatis, . . . consilii publici, Cic.: pectus templaque mentis, *dwelling-place*, Lucr. **3.** *a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple* (very freq.): Cic.: Caes.: Hor.: *a memorial chapel* (of Sichaeus), Virg.: Ov.

tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [tempus] *of* or *belonging to time, lasting only for a time, temporary*: causa, Sen.

tempŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to time, temporary*: liberalitas, Nep.: ingenia, *changeable*, Curt.

tempŏri, *adv.*, v. tempus, *no.* IV.

tempus, ŏris, *n. a portion* or *period of time*: tempus diei, *hour, time of day*, Ter.: extremum diei tempus, Cic.: matutina tempora, *morning hours*, id.: anni tempora, *the seasons*, Lucr. **II.** Transf.: *time*, in gen.: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic.: id temporis, *at that time*, id.: tempus committendi proelii, Caes.: omni tempore, *always*, id. *Plur.*: id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. (ii) Elliptic. *time of office*: si ad tuum tempus perducitur, i. e. *the time of your consulship*, id. **2.** Esp. *the time*, i. e. *the fitting* or *appointed time, proper period, opportunity* (= καιρός): nunc occasio est et tempus, Pl.: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic.: tibi abire, Hor. (ii) *plu.* (less freq. *sing.*) *the temples* of the head (prop. *the right parts, the fatal spot*; Gr. τὰ καίρια): Virg.: Hor. Poet. transf.: *the face, visage; the head*: Prop. **3.** *time* in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. *measure, quantity*: trochaeus, qui temporibus et intervallis est par Iambo, Cic. **III.** Meton. *the state of the times, position, state, condition*; in *pl.*, *the times, circumstances* (esp. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): temporī cedere, id est necessitati parere, id.: mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, *utmost peril*, Hor. *Plur.*: omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, *belonging to special times*, Cic. **IV.** Adverbial phrases: tempore, and more freq. tempori or temperi, *at the right* or *fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably*: qui vult sua temporī conficere officia, Pl.: ut cenam coqueret temperi, id.: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. *Comp.*: temperius, opp. to serius, *earlier*, Ov. **2.** ad tempus: *at the right* or *appointed time, in time*: ad nutum et ad tempus, Caes. (ii) *for the time being, for the occasion; provisionally*: dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. **3.** ex tempore, *on the spur of the moment, and to suit the occasion*: versus fundere, Cic. **4.** in tempore, *at the right, proper*, or *appropriate time, in time*: in tempore ad eum veni, Ter.: in ipso tempore, *in the nick of time*, id. **5.** in tempus, *for the occasion, temporarily*: scena structa, Tac. **6.** per tempus, *at the right time, opportunely*: non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Pl. **7.** pro tempore, *according to circumstances*: consilium capere, Caes. [Etym. uncertain: some derive it from the root of τέμ-νω, but perh. the *p* is radical.] (Hence It. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*; Fr. *temps*.)

tēmŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [from the root of temetum, q.v.; cf. vinolentus] *drunk, drunken, intoxicated*: Cic.

tēnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenax] *a holding fast, tenacity* (rare): unguium, Cic. **II.** Esp. *a holding fast to money, niggardliness*: Liv.

tēnācĭter, *adv. firmly, tightly, tenaciously*: Ov. **II.** Fig.: id.

tēnax, ācis, *adj.* [teneo] *holding fast, griping, tenacious*: forceps, Virg.: of the fluke (dens) of an anchor, id.: loca limosa tenacia gravi coeno, i. e. *in which the feet stick fast*, Tac.: jacere in tenaci gramine, *that clings together, matted, lush*, Hor.: cerae, *sticky, viscid*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious*: usu. with *Gen.*: tenax propositi vir, Hor.: ficti pravique (Fama), Virg. (ii) in bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate*: equus contra sua vincla tenax, Ov. **2.** Esp. *holding fast to* wealth, power, etc.; *griping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious*: familias pater, Cic. With *Gen.*: genus quaesiti tenax, Ov.

tendĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tendo] *a little snare*: fig.: Cic.

tendo, tĕtendi, tentum and tensum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend*, etc.: arcum, Virg.: barbiton, *to tune*, Hor.: tendunt vela noti, *swell*, Virg.: praetorium, *to stretch out, pitch*, Caes.: bracchia ad caelum, Ov.: manus supplices dis immortalibus, Cic.: parvum patri Iulum, *to hold out*, Virg.: sagittas arcu, *to launch, shoot*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: insidias alicui, Cic.: in satira ultra legem tendere opus, *to strain*, i. e. *to heighten, aggravate*, Hor.: sermone noctem, *to protract*, id. **B.** Neutr.: *to direct oneself* or *one's course; to aim, strive, go, tend* in any direction: Venusiam, Cic.: ad aedes, Hor. (ii) Of things: (via) quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp*: sub vallo tendere, Caes.: iisdem castris, Liv.: hic tendebat Achilles, *pitched his tents*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to aim, strive, be directed, inclined* or *tend to*: ad reliqua alacri animo, Cic.: ad alienam opem, *to have recourse to*, Liv.: tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor, *the purport of what I say*, Pl. (ii) With *Inf.*: *to exert oneself, to*

strive, endeavour (mostly poet.): manibus divellere nodos, Virg.: Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. **2.** Esp. *to exert oneself in opposition, to strive, contend:* magna vi, Sall.: summa vi, Liv. [For *ten-yo*, with parasitic *d*; the root is *tan*, whence Gr. τείνω (= τεν-yω); Goth. *than-j-an*, Germ. *dehn-en*.] (Hence Fr. *tendre*.)

tĕnĕbrae, arum, *f. plu. darkness:* obscurato sole tenebrae factae sunt repente, Cic. **2.** Esp. *the darkness of night, night:* classem primis tenebris movit, *at nightfall*, Liv. **3.** *the darkness* or *dimness of a swoon; a swoon:* Pl. **4.** *the darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare): Prop. **5.** *blindness* (poet. and rare): Ov. **II.** Meton. *any dark, gloomy place:* clausi in tenebris, vitam exigunt, *in a gloomy prison*, Sall.: tenebras conducis in annum, *i. e. a dark garret*, Juv.: infernae, Virg. **II.** Fig. *darkness, gloom, obscurity* of mind, fortune, etc.: Cic.: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes! i. e. *low birth, baseness*, id. [Cf. Skr. *tam-as*, darkness; O. S. *thim*, obscure, Eng. *dim*. The *n* for *m* is due to dissimilation from the following *b*.] (Hence Sp. *tinieblas*; Fr. *ténèbres*.)

tĕnĕbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebricus] *full of darkness* or *gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy:* sensus, Cic.: Cat.

tĕnĕbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] *dark, gloomy* (rare): Cic. poet.

tĕnĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dark, gloomy:* aër, Virg.

tĕnellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenellus] *tender* or *delicate* (rare and only of small objects): puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, *a tender little kid*, Cat.

tĕnellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tener] *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (rare): Varr. Also as denoting endearment: bella et tenella Casina, Pl.

tĕnĕo, tĕnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to hold, to hold fast, occupy, maintain, retain:* quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor.: legio locum non tenuit, Caes.: iter, *to hold on* (opp. to *stopping*), Virg. **2.** *to hold, keep, have:* pyxidem in manu, Cic.: aliquem in sinu, Ov. **3.** Esp.: *to hold*, i. e. *to be master of, have in one's power, possess, occupy*, etc.: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor.: omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur, Caes.: alterum cornu, *to command*, Nep.: rem publicam, Cic.: in media morte tenetur, *is in the very grasp of death*, Virg.: dum me Galatea tenebat, *held me enthralled*, id. *Absol.:* qui tenent (*sc.* rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, manage public affairs:* qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. (ii) Of the possession of the object of affection: Ov.: Tib. (iii) In colloq. lang. teneo te, like our *I have you, I've got you (fast, bound, etc.)*: Cic. **4.** *to reach, attain:* montes petebant Sabini, et pauci tenuere, Liv.: Hesperiam, Ov.: Virg. **5.** *to hold back, hinder, restrain, detain*, etc.: si id te non tenet, advola, Cic.: naves vento tenebantur, Caes.: sese castris, *to abide*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain:* consuetudinem, Cic.: foedus, id.: leges, id.: res memoria, *keep in mind*, Caes. Without memoria: *to bear in mind, recollect:* Pl.: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, *if I remembered*, Virg.: dicta, Hor. **2.** *to hold* in the mind, *to conceive, comprehend, know:* alicujus reconditos sensus, Cic. **3.** Of desires and passions; *to have possession of; to have the mastery of, to control:* quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, id.: teneri amore magno, *to be possessed with*, Virg. **4.** *to repress, restrain*, etc.: dolorem, Cic.: risum, *to refrain from*, Hor.: tympana, *to restrain, silence*, id.: jurejurando teneri, *to be bound by*, Caes. **5.** *to take in, comprise, include:* haec magnos formula reges, excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor.

B. Neutr.: *to hold a position, to maintain oneself:* tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis, Virg. **2.** *to hold* or *take one's course* or *way, to sail, steer* (by ellipsis of iter), id.: Cassandream petentes, primo ad Mendaeum tenuere, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to hold out, last, continue, prevail*, etc.: incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id.: nomen illud tenet, Quint. [The root is *tan*, seen also in tendo; from the notion of stretching a thing out in holding it.] (Hence Fr. *tenir*.)

tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. soft, delicate, tender:* palma, Cic.: radices arundinum, Caes.: gramen, Hor.: uvae, Ov.: gallina, *tender*, Hor.: aër, *yielding*, Virg.: Lucr. **2.** Esp. *of tender age, young:* tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop.: vitulus, Hor.: manes, *of children*, Stat.: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, i. e. *from early childhood*, Cic.: *Absol.:* in teneris, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *delicate, easily influenced, susceptible:* pueri animus, Cic.: mentes, Hor. Transf. of elegiac poets: poëta, *soft, voluptuous*, Cat. Of dancers: saltatores, *effeminate*, Cic. **2.** *inexperienced, weak:* horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Tac. [From *tan*, to stretch, seen also in tendo; for sense, cf. the cogn. tenuis. *Tener* is not connected with Gr. τέρην.] (Hence Fr. *tendre*.)

tĕnĕrasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [tener] *to grow tender:* Lucr.

tĕnĕrē, *adv. tenderly, delicately, softly:* dicere, Tac.

tĕnĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tener] *softness, tenderness, delicacy:* in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollities quaedam, Cic.

tĕnĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *softness, tenderness:* Suet.

tĕnor, ōris, *m.* [teneo] *a holding on, holding fast;* hence, *an uninterrupted course, career, tenor:* hasta servat tenorem, *keeps its course*, Virg.: placido educi tenore, *by a steady motion*, Ov.: in clementiae tenore permanere, *consistent career*, Suet.: tenore juris nunquam intermisso, Liv. Phr.: uno tenore, *in one course* or *direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly:* Cic.

tensa (thensa), ae, *f.* [perh. tendo] *the chariot* or *car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games* (v. Smith's Ant. 373): Cic.

tensus (tentus), a, um, *Part.* [tendo].

tentābundus, a, um, *adj.* [tento] *trying again and again, making repeated attempts:* Liv.

tentāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a trial, essay, attempt* (poet. and rare): Ov.

tentāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a trial, proof, essay, attempt* (usu. *plur.*): mortalia tentamenta, Ov.: Virg.

tentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a trial, proof:* perseverantiae, Liv. **II.** *an attack* of sickness, etc.: Cic.

tentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tryer, tempter, assailant:* integrae Dianae (Orion), Hor.

tentīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [tendo] *lust:* Hor.

tento (also tempto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to handle, touch, feel:* pectora manibus, Ov.: flumen pede, *feel its temperature*, Cic.: aciem pugionis, Suet. (ii) Esp.: venas, *to feel the pulse*, Ov.: Suet. **2.** *to try the strength of*, i. e. *to attack, assail:* moenia oppidi, Caes.: urbem, Liv.: gravis autumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes.: pedes, i. e. *to affect them with gout* (of wine), Virg. **II.** Transf.: *to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay*, etc.: constr. with *Acc., depend. interrog. clause, Inf., Subj.*, or *absol.:* (i) With *Acc.:* alicujus scientiam auguratus, Cic.: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes.: belli fortunam, id. (ii) With *depend. interrog. clause:* tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. (iii) With *Inf.:* tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. (iv) With *Subj.* clause: quum senatus tentaret ut, etc., Cic.: tentavit . . . ut sibi Aegyptus provincia daretur, *tried to get Egypt given him*, Suet. (v) *Absol.:* tenta qua lubet, Pl. **2.** Esp. *to try*, in a friendly or hostile manner; *to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with;* also, *to excite, disturb:* quum a proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes.: animos servorum spe et metu, Cic.: potius tentare quam vexare rem publicam, id. (Hence Fr. *tenter*.)

tentōrĭum, i, *n.* [id.: lit. something stretched out] *a tent:* Virg.: Ov.

tentus (tensus), a, um, *Part.* [tendo]. **II.** Adj.: *stretched out, drawn tight, distended:* tympana, Lucr.: refertque tenta grex amicus ubera, Hor. (From *tensus* comes It. *teso;* and from *tensa*, It. *tesa;* Fr. *toise*, orig. the length of the outstretched arm.)

tentus, a, um, *Part.* [teneo].

tĕnŭĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenuis] *slight, poor:* apparatus, Cic.

tĕnŭis, e (in the poets also as dissyl. tĕnuis, and hence sometimes written tenvis, Lucr.: tenuia and tenuius, trisyll., id.), *adj. thin, fine, slim, slender, lank, meagre*, etc.: subtemen, Pl.: vestes, Hor.: membrana, Cic.: caelum, *rare*, id.: cauda, *slender*, Ov.: nitedula, *lank*, Hor.: frons, *narrow*, id.: animae, *unsubstantial*, Ov.: pluviae, *subtle, penetrating rains*, Virg. **2.** Transf.: *slight, trifling, poor, mean*, etc.: oppidum, Cic.: mensa, *sparely furnished*, Hor.: praeda, *paltry*, Caes.: and transf. of persons: *in humble circumstances*, opp. to locuples: census tenuissimi cujusque, *of slenderest means*, Cic.: quum tenuissima valetudine esset, *very feeble*, Caes.: tenuis exsanguisque sermo, *meagre*, Cic.: spes tenuior, id. **II.** Fig.: *fine, nice, delicate, exact:* oratores, id.: spiritus Graiae Camenae, *fine, subtle inspiration*, Hor.: cura, Ov. [V. tener, and cf. Skr. *tanu-s*; Eng. *thin*, Germ. *dünn*.]

tĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenuis] *thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity:* animi, Cic.: crurum, Phaedr. **2.** Transf. *smallness, insignificance, poverty, scarcity:* aerarii, Cic.: rerum, quas terra procreet, id. **II.** Fig.: *fineness, acuteness, minuteness* in language or treatment: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, id.

tĕnŭĭter, *adv. thinly, slightly:* aluta confecta, Caes. **2.** *indifferently, poorly: Da.* Quid rei gerit? *Ge.* Sic, tenuiter, Ter. **II.** Fig.: *finely, acutely, exactly, subtly:* disserere, Cic. **2.** *slightly, superficially:* id. *Sup.:* id.

tĕnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tenuis] *to make thin, slender, fine, rare; to dilute, rarefy, attenuate*, etc.: assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov.: tenuatum corpus, Hor.: artus in undas, *to dissolve into water*, Ov.: viam vocis, *to contract*, id.: tenuata luna, *waning*, id. **II.** Fig. *to make small* or *trifling, to lessen, reduce, enfeeble:* iram, id.: magna modis tenuare parvis, *to humble, degrade*, Hor.

tĕnus, ŏris, *n.* [from the root of tendo: for sense, cf. tendicula] *a cord, snare, springe*. Pl.

tĕnus [id.] orig. *Acc.* of direction, and hence joined with *Gen.:* afterwards *prep. with Abl.* (its supposed constr. with *Acc.* rests on false readings); *reaching to, as far as, up* or *down to* (always placed *after* its case): with *Gen.:* crurum tenus, Virg.: urbium Corcyrae tenus, Liv. **2.** With *Abl.* (usu. constr.): Tauro tenus, Cic.: pube tenus, Virg.: poti faece tenus cadi, *to the very dregs*, Hor. (ii) Esp. verbo tenus, or nomine tenus, *as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally* (rare:) veteres verbo tenus de re publica disserebant, Cic.

tĕpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* (tĕpēfăclet, Cat.) *to make moderately warm, lukewarm*, or *tepid; to warm:* solum, Cic. Poet.: ferrum acutum in matris jugulo, i. e. *to plunge it*, Hor.

tĕpĕo, 2. *v. n. to be moderately warm, lukewarm*, or *tepid* (rare): ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor.: tepentes aurae, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to be warm* or *to glow with love:* corde tepente, Ov. With *Abl.* of person beloved; *to be enamoured of:* Hor. **2.** *to be lukewarm; without ardour, indifferent* in love: Ov. [Cf. Skr. *tap*, "calefacere;" Gr. τέφρα (in which π has become φ through the influence of ρ); A.-S. *thef-jan*, to boil, O. H. G. *damf*.]

tĕpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [tepeo] *to become moderately warm, lukewarm*, or *tepid:* Cic.: ferrum in pulmone tepescit, *grows warm*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to decrease in warmth of emotion:* cadit ira ferox, mentesque tepescunt, *cool down*, Lucan.

tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid:* lac, Ov.: sol, Hor.: focus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *lukewarm, faint, languid*, etc.: tepidam recalescere mentem, id. (Hence Fr. *tiède*.)

tĕpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity:* Cic.: solis, Liv.: calor ac frigus, mediique tepores, Lucr. **II.** *coolness, want of heat* of a bath: Tac. **2.** Fig.: *coldness, languor* of language: id.

tĕr, *adv. num.* [v. tres] *three times, thrice:* Cic.: Caes.: ter aevo functus senex, *thrice over* (of Nestor, *who saw three generations*), Hor.: ter centum (or, as one word, tercentum), Virg. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *frequently, repeatedly:* terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, id.: ter et quater, Hor. Hence, with *adj.*, to denote a very high degree: o ego ter felix, *thrice happy, thrice fortunate*, Ov.: o terque quaterque beati, Virg.

tercentum, v. ter.

ter-dĕcĭes (-ens), *adv. num. thirteen times:* respirare, Juv.: HS. terdecies, Cic.

tĕrĕbinthus, i, *f.* = τερέβινθος, *the terebinth* or *turpentine tree:* Virg.

tĕrĕbra, ae, *f.* [v. tero] *an instrument for boring, a gimlet:* Cato.

tĕrĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terebra] *to bore, bore through, perforate:* lumen telo acuto, *to bore out*, Virg.: buxum per rara foramina, Ov.: regustatum digito salinum, *i. e. to hunt out the last grain* (of one in great poverty), Pers. **II.** Fig.: *to insinuate* or *worm oneself, to coax*: Pl.

tĕrēdo, inis, *f.* [v. tero] *boring worm* or *beetle; a clothes-moth:* Plin.: Vitr.: Ov.

tĕres, ĕtis, *adj.* [tero] *rubbed* or *rounded off, rounded, well-turned, smooth*, etc.: stipites, Caes.: trunci arborum, Virg.: virga, Ov.: hastile, Liv.: lapillus, Ov.: cervices, *round, shapely*, Lucr.: surae, *shapely*, Hor.: puer, *well made*, id.: plagae, *of close-twisted cord*, and therefore, *strong*, id. **II.** Fig.: *finished off, polished, elegant:* (sapiens) teres atque rotundus (v. rotundus), id.: Atticorum aures teretes, *delicate*, Cic. *Comp.:* Gell.

ter-gĕmĭnus, a, um, v. trigeminus.

tergĕo or **tergo**, si, sum, 2 and 3. *v. a. to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse:* Pl.: clipeos et spicula, *to polish, burnish*, Virg. Poet.: palatum, *to tickle the palate*, Hor.: aures terget sonus, *brushes*, Lucr. **II.** Fig. (rare): librum, *to polish, i. e. to improve*, Mart. [*Tergo* is for *stergo;* the same root is seen nasalized, in stringo (for strengo), q. v.]

tergĭnum, i, *n.* [tergum] *a hide, raw-hide*, as a scourge: Pl.

tergĭversanter, *adv. backwardly, reluctantly:* pugnam inire, Vell.

tergĭversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tergiversor] *a declining; a subterfuge, tergiversation:* Cic.

tergĭ-versor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [tergum] *to turn one's back;* hence, *to shuffle, seek an evasion, tergiversate:* Cic.: Liv.

tergo, v. tergeo.

tergum, i (also **tergus**, ŏris), *n.* (*masc.:* familiarem tergum, Pl.) *the back* of men or beasts: (i) form tergum: boum terga, Cic. (ii) form tergus: aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, Prop. **II.** Transf.: *the back* or *hinder part, the back, rear:* terga vertere or dare, *to take to flight*, Caes.: Liv.: retro atque a tergo, *behind*, Cic. **2.** *anything rising like an animal's back* (poet.): proscisso quae suscitat aequore terga, *ridges*, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *the carcass* of an animal (poet.): (i) tergum: perpetui tergo bovis, *chine*, id. (ii) tergus: resecat de tergore (suis) partem, *from a side of bacon*, Ov.: tergore diviso, *having divided the carcass*, Phaedr. **2.** *the covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather*, etc.: (i) tergum: taurinum tergum, *ox hide*, Virg.: (ii) tergus: tergora diripiunt costis, id. **3.** *any thing made of hide* or *leather:* (i) tergum: venti bovis tergo inclusi, i. e. *in a bag made of a bull's hide*, Ov.: duroque intendere bracchia tergo, *i. e. the caestus*, Virg.: taurea terga, *tambourines*, Ov.: (ii) tergus: gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem, *i. e. a shield covered with seven layers of hide*, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

tergus, ŏris, v. tergum.

termes, ĭtis, *m. a bough* of the olive-tree: Hor. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. τέρ-ην.]

termĭnālis, e, *adj.* [terminus] *of* or *belonging to boundaries, boundary-, terminal* Tert. **2.** Subst. Terminalia, ium and iorum, *n. plu. the festival of Terminus* (the god of boundaries), held on the 23rd of Feb.: Ov.: Cic.

termĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f* [termino] *a bounding, fixing of bounds* or *limits:* Inscr. ‖ Fig.: *a fixing, determining:* Cic. With subj. Gen.: aurium, *the decision* or *judgment of the ear*, id.

termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terminus] *to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit:* mare terras terminat, Lucr.: fines imperii caeli regionibus: Cic.: agrum publicum a privato, Liv.: imperium Oceano, . . . famam astris, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to limit, set limits to, to circumscribe, define, determine:* iisdem finibus gloriam quibus vitam, Cic.: manumittendi modum, Suet. 2. Transf.: *to close, terminate:* clausulas longa syllaba, Cic.

termĭnus, i, *m. a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit:* contentio de terminis, Cic.: templi, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *a bound, limit:* qui sint in amicitia quasi termini diligendi, Cic.: senectutis nullus est certus terminus, id. [Cf. Gr. τέρ-μα, τέρ-μων. The radical idea of the word is "the crossing," "the place where we pass or cross over;" from the same root come Eng. *through*, O. H. G. *durh*, v. trans; *-minus* is participial suffix.] (Hence Fr. *terme.*)

terni, ae, a, *num. adj. distrib.* [v. tres] *three each:* in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere, Cic.: ter terni cyathi, *thrice three*, i. e. *nine parts wine to three parts water*, Hor. *Sing.:* terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in a triple row*, Virg. ‖ Transf. for tres: *three* (*together*): terna guttura monstri, *triple throat*, Ov.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a. to rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate:* oculos, Ter.: bacam trapetis, Virg.: herbas unguibus, Ov.: calcemque terit jam calce, *brushes, grazes*, Virg. 2. Esp.: *to rub* grain from the ears *by treading, to tread out, thrash:* millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. 3. *to cleanse* or *beautify by rubbing, to smooth, polish, sharpen:* pumice crura, Ov.: hinc radios trivere rotis, *smoothed, turned*, Virg.: dentibus (apri) in querno stipite tritis, *whetted*, Ov. 4. *to lessen by rubbing, to rub away: to wear away by use, wear out:* (tempus) rigidas silices terit, id.: ferrum, *to blunt*, id.: trita vestis, *thread-bare*, Hor. 5. *to tread often, frequent:* angustum formica terens iter, *treading its narrow pathway*, Virg.: Appiam (viam) terit, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to wear away*, i. e. *to pass, spend* time: teritur dies, Pl.: teritur interea tempus, Cic.: omne aevum ferro, i. e. *to spend it in handling the sword*, Virg. 2. Of language, *to wear out by use*, i. e. *to render common-place*, or *trite:* verbum, Cic. [The root *tar*, with its sister or derived forms, *ter*, τορ, *tra*, *tri*, *tru*, has in the European languages generally the sense "to rub"; in Gr. and Lat., besides this, the sense "to bore;" while *tero* has the former sense only, the latter is found in *teredo, terebra*; cf. Gr. τέρ-ε-τρον, τορ-έ-ω, τι-τρά-ω, τρύ-ω.]

terra, ae (*Gen.* terraī, Lucr. *passim*), *f. land, ground, soil*, as opposed to the air, sea, *etc.:* terra marique, *by land and sea*, Cic.: aditum habere a terra, *to admit of access by land*, Caes.: sub terris, *in the infernal regions*, Prop.: mei sub terras ibit imago, Virg.: terrae filius, *son of earth*, i. e. *an obscure person* (v. Tyrr. ad Cic. Att. 1. 13). ‖ *the earth*, as opp. to the rest of the universe: terra in medio mundo sita, Cic. ‖ In partic.: *a land, country, region, territory:* terra Gallia, Caes.: terra Italia, Liv. *Plur.:* in quascumque terras, Cic.: orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, i. e. *the whole world*, id. (v. orbis): hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, *on earth*, Virg. Prop. "dry land," for *tors-a*; cf. *extorri-s*; v. torreo.] (Hence It. *terra*; Sp. *tierra*; Fr. *terre.*)

terrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *made of earth, earthen:* tumulus, Caes.: agger, Suet. 2. Subst.: terrenum, i, *n. land, ground:* Liv. ‖ *of* or *belonging to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, terrene:* corpora, Cic.: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, *land animals*, id. Poet.: eques Bellerophon, *mortal*, Hor.: numina, *that dwell on the earth*, Ov. (Hence Fr. *terrain.*)

terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to affright, frighten, alarm, terrify:* gentes, Hor.: Cic.: ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes.: terrere metu, Liv. ‖ Transf.: *to drive away by terror, to frighten* or *scare away* (poet.): profugam per totum terruit orbem, Ov. 2. *to deter, prevent by frightening:* ut quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Caes. [For *ters-e-o*; cf. Gr. τρέ-ω for τρεσ-γω. The root is *tras*, cf. Skr. *tras-â-mi*, I tremble, shake.]

terrestris, e (*nom. masc.* terrester, Flor.), *adj.* [terra] *of* or *belonging to the earth* or *to the land; earth-, land-, terrestrial:* Cic.: proelia, *battles on land*, Nep.: exercitus (opp. to classis), *land-forces*, id.: populus, *used to the land* (opp. to *maritime*), Flor.: cena, *of herbs*, Pl.

terrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [terreo] *frightful, dreadful, terrible:* terribilis aspectu, Cic.: noverca, Ov.: sonitus, Lucr. *Comp.:* Cic.: Liv.

terrĭcŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear* (rare): nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Liv.

terrĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [terrificus] *to make afraid, to terrify* (poet. and rare): Lucr.: Virg.

terrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo facio] *that causes terror, frightful, terrific* (poet.) vates, *awe-inspiring*, Virg.: Ov.

terrĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [terra and *gen* in gigno] *born of* or *from the earth, earth-born* (poet.): of the first men, Lucr.: of the men who sprang from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov.

terrĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo loquor] *terror-speaking, awe-inspiring:* dicta vatum, Lucr.

terrĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [terreo] *to frighten frequently; to intimidate, terrify:* aliquem metu, Caes.: alias (civitates) territando, alias cohortando, id.: urbes, Virg.

terrĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [terra] *the land round a town, a domain, district, territory:* coloniae, Cic.

terrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [terreo].

terror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror:* terrorem alicui injicere, Cic.: esse terrori alicui, Caes.: arcanus, *mysterious*, Tac.: externus, *i. e. dread of foreign enemies*, Liv.: vis dicendi terrorque, *startling power*, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *an object of fear* or *dread, a terror* (usu. *plur.*): duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id.: in omnem terrorem vultum componens, *into all sorts of frightful grimaces*, Suet. (Hence Fr. *terreur.*)

tersus, a, um, *Part.* [tergeo]. ‖ Adj.: *clean, neat:* mulier, Pl.: plantae, Ov. 2. Fig.: *pure, correct, nice, neat, terse:* judicium, Quint. *Comp.:* id.

tertĭā-dĕcĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites) [tertia decima, sc. legio] *soldiers of the thirteenth legion:* Tac.

tertĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [tertius] *of* or *belonging to the third, tertian:* febris, *i. e. the tertian ague*, Cic. Subst.: tertiana, ae, *f.* (*sc* febris), *the tertian ague:* Cels. 2. tertiani, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites), *soldiers of the third legion:* Tac.

tertĭo, *adv. for the third time:* ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. 2. *in the third place, thirdly:* Caes.

tertĭum, *adv. for the third time:* Cic.

tertĭus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [v. tres] *third:* annus, Cic. Poet.: tertia regna, *the infernal regions*, Ov. (Hence It. *terzo*; Fr. *tiers.*)

tertĭus-dĕcĭmus (**-ŭmus**), a, um, *num. ord. adj. thirteenth:* Tac.

tĕr-uncĭus, ii, *m.* (*sc.* numus) [uncia] *three twelfths of an* as, *a quarter-as:* Varr. Transf.: *an insignificant sum:* sic in provincia nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, *not a farthing*, Cic. ‖ Of inheritances, *the fourth part:* id.

ter-vĕnēfĭcus, i, *m. thrice poisoner*, i. q. *triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave*, as a term of abuse: Pl.

tesca (tesqua), orum, *n. plu. rough* or *wild regions, wastes, deserts:* Hor. [Perh. for *ters-ca*, 'dry regions'; v. torreo.]

tessella, ae, *f. dim.* [tessera] *a*

small square piece of stone, a little cube, for mosaic pavements, *etc.*: Sen.: Juv.

tessellātus, a, um, *adj.* [tessella] *made of small square stones, checkered, mosaic, tesselated*: pavimenta, Suet.

tessĕra, ae, *f.* [Perh. borrowed from Gr. τέσσαρες, *a*, four] *a square, square piece* of stone, wood, *etc.*, for various purposes: (i) *a die* for playing, numbered on all the six sides (cf. talus): ut homines ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. (ii) Milit. *t. t.*: *a square tablet on which the watchword was written, a watchword, parole, countersign*: tessera per castra ab Livio consule data erat, Liv. (iii) Esp.: tessera hospitalis, *a tally, token*; which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other: *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. *Ha.* Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Pl. (iv) *a token, ticket, billet* for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 368). (v) *a square tablet* or *block, a checker* for pavements, *etc.*: Plin.

tessĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tessera] *of* or *belonging to* tesserae: Subst.: tesserarius, ii, *m. he who receives the watch-word from the commander and gives it out; officer of the watch-word*: Tac.

tessĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small square bit of stone* for paving or mosaic work: Lucil. in Cic. 2. *a small tally* or *ticket* for the distribution of corn: Pers.

testa, ae, *f. a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile*: Cato. II. Transf.: *a piece of baked earthenware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn, lamp*, etc.: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu, Hor. 2. *a broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick; a sherd, potsherd*: Ov.: Tac. 3. = ὄστρακον, *a sherd, potsherd*, in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: Nep. 4. *the shell* of shell-fish or of testaceous animals: Cic. (ii) Meton.: *the shell-fish itself*: Hor. 5. Hence, *a shell* or *covering*, in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas, *i. e. an icy shell, covering of ice*, Ov. Of the *skull*: Aus. 6. *a sort of clapping* with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause, invented by Nero: Suet. [Perh. for *ters-ta*; v. torreo.] (Hence It. *testa*; Fr. *tête*.)

testāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [testamentum] *of* or *belonging to wills, testamentary*: lex, Cic. Subst.: testamentarius, ii, *m. a will-forger*: id.

testāmentum, i, *n.* [testor] prop. *the solemn declaration of one's will*: and meton.: *a will, testament*: testamentum legere, obsignare, facere, Cic.: rumpere, id. (Respecting the Roman law of wills, v. Smith's Ant. 368.)

testātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling to witness, invoking as witness*: foederum ruptorum, *i. e. invocation of the gods as witnesses to the violation of treaties*, Liv.

testātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes a will* or *testament, a testator*: Suet.

testātus, a, um, *Part.* [testor]. II. Adj. in pass. sense: *published, public*: ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. *Comp.*: ut res multorum oculis esset testatior, *better attested*, id.

testĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [testis, 2] *a testicle*: Juv. 2. Meton.: *manly vigour, manliness*: Pers.

testĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testificor] *a bearing witness, giving testimony*: Cic. II. Transf.: in gen. *a giving evidence, attestation, proof*: id.

testĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (*Perf. part. pass.*: Cic.: Ov.) [testis facio] *to bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify*: constr. with *Acc.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.* or *depend. interrog. clause*: haec quum testificaretur, Cic.: testificatur iste, P. Quintium non stetisse, id.: testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando, id. *Perf. part. in pass. sense*: mira sed et scena testificata loquar, *vouched for*, Ov.: Cic. 2. Transf.: in gen. *to show, exhibit, publish, bring to light*, etc.: sententiam meam, id.: antiquas opes, Ov. II. *to call to witness* (rare): numen Stygiae aquae, id.

testĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [testis] *evidence, attestation, testimony, witness* (oral or written): testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic.: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. II. Transf.: in gen. *that which serves as proof; proof, evidence*: sui judicii, id.: laboris sui periculique, Caes. (Hence Fr. *témoin*.)

(1) **testis**, is, *comm. one who attests* (orally or in writing), *a witness*: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, Pl.: apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic.: ejus rei populum R. esse testem, Caes. (ii) With *depend. clause*: his utimini testibus adpropinquare eorum adventum, id. (iii) Of things: quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus, testis Metaurum flumen, *bears witness what you owe to them*, Hor.: sidera sunt testes, Prop. II. Transf.: *an eye-witness, spectator* (rare): unus adest . . . puduitque gementem, illo teste mori, Lucan. [Etym. uncertain.]

(2) **testis**, is, *m. a testicle*: Hor.

testor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [testis] *to be a witness, to testify, attest* (rare): confiteor: testere licet: signate, Quirites, *thou canst attest it*, Ov. 2. Transf.: in gen. *to make known, show, prove: to give to understand, to declare, aver*, etc.: constr. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, *depend. interrog. clause*, or *Acc.*: ego quod facio, me pacis causa facere, testor, Cic.: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, Liv.: campus sepulcris proelia testatur, *attests our conflicts*, Hor. 3. Esp. *to make a will*, quum immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. II. *to invoke as witness*: vos, dii patrii ac penates, testor, me defendere, *I call you to witness that I am defending*, Cic.: vos, aeterni ignes et non violabile vestrum testor numen, Virg.: id testor Deos, Ter.

testūdĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testudo] *of* or *belonging to a tortoise; made of tortoiseshell*: gradus, *a tortoise-pace, snail's pace*, Pl.: lyra, *made of* or *overlaid with tortoise-shell*, Prop.

testūdo, Inis, *f.* [testa] *a tortoise*: Cic.: Liv. II. Meton.: *tortoise-shell*: used for overlaying or veneering: Virg.: Ov. 2. Transf.: of things having the arched shape of a tortoise-shell: (i) *a lyre, lute, cithern*: Cic. (ii) *an arch, vault* in buildings: Virg. (iii) milit. *t. t.*: *a covering, shed, shelter*, made of wood, to cover besiegers: Caes. Also a shelter formed with the shields of the soldiers held over their heads: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 369). (iv) *the armour-spines* of a hedgehog: Mart.

testŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a voting-shell* (=ὄστρακον) *used by the Athenians*: Nep. (Hence It. *teschio*.)

testum, i, *n.* and *Abl.* **testu** [v. testa] *the lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-lid*: sub testu coquere, i. e. *in a covered pot*, Cato: testu pressus (calix), *covered with its lid*, Ov. Form testum: Cato: Virg. (Mor.) 2. Meton.: *an earthen vessel, earthen pot*: ignem ferre testu, Ov.

tētĕ, v. tu.

tēter (taeter), tra, trum, *adj. offensive, foul, noisome, loathsome* (esp. with ref. to the sense of *smell*; whereas foedus refers chiefly to that which offends *the eye*): tetra et immanis belua, Cic.: odor, Caes.: Virg.: cadavera, Lucr. II. Fig.: *horrid, shocking, revolting, abominable*, etc.: diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic.: cupiditates, id.: libido, Hor.: prodigia, Liv. [Etym. unknown.]

tētrădrachmum, i, *n.* = τετράδραχμον, *a silver coin of four drachmas* among the Greeks: Cass. ap. Cic.: Liv. (*al.* tetrachmum).

tētrāo, ōnis, *m.* = τετράων, *a blackcock, grouse*, or perh. *capercailzie*: Suet.: Plin.

tētrarchēs, ae, *m.* = τετράρχης, *a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch*; in gen. *a petty prince*: Cic.: Caes.: Hor.

tētrarchĭa, ae, *f.* = τετραρχία, *the dominions of a tetrarch; a tetrarchy*: Cic.

tētrē (taet.), *adv. foully, shockingly*: Cic. *Sup.*: id.

tētrĭcus, a, um, *adj. forbidding, harsh, gloomy, sour, stern*: puella, Ov.: tetrica ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, *severe*, Liv. [Etym. uncertain;

we cannot connect the word, in which *e* is naturally short, with tĕter (taeter); the senses too do not correspond.]

tĕtŭli, v. fero, *ad init.*

texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. v. *a. to weave:* telam, Ter.: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. **2.** Transf.: in gen. *to join* or *fit together, to plait; to fabricate, build*, etc. (mostly poet.): rubea texatur fiscina virga, Virg.: crates, Hor.: robore naves, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to weave, compose, devise, contrive:* Cic. [From the root *tak*, to fabricate (whence ἐ-τεκ-ον, τέκ-των), augmented by *s*; cf. Skr. *taksh*, to prepare, make; v. talus.] (Hence Fr. *tisser.*)

textĭlis, e, *adj.* [texo] *woven, wrought, textile:* stragulum, Cic.: dona, Virg. **2.** Subst.: textile, is, *n.* (*sc.* opus), *a fabric, piece of cloth, canvas*, etc.: pictura in textili, Cic.

textor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a weaver:* Pl.: Hor.

textrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from textorinus, from textor] *of* or *belonging to weaving:* ars, *the art of weaving*, Firm. **2.** Subst.: textrinum, i, *n.* (*sc.* opus), *weaving:* Cic.

textrix, īcis, *f.* [texo] *a female weaver:* Mart.

textum, i, *n.* [texo] *that which is woven, woven cloth, a web* (poet.): pretiosa texta, Ov. **2.** Transf.: *that which is plaited, dovetailed,* or *fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric:* pinea texta carinae, *planking*, Cat.: Ov.: non enarrabile clipei textum, *fabric*, Virg.

textūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a web, texture* (poet.): Pl.: Prop. **II.** Transf.: *a fabric; texture, structure:* (naturae animi), Lucr.: laterum, Lucan.

textus, a, um, *Part.* [texo].

textus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *texture, tissue, structure:* haec sunt tenvia textu, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: of language, *construction, combination, connection, context:* Quint.

thălămēgus, i, *f.* = θαλαμηγός, *a state-barge fitted up with cabins:* Suet.

thălămus, i, *m.* = θάλαμος, *an inner apartment or chamber:* Ov. **2.** In gen. *an abode, dwelling:* Eumenidum, Virg.: of *the cells of bees:* id. **II.** *a sleeping-room, bedchamber:* id.: Ov. Transf.: *a marriage-bed, bridal-bed:* Prop. **2.** Meton.: *marriage, wedlock:* thalami expers vitam degere, Virg.

thălassĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = θαλασσικός, *sea-coloured, sea-green:* Pl.

thălassĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = θαλάσσινος, *sea-coloured, sea-green:* Lucr.

thallus, i, *m.* = θαλλός, *a green stalk, green bough:* Virg. (Cir.)

thĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [theatrum] *of* or *belonging to the theatre, theatrical:* theatrales gladiatoriique consessus, Cic.

thĕātrum, i, *n.* = θέατρον, *a playhouse, theatre:* Cic.: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor.: frequentissimum, *a densely crowded house*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 370). Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings: Cic.: Liv. **2.** Transf. in gen., *any open space for exhibiting martial games:* Virg. **3.** Meton.: *the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience:* consensus ille theatri, *unanimous applause of the house*, Cic.: totis theatris maestitiam inferre, id.: Hor. **II.** Fig.: *a place of exhibition, field, theatre* for any public performance: nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, Cic.

thēca, ae, *f.* = θήκη, *that in which any thing is inclosed, an envelope, cover, case*, etc.: Cic.: Suet.

thĕma, ătis, *n.* = θέμα, *a subject* or *topic treated of, a theme:* Quint. **II.** *the position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope:* Suet.

thĕŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = θεολόγος, *one who treats of the Deity and of divine things, a theologian:* Cic.

thermae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* aquae) = θερμὰ ὕδατα, *warm springs, warm baths* (natural or artificial): Mart. (On the magnificent thermae at Rome, v. Smith's Ant. 54.)

thermŏpōlĭum, ii, *n.* = θερμοπώλιον, *a place where warm drinks were sold, a tavern:* Pl.

thermŏpōto, 1. v. *a.* [Gr. θερμοποτεῖν] *to refresh with warm potations:* gutturem, Pl.

thermŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [thermae] *small warm baths:* Mart.

thēsaurārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [thesaurus] *of* or *belonging to treasure:* fures, Pl.

Thēsaurŏchrȳsŏnīcochrȳsĭdes, ae, *m. a facetiously formed proper name:* Pl.

thēsaurus (in MSS. and Inscrr. often written thensaurus), i, *m.* = θησαυρός, *any thing laid* or *stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store:* oblitus, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, Cic.: intacti thesauri Arabum, Hor. Fig. (rare): thesaurus mali, perh. *a whole cargo of*, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *a place where any thing is stored up, a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury:* thesaurus publicus sub terra saxo quadrato septus, Liv. **2.** Fig.: *a repository, magazine, collection:* rerum omnium, Cic. (Hence It. Sp. *tesoro*; Fr. *trésor.*)

thĕsis, is, *f.* = θέσις. In rhetoric, *a proposition, thesis;* pure Latin, propositum: Quint.

thĭāsus, i, *m.* = θίασος, *a sacred band* or *company, a chorus;* esp. *of worshippers* of Bacchus: Virg.: Cat.

thŏlus, i, *m.* = θόλος, *a dome, cupola, a rotunda:* Ov. In the tholi of the temples votive gifts were suspended: Virg.

thōrax, ācis, *m.* = θώραξ, *the breast, chest, thorax:* Cels. **II.** Transf.: *armour for the breast, a breast-plate, corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher:* Liv.: Virg.

Thrax, ācis, *m. adj. Thracian.* **II.** Subst.: *a kind of gladiator, so called from his being armed like a Thracian* (in this sense, also Threx): Cic.: Suet.: Hor.

thrŏnus, i, *m.* = θρόνος, *an elevated seat, a throne:* poet. ap. Suet.: Jovis, Plin.

thunnus (thynnus), i, *m.* = θύννος, *the tunny* or *tunny-fish:* Plin.: Hor.

thūrĕus, thūrĭbŭlum, *etc.*, v. tur.

thus, thūris, v. tus.

thȳa or **thȳia**, ae, *f.* = θύα or θυία, *the Greek name for the citrus-tree:* Plin.: thyiae thalamus (al. *adj.*, thyius thalamus), Prop.

thymbra, ae, *f.* = θύμβρα, *a plant, savory:* Virg.

thȳmum, i, *n.* = θύμον, *thyme:* Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

thynnus, i, v. thunnus.

thyrsus, i, *m.* = θύρσος, *a stalk, stem* of a plant: Suet. **II.** Transf.: *a staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus:* Hor.: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 376). Hence, **2.** (poet.): *a strong incitement:* id.: Lucr.

tĭāra, ae, *f.*, or **tĭāras**, ae, *m.* = τιάρα or τιάρας, *the head-dress of Orientals, a turban, tiara:* sceptrumque sacerque tiaras, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

tĭbĭa, ae, *f. the shin-bone, tibia:* Cels.: Phaedr. **II.** Transf.: *a pipe, flute* (originally made of bone): si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 76). (Hence Fr. *tige.*)

tĭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [tibia] *of* or *belonging to the shin-bone* or *tibia, tibial;* hence, subst. tibiale, is, *n. a warm covering for the legs*, a kind of *stocking* or *legging:* Suet. **II.** *of* or *belonging to the flute, flute-:* arundo tibialis calami, *used for flutes*, Plin.

tĭbĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [tibia cano] *a flute-player:* Pl.: Cic.: Hor. **II.** Transf.: *a kind of pillar* or *prop* of a building: Ov.: Juv.: Cat.

tĭbĭcĭna, ae, *f.* [tibicen] *a female flute-player:* Pl.: Ter.: Hor.: Ov.

tĭgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tignum] *a little beam* or *log of wood:* Pl.: Liv.

tignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to beams:* faber, *a carpenter, builder*, Cic.

tignum, i, *n.* (*masc. plur.* tigni, Liv. dub.) *building-stuff, building-materials:* Ulp. **II.** Esp. *a piece of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam:* tigna transversa, Caes. [Through *teg-num* from *tak*, to fabricate; cf. τέκ-των, τέχ-η, and v. texo.]

tigris, is or idis, *comm.* (in prose, *masc.*; in the poets, usually *fem.*) = τίγρις (in Persian, *an arrow:* Varr.), *a tiger, tigress:* Virg.: Hor. **II.** Of a horse's trappings; *a tiger-skin:* Stat.

tĭlĭa, ae, *f. the linden* or *lime-tree:* Virg.: Ov. (Hence, through low Lat. *tiliolus*, Fr. *tilleul.*)

tĭmĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo facio] *frightened, alarmed, intimidated, scared* (rare) · libertas, Cic.

tĭmens, ntis, *Part.* [timeo]. **II.** Adj.: *fearful:* with *Gen.* (rare): mortis timentes, Lucr.

tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. a.* and *n. to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend; to be afraid* or *in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive* or *anxious* (cf. metuo); constr.: the direct object expressed by *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*), *depend. clause, Inf., Subj.*, or *absol.:* the indirect object, by *Dat.* or *de* and *Abl.:* perfidiam, Cic.: de legionis periculo, *to be apprehensive about*, Caes.: haec quo sint eruptura timeo, *I have my fears how these things will end*, Cic.: timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum objicere, Caes. With *Subj.* (with *ne* when it is feared that a thing *may happen*; with *ut* when it is feared that it may *not* happen): timuit, ne non succederet, Hor.: timeo, ut sustineas, Cic. *Absol.:* timentes confirmat, Caes. (ii) *to show fear* (poet.): timuitque exterrita pennis ales, *i. e. shewed its alarm by fluttering its wings*, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *temere;* Sp. *temer.*)

tĭmĭdē, *adv. fearfully, timidly:* Caes.: Hor. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* Quint.

tĭmĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [timidus] *fearfulness, cowardice, timidity:* Cic. *Plur.:* quantae timiditates, *instances of cowardice*, id.

tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo] *fearful, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid:* se timidum atque ignavum judicari, Cic. With *Prep.* denoting *in what respect:* in labore militari, id.: ad mortem, id. (ii) With *Inf.* (poet.): Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, *not afraid to die*, Hor. (iii) With *Gen.* (rare): timidus procellae, id. Poet. of impers. subject: spes, Ov. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* Ov.

tĭmor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety:* definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic.: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes.: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, *i. e. occasions great apprehension*, Cic. With *ne:* Liv.: Virg. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* Liv. With *object. Gen.:* repentinae incursionis, Caes. **2.** Meton.: *an object that excites fear, a terror:* Cacus Aventinae timor silvae, *the dread of*, Ov. **II.** Transf. *awe, reverence, veneration:* deûm, Lucr.: Hor.

tinctĭlis, e, *adj.* [tingo] *in which something is dipped:* Ov.

tinctus, a, um, *Part.* [tingo]. **II.** Subst.: tincta, orum, *n. plu. dyed* or *coloured stuffs:* Cic.

tĭnĕa, ae, *f. a gnawing worm, a moth, book-worm*, etc.: Hor.: of *worms* in bee-hives, fig-trees, *etc.:* Virg. [Etym. unknown.]

tingo (tinguo), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to wet, moisten, bathe:* tunicam sanguine, Cic.: pavimentum mero, Hor. Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos aequore tinget equos, *i. e. the sun will set*, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to soak in colour, to dye, colour, tinge:* lanas murice, Hor.: cultros sanguine, Ov. Of the moon: globus . . . candenti lumine tinctus, *bathed, steeped*, Lucr. **II.** Fig.: orator tinctus litteris, *imbued, having a savour of, versed in*, Cic. [Cf. Gr. τέγγω; O. H. G. *thuncon, duncon* (to dip, steep).] (Hence It. *tignere;* Fr. *teindre.*)

tinnīmentum, i, *n.* [tinnio] *a tinkling, ringing:* Pl.

tinnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to ring, chink, jingle, tinkle, tingle:* tinnit tintinnabulum, Pl.: exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, *chinks the money*, i. e. *pays*, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *to speak in a sharp* or *shrill voice, to cry, scream:* Ohe uxor; jam satis est: nimium tinnis, *you make too much clatter*, Pl. [Perh. from a weaker form of the root of tono, q. v.]

tinnītus, ūs, *m.* [tinnio] *a ringing, jingling, tinkling* of metals, etc.: Ov.: Virg. **II.** Transf.: of language, *a jingle* of words: Tac.

tinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding:* sistra, Ov.: vox, Cat. **II.** Transf. of speakers: *jingling, full of empty phrases:* Quint.

tintinnābŭlum, i, *n.* [tintinno] *a bell;* e. g. a door-bell, call-bell, cattle-bell, *etc.:* Pl.: Suet.

tintinnācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id. but the relation and precise meaning are obscure] educi ad tintinnaculos viros, *the jinglers* (acc. to some, *the chain-gang*, i. e. *malefactors;* acc. to others, *the executioners* or *scourgers*), Pl.

tintinno (tintĭno), 1. *v. n.* [redupl. from tinnio] *to ring, clink, clank, to jingle, tingle:* sonitu suopte tintinant aures, Cat.

tīnus, i, *f. the laurustinus:* Ov.

tippŭla (tipulla), ae, *f. an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner:* Varr. Transf.: of any very light object: Pl.

tīro, ōnis, *m. a newly-levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit:* aetas tironum, Cic.: legio tironum, Caes. (ii) Adj.: tirones milites, opp. to veterani, Cic. **II.** Transf.: in gen. *a beginner, tiro:* usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, id.: deductus in forum tiro, *as a young man*, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. [Etym. uncertain.]

tīrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tiro] *the first military service* or *first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness* or *inexperience:* militiae, Val. Max.: Just. *Plur.:* id. **2.** Meton. (collect.): *young troops, raw recruits:* Liv. **II.** Transf. in gen. *the first beginning, the first trial*, or *attempt:* id.: dies tirocinii, *i. e. for putting on the toga virilis*, Suet. **2.** *inexperience:* tirocinium et perturbatio juvenis, Liv.

tīrunculus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a young beginner, young tiro:* Juv. *Adj.:* miles, *very young* (*and simple*), Suet.

tis = tui, Pl.: v. tu.

tītillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [titillo] *a tickling, titillation:* Cic.

tītillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tickle, titillate:* sensus, Lucr.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. [Perh. by redupl. from root of Gr. τίλ-λω.]

tĭtĭvillĭtium, ii, *n. a very small trifle, a bagatelle:* Pl.

tĭtŭbanter, *adv. hesitatingly, falteringly:* Cic.

tĭtŭbantĭa, ae, *f.* [titubo] *a staggering, faltering* (rare): linguae, i. e. *stammering*, Suet.

tĭtŭbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to stagger, totter, reel:* titubans annis meroque, Ov. *Part. pass. perf.* in act. sense: vestigia titubata, *tottering*, Virg. (ii) Transf. of speech: titubat lingua, *stammers*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed* or *perplexed:* cave ne titubes mandataque frangas, *look out you do not stumble*, i. e. *blunder*, Hor.: verbo, *to stumble over a word*, Cic.: Pl.: si quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, *if any reverse has occurred*, Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

tĭtŭlus, i, *m. a superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice:* aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv.: quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit, *notice* or *advertisement of sale*, Prop.: sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, *has sent to the hammer*, Ov.: sepulcri, *epitaph*, Juv. **II.** Transf.: *an honourable appellation, title of honour:* sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic.: Hor. (ii) Meton. *honour, renown:* hunc praedae titulum Jove natus habebit, *the honour derived from obtaining this spoil*, Ov. **2.** *a cause* or *reason alleged, a profession:* non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quanquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *titolo;* Fr. *titre.*)

tŏcullĭo (tocullio), ōnis, *m.* [τόκος, usury] *a usurer:* Cic.

tōfīnus, a, um, *adj.* [tofus] *of tufa:* metae (circi), Suet.

tōfus (tophus), *tufa* or *tuff-stone* (a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture): Virg.: Ov. (Hence It. *tufo;* Fr. *tuf.*)

tŏga, ae, *f.* [tego] *a covering, garment:* Varr. **II.** Esp. *the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single rounded piece of stuff; the toga* (v. Smith's Ant. 378): pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic.: toga praetexta, *the toga of magistrates and freeborn children, bordered with purple* (v. praetextus), id.: pura, *the plain toga of youth who*

had laid aside the praetexta, id.: more freq. called virilis, id.: candida, *the toga worn by candidates for office, with the wool artificially whitened*, Liv.: pulla, *the dark-gray toga of mourners*, Cic. 2. Meton. *peace*: cedant arma togae, id. (ii) Of Roman nationality: et nominis et togae oblitus, *i.e. citizenship*, Hor.

tŏgātārĭus, ii, *m.* [togatus] *an actor in the* fabula togata: Suet.

tŏgātus, a, um, *adj.* [toga] *dressed in* or *wearing a toga:* judex, modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic.: gens, i.e. Romana, Virg.: ut togatus mandata Senatus audiret, *to put on his gown and hear, etc.*, Liv. (ii) *in a civil*, opp. to *a military office*, cui uni togato supplicationem (senatus) decreverit, Cic. 2. Subst.: togati, *Roman citizens, Romans:* unus e togatorum numero, id. (ii) togata, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fabula) *a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama* (v. Smith's Ant. 112): Hor.: Cic. ||. In later Lat.: *of* or *belonging to the lower classes* or *to clients*, by whom the toga came to be chiefly worn: turba, Juv.: opera, *client-service*, Mart. 2. Subst.: togatus, i, *m. a man of humble station, a client:* Juv. (ii) togata, ae, *f. a harlot:* Hor.

tŏgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little toga:* Cic.

tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tolero] *that may be borne, endurable, passable, tolerable:* amicitiae, Cic.: oratores, id.: numen, Virg. *Comp.:* Cic. ||. Act.: *that can easily bear* or *endure* (rare): homo, *reasonable*, Ter.: Col.

tŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. bearably, passably, tolerably:* facere aliquid, Col. 2. *patiently:* dolores tolerabilius pati, Cic.

tŏlĕrans, antis, *Part.* [tolero]. ||. Adj.: *bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant* (usu. with *Gen.*): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac.

tŏlĕranter, *adv. patiently, tolerantly:* ferre aliquid, Cic.

tŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [tolero] *a bearing, supporting, endurance* (rare): Cic.

tŏlĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bearing, endurance:* dolorum, Cic.

tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [tolero]. ||. Adj.: *tolerable* (late and rare): Tac.

tŏlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate:* militiam, Cic.: hiemem, id.: servitutem, Sall. *Absol.:* paulo longius tolerare, *hold out*, Caes. With *Inf.:* magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. ||. Transf.: *to support*, i.e. *to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve:* his rationibus equitatum, Caes.: famem, id.: egestatem alicujus, *to relieve*, Pl. [Cf. *tol-lo, tul-i, (t)la-tus*; Gr. τλῆ-ναι, τολ-μάω; Goth. *thulan*, Eng. *thole*, Germ. *dul-den*.]

tollēno, ōnis, *m.* [tollo] *a swing-beam, a swipe* or *'shadoof,'* e.g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to raise great weights like *a crane:* Liv.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum [forms borrowed from suffero] 3. *v. a. to lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt*, etc.: aliquem in caelum, Cic.: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr.: manus, Cic. 2. Esp. *to take up*, i.e. *to accept, acknowledge*, and so, *to bring up, educate* as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): puellam, Ter. Also of the mother: si quod peperissem, id educarem ac tollerem, Pl. Hence in gen. *to beget* a child: qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic. 3. Nautical *t. t.:* tollere ancoras, *to weigh anchor:* Caes. 4. Fig.: tollitur in caelum clamor, Virg.: risum, *to set up a laugh*, Hor.: animos alicui, *to animate*, Liv.: amicum, *to cheer up, console*, Hor.: aliquem laudibus ad caelum, Cic. ||. *to take up* a thing from its place, *to take away, remove; convey:* frumentum de area, id.: pecunias e fano, Caes.: patinam, Hor.: navis ducentos viginti ex legione tironum sustulerat, *had taken on board*, Caes. 2. Esp. *to make away with, to destroy:* aliquem de medio, Cic.: Titanas fulmine, Hor.: Carthaginem funditus, Cic. 3. Milit. *t. t.:* signa, *to begin to march, to decamp:* Caes. B. Fig.: *to do away with; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel:* leges, *to repeal*, Cic.: rei memoriam, id.: diem, *to consume in speechifying*, id. [V. tolero. *Tollo* is prob. for *tol-yo*.]

tŏlūtim, *adv.* [from root of tollo: prop. *lifting up the feet*; hence] *on a trot, full trot:* Pl. (From low Lat. *tolutare* comes Fr. *trotter*.)

tŏmācŭlum, or contr., **tŏmāclum,** i, *n.* [Gr. τομή] *a kind of sausage:* Juv.

tōmentum, i, *n. a stuffing* for cushions (e.g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, *etc.*), *cushioning:* Suet.: Tac. [For *stup-mentum*, from the root of stupa; cf. amentum for *ap-mentum*.]

tŏnans, antis, *Part.* [tono]. ||. Subst.: *the thunderer* (an epithet of several deities, esp. of Jupiter): Ov.

tondĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a. to shear, clip, crop, shave*, etc.: barbam et capillum, Cic.: oves, Hor.: lanam, id. *Absol.:* tondere filias suas docuit, *to act the barber*, Cic. 2. Fig.: *to shear, fleece, i.e. to plunder:* aliquem auro usque ad cutem, Pl. ||. Transf.: *to clip, lop, prune:* bracchia (vineti), Virg.: ilicem bipennibus, Hor. 2. *to mow, reap:* arida prata, Virg.: tonsas novales, *that have been reaped*, id. 3. *to browse* or *graze on, to crop, eat off: to gather, pluck:* gramina (pecudes), Lucr.: dumeta (juvenci), Virg.: comam hyacinthi, *to cull*, id. [From root of Gr. τέμ-νω; *m* becoming *n* through the influence of the augmentative *d*.] (Hence Fr. *tondre*.)

tŏnĭtrālis, e, *adj.* [tonitrus] *thundering:* templa caeli, Lucr. (dub. *al.* penetralia).

tŏnĭtru, ūs, v. tonitrus.

tŏnĭtrus, ūs, *m.*, or **tŏnĭtrŭum,** i, *n.* (the *neutr.* form of the *Nom.* tonitru, rests solely on the authority of grammarians) (tono) *thunder. Sing.:* Lucr.: Virg. *Plur.:* tonitrua, Cic.: coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv. (Hence Fr. *tonnerre*.)

tŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to thunder.* Lit.: Pl.: Prop.: Hor. ||. Transf. neut.: *to make a loud thundering noise, to roar, crash*, etc.: tympana tenta tonant, Lucr.: Aetna ruinis, Virg. (ii) Of loud, thundering speech: Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. 2. Act.: *to thunder forth, to say* or *name with a thundering voice*: tercentum tonat ore deos, *invokes with thundering voice*, Virg. [Uncertain whether from root of τείν-ω (cf. τείνειν βοήν and τόνος); or of στέν-ω, with loss of initial *s*, cf. tego. Cognate are A.-S. *thun-j-an* (*to thunder*), O.H.G. *donar* (tonitru).] (Hence Fr. *tonner*.)

tonsa, ae, *f. an oar-blade* (poet.; mostly *plur.*): Lucr.: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

tonsĭlis, e, *adj.* [tondeo] *that can be clipped* or *shorn:* villus, Plin. ||. Transf. = tonsus, *clipped, cut, lopped:* buxetum, Mart.

tonsillae, arum, *f. plu. the tonsils* in the throat: Cic.

tonsĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [tondeo] *to shear:* ter in anno oves, *to shear them thrice over in a year*, Pl.

tonsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a shearer, clipper, shaver* of the hair, beard, nails, *etc.*, *a hair-cutter, barber:* Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

tonsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to shearing* or *shaving, tonsorial:* culter, *a razor*, Cic.

tonstrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tonstrix] *a little female hair-cutter* or *barber:* Cic.

tonstrīna, ae, *f.* [tondeo] *a barber's shop:* Pl.

tonstrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female hair-cutter* or *barber:* Pl.

tonsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shearing, clipping, pruning:* capillorum, Ov.: vitis Plin.

tonsus, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo].

tonsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the cut* or *mode of dressing the hair:* Pl.

tŏnus, i, *m.* = τόνος, *the sound, tone* of an instrument: Vitr. ||. Transf.: of colour, *tone:* Plin.

tōphus, i, and its derivv., v. tof.

tŏpĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [τόπος] *of* or *belonging to ornamental gardening* or *gardening* in gen.: opus, Plin. ||. Subst.: topiarius, ii, *m. an ornamental gardener:* Cic. 2. topiaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *ornamental gardening, the topiary art*, i.e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, etc., of laying out parterres, forming arbours, bowers, etc.: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 208).

tŏpĭca, orum, *n. plu.* = τοπικά, *the title of a work of Aristotle, of which*

Cicero made an abridgment with the same title.

tŏpĭcē, ēs, *f.* = τοπική, *the art of finding topics:* Cic.

tŏral, ālis, *n.* [torus] *a valance* of a couch: Hor.

torcŭlar, āris, *n.* [torqueo] *that which twists*, hence *a press*, used in making wine or oil: Vitr.

tŏreuma, ătis, *n.* = τόρευμα, *work executed in relief, embossed work:* Cic.

tormentum, i, *n.* [torqueo, prop. *an instrument with which any thing is turned* or *twisted*] *a windlass:* laqueis falces avertebant, quas, cum destinaverant, tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes. 2. *an engine for hurling missiles:* tormenta telorum, Cic.: Caes.: Liv. 3. Transf.: *a missile* thrown by the engine: tormenta e navibus procul excussa, Curt. II. *a twisted cord, rope,* for a ballista, *etc.:* App. 2. *a chain, fetter:* ferreum, Pl. III. *an instrument of torture, a rack:* verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. (ii) Fig.: lene tormentum ingenio admovere, *a mild (painless) rack,* Hor. 2. Meton. *torture, anguish, pain, torment,* etc.: excruciari gravissimis tormentis, Suet.: of lovers: tormentis gaudet amantis, Juv.

tormĭna, um, *n. plu.* [id.] *a griping of the bowels, the gripes, colic:* Cic.

tormĭnōsus, a, um [tormina] *subject to the gripes* or *colic:* Cic.

tornō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tornus] *to turn* in a lathe, *to round off:* sphaeram, Cic. II. Transf.: *to turn, fashion, polish* (rare): male tornati versus, *ill-finished,* Hor. (Hence Fr. *tourner,* and, from it, Eng. *turn.*)

tornus, i, *m.* = τόρνος, *a turner's wheel, lathe:* Virg. 2. *a burin, a graving-tool:* id.

tŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [torus] *full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy:* colla boum, Ov.

torpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [torpeo] *numbness, sluggishness, torpidity* (rare): torpedo invaserat animum, *lethargy,* Tac. II. Transf.: *the torpedo, cramp-fish,* or *electric ray:* Cic.

torpĕo, 2. *v. n. to be numb, inactive, torpid:* torpentes gelu, *benumbed and insensible,* Liv.: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Virg.: amnis torpens, *sluggish,* Stat.: lacus, *stagnant,* id. II. Fig.: *to be stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive:* cessatione torpere, Cic.: torpentes metu, *paralysed,* Liv.: Pausiacā torpes tabellā, *you are lost in admiration of,* Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

torpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [torpeo] *to grow numb, to become torpid:* torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. II. Fig.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, *grow slack* or *inactive,* Sall.

torpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *benumbed, stupefied, torpid:* somno, *not in full possession of one's senses with slumber; only half awake,* Liv.

torpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *numbness, stupefaction, torpor:* Cic. II. Fig.: *sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity:* sordes omnium ac torpor, *filth and sloth,* Tac.

torquātus, a, um, *adj.* [torques] *adorned with a neck-chain* or *collar:* Alecto torquata colubris, *with snakes coiled about her neck,* Ov.: palumbus, *the ring-dove,* Mart.

torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to turn, twist, bend, wind, turn about* or *away:* serpens squamosos orbes torquet, Ov.: cervices oculosque, Cic.: ora, *to twist awry,* id.: oculos ad moenia, Virg. 2. Esp.: *to whirl round, to fling with force, to hurl* (mostly poet.): jaculum in hostem, id.: pila valido lacerto, Ov.: verbere torto, *whirling the lash,* Virg. 3. *to wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack* or *to the torture, to rack, torture:* eculeo torqueri, Cic.: vinctus tortusve, Suet. Transf. (cf. tormentum, III.): vino tortus et ira, *i. e. tempted by, under pressure of,* Hor. II. Fig.: *to twist, wrest, distort:* naturam huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. 2. Esp.: *to rack with pain* or *uneasiness; to torment:* tuae libidines te torquent, id.: invidia vel amore vigil torquebere, Hor. [From root *tark,* to turn, twist (cf. ἀ-τρεκ-ής), whence, with *p* for orig. *k,* Gr. τρέπω.] (Hence Fr. *tordre.*)

torquis or **torques**, is, *m.* and *f.* [torqueo] *a twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar:* T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto, Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic. II. Transf.: *a coupling-collar* for oxen: ipsis e torquibus aptos junge pares, Virg. 2. *a festoon, wreath,* in gen.: saepe Deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, id.

torrens, entis, *Part.* [torreo]. II. Adj.: *burning, hot, inflamed* (rare): pice torrentes ripas, *seething,* Virg.: flammis ambit torrentibus amnis, id. 2. Transf.: of streams: *rushing, roaring, boiling:* flumina, id.: unda, id. (ii) Subst.: torrens, entis, *m. a torrent:* quum fertur, quasi torrens, oratio, Cic. 3. Fig. of speech: *rushing on like a torrent, impetuous:* oratio, Quint.: copia dicendi, Juv.

torrĕo, torrŭi, tostum, 2. *v. a. to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn,* etc.: fruges flammis, Virg.: in Phalaridis tauro inclusus torreri, Cic.: torrentia agros sidera, *scorching,* Hor.: exta in verubus, *to roast,* Virg. 2. Transf.: *to dry up:* at mihi, vae miserae, torrentur febribus artus, Ov. 3. Fig.: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), *to fire with love,* Hor. [For *tors-eo.* Cf. Gr. τέρσ-ομαι; Goth. *thaurs-jan,* Eng. *thirst,* Germ. *durst.*]

torresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [torreo] *to become parched* or *burned:* Lucr.

torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *parched, torrid, dried up, dry:* tellus, Lucr.: campi siccitate, Liv.: homo macie torridus, *dried* or *shriveled up,* Cic. II. Transf. of cold: pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, *shriveled and frostbitten,* Liv.

torris, is, *m.* [id.: a 'dry' log for burning] *a brand, fire-brand* (with or without flame): Ov.

tortē, *adv. crookedly, awry:* Lucr.

tortĭlis, e, *adj.* [torqueo] *twisted, twined, winding:* aurum, *i. e. a golden chain,* Virg.: bucina, *wreathed (like a spiral shell),* Ov.

torto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to torture, torment:* Lucr.

tortor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a twirler, whirler; an executioner, tormentor, torturer:* Cic.: Hor.: Balearis habenae, Lucan. 2. As *adj.* (fig.): occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum, i. e. *a tormenting conscience,* Juv.

tortŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tortus] *full of crooks* or *turns, winding, tortuous:* alvus, Cic.: amnis, Liv. 2. Fig.: *entangled, involved, complicated:* ingenium, Cic.

tortus, a, um, *Part.* [torqueo]. II. Adj.: *twisted, crooked, contorted:* quercus, *i. e. a twisted oak-garland,* Virg. 2. Fig.: condiciones, *complicated, dubious,* Pl. (Hence Fr. *tort.*)

tortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a twisting, winding, writhing* (poet.): serpens longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Virg. II. *a twirling, whirling* of a sling: Stat.

tōrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [torus; prop. *a little elevation;* hence] *a tuft* of hair: Pl.

tŏrus, i, *m.* prop. *any protuberance* or *prominence;* esp. *a knot, bulge:* (funis), Cato. II. *the muscular* or *fleshy part, the muscle, brawn* of animal bodies: o lacertorum tori! Cic. poet.: Virg. III. *a raised ornament, a boss, knot,* on a garland; fig. of language: Cic. IV. *a mattress; a bed, couch* of any kind (mostly poet.): praebuit herba torum, Ov.: Suet.: toro sic orsus ab alto, *banqueting-couch,* Virg.: Suet. 2. Esp. *the marriage-bed:* consors, socia tori, *spouse,* Ov. V. *a knoll, mound* of earth: (undae) toros riparum turbant, *slopes,* Stat.: Virg. [The words for 'muscle' and 'bed' are perh. really different. With the latter cf Skr. *stara-s,* a bed; the connecting link between *stra-as* and *torus* is supplied by *storea,* q. v. The root is seen in στορ-έ-ννυμι, *ster-n-o.*]

torvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [torvus] *wildness, savageness, sternness:* vultus, Tac.

torvus, a, um, *adj.* orig. of the eyes, *piercing, wild, stern;* hence, in gen. *wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage,* in aspect or character: oculi, Ov.: astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg.: vultus, Hor.: angues, Virg.: taurus, Ov.: cornua, *fierce-sounding,* Pers. (ii) *Neut.* adverb: torvum repente clamat, *savagely,* Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

tosĭus, a, um, *Part.* [torreo.]

tŏt, *num. adj. indecl.* [from I. E.

pronoun-stem *ta*; cf. Skr. *tati* (=tot), a form preserved in *toti-dem*] *so many*; its proper correl. is *quot*; but it is sometimes foll. by *quoties*, *quantum*, or *ut*: quot homines, tot causae, Cic.: tot . . . quoties, id.: tot vestigiis impressa, ut . . ., id. *Absol.*: tot et tantae civitates, id.: tot civitatum conjuratio, Caes. Rarely without subst.: tot unum superare non posse, Cic.

tŏtĭdem, *num. adj. indecl.* [v. tot] *just so many, just as many* (the particle *dem* serving to give precision): quot orationum genera, totidem oratorum, Cic.: equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, *the same number of infantry*, Caes. Rarely without subst.: dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, *i. e. as good* or *as much in return*, Hor.

tŏtĭens, v. toties.

tŏtĭēs (in ancient MSS. also freq. totiens), *adv. num.* [tot] *so often, so many times, as often, as many times*; with correl. *quoties* or *quot*: quotiescunque . . . toties, Cic.: toties, quot, Liv.: corresponding to definite *adv. num.*: ter die claro totiesque grata nocte, Hor. *Absol.*: quod ad te tam multa scribo toties, *so much and so often*, Cic.

(1) **tŏ-tus,** a, um, *adj.* correl. to quotus, *such a* (*fractional part of*): pars, Col.

(2) **tōtus,** a, um (*Gen.* tōtĭus, but tŏtĭus, Lucr.: *Dat.* toti; but *m.* toto exercitui, Caes.: toto orbi, Prop.: *f.* totae familiae, Pl.), *adj. the whole, entire, total*: unum opus, totum atque perfectum, Cic.: totum corpus reipublicae, id.: aedes totae confulgebant, Pl.: tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. **2.** Of persons; *wholly taken up with* or *devoted to*: nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, *wholly occupied with*, Hor.: totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, *devotes himself entirely*, Caes. **II.** *Neutr. absol.*: totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *all depends on this*, Cic. **2.** Adverb. phr.: ex toto, *wholly, completely, totally*: Ov. (ii) in toto, *upon the whole, in general*: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *tutto*; Sp. *todo*; Fr. *tout*.)

toxĭcum, i, *n.* = τοξικόν, orig. *a poison in which arrows were dipped*: Ov. Hence, in gen. *poison*. *Sing.*: Pl.: Hor. *Plur.*: Prop.: Ov.

trăbālis, e, *adj.* [trabs] *of* or *belonging to beams, beam-*: clavus, *a large nail* or *bolt for fastening beams, a beam-nail*, Hor. Poet.: trabale telum, *stout as a beam, i. e. ponderous* (cf. "*like a weaver's beam*"), Virg.

trăbĕa, ae, *f. a robe of state* of augurs, kings, knights, *etc.*: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 380). [Etym. uncertain.]

trăbĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [trabea] *wearing a* trabea: Quirinus, Ov.: equites, Tac. **II.** Subst.: trabeata (sc. fabula), *a kind of drama*, prob. with higher characters than the togata (q.v.): Suet.

trăbes, is, v. trabs, *ad init.*

trabs, trăbis (*Nom.* trabes, Enn. in Cic.), *f. a beam, a timber*: tigna trabesque, Lucr.: Caes. **II.** Transf.: *a trunk of a growing tree, a tree*: silva frequens trabibus, Ov. **III.** Meton.: *anything made of beams* or *timbers*: e. g. *a ship* or *vessel*: jam mare turbari trabibus videbis, Virg. (ii) *a roof*: sub trabe citrea, Hor. (iii) *a battering-ram*: Val. Fl. (iv) *a shaft of a spear*: Stat. (v) *a cudgel*: id. (vi) *a table*: Mart. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. τράφ-ηξ.] (Hence through low Lat. *intrabare*, Fr. *entraver*.)

tractābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tracto] *that may be touched, handled*, or *wrought, manageable, tractable*: Cic.: mare nondum tractabile nanti, *to be essayed*, Ov.: non tractabile caelum, *i. e. inclement, stormy*, Virg. **II.** Fig. *pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable*: animus, Ov. *Comp.*: nihil est eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic.

tractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a handling, management, treatment*: Cic.: vocis, id.: usus et tractatio dicendi, id. **II.** Esp. *treatment* of a person, *i. e. conduct, behaviour* towards him: Quint. **2.** In rhetor. *the treatment, handling, discussion* of a subject: Cic.: Sen. (ii) *a special use, usage* of a word: Cic.

tractātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, handling, working* (rare): Plin. **II.** Fig. *management, treatment*: artium, Cic. (Hence Fr. *traité*.)

tractim, *adv.* [tractus] *by drawing along*, i. e. *little by little, by degrees; in a drawling way, at length, slowly*: susurrant, *droningly*, Virg.: tractim pronuntiata littera, *i. e. pronounced long*, Gell.

tracto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [traho] *to drag about, to tug, haul*, etc. (rare): tractata comis antistita Phoebi, Ov.: malis morsuque ferarum tractari, *to be mangled*, Lucr. **II.** *to touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform*, etc.: ea quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic.: unctis calicem manibus, Hor.: consona fila lyrae, *i. e. to strike, play upon*, Ov.: tela, *to wield*, Liv.: res igni, *to treat, i. e. to cook; to forge metal*, etc., Lucr.: solum terrae, *to work, till*, id.: bibliothecen, *to take care of, have charge of*, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *to handle, manage, practise, conduct*, etc.: causas amicorum, id.: condiciones, Caes.: bellum, *to conduct*, Liv.: personam in scena, *to perform, act, represent*, Cic.: vitam, *to lead*, Lucr. **2.** Esp.: *to treat, use*, or *conduct oneself towards*: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, Cic.: pauloque benignius ipsum te tractare voles, Hor. **3.** *to handle, treat, investigate, discuss*: res, Cic.: consilia de libertate, Liv.: aliquid memori pectore, *to ponder, reflect upon*, Juv. With *de*: Tac.: de condicionibus, Nep.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *traiter*.)

tractum, i, v. tractus.

tractus, a, um, *Part.* [traho]. **II.** Adj.: *proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent*, of language: Cic. **III.** Subst.: tractum, i, *n. a flock of wool* drawn out for spinning: tracta de vellere ducta, Tib. (Hence, through low Lat. *tractiare*, It. *tracciare*; Fr. *tracer*: also subs. It. *traccia*; Fr. *trace*.)

tractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing, dragging, draught*: tractu gementem rotam, *rumbling in the draught*, Virg.: tanto in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, *train*, id.: longos flammarum ducere tractus, Lucr.: aquarum, *draught, i. e. drinking*, Lucan.: *a tracing, forming* of letters in writing: Prop. **II.** Meton. *extent, tract, distance*: castrorum, Liv.: urbis, Cic. **2.** *a territory, district, region, tract of land*: oppidi, Caes.: tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. **III.** Fig.: *course, progress, movement*; of time, *space, lapse, period*, orationis, Cic.: temporum, Vell. **2.** Esp.: *a protracting, extension, length*: verborum, *drawling*, Cic.: belli, Tac. (Hence Fr. *trait*.)

trādĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trado] *a giving up, delivering up, surrender*: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. **II.** Fig.: *a teaching, instruction*: Quint.: supremorum, *account, record*, Tac. **2.** *a saying handed down from former times, a tradition*: Gell. (Hence Fr. *trahison*.)

trādĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a betrayer, traitor*: Tac. (Hence Fr. *traître*.)

trādĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [trado].

trādo (transdo), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [trans do] *to put* or *give over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign*: poculum alicui, Cic.: equum comiti, Virg.: arma per manus, *to pass from hand to hand*, Caes. **2.** Esp.: *to deliver, commit, confide* for shelter, protection, *etc.*: sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic.: hos (obsides) Aeduis custodiendos tradit, Caes. **3.** *to give up* or *surrender treacherously, to betray*: quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic.: causam adversariis, Ter. **II.** In gen. and fig. senses: *to give up, surrender, entrust, hand over, deliver*, etc.: urbem, Liv.: liberam possessionem Galliae sibi, Caes.: pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv.: filiam alicui, *to give in marriage*, Tac. With *Acc.* of *place*: pecuniam Achradinam, *convey to*, Liv. Poet. with *Inf.*: tristitiam portare ventis, *to give to the winds to waft away*, Hor. **2.** Esp. with *pron. reflect.*, *to give* or *devote oneself to*: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. **3.** *to transmit*, as an inheritance; *to bequeath*: regnum alicui, Pl. (ii) *to transmit a knowledge of, to relate, narrate, recount*: ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: *it is recorded, tradition runs*: sic est traditum, Cic. **4.** *to deliver* by teaching; *to propose, propound, teach*: ea, quae dialectici nunc

tradunt et docent, id.: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint.: operum atque artificiorum initia, Caes. (Hence Fr. *trahir.*)

trā-dūco (transdūco), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*imperat.* traduce, Ter.) [trans duco] *to lead, bring,* or *conduct across* or *over:* hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam, Caes.: regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv.: per fines Sequanorum copias, Caes. With *Abl.* (rare): legiones Alpibus, Tac. Freq. with double *Acc.*, or in *Pass.* with one *Acc.:* copias flumen, Caes.: Liv.: traductus exercitus silvam Ciminiam, id. 2. Esp. *t. t.:* traducere equum, *to lead his horse along,* said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor: Cic. 3. *to lead along, parade in public* by way of disgrace: traductos per ora hominum, *led along* (*like prisoners*) *in the sight of everybody,* Liv.: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatri arenam, Suet. ||. Fig.: *to lead* (from one condition to another); *to transfer,* etc.: ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, Cic.: centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines, *to transfer,* Caes. 2. Esp.: *to bring over, draw over* to a party or opinion: hominem ad optimates, Cic.: me ad suam sententiam, id. 3. *to expose to public ridicule, to disgrace, degrade:* Just. (cf. *supr.* 1. 3). 4. *to make public, exhibit, display:* se, *to show oneself in public,* Juv. 5. Of time, *to lead, spend, pass:* aevum leniter, Hor. Hence transf. of the administration of an office: munus summâ modestiâ, *to discharge,* Cic. (Hence Fr. *traduire.*)

trāductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [traduco] *a leading along:* Fig.: *a removing, transferring* from one rank to another: Cic. 2. Esp.: *a making a show of, exposure, public disgrace:* Sen. 3. Of time, *passage, course:* temporis, Cic. 4. In rhet. *a transferring, metonymy:* id.

trāductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *the conveyer, transferrer;* a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: Cic.

trāductus, a, um, *Part.* [traduco].

trādux, ūcis, *m.* [id.] *a vine-branch, vine-layer* trained for propagation: Tac.

trăgĭcē, *adv. in a tragic manner, tragically:* Cic.

trăgĭcŏcōmoedĭa, ae, *f.*=τραγικοκωμῳδία, *a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragicomedy:* Pl.

trăgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τραγικός, *of* or *belonging to tragedy, tragic:* carmen, i. e. *tragedy,* Hor.: actor, *a tragic actor, tragedian,* Liv.: tragicus Orestes, *represented in tragedy,* Cic. 2. Subst.: tragicus, i, *m. a tragic poet, writer of tragedy:* id. ||. Transf.: *in the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime:* color, Hor. *Neut. absol.:* spirat tragicum satis, *has plenty of tragic spirit* or *feeling,* id. 2. *of a tragic nature; tragic, horrible:* sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv.

trāgoedĭa, ae, *f.*=τραγῳδία, *a tragedy:* Cic.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 381 *seqq.*). ||. Transf.: *high-flown, pompous talk* (rare): neque istis tragoediis tuis perturbor, Cic. 2. *a great commotion* or *disturbance:* ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat, id.: tragoedias in nugis agere, *much ado about nothing,* id.

trāgoedus, i, *m.*=τραγῳδός, *a tragic actor, tragedian:* Cic.: Hor.

trāgŭla, ae, *f.* [traho; so tēgula from tĕgo] *a kind of javelin* or *dart:* Caes. Fig.: tragulam in aliquem injicere, *to make an attack on,* Pl.

trăgus, i, *m.*=τράγος (a goat), *an unknown kind of fish:* Ov. ||. i. q. hircus, *the rank smell of the armpits:* Mart.

trăhax, ācis, *adj.* [traho] *that draws everything to himself, greedy, covetous:* procax, rapax, trahax, Pl.

trăhĕa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a drag, sledge:* Virg.

trăho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*inf. perf. sync.* traxe, Virg.) *to draw, drag,* or *haul; to drag along,* etc.: quum trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes.: ex puteis aquam, *to draw,* Cic.: vestem per pulpita, *to trail,* Hor.: trahere vultum et cogere rugas, *to contract,* Ov.: suspiria, *to fetch, heave,* id.: pocula, *to draw in, quaff,* Hor.: vocem imo a pectore, Virg. Poet.: *to assume:* squamam cutis durata trahebat, *i. e. took on, assumed, acquired,* Ov. (ii) *to draw into* the lungs: auras ore, *to inhale,* id.: aëra pestiferum tractu, *to breathe,* Lucan. 2. In partic.: *to drag away violently, to carry off, plunder:* de aliquo spolia, Cic.: praedam ex agris, Liv. Fig.: pecuniam, *to make away with violently* (as it were), *to squander wealth,* Sall. 3. *to draw out lengthwise,* i. e. *to spin, manufacture:* lanam, Juv.: vellera digitis, Ov.: Laconicas purpuras, Hor. ||. Fig.: *to attract, influence, ascribe,* etc.: trahimur omnes studio laudis, Cic.: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg.: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *draw off, divert,* Sall.: civitatem ad regem, *to gain over,* Liv.: captae decus Nolae ad consulem, *i. e. ascribe to him,* id.: ad diversas curas trahi, Tac.: qui majorem ex pernicie et peste rei publicae molestiam traxerit, i. e. *has received, suffered,* Cic.: vitam in tenebris luctuque, *to drag out,* Virg. 2. In respect of time, *to protract, put off, delay, retard:* bellum, Cic.: rem de industria in serum, Liv. (ii) Neutr.: *to drag along, to last, endure:* decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. [The *h* in traho is from orig. *gh;* cf. trac-tus (for *trag-tus*), tragula, and v. veho. But the affinities of the word are obscure.] (Hence Fr. *traire,* and, through low Lat. *tragimen,* Fr. *train.*)

trājectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trajicio] *a crossing over, passing over, passage:* Cic.: stellae trajectio, *shooting,* id. ||. Fig.: of language: *a transposition* of words: id. 2. *exaggeration, hyperbole:* id.

trājectus, a, um, *Part.* [trajicio].

trājectus (transjectus), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a crossing* or *passing over, passage:* in Britanniam, Caes. (Hence Fr. *trajet.*)

trā-jĭcĭo (transjĭcio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. and *n.* [jacio] *to throw, cast,* or *shoot over* or *across:* vexillum trans vallum hostium, Liv.: malis antennisque de nave in navem trajectis, *laid across,* id.: pecora nunc in hibernos, nunc in aestivos saltus, *to drive across, shift,* Just.: super feni flammantis acervos . . . pedes, *to jump through the bonfires,* Prop.: oculos, *to cast about,* Lucr. 2. Esp.: *to convey across,* esp. across water, *to transport:* legiones in Siciliam, Liv.: equitum partem flumen, Caes.: omnes suos trans Rhodanum, Liv.: exercitus Pado trajectus Cremonam, id. (ii) *to cross, pass over:* Trebiam, id.: trajicit et fati litora magnus amor, *passes beyond, i. e. is stronger than death,* Prop. *Neutr.:* ad Aethaliam insulam trajecit, Liv. 3. *to throw through;* and with *Abl.* of the weapon, *to pierce, transfix, stab:* unum ex multitudine (pilo), Caes.: serpentem cuspide, Ov.: pectus ferro, Liv. *Pass.* in *refl.* sense: pedes trajectus lora tumentes, *having the thongs passed through his swollen feet,* Virg. (ii) Transf.: pars magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, *broke through,* Liv. ||. Fig.: *to transfer:* Cic.: in cor trajecto lateris capitisque dolore, *having thrown itself, passed,* Hor. 2. *to transpose:* verba, Cic.

trālātĭcĭus, v. translaticius.

trā-lŏquor, 3. v. a. dep. *to talk over, recount:* impuritias alicujus, Pl.

trālūcĕo, v. transluceo.

trāma, ae, *f. the woof, weft,* or *filling* of a web: Sen. ||. Transf.: figurae, *i. e. a thin, lank figure,* Pers. [The root is *tar, tra,* to cross; v. trans.] (Hence Fr. *trame.*)

trāmĕo, v. transmeo.

trāmes, ĭtis, *m.* [*tar, tra;* v. trans] *a cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path:* egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, Cic. 2. Transf.: *any path, road,* etc. (poet.): Hor.: Ov. Fig.: *of a track* marked out by philosophy: Lucr.

trāmĭgro, v. transmigro.

trāmittŏ, v. transmitto.

trānātŏ, v. transnato.

trā-no (transno), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [trans no] *to swim over* or *across, to swim through:* in Tiberim desiluit et incolumis ad suos tranavit, Liv. flumen, Caes.: Gangem, Cic. *Pass.:* obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. ||. Transf. in gen. *to float, fly,* or *pierce through* (poet.): nubila, Virg.: aethera, id.: foramina, Lucr.

tranquillē, *adv. calmly, quietly, tranquilly:* Cic. *Comp.:* Sen. *Sup.:* Suet.

tranquillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus] *quietness, stillness, tranquillity;* of wind or weather, *a calm:* Caes.: Cic. ‖ Fig.: *calmness, serenity, tranquillity* of mind or condition: id. ‖ Tranquillitas tua, *Your Serene Highness,* a later title of the Roman emperors: Eutr.

tranquillo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to calm, still:* mare oleo, Plin. 2. Transf.: vultum, *i.e. to smooth, clear up, brighten,* Pl. ‖ *to calm, compose, tranquillize:* animos, Cic.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj. quiet, calm, still, tranquil,* opp. to motion or excitement: mare, Liv.: serenitas, id. (ii) Subst.: tranquillum, i, *n. a calm:* in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. 2. Transf.: tranquilla et serena frons, *calm, not disturbed,* id.: vultus, Suet. ‖ Fig.: *calm, quiet, composed, undisturbed, serene, tranquil:* pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic.: senectus, Hor. *Comp.:* tranquilliorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior, *quieter, more tame, less bold,* Cic. *Sup.:* tranquillissima res, Ter. (ii) Subst.: tranquillum, i, *n. calmness,* etc.: in urbe ex tranquillo necopinata moles discordiarum exorta est, *a state of quiet,* Liv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *tranquille.*)

trans, *prep. with Acc. across, over, beyond, on the farther side of.* With verbs of motion: qui trans mare currunt, Hor.: trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes.: trans Alpes transferri, Cic. 2. With verbs of rest: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, id. ‖ In composition: trans before vowels remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and trā, e.g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, *etc.* The *s* of trans usually disappears before another *s;* e.g. transilio, transcendo, transpicio, *etc.* 2. It signifies (i) *over, across; e.g.* tra-do, trans-eo. (ii) *through, through and through; e.g.* trans-figo, tra-jicio. (iii) *beyond: e.g.* trans-alpinus. [From the root *tar, tra,* to pass over, cross. Cognate are Gr. *τέρ-μα*; Lat. *ter-minu-s,* q.v.; Goth. *thair-h,* Eng. *through,* O. H. G. *durh.*] (Hence Fr. *très.*)

trans-ăbĕo, ĭi, 4. *v. a.* (poet.) *to go beyond, pass by:* aliquem fuga, Stat. ‖ *to go through,* of a weapon, *to transfix:* ensis transablit costas, Virg.

transactor, ōris, *m.* [transigo] *a manager:* rerum, Cic.

transactus, a, um, *Part.* [transigo].

transădactus, a, um, *Part.* [transadigo].

trans-ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a. to thrust through, pierce through:* costas et crates pectoris ensem, *to drive home through,* Virg.

trans-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. that is* or *lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine:* Gallia, Caes.: nationes, Cic. 2. Subst.: transalpini, orum, *m. plu. the nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations:* Suet.

transcendo or **trans-scendo**, di, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [scando] *to climb* or *step over, to overstep, surmount:* Neutr.: in hostium naves, *to board,* Caes. 2. Act.: Caucasum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to pass over; to surpass, exceed, transcend.* Neutr.: ad majora, *to pass on to,* Vell. 2. Act.: ordinem naturae, *to overstep,* Liv.: fines juris, Lucr.

transcensus, a, um, *Part.* [transcendo].

trans-cīdo, cīdi, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut through, flog soundly:* Pl.

transcrībo or **trans-scrībo**, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write over* (from one book into another), *to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe:* testamentum in alias tabulas, Cic. ‖ Transf.: legal *t. t.: to make over, transfer, assign, convey:* in socios nomina, Liv. (ii) In gen.: tua sceptra colonis, *to transfer,* Virg. 2. *to transfer, remove:* urbi matres, id.

transcriptus, a, um, *Part.* [transcribo].

trans-curro, curri or cŭcurri (the latter in later authors), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to run over* or *across, to run by* or *past:* hinc ad forum, Ter.: praeter oculos, Ov. *Absol.:* remos transcurrentes detergere, *in sailing by,* Caes. *Pass. Impers.:* in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, *they hastened over,* Liv. 2. Fig.: hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, *have recourse to better fare,* Hor. ‖ *to run, hasten,* or *pass through; to traverse:* per spatium, Lucr.: caelum (nimbus), Virg. 2. Fig.: suum cursum, *to arrive prematurely at the end of one's career,* Cic. (ii) *to treat briefly, touch lightly on* a subject of discourse: Quint.

transcursus, a, um, *Part.* [transcurro].

transcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running, darting,* or *flying through:* fulguris, *a flash of lightning,* Suet. ‖ Fig. of speech: *a running through* or *over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention:* quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell.

transdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [transdo].

transdo, v. trado.

transdūco, and its derivatives, v. traduco, *etc.*

transenna, ae, *f. a grating of any kind, lattice-* or *trellis-work; a lattice-window:* copiam ornamentorum quasi per transennam praetereuntes strictim aspeximus, *have looked at as through a lattice, just glanced at,* Cic. 2. *a fowler's net:* ab transenna turdus lumbricum petit, Pl. Fig.: hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis ducam dolis, *will entrap him,* id. [*Trans* doubtless enters into this word, but the second element is obscure.]

trans-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to go over* or *across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass.* Neutr.: e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines, Caes.: per media castra, Sall. 2. Fig.: *to go over* to a party or side: ad adversarios, Cic.: ad Pompeium, Caes. 3. *to go* or *pass over* into anything by transformation, *to be changed* or *transformed* into: in plures figuras, Ov. 4. Esp.: *to go* or *pass over* to another opinion: in sententiam alicujus, Liv. 5. Of language, *to pass over* to another subject: Cic. *Pass. impers.:* transeatur ad alteram contionem, Liv. 6. Of time, *to pass by, pass away, elapse:* Caes. 7. *to run through, pervade:* intelligentia per omnia ea, *runs throughout,* Cic. ‖ Act.: *to cross:* Euphratem, id.: equum cursu, *to outstrip,* Virg. 2. finem et modum, *to overstep, transgress,* Cic.: spatium juventae, *pass beyond,* Ov.: vitam silentio, *pass through,* Sall.: nil transit amantes, *passes unnoticed by,* Stat. 3. *to pass over, make no mention of:* Pl. (ii) *to go quickly through* or *deal cursorily with* a subject: Cic. 4. *to excel:* Lucan. (Hence Fr. *transir.*)

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum (trālātum), *irreg. v. a. to carry* or *bring over, across, to the other side; to convey over, transport, transfer, remove:* hoc (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem, Cic.: castra trans Peneum, Liv.: signa ex statione, Caes. Of personal objects: in Galliam Naevius, et trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic.: illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. 2. *to transfer by writing, to copy, transcribe:* rationes in tabulas, Cic.: versus, *to borrow, plagiarize,* Suet. 3. *to carry along,* or *past:* in eo triumpho XLIX coronae aureae translatae sunt, *were borne along,* Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to transfer:* in Celtiberiam bellum, Caes.: sermonem alio, Cic.: translatos alio maerebis amores, Hor.: invidiam criminis, *i.e. to divert from oneself,* Tac. With *pron. reflect: to turn from one pursuit to another:* se ad artes, Cic. 2. Esp.: *to put off, postpone, defer:* sese in proximum annum transtulit, *i.e. postponed his suit,* id. 3. Of language, *to translate:* istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, id. (ii) *to transfer* to a secondary or figurative signification, *to use figuratively:* id. (iii) Rhetor. *t. t.:* translatum exordium, *not pertinent, not to the point,* id.

trans-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to thrust* or *pierce through, to transfix:* constr. the thing pierced in *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*): eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic.: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. With *Acc. of respect:* hastis corpus transfigi, Pl.: transfixus pectora ferro, Lucan.

||. *to drive* or *thrust* a weapon *through* something (poet. and rare): hasta duplicat virum transfixa dolore, *i. e. transfixes and bows him double*, Virg.: ora ducis, quae transfixo sublimia pilo vidimus, *with a javelin through them*, Lucan.

trans-fīgūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose:* puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. ||. Fig.: Quint.

transfixus, a, um, *Part.* [transfigo].

trans-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to thrust* or *run through, to stab through:* in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, *were impaled*, Caes.: fugienti latus, Liv.

transformis, e, *adj.* [forma] *changed in shape, transformed* (poet.): Ov.

trans-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change in shape, transform:* in vultus sese aniles, Virg.: gemmas in ignes, *i. e. into stars*, Ov.

transfossus, a, um, *Part.* [transfodio].

trans-frĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [fretum] *to cross a strait, pass over the sea:* Suet.

transfŭga, ae, *comm.* [transfugio] *one who goes over to the enemy, a deserter* (*cf.* perfuga): Cic.: Tac. ||. Transf. in gen.: transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, i. e. *quitting the side of the wealthy*, Hor.

trans-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert* (rare): ad Romanos, Liv. ||. Fig.: ab afflicta amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, i. e. *to desert friends when they are down*, Cic.

transfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [transfugio] *a going over to the enemy, desertion* (rare): Liv.: Tac.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour out* from one vessel into another, *to pour off, decant, transfuse:* aquam in alia vasa, Col. ||. Fig.: suas laudes ad aliquem, *to transfer*, Cic.

transfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transfundo] *a pouring from one vessel into another:* aquae, Plin. ||. Transf.: *a transmigration* of a people: Cic.

transfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [transfundo].

trans-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [gradior] *to step across, step over, go* or *pass over, cross.* Act.: pomoerium, Cic.: flumen, Caes.: colonias, *to pass through*, Tac. With *Pass. sign.:* transgresso Apennino, Liv. (ii) Neutr.: Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi, id. *Absol.:* hunc Britanniae statum transgressus Agricola invenit, *immediately on his arrival* (*crossing the sea*), Tac. 2. Esp.: *to go over* to another party: id. ||. Fig. act.: *to exceed:* necdum duodevicesimum annum transgressus, *not yet over* 18, Vell.: Plin. 2. *to pass over, omit:* hujus viri mentionem, Vell. (ii) Neutr.: ab indecoris ad infesta, *to pass on*, Tac.

transgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transgredior] *a going across, passage:* Gallorum, Cic. ||. Fig. in rhet.: *transposition:* verborum, id.

transgressus, a, um, *Part.* [transgredior].

transgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a passing over, passage* (only in *Abl. sing.*): in transgressu amnis, Tac.

trans-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive through*, i. e. *to thrust* or *stick* a weapon *through;* and transf. *to stab, pierce through* with a weapon: se ipsum gladio, Tac. ||. *to carry through;* i. e. *to finish, settle, accomplish, dispatch, transact:* negotium, Cic.: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall.: res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 2. Esp.: *to settle* a difference or controversy, *to come to an agreement* or *understanding:* inter se transigant ipsi, *let them settle it between themselves*, Ter.: cum reo, Cic. 3. *to make an end of, put an end to, be done with:* with *cum* (late): transigite cum expeditionibus! Tac. 4. *to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend:* tempus per ostentationem, id.: adolescentiam, Suet.

transĭlĭo or **trans-sĭlĭo**, ĭvi or ŭi, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [salio] *to leap, jump* or *spring across* or *over;* Neutr.: ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv. (ii) Act.: (rates) vada, *skim over*, Hor. ||. Fig. neutr.: *to hasten, pass quickly:* Plin.: per Thraciam, Flor. (ii) Act.: ante pedes posita, *to skip over, neglect*, Cic.: modici munera Liberi, *to exceed a moderate enjoyment of*, Hor.

transĭtans, antis, *Part.* [a freq. form from transeo] *going* or *passing through:* Cic.

transĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transeo] *a going across* or *over, a passing over, passage:* Cic. 2. Esp.: *a going over, desertion:* sociorum, Liv. ||. Fig.: *infection, contagion:* Ov.

transĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transitus] *adapted for passing through, having a passage:* domus, Suet.

transĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [transeo].

transĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going over, passing over, passage:* Cic.: Liv.: Caes. 2. Esp.: *a passing over, desertion:* in urbem nostram Junonis, *migration*, Val. Max.: ad validiores, Tac. ||. Fig.: a pueritia ad adolescentiam, *time of passing*, Quint.: transitus rerum, *periods of change*, Tac. 2. Of *the fading* of colours in the rainbow: Ov.

transjectĭo, **transjectus**, **transjĭcĭo**, v. traj.

translātĭcĭus (trālātĭcĭus), a, um, *adj.* [transfero] leg. *t. t.: transmitted, preserved by transmission, customary:* edictum, *an edict which a magistrate adopts as made by his predecessors*, Cic. ||. Transf.: *usual, common:* mos, Phaedr.: funus, *ordinary*, Suet.: hoc tralaticium est, *is common, old*, Cic.

translātĭo or **trālātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying* or *removing from one place to another, a transferring:* pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. 2. Esp. of plants: *a transplanting, ingrafting:* Plin. ||. Fig.: criminis, *a transferring, shifting off:* Cic. 2. Esp. of language: *a version, translation* into another language: Quint. (ii) *a transfer* to a figurative signification, *a trope, metaphor, figure:* Cic.

translātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [translatio] *of* or *belonging to transference, that may be transferred:* constitutio, Cic.

translātor, ōris, *m.* [transfero] *one who carries* or *hands over, a transferrer:* Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, *i. e. who, as quaestor, carried his services over from Carbo to Sulla* (v. Biogr. Dict. art. Verres), Cic.

translātus, a, um, *Part.* [transfero].

trans-lĕgo, 3. *v. a. to read through, read out:* Pl.

trans-lūcĕo or **trālūcĕo**, 2. *v. n. to shine across:* e speculo in speculum tralucet imago, *i. e. reflects itself*, Lucr. ||. *to shine through; to let shine through, be transparent:* alternaque bracchia ducens in liquidis translucet aquis, *glistens*, Ov.

trans-mārīnus, a, um, *adj. of* or *belonging to countries beyond the sea; coming from beyond sea, transmarine:* hospes, Pl.: gentes, Liv.: res, Cic.

trans-mĕo or **trāmĕo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to go over* or *across, to go through* (rare) terra marique, Tac.

trans-mīgro, avi, 1. *v. n. to remove* from one place to another, *to migrate, transmigrate* (rare): urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigremus, Liv.: Suet.

transmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmitto] *a sending across, a passing over:* Cic.

transmissus, a, um, *Part.* [transmitto].

transmissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a passing over, passage:* ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto**, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to send, carry,* or *convey across: to dispatch, transmit:* exercitum equitatumque (*i. e.* trans flumen), *to convey across*, Caes.: cohortem in Britanniam, Tac.: ponte transmisso, *being carried* or *thrown across*, Suet. (ii) *to cause to* or *let pass through:* exercitum per fines suos, Liv.: venenum, *to pass* (*through the bowels*), Tac. 2. Fig.: *to carry across, to hand* or *make over, to transfer.* bellum in Italiam, Liv.: huic hoc tantum bellum, *to intrust*, Cic.: munia imperii, Tac.: eandem vim in me, *apply to me in turn*, id. (ii) *to devote;* with *Dat.:* Cic.: vigiles

operi noctes, Stat. (iii) *to pass over:* Junium mensem, Tac.: quae ultra (i. e. Gangen) essent, *to let alone,* Curt.: (leo) imbelles vitulos, *leaves unharmed,* Stat. **II.** *to go, mount,* or *cross over: to cross, pass, traverse,* etc. Act.: grues, quum maria transmittant, Cic.: satis constante fama jam Iberum Poenos transmisisse, Liv.: cursu campos (cervi), *scour,* Virg. Neut.: ex Corsica in Sardiniam, Liv. Fig.: *to go over, desert to:* ad Caesarem, Vell. **2.** *to pass over, disregard, leave unmentioned:* sententiam silentio, *let pass,* Tac. **3.** Of time, *to pass, spend:* tempus quiete, Plin.: steriles annos, Stat.

trans-montānus, i, *adj. m. that is beyond the mountains:* Liv.

trans-mŏvĕo, no *perf.,* mōtum, 2. *v. a. to remove* from one place to another: Syriā legiones, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to transfer:* gloriam in se, Ter.

trans-mūto, 1. *v. a. to change, shift:* (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, *gives them first to one and then to another,* Hor.

trans-nāto or **trānāto,** avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to swim over, across,* or *through:* Caes.

transno, v. trano.

trans-nōmĭno, avi, 1. *v. a. to name over again, change a name:* Suet.

transpectus, ūs, *m.* [transpicio] *a seeing through, a view, prospect:* apertus, Lucr.

transpĭcĭo or **trans-spĭcĭo,** 3. *v. a.* [specio] *to look* or *see through* (rare): Lucr.

trans-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to set over* or *across; to remove, transfer:* Tac.: exercitum in Italiam, Just.

trans-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry across; to convey from one place to another; to remove, transport:* constr.: the direct object in *Acc.;* that across which it is carried usu. not expressed, but sometimes in *Acc.* dep. on the *trans:* onera et multitudinem jumentorum, Caes.: exercitum in Hispaniam, Liv.: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. Poet.: ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, *to ferry* (the unburied) *across,* Virg.

transpōsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [transpono].

trans-tĭnĕo, 2. *v. n.* [teneo] *to go through, pass through:* Pl.

transtrum, i, *n.* [trans] *a cross-timber* or *beam* in a vessel from side to side, hence *a bench for rowers, a thwart:* Caes.: Cic.

transulto or **trans-sulto,** 1. *v. n. freq.* [transilio] *to leap over* or *across:* in recentem equum ex fesso, *to change to a fresh horse when the first is tired out,* Liv.

transūmo or **trans-sūmo,** 3. *v. a. to take from one to another, to adopt, assume:* mutatos cultus, Stat.

transŭo or **trans-sŭo,** ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew* or *stitch through; to pierce through:* exta verubus, Ov.

transūtus, a, um, *Part.* [transuo].

transvectio or **trāvectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transveho] *a carrying* or *transporting across* or *past:* Acherontis, Cic. **II.** Esp.: *a riding past* or *parade* of the Roman knights before the censor, *a review:* Suet.

transvectus, a, um, *Part.* [transveho].

trans-vĕho or **trāvĕho,** xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry, conduct,* or *convey across* or *over; to transport:* quid militum transvexisset, Caes. (ii) Refl.: *to travel, ride,* or *sail across* or *over:* Medi navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall.: Liv. **2.** Esp.: *to carry, bear, lead,* or *conduct along* in triumph: arma spoliaque multa carpentis, id. (ii) Refl. of the Roman knights, *to ride past* or *parade* before the censor: id.: Suet. **II.** Refl. fig. of time: *to pass, elapse:* transvectum est tempus, Tac.

trans-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strike* or *beat through, to thrust* or *pierce through, transfix:* bestiam venabulo, Cic.: pectus abiete, Virg.

transversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transversus] *lying across, cross, transverse:* tigna, *cross-beams,* Caes.

transversus (trāversus), a, um, *Part.* [transverto]. **II.** Adj.: *going* or *lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross, transverse:* viae, Cic.: fossa, Caes.: transverso ambulare foro, *across the forum,* Cic.: transversum unguem discedere, etc., *a nail's breadth* (fig.), id. (ii) *Neutr. absol.:* ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, *sideways,* Pl.: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, *crosswise, athwart our course,* Virg. **2.** Fig.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, *athwart, counter,* Cic. (ii) *Neut. absol.:* de transverso L. Caesar, . . . rogat, etc., *i. e. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly,* id. (Hence Fr. *travers.*)

trans-vŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq. to flit through:* clausa domorum, Lucr.

trans-vŏlo or **trāvŏlo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to fly over* or *across:* Pontum (grues), Plin. **II.** Transf.: *to mount* or *pass quickly over, across,* or *by.* Act.: vox transvolat auras, *flies through,* Lucr. Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quercus (*i. e.* vetulas), *flies past,* Hor. Neut.: equus transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. **2.** Fig.: transvolat in medio posita, *passes by, neglects,* Hor.

transvorsus, v. transversus.

trāpētus, i, *m.* = τραπητός, *an olive-mill, oil-mill:* Virg.

trāpezīta (tarpess.), ae, *m.* = τραπεζίτης, *a money-changer, banker:* Pl.

trāvĕho and **trāvectio,** v. transv.

trāvŏlo, v. transvolo.

trĕcēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [tres centum, v. duceni] *three hundred each:* treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv.: trecenti tauri, *three hecatombs* (*offered daily*), Hor.

trecentesĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [trecenti] *three-hundredth:* Cic.

trĕcenti, ae, a, *num. card. adj.* [tres centum] *three hundred:* Cic.: Pl. To denote an indefinitely large number: trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, *hundreds of chains,* Hor.

trĕcentĭēs (-ens), *adv. num.* [trecenti] *three hundred times:* Cat.

trĕchēdīpnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) = τρεχέδειπνον (running to a banquet), *a light garment worn at table by parasites:* Juv.

trĕdĕcĭes (-ens), *adv. num.* [tredecim] *thirteen times:* Cic.

trĕdĕcim, *num. adj. card.* [tres decem] *thirteen:* Liv. (Hence Fr. *treize.*)

treis or **tris,** v. tres.

tremēbundus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *trembling, quivering, shaking* (mostly poet.): membra, Ov.

trĕmĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [tremo facio] *to cause to shake, quake,* or *tremble* (poet.): nutu Olympum, Virg. Esp. in *Part. perf.:* tremefacta tellus, id.: folia tremefacta Noto Prop.

trĕmendus, a, um, *Part.* [tremo]. **II.** Adj.: *dreadful, terrible, tremendous:* manes regemque tremendum, Virg.: Chimaera, Hor.

trĕmisco (-esco), 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [id.] *to begin to shake* or *tremble, to tremble for fear, to tremble at* (poet.): tonitrua quae tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg. With *Acc.:* sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* telum instare tremiscit, id.

trĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to quake, quiver, tremble,* etc.: Cic. With *Acc.* of *respect:* tremis ossa pavore, *quake to your very bones,* Hor. (ii) Of things: artus, Virg.: frusta verubus trementia figunt, *quivering,* id. **II.** Act.: *to quake* or *tremble at* (rhetor. or poet.): virgas ac secures dictatoris, Liv.: offensam Junonem, Ov. [Cf. Gr. τρέω.] (Hence, by change of *tr* to *cr,* Fr. *craindre.*)

tremor, ōris, *m.* [tremo] *a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor:* terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic.: gelidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, *shudder, thrill,* Virg. (ii) Of things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, *flickering,* Lucr. **2.** Esp.: *an earthquake:* tremor terras graviter pertentat, id. **II.** Transf. in *act.* sense; *that which causes trembling:* silvarum tremor (Cacus), *the dread, terror of,* Mart.

trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous:* anus, Pl.: manus, Ov. **II.** Transf.: *that causes to shake* or *shiver:* frigus, Cic. (poet.) (Hence, through *tremulare,* Fr. *trembler.*)

trepĭdanter, *adv. tremblingly, in an agitated manner, with trepidation* (rare): trepidanter effatus, Suet. *Comp.:* Caes.

trĕpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trepido] *a state of confused hurry* or *alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation:* Cic.: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.

trĕpĭdē, *adv. hastily, in a state of confusion* or *alarm, with trepidation:* trepide concursans, Phaedr.: classis trepide soluta, Liv.

trĕpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [trepidus]. Neut.: *to hurry* or *bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation* or *alarm:* tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes.: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa, *hurry in confusion to their several duties,* Liv.: recenti mens trepidat metu, *is agitated, in a state of panic,* Hor.: trepidas in usum poscentis aevi pauca, *worry thyself about provision for life which needs but little,* id.: multa trepidat, *busies himself much,* Virg. *Pass. impers.:* totis trepidatur castris, Caes. (ii) With *Inf.:* ne trepidate meas defendere naves, *be in no anxious haste,* Virg. (iii) With *Subj.:* trepidat, ne suppositus venias, Juv. With *inter:* inter scelus metumque, *to waver between,* Tac. **2.** Of things, *to move irregularly, noisily,* etc.: quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, *hurries,* Hor.: trepidantia exta, *quivering, palpitating,* Ov. **II.** Act.: *to tremble at, be afraid of:* arundinis umbram, Juv.

trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [derived by Fest. from O. L. *trepo* = Gr. τρέπω, to turn, 'quia turbatione mens vertitur'] *agitated, anxious, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation,* etc.: tum trepidae inter se coëunt pennisque coruscant (apes), *in a hurry,* Virg.: curia maesta ac trepida ancipiti metu, Liv. (ii) With *Gen.* after anal. of *trans. adjj.:* trepidi rerum suarum, *anxious about,* id. **2.** Of things: illud (ferrum) in trepida submersum sibilat unda, *bubbling,* Ov.: certamen, Hor.: litterae, *alarming,* Curt.: res, *hazards,* Hor.: in re trepida, *at a perilous crisis,* Liv.

trēs (treis and trīs: *Acc.* trēs and trīs), tria, *adj. num. card. three.* (ii) To denote a small number: Pl.: Cic.: venisset verbis charta notata tribus, *i. e. you might have sent just a word or two,* Ov. [Cf. Skr. *tri, trayas;* Gr. τρεῖς, τρία; Goth. *thri, threis,* Eng. *three;* Germ. *drei.*] (Hence It. *tre;* Sp. *tres;* Fr. *trois.*)

tresdĕcim, v. tredecim.

tressis, is, *m.* [tres as] *three* asses (usu. quadrans), Varr. (ii) *a mere trifle:* non tressis agaso, *as we say, not worth twopence,* Pers.

tres-vĭri, orum, *m. plu. three men associated in public business, a board of three joint commissioners:* for which more freq. triumviri (q. v.) As overseers of prisons and punishments (= triumviri capitales): Pl. As superintendents of sacrifices and religious feasts: tresviri epulones, Cic. As commissioners to distribute land among colonists: Liv.

triangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tres angulus] *having three corners* or *angles, three-cornered, triangular:* Cic. **II.** Subst.: triangulum, i, *n. a triangle:* Quint.

trĭārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [tres] *the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third line from the front, the triarii, the reserve:* rem ad triarios redisse, *the reserve had to be called up* (Prov. of a critical case), Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 165).

trĭbrăchys, yos, *m.* = τρίβραχυς, *a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach:* Quint.

trĭbŭārĭus, a, um. *adj.* [tribus] *of* or *belonging to a tribe* or *tribes:* Cic.

trĭbŭlis, is, *m.* [id.] *a fellow-tribesman:* Cic. **II.** *one of the lower classes of the people, a poor person* (rare): Mart.

trĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [tero] *a thrashing-sledge,* consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 385). (Hence It. *trebbia.*)

trĭbŭlus, i, *m.* = τρίβολος, *an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs while a fourth projected upwards,* thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, *a caltrop:* Veg. (v. Smith's Ant. 385). **II.** Transf.: from its resemblance in form: *a kind of thorn, caltrops:* Virg.

trĭbūnal, ālis, *n.* [tribunus] *a raised platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal* (v. Smith's Ant. 58): Cic.: Caes. (ii) *a similar elevation in camps,* from which generals addressed their soldiers or administered justice (v. Smith's Ant. 385): Liv.: Tac. (iii) *the seat of the praetor in the theatre:* Suet. (iv) *a monumental mound to a deceased person of high rank:* Tac.

trĭbūnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship;* usu. *the office of tribune of the people:* Cic. (ii) *the office of a military tribune:* id.

trĭbūnĭcĭus (not **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a tribune of the* plebs, *tribunicial:* potestas, Cic. (ii) *of* or *belonging to military tribunes:* honor, Caes. **II.** Subst.: tribunicius, ii, *m. one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune:* Cic.

trĭbūnus, i, *m.* [tribus; prop. the chief officer of a tribe; hence in gen.] *a chieftain, commander, tribune.* **I.** Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, *tribunes of the people,* whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians: Cic.: Liv. **II.** Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power;* these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number: Liv. **III.** Tribuni militares *or* militum, *tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes;* these were officers of the army, six to each legion; who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: Cic.: Caes. **IV.** Tribuni aerarii, *paymasters* who assisted the quaestors: by the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: Cic. **V.** Tribunus Celerum, *captain* or *commander of the* Celeres: Liv. (On the various kinds of tribunes, their powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 383.)

trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [id.] *to distribute, to assign, impart, allot, bestow* (usu. implying that that which is given is *due*): ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic.: sumptis paucis, paucisque tributis, *taken away and added,* Lucr. **II.** Fig.: *to grant, give, show, pay, render:* veniam alicui, Tac.: inventoribus gratiam, Cic.: tantum dignitatis civitati, Caes. **2.** *to concede, allow:* aliquid voluptati, Cic.: aliquid amicitiae, Caes. **3.** *to ascribe, assign, attribute:* aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id.: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. **4.** *to divide, distribute:* rem universam in partes, id. **5.** Of time, *to bestow* or *spend upon, devote to* a thing: comitiis omnibus perficiundis XI dies tribuit, Caes.

trĭbus, ūs, *f.* orig. *a third part of the Roman people:* as their numbers increased, it came to mean, *a division of the people, a tribe* (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribus or city tribes: v. Smith's Ant. 390): Cic.: Liv. Poet.: grammaticas ambire tribus, *to canvass the Grammarian tribes (cliques),* Hor. Meton.: in *plur.: the poor folk, the masses:* eques secutus exemplum, imitataeque equitem tribus, Flor. [From *tri,* root of tres; for termination, cf. mor-bus.] (Hence Fr. *tribu.*)

trĭbūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tributum] *of* or *belonging to tribute:* civitates, *tributary,* Just.: tabellae, *letters of credit,* Cic.

trĭbūtim, *adv.* [tribus] *through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes:* Cic.

trĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribuo] *a dividing, distributing, distribution* (rare): Cic.

trĭbūtum, i, *n.* (tributus, i, *m.:* Pl.) [id.] *a stated payment, a contribution, tribute;* esp. *a kind of income tax levied on all citizens:* in singula capita tributum imponere, Caes.: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. **II.** Transf.: of fruit *yielded to the proprietor* by a tree: Ov.: also in gen., *a gift, present* (poet.): Juv.

trĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [tribuo].

trĭbūtus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] *formed* or *arranged into tribes:* Liv.

trĭbūtus, i, *m.* v. tributum.

trĭcae, arum, *f. plu.* [acc. to Plin. orig. Trica, ae, *f.*, the name of a small, unimportant town in Apulia: hence, proverb.] *trifles, toys, stuff, nonsense:* sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid vilius istis, Mart. ‖ Transf.: *hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, tricks:* Cic. [With tricae in the latter sense, in-tric-o and ex-tric-o are cognate.]

trĭcēni, ae, a, *num. adj. distrib.* [triginta] *thirty at a time, thirty each:* Plin.

trĭceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [tres caput] *having three heads, triple-headed:* Cerberus, Cic.: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov.

trĭcēsĭmus (trig-, Just.), a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [triginta] *thirtieth:* Cic.: sabbata (v. sabbatum): Hor.

trĭchĭla, ae, *f. a bower, arbour, summer-house:* Virg. (Copa). (Hence Fr. *treille.*)

trĭcĭes (-ens), *adv. num.* [triginta] *thirty times:* tricies (aeris millies), *i. e. three millions of sesterces*, Cic.

trĭclīnĭum, ii, *n.* = τρικλίνιον, *a couch for reclining on at meals, running round three sides of a table, an eating-couch, table-couch:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 391). ‖ Transf.: *a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room:* id.: Phaedr.

trĭco, ōnis, *m.* [tricae] *a plotter, trickster:* Pl.

trĭcor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to make or start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks:* Cic.

trĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj.* [tres corpus] *having three bodies, three-bodied:* umbra, *i. e. Geryon*, Virg.

trĭ-cuspis, ĭdis, *adj. having three points, three-pointed:* telum, *i. e.* tridens, Ov.

trĭ-dens, entis, *adj. having three teeth, three-pronged:* Virg. ‖ Subst.: *m. a three-pronged spear, a trident*, used to spear large fish: Plin.: as an attribute of Neptune: Virg. As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiarii): Juv.

trĭdentĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [tridens fero] *the trident-bearer*, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

trĭdentĭger, ĕri, *m.* [tridens gero] *the trident-bearer*, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

trĭdŭum, i, *n.* [tres dies] *the space of three days, three days:* decrevit habendas triduum ferias, *for a space of 3 days*, Cic.: tridui via, Caes.

trĭennĭa, ium, *n. plu.* (strictly, *n. pl. of adj.* triennis, e) *a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival:* Ov.

trĭennĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* spatium) [tres annus] *the space of three years, three years:* Cic.: Caes.

trĭens, entis, *m.* [tres] *a third part, a third:* Cic. Of inheritances: heres ex triente, *heir to one-third of a property*, Suet. ‖ Esp. *the third part of an as:* Hor. 2. In liquid measure, *a third of a sextarius, i. e. four* cyathi: Prop.

trĭentābŭlum, i, *n.* [triens] *land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third of the sum which the state owed:* Liv.

trĭērarchus, i, *m.* = τριήραρχος, *the captain of a trireme, a trierarch:* Cic.

trĭēris, e, *adj.* = τριήρης, *having three banks of oars:* navis, Auct. B. Afr. 2. Subst.: trieris, is, *f. a trireme:* Nep.

trĭĕtērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τριετηρικός, *recurring every three years, triennial:* sacra, *the festival of Bacchus*, Ov. Subst.: trieterica, orum, *n. plu. the festival of Bacchus:* id.

trĭĕtēris, ĭdis, *f.* = τριετηρίς, *a space of three years:* Mart.: Stat. ‖ Transf.: *a triennial festival:* of the festival of Bacchus: Cic.

trĭfārĭam, *adv. in three parts* or *places:* adoriri castra, Liv.: munire, id.: epulas dispertire, Suet.

trĭfaux, cis, *adj.* [tres faux] *having* or *coming from three throats, triple-throated:* latratus (Cerberi), Virg.

trĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tres and *fid* in findo] *cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked* (poet.): flamma, *i. e. lightning*, Ov.

trĭfĭlis, e, *adj.* [tres filum] *having three threads* or *hairs:* Mart.

trĭformis, e, *adj.* [tres forma] *having three forms, shapes,* or *natures; three-fold, triple, triform* (poet.): Chimaera, Hor.: diva, *i. e. Diana*, who was also Luna and Hecate, id.: mundus, *i. e. air, sea and the underworld*, Ov.

trĭ-fur, ūris, *m. a triple thief, an arrant thief:* non fur, sed trifur, Pl.

trĭ-furcĭfer, ĕri, *m. an arch-rogue, arrant knave:* Pl.: cf. furca, furcifer.

trĭgĕmĭnus (tergeminus), a, um, *adj.* [tres geminus] *three born at a birth:* fratres, *three twin-brothers*, Liv.: spolia, *of the three twin-brothers*, id. ‖ Transf. in gen.: *three-fold, triple, triform*, i. q. triplex (mostly poet.): Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg.: honores, *i. e. of curule aedile, praetor, consul*, Hor.

trīgintā, *num. card. adj. thirty:* Cic. [For *tri-decem-ta:* cf. vi-ginti. The orig. *k* is found in Gr. τριάκοντα, and in *tricies, tricesimus.*] (Hence Fr. *trente.*)

trĭgōn, ōnis, *m.* = τρίγων or τρίγωνον, *a kind of ball for playing with*, esp. in the baths: Mart.: Hor.

trĭgōnus (trūg.), i, *m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray:* Pl.

trĭlībris, e, *adj.* [tres libra] *of three pounds weight, three-pound-:* Hor.

trĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [tres lingua] *triple-tongued, having three tongues:* os (Cerberi), Hor.

trĭlix, icis, *adj.* [tres licium] *woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled:* lorica auro trilix, *'triply leashed with gold,'* Virg. (Hence It. *traliccio.*)

trĭmestris, e, *adj.* [tres mensis] *of three months:* consul, Suet.

trĭmĕtros or **-trus**, tra, trum, *adj.* = τριμετρος, in prosody, *containing three metres* or *double-feet, trimeter:* versus, Quint. As subst.: **trimetrus**, i, *m. a trimeter:* id.: Hor.

trĭmŏdĭa, ae, *f.* (trimodium, Pl.) [tres modius] *a vessel that contains three* modii, *a three-peck measure:* Varr.

trĭmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [trimus] *of only three years, only three years old:* Suet.

trīmus, a, um, *adj.* [tres; v. bimus] *of three years, three years old:* Hor.

trīni, ae, a, *num. adj. distrib.* [id.] *three each, a set of three:* castra, Liv.: litterae, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *three-fold, triple*, i. q. triplex: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes.

trĭnoctĭālis, e, *adj. of three nights, for the space of three nights:* Mart.

trĭnōdis, e, *adj.* [tres nodus] *having three knots, three-knotted, knotty:* clava, Ov.

Trĭnummus (Trinūmus), i, *m. the title of a comedy by Plautus:* huic ego diei nomen Trinumo faciam, perh. *three-penny-piece*, Pl.

trĭnundĭnum, i, *n.* v. nundinum.

trĭóbŏlum, i, *m.* = τριώβολος, *a piece of three* oboli, *a half-drachma: a trifle:* Pl.

trĭōnes, um, *m. plu.* orig. *the ploughing-ozen;* hence, transf. *the constellations of the Greater and Lesser Bear:* Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Virg. [Appy. from the root of tero, to pound, bruise: cf. septentrio.]

trĭ-parcus, a, um, *adj. thrice* (i. e. *extremely*) *sparing, stingy, niggardly:* homines, Pl.

trĭpartītō (-pertito), *adv. in* or *into three parts:* bona dividere, Cic.: aggredi urbem, Liv.

trĭ-partītus or **-pertītus**, a, um, *Part. divided* or *divisible into three parts, three-fold, tripartite* (rare): causa tripertita erit in accusatione, Cic.

trĭpectŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [tres pectus] *triple-breasted:* vis Geryonaï, Lucr.

trĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj. of three feet* in measure: parma, Liv.

trĭpertītus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

trĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj. having three feet, three-footed* or *-legged:* mensa, Hor.

trĭplex, icis, *adj.* [ter plico] *three-fold, triple:* cuspis, *i. e. Neptune's three-pronged trident*, Ov.: mundus (because composed of sky, land, and sea), id.: regnum (because shared between Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), id.: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate), id.: acies, Caes. (II) Poet. = tres: Sorores, *the three sisters,*

i. e. *the Fates*, Ov.: gens, *three races*, Virg. 2. Subst.: triplex, icis, *n. three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple:* sume tibi triplex, Hor. (ii) triplices, um, *m. plu.* (*sc.* codicilli), *a writing-tablet with three leaves:* Cic.

trĭplĭcĭter, *adv. in a three-fold manner:* Auct. Her.

trĭplus, a, um, *adj. num. three-fold, triple:* pars, Cic. [Formed like duplus, q. v.]

trĭpŭdĭo (trĭpŏdo, Pref. to Carm. Frat. Arv.), i. *v. n.* [tripudium] in relig. lang. *to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance,* as a religious act: Inscr.: de navi, tripudianti similis, prosiluit, Just. Of a war-dance: tripudiantes more suo, Liv. II. Transf. in gen.: *to leap, dance, caper:* in funeribus rei publicae exsultans et tripudians, Cic.

trĭpŭdĭum, ii, *n. a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing* in relig. solemnities, *a solemn religious dance:* Salios ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 2. Transf. *a war-dance:* cum sui moris tripudiis arma (quisque) capiebat, id. II. *a kind of favourable omen,* when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground: Cic. [The existence of the verb tripodare = tripudiare makes it almost certain that tripudium is from the root of *tres,* and *pad,* root of pes, q. v.]

trĭpūs, ŏdis, *m.* = τρίπους, *a three-footed seat, a tripod:* Hor. II. Esp. *the tripod of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi:* Cic. 2. Meton. *the oracle at Delphi:* Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 394.) (ii) *an oracle,* in gen.: Stat.: Val. Fl.

trĭquĕtrus, a, um, *adj. having three corners, three-cornered, triangular:* insula, Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

trī-rēmis, e, *adj.* [remus] *having three banks of oars:* naves, Caes. II. Subst.: triremis, is, *f. a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 260.)

tris, v. tres.

triscurrĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [root of *tres,* with scurra] *gross buffooneries:* Juv.

tristĕ, *adv. sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely:* resonare, Hor. *Comp.:* adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, *with more trouble and suffering,* Cic.

tristĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tristis] *somewhat sad:* Cic.

tristĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tristis facio] *making sad, saddening:* voces, Cic. poet.

tristis, e, *adj. sad, sorrowful, dejected, melancholy:* tristis et contristatus, Cic.: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. 2. Transf. of things: exsilium, Liv.: sors, *miserable,* Cic.: Tartara, *gloomy,* Virg. Of taste: *disagreeable, nauseous:* Lucr.: Virg. Of smell: *offensive:* Ov. *Neut.* absol. (poet.): triste lupus stabulis, *bane, pest* (lit. *a sad business*), Virg.: Hor. II. *morose, ill-humoured, stern,* etc.: navita (Charon), *gloomy, sullen,* Virg.: judex, *severe,* Cic. 2. Transf. of things: vultus, id.: sermo, *serious;* opp. to jocosus, Hor.: mitibus mutare tristia, *bitter, spiteful things,* id. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence Fr. *triste.*)

tristĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (tristitiem, Ter. *ed.* Fl.) [tristis] *sadness, melancholy, dejection:* Cic. 2. Of things: haec tristitia temporum, *this sad state of the times,* id. II. *moroseness, gloominess, sternness, severity,* etc.: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, id. Esp. *the severe, unbending mien* of some philosophers: tristitia atque asperitas, id.: cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7.

trī-sulcus, a, um, *adj.* [tres sulcus] *having three furrows;* hence, *three-cleft, three-forked* (poet.): lingua (serpentis), Virg.: telum Jovis, Ov.

trĭtāvus, i, *m.* [tritus (= tertius) avus] *the father of an* atavus *or* atavia; *great-great-great-grandfather:* Pl.

trĭtĭcĕus (triticeius, Pl.), a, um, *adj.* [triticum] *of wheat, wheaten, wheat-:* messis, Virg.

trĭtĭcum, i, *n.* [Varr. derives it from tritus, tero] *wheat:* Cic.: Caes. (Hence Sp. *trigo.*)

trĭtor, ōris, *m.* [tero] *a rubber, grinder:* colorum, *colour-grinder,* Plin.: compedium, *rub-chain,* a term of reproach applied to a slave, Pl.

trĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing, wearing off, chafing:* App. II. Esp. *a thrashing* of grain: Virg.

trĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [tero]. II. Adj.: *beaten, frequented, common:* iter, Cic. 2. Fig. *practised, expert:* tritas aures habere, id. (ii) Of language, *used often* or *much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite:* tritum sermone proverbium, id.

trĭtus, ūs (found in *Abl. sing.* only), *m.* [id.] *a rubbing* or *wearing:* Cic.

trĭumphālis, e, *adj.* [triumphus] *of* or *belonging to a triumph, triumphal:* provincia, *i. e. the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph,* Cic.: porta, *through which the triumphing general entered Rome,* id.: Suet.: ornamenta, usually consisting of a *wreath of gold, embroidered toga* (toga picta) *and tunic* (tunica palmata), *ivory staff,* etc. (these were given under the empire without the triumph itself), id.: also *absol.* triumphalia, Tac.: vir, *who has had the honours of a triumph,* Vell.: senex, Ov.: more freq. *absol.* triumphalis, is, *m.:* Suet.: imagines, *i. e. busts of generals who had celebrated a triumph,* Hor.

trĭumpho, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and (rarely) *a.* [id.]. Neut.: *to make a triumphal procession, to celebrate a triumph, to triumph* Liv.: ex praetura, Cic.: de Numantinis, i. e. *to triumph for a victory gained over the N.,* id. Poet. in gen.: de me jure triumphat Amor, *triumphs over me,* Prop. *Pass. impers.:* triumphatum est, *a triumph was celebrated,* Liv. 2. Fig.: *to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly:* in omnium gemitu, id. II. Act.: *to triumph over, to lead in triumph;* or, in gen. *to conquer* (poet.); most freq. *in pass.:* triumphatas gentes, Virg.: triumphatis dare jura Medis, Hor.: bos triumphatus, *i. e. won by victory,* Ov.

trĭumphus (old form triumpus), i, *m.* [cf. θρίαμβος, a procession in honour of Bacchus] *a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph* (v. Smith's Ant. 394): Cic.: triumphum ex Etruria agere, *to celebrate a triumph for victories in Etruria,* Liv.: Bolorum triumphus, *for a victory over the Boii,* id. Io triumphe, the shout of the soldiers and spectators during the procession, Hor. 2. Fig. in gen. sense, *a triumph, victory:* ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. (Hence It. *trionfo;* Fr. *triomphe.*)

trĭumvir, ĭri, v. triumviri.

trĭumvirālis, e, *adj.* [triumviri] *of* or *belonging to the triumvirs, triumviral:* sectus flagellis triumviralibus, *i. e. of the superintendents of prisons* (v. triumviri, No. ii), Hor.

trĭumvirātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a triumvir, a triumvirate:* triumviratus (coloniae deducendae), Cic.

trĭumvĭri, orum or um, *m. plu.* [tres vir] *three men holding an office conjointly* or *associated in public business, a board of three joint commissioners* appointed for various purposes, *a triumvirate.* (i) Triumviri coloniae deducendae *or* agro dando, *for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members:* Liv. (ii) Triumviri capitales, *superintendents of public prisons and executions,* who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates: Cic. (iii) Triumviri epulones: v. tresviri. (iv) Triumviri rei publicae constituendae; in the case of Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, Suet. *Sing.:* Vell. (On the various kinds of triumviri, v. Smith's Ant. 397 *seq.*)

trĭvĕnēfĭca, ae, *f.* [root of *tres,* with venefica] *an arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag, witch,* or *sorceress:* Pl.

trĭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [trivium: prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence transf.] *that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial:* carmen, Juv.: scientia, Quint.: verba, Suet.

trĭvĭum, i, *n.* [tres via] *a place where three roads meet, a cross-road:* Cic. II. Transf. in gen.: *a public square, the public street, highway:*

in trivīis aut in compitis, id. *Sing.*: pueros in trivio docere, Just.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i. e. *out of the street*, as we say, '*out of the gutter*,' *from the mob*, Cic.

trĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [trivium] *an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met*: virgo, i. e. *Diana* or *Hecate*, Lucr. Freq. as subst.: Trivia, ae, *f. Diana* or *Hecate*: Ov.: Virg.

trŏchaeus, i, *m.* = τροχαῖος, *a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short* (— ⏑), *a trochee*: Cic. **II.** *another name for the* tribrachys, *a metrical foot of three short syllables* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *a tribrach*: id.

trŏchāĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τροχαικός, *consisting of trochees, trochaic*: Quint.

trŏchlĕa, ae, *f.* [contr. from τροχαλία] *a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case* or *sheaf containing one* or *more pulleys, a block*: Lucr.

trŏchus, i, *m.* = τροχός, *a hoop, a trundling-hoop* for children: Hor.: sometimes bells were attached to it: Mart. (v. Smith's Ant. 398).

Trōjŭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [Troja, and *gen* in gigno] *Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan* (poet.): gentes, Lucr. (ii) Subst.: *a Trojan*: Virg.: also, *a Roman*: Juv.

trŏpaeum (trŏphaeum), i, *n.* = τρόπαιον, *a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy*; consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed arms, shields, helmets, etc., taken from the enemy; afterwards made of stone and ornamented in the same manner (v. Smith's Ant. 398): Cic.: Virg. **II.** Meton.: *a victory*: nova cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. **2.** *a mark, token, sign, memorial, monument*: necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.

trŭcīdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trucido] *a slaughtering, massacring, butchery*: civium, Cic.: pecorum, Liv.

trŭcīdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to slaughter, butcher, massacre*: sicut pecora trucidari, Sall.: cives Romanos trucidandos curavit, Cic. Facetiously; seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas, *butcher them* (a hit at the Pythagoreans), Hor. **II.** Transf. *to cut up, destroy, ruin*: ignem, *drown*, Lucr.: plebem fenore, *crush the life out of*, Liv. [For *truci-cido*, i. e. truncum caedo.]

trŭcŭlenter, *adv. savagely, ferociously. Comp.*: truculentius se gerere, *to behave more brutally*, Cic.

trŭcŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [truculentus] *savageness, harshness, truculence* (rare): Pl.: caeli, *inclemency*, Tac.

trŭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [trux] *savage, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell*: quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. *Comp.*: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. **2.** Of things: voces, *savage, threatening*, Tac.: aequor, *stormy*, Cat.

trŭdis, is, *f.* [prob. cogn. with trudo] *a pointed pole, a pike*: Virg.

trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust, push, shove; to press on, drive, impel*: pectore montem (*sc.* nivis), Virg.: glaciem flumina, *drive down*, id.: Cherusci trudunt adversos, *bear down*, Tac.: apros in plagas, Hor. **2.** Esp. of growth, *to push forth, put forth* (poet.): gemmas, Virg.: se de cortice gemmae, *sprout*, id. **II.** Fig.: ad mortem trudi, Cic.: fallacia alia aliam trudit, *treads on the heels of*, Ter.: truditur dies die, *day treads on the heel of day*, Hor.

trulla, ae, *f. dim.* [trua, *a ladle*, with which cf. Gr. τορ-ύνη] *a small ladle, dipper*, or *scoop* (esp. for *pouring* wine from the crater into the drinking-cups): Cic.: Hor. (ii) *a drinking cup*: Juv. **II.** Transf.: *a scoop-shaped fire-pan, a cresset*: Liv.

trullĕum (-lium), i, *n.* [trulla] *a basin, wash-basin*: Varr.

trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [truncus, *adj.*] *to maim, mutilate*, or *shorten by cutting off, to cut off*: truncat olus foliis, Ov.: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. Poet.: *to slay*: cervos, Val. Fl.

(1) **truncus**, i, *m. the stem, stock, bole*, or *trunk* of a tree: Cic.: Caes. **II.** Transf. of the human body, *the trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: Ov.: Virg.: caput abscisum calido viventeque trunco, Lucr. **2.** *a stock, i. e. a blockhead, dunce, dolt*: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. **III.** Fig.: ipso trunco (aegritudinis) everso, as it were, *the root*, id. [V. truncus, 2.]

(2) **truncus**, a, um, *adj.* [Etym. uncertain; acc. to some, cogn. with torqueo; *twisted*, hence] *maimed, dismembered, mutilated*: nares (inhonesto vulnere), Virg.: corpus, *decapitated*, Curt. Of things: pinus, *with the branches lopt off*, Virg.: tela, *broken*, id.: frons (Acheloi), *deprived of its horn*, Ov. **2.** *imperfect, wanting some of its natural parts*: corpus, Liv.: ranae, i. e. *not fully developed, tadpoles*, Ov. Poet. with *Gen.*: animalia trunca pedum, *without legs*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *deprived of some important part* or *element, maimed, dismembered*: urbs, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv.

trūsĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [trudo] *to push* or *thrust often*: Phaedr. (dub.)

trūsus, a, um, *Part.* [trudo].

trŭtĭna, ae, *f.* = τρυτάνη, *a balance, pair of scales*: Varr. **II.** Fig.: Cic.: pensantur eadem scriptores trutina, Hor.

trŭtĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [trutina] *to weigh, balance*; fig.: verba, Pers.

trux, ūcis, *adj. fierce, savage, ferocious, grim, stern* (mostly with ref. to *aspect*): tribunus plebis, *menacing*, Cic.: vultus, Hor.: oculi, *fiery*, Tac.: aper, Ov. **2.** Of things: pelagus, *merciless*, id.: Eurus, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

trўblĭum, ii, *n.* = τρύβλιον, *a plate, salver*: Pl.

tū (*Gen. sing.* tis, Pl. *Gen. plur.*: vestrorum *or* vostrorum, Pl.: *fem.* vostrarum, Ter.: *Acc. sing.* ted, Pl.), *pron. pers. of 2nd pers.*: *thou*: ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, Pl. (ii) With the emphatic suffix *te* in *sing., met* usu. in *plu.*, but sometimes in *sing.* also: the two suffixes are also found together: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic.: tutemet mirabere, Ter.: ita vosmet alebatis, Pl.: vosmet ipsi, Liv. **2.** The *Dat.* is often a *dativus ethicus* (see Grammars), expressing an interest in a matter: alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, as we say, *your one man; your other man, etc.*, Cic.: haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, *this was their soldiering for you*, Liv. (cf. Shak. "*a tanner will last you nine year*"). **3.** *Vos* is sometimes used with a collective or representative noun in *sing.*: vos Romanus exercitus etc., id.: vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, *i. e. all ye Muses*, Virg. [Cf. Skr. stem *tva-*; Gr. σύ, Dor. τύ; Goth. *thu*, Eng. *thou*, Germ. *du*. With *vos* cf. Skr. acc. pl. *vas* (for *tva-n-s*).] (Hence It. Sp. Fr. *tu*: It. *voi*; Sp. *vos*; Fr. *vous*.)

tŭātim, *adv.* [tuus] *after your manner*: eccere, jam tuatim facis, Pl.

tŭba, ae, *f.* [same root as tubus, a tube] *a trumpet*, esp. *a war-trumpet*: ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 399. It was used also at religious festivals, games, funerals, *etc.*: Ov.: Virg Fig.: tuba belli civilis, *i. e. exciter, author, instigator*, Cic.

(1) **tūber**, ĕris, *n. a hump, bump, swelling, tumour, protuberance* on animal bodies: cameli, Plin. Fig.: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius (*tumours* as opp. to mere *warts*: cf. *the beam and the mote*, Matt. vii. 3), Hor. **II.** Transf. *a truffle*, a favourite article of food among the Romans: Juv. [From *tu*, to swell, whence *tu-m-eo*.]

(2) **tŭber**, ĕris, *f. a tree, Diospyros lotus, bearing an eatable berry*: Plin. **II.** Masc.: *the fruit of this tree*: Suet.

tŭbĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [tuba cano] *a trumpeter*: esp. in war: Ov.: Liv.

tŭbĭlustrĭum (tubulustrium), ii, *n.* [tuba lustro] *a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets*: Ov.

tŭburcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to eat greedily, gobble up, devour*: Pl. [Etym. unknown.]

tŭbus, i, *m. a pipe, tube*: Col.: Plin. (Hence, through low L. *tubellus*, Fr. *tuyau*.)

tuccētum or **tūcētum**, i, *n. a kind of sausage* or *haggis*: Pers.

tŭdĭtans, antis, *Part.* [v. tundo] *striking* or *beating often:* Lucr.

tŭĕo, no *perf.*, tūtum, 2. *v. a.* (= tueor) *to look after, to watch*, etc.: censores vectigalia tuento, Lex ap. Cic. [The affinities of this word are obscure.]

tŭĕor, tŭĭtus (tūtus, Sall.), 2. *v. a. dep.* (tuor, Cat.: tuimur, Lucr.: *imper.* tuĕre, id.) [v. tueo] *to look* or *gaze at; to behold, watch, consider, examine*, etc. (poet.): caeli templa, Lucr.: talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur, *has been glaring askance at*, Virg. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* multa in terris fieri caeloque tuentur (homines), *see, observe*, Lucr. **II.** Esp. *to look after; to watch, guard, preserve, defend, protect, maintain, uphold*, etc.: aliquid tueri et conservare, Cic.: aedem Castoris habuit tuendam, *to keep in good order*, id.: suos fines, Caes.: domum a furibus, Phaedr.: portus, Caes.

tŭgŭrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium] *a little hut:* App.

tŭgŭrĭum, ii, *n.* [tego] *a hut, cot, hovel, cottage* of shepherds, peasants, *etc.:* Cic.: Virg.

tŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tueor] *a looking after, taking care of, guarding; defence, preservation:* Cic.

tŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [tueor].

tŭli, v. fero.

tum, *adv.* and *conj.* [From the I. E. pronoun-stem *ta-*, Gr. το-, Lat. *to-*; cf. quum from *ka-*, Gr. κο-, πο-, Lat. *quo-*.]

A. Adv.: *then, at this* or *that time.* (i) answering to *quum, ubi, postquam, si*, or *Abl. absol.:* tum, quum tu es iratus, *at a time when*, Cic.: postquam res publica adolevit, tum lex Porcia aliaeque paratae, Sall.: tum magis assentiere, Laeli, si ad majora venero, Cic.: rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello dictator retulit, Liv. (ii) Strengthened with *demum, denique, maxime, vero:* tum demum, *then more than ever*, Pl.: tum denique, *then and not till then*, Cic.: tum maxime, quum etc., *then of all times, then above all*, Quint.: tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnis, *then indeed, then more than ever* (denoting some kind of climax), Virg. (freq.). With *Gen.:* tum temporis, *at that* (*point* or *period*) *of time*, Just. **II.** Denoting a succeeding point of time, *then, thereupon, hereupon:* jubent venire agros Attalensium; deinde . . .; post autem . . .; tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, Cic.: cras est mihi judicium. Quid tum? *what then? what further?* Ter. (ii) Strengthened with *deinde, postea, demum, vero:* tum deinde, *then after that*, Liv.: quid tum postea? *what next after that?* Ter.

III. Transf. in enumerations of facts or arguments, *then, again, moreover, furthermore, besides, in the next place:* gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic. (ii) Correlative with *primum, deinde, postremo*, etc.: primum: tum etiam, Caes.

B. Adverbial conj. always either repeated or connected with quum: (i) tum . . . tum, *first . . . then; at one time . . . at another time; now . . . now; as well . . . as; both . . . and; partly . . . partly:* disserens in utramque partem tum Graece tum Latine, *now in Greek and now in Latin*, Cic. (ii) quum . . . tum, *both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also; if . . . then surely:* quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, id.: quum . . ., tum etiam, Caes.

tŭmĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to cause to swell* (poet.): vis fera ventorum caecis inclusa cavernis extentam tumefecit humum, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to swell* or *puff up, to inflate* with pride, *etc.:* laetitia tumefactus inani, Prop.

tŭmĕo, 2. *v. n. to swell, be bloated, swollen* or *tumid, to be puffed out* or *inflated:* tumet corpus veneno, Ov. *Absol.:* pedes tumentes, *swollen feet*, Virg.: anni (virginis) tumentes, perh. *budding into womanhood*, Stat. **II.** Fig.: *to swell, be swollen* with passionate excitement, *to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* sapientis animus nunquam tumet, *is never excited*, Cic.: rabie corda tument, Virg.: laudis amore, Hor.: tument negotia, *are in a ferment, are coming to a head*, Cic. **2.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic:* Tac. [From the root *tu*, to swell, whence also *tuber*.]

tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [tumeo] *to begin to swell, to swell up:* maria, Virg.: vulnera, *to rankle*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to swell up, become swollen* with passionate excitement, *to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* Ov.: operta tumescere bella, *are fermenting, threatening to break out*, Virg.

tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *swollen, rising high, protuberant, tumid:* membrum, *swollen* (*diseased*), Cic.: Python, *puffed out*, Ov.: mare, *swelling, rising high*, Virg.: Nilus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *swollen* or *swelling* with passionate excitement, *excited, incensed; puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out:* tumida ex ira corda residunt, Virg.: tumidum est cor, *i. e. swells with ambition*, Hor. **2.** Of speech, *inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic:* Quint. *Comp.:* tumidior sermo, Liv.

tŭmor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a swelling, protuberance:* oculorum, Cic.: tumor ille loci permansit et alti collis habet speciem, *bulging*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *a swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement* of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, *etc.:* Cic.: rerum, *ferment, commotion*, id. **2.** Of speech, *an inflated* or *pompous style, bombast:* Quint. (Hence Fr. *tumeur*.)

tŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tumulus] *to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb* (poet.): Ov.

tŭmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of hills, hilly:* locus, Sall.

tŭmultŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *of* or *belonging to bustle, hurry*, or *tumult;* in milit. lang., of troops *brought hurriedly together, raised hastily* or *suddenly:* exercitus, *extemporized*, Liv.: milites, *irregulars*, id. **II.** Transf.: *that is done* or *happens in a hurry, hurried, sudden, confused, disorderly:* pugna (opp. to justa acies), id.: opus, id.

tŭmultŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tumultuor] *a bustling, tumult* (rare): Liv.

tŭmultŭo, 1. *v. a.* [tumultus] (= tumultuor, *q. v.*): quid tumultues? Pl. *Pass. impers.:* hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, *that there was unwonted bustle*, Caes.

tŭmultŭor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to make a bustle* or *disturbance, to be in great agitation* or *confusion, to be in an uproar:* quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? Cic.: tumultuari Gallias comperit, *to be in an uproar*, Suet.

tŭmultŭōsē, *adv. with bustle* or *confusion, tumultuously:* Liv. *Comp.:* Caes. *Sup.:* Cic.

tŭmultŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *full of bustle, confusion*, or *tumult: restless, turbulent, tumultuous:* sonitus, Pl.: vita, Cic.: nuntius, *alarming*, Liv.: mare, *boisterous, tempestuous*, Hor. *Comp.:* litterae, *with still more disquieting contents*, Suet.: Italiam tumultuosiorem repperit, Vell. *Sup.:* tumultuosissimum pugnae, *the thickest of the fight*, Liv.

tŭmultus, ūs (*Gen.* tumulti, Pl.: Ter.), *m. an uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult:* Caes.: Cic. Of the elements: *crash, din, tempest, tumult:* pelagi caelique, Lucan.: tremendo Juppiter ruens tumultu, *i. e. the roar of thunder*, Hor. **2.** *a sudden outbreak of war;* esp. *civil war, insurrection, rebellion:* Cic.: servilis, *insurrection of the slaves*, Caes. Also in partic. *a Gallic war* (as being attended with special alarm): Cic.: Liv. **II.** Fig.: *any disturbance, agitation, tumult* of the mind or feelings: Hor. [Uncertain whether cogn. with *tumeo*.]

tŭmŭlus, i, *m.* [root of tumeo] *a raised heap of earth, a mound, rising ground:* terrenus, Caes.: ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. (ii) In partic. of the *hills* of Rome: Liv. **II.** *a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus:* id.: honorarius, *i. e. a monument, cenotaph*, Suet.: called also, inanis, Virg.

tunc, *adv.* [tum with the demonstr. suffix ce] (differing from tum only in being somewhat more precise and emphatic), *then, at the very time, immediately, at this or that time:* (i) answering to *quum:* tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with *demum:* demum igitur, quum . . ., tunc, etc., Pl. With

part. *Gen.:* tunc temporis, *at that point of time*, Just. (iii) *Absol.:* nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic. (From *ad-tunc* come It. *adunque, dunque;* Fr. *adonc, donc.*)

tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum or tūsum, 3. *v. a. to beat, strike, thump, buffet* with repeated strokes: oculos bacillo, Cic.: pectora manu, Ov.: saxa alto salo, Hor. With limiting *Acc.:* tunsae pectora palmis, *beating* (refl. sense) *their bosoms*, Virg. Proverb.: eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, *to hammer the same anvil*, cf. '*harp on the same string*,' Cic. 2. Esp. *to pound, bruise, bray:* tunsum gallae saporem, Virg.: fruges, id. II. Fig. *to keep on hammering at; to din, stun, importune* (poet. and rare): pergin' aures tundere? Pl. *Absol.:* tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, Ter. [The root is *stud*, whence Skr. *tud*, to push; Goth. *stautan*, to strike, Germ. *stossen*, to push.]

tŭnĭca, ae, *f. a thin under-garment with sleeves, worn by both sexes* of the Romans, *a tunic:* Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: tunica propior, etc.: v. pallium. A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 400.) II. Transf.: *a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel*, etc.: (gemmarum) tunicae, Virg.: teretes ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae, Lucr. [Etym. unknown.]

tŭnĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [tunico].

II. Adj.: *coated, having coats* (e.g. *an onion*): Pers.

tŭnĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tunica] *to clothe with a tunic:* Varr.: usu. in *Part. perf.:* Cic. Of the common people, who wore the tunic only: Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

tŭnĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little tunic:* Pl. 2. *a thin skin* or *coating:* Plin.

tunsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo].

tŭor, v. tueor, *ad init.*

turba, ae, *f. an uproar, disorder, turmoil, tumult, riot:* turba et confusio rerum, Cic.: multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes.: turba atque seditio, *confusion*, Sall. II. Transf.: *any brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel:* turba atque rixa, Cic.: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat itidem, Pl.

III. Meton. of men: *a crowd, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop*, etc.: in foro turbaque, Cic.: discipulorum, Quint.: Quiritium, Hor. 2. In gen. *a promiscuous throng, troop, multitude:* ignotorum deorum, Cic.: ferarum, Ov.: materiai, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. τύρ-βη, τυρβάζω; init. *s* has prob. been lost, cf. στυρβάζω, also perh. Germ. *stur-m*, Eng. *stor-m*.] (Hence Fr. *tourbe.*)

turbāmentum, i, *n.* [turbo] *a means of disturbance* (rare): Tac.

turbātē, *adv. confusedly, with disorder:* Caes.

turbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [turbo] *confusion, disorder, disturbance:* rerum, Liv.

turbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a troubler, disquieter, disturber:* vulgi, Liv.

turbātus, a, um, *Part.* [turbo].

II. Adj.: *disorderly, confused:* turbatius mare, *more stormy*, Suet.: caelum, id. 2. *exasperated* (poet.): Pallas, Virg.

turbellae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [turba] *a bustle, stir, row:* Pl.

turben, v. turbo, Inis, *ad init.*

turbĭdē, *adv. in disorder, confusedly:* Cic.: Tac.

turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] *full of confusion* or *disorder, wild, confused, disordered:* turbida tempestas heri fuit, *wild*, Pl.: tempestas telorum, Virg.: Auster, Hor.: coma, *dishevelled, tumbled*, Ov. 2. Esp. of fluids, *thick, muddy, turbid:* aqua, Cic.: gurges turbidus coeno, Virg.: auro turbidus Hermus, *turbid with gold*, id.

II. Fig.: *troubled, disordered, boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy, vexatious, perplexed:* turbidi concitatique motus animorum, Cic.: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, *mutinous, seditious*, Tac.: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Aruns, *confounded*, Virg. *Comp.:* pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. *Sup.:* turbidissimus quisque, Tac. (ii) *Neutr. absol.:* si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, *most troublous circumstances*, Cic. Adv.: mens turbidum laetatur, *tumultuously*, Hor.

turbĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [turbo, Inis] *cone-shaped:* vortex, Ov.

turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* turbassit, for turbaverit, Cic.) [turba] *to throw into disorder* or *confusion, to disturb, confuse*, etc.: ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic.: equitatus turbaverat ordines, *had broken the ranks*, Liv.: capillos, Ov. 2. Esp. of water, *to make thick* or *turbid:* aquam limo, Hor.: aquas lacrimis, Ov.

II. Fig.: *to confound, confuse:* qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.: milites nihil in commune turbantes, *making no general disturbance*, Tac.: oculis simul ac mente turbatus, *bewildered*, Liv. *Absol.:* dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint, *make as much disturbance as they please*, Ter. *Pass. impers.:* totis usque adeo turbatur agris, *so unsettled are things*, Virg.

turbo, Inis, *m.* (turben, Inis, *n.:* Tib.) prop. *any violent circular motion; a whirl, revolution, round* (mostly poet.): cum caeli turbine ferri, Lucr.: immani turbine (i. e. fulminis), Virg.: militiae turbine factus eques, *i. e. through the round of military promotion*, or perh. *by the whirligig of warfare*, Ov. II. *a whirlwind, hurricane, tornado, eddy:* Cic.: venti terras turbine perflant, Virg.: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. 2. Fig.: in turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae, Cic.: miserae mentis, Ov. III. *a spinning-top, whipping-top:* Virg. 2. Transf.: of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top; *a reel, whorl, spindle*, etc.: Cic.: Hor.: turbine crescit (bucina) ab imo, *swells from the bottom round* (*spirally*), Ov.: quo turbine torqueat hastam, *with what a mighty whirl* (*rush*, Pap.) *he hurls his spear*, Virg. [From same root as *turba.*] (Hence It. *turbine*, and, through low Lat. *turbicula*, Fr. *tourbillon.*)

turbŭlentē, *adv. in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence:* Cic. *Comp.* id.

turbŭlenter, *adv. tumultuously, violently:* Cic.

turbŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] Neutr.: *restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous:* tempestas, Cic.: aqua, *turbid, muddy*, Phaedr.: atomorum turbulenta concursio, *confused*, Cic. *Comp:* turbulentior annus, Liv. *Sup:* turbulentissimum tempus, opp. to tranquillissimum, Cic. II. Act.: *troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious:* civis, id.: tribuni, Tac. *Sup.:* tribuni plebis, Caes.

turda, ae, v. turdus.

turdus, i, *m.* (*fem.* turda, ae, Pers.) *a thrush* (largely bred for the table by the Romans): prob. includes also *other species of* turdus: Plin.: Hor. [Cf. A.-S. *thro-s-le*, Eng. *throstle, thrush*, Germ. *drossel.*] (Hence It. *tordo.*)

tūrĕus (thureus), a, um, *adj.* [tus] *of frankincense:* turea virga, *the frankincense-shrub*, Virg.: grana, Ov.

turgĕo, tursi, 2. *v. n. to swell out, be swollen* or *tumid:* ora (ab ictu), Ov.: gemmae in palmite, *are ready to burst*, Virg. II. Fig.: (uxor) turget mihi, *i. e. is swelling with anger, is enraged*, Pl. 2. Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, bombastic:* professus grandia turget, Hor. [For *sturgeo;* cf. Gr. στραγγάω (also σφριγάω); on the relation of *st* and *sp*, v. studeo.]

turgesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [turgeo] *to begin to swell, to swell up, swell:* Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris, Ov. II. Fig.: *to swell with passion:* sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, Cic.

turgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turgidus] *swollen:* ocelli flendo (the *dim.* implies endearment), '*poor swollen little eyes*,' Cat.

turgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turgeo] *swollen, inflated, distended, turgid:* membrum, Cic.: mare, Hor.: vela vento, id. II. Fig.: of speech, or a speaker or writer, *bombastic, inflated, turgid* (rare): id.

tūrĭbŭlum (thur.), i, *n.* [tus] *a vessel to burn incense in, a censer:* Cic.

tūrĭcrĕmus (thur.), a, um, *adj.* [tus cremo] *incense-burning, for burning incense:* arae, Virg.: foci, Ov.

tūrĭfer (thur.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tus fero] *incense-bearing, that produces incense:* Indus, Ov.

tūrĭlĕgus (thur-), a, um, *adj.* [tus lego] *incense-gathering:* Arabes, Ov.

turma, ae, *f. a troop, squadron* of horse; a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men: Caes.: Cic. ||. Transf. in gen.: *any troop, crowd, throng, band, body:* immanis Titanum, Hor.: feminea, Ov. [From same root as *turba*, q. v.]

turmālis, e, *adj.* [turma] *of* or *belonging to a troop* or *squadron:* cum suis turmalibus evasit, *i. e. with those of his squadron*, Liv. ||. Transf.: sanguis, *of the equestrian order*, Stat. In a pun; statuae, *equestrian;* or *in squadrons*, Cic.

turmātim, *adv.* [id.] *by troops* or *squadrons:* Caes. ||. Transf. in gen.: *in troops, in bands:* Lucr.

turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turpis] *somewhat ugly* or *misshapen*, esp. of small objects: nasus, Cat. ||. Fig.: *somewhat indecent* or *unseemly:* Cic.

turpĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [turpis facio] *debased, corrupted:* fig.: Cic.

turpĭlŭcrĭcŭpĭdus, i, *adj. m.* [turpis lucrum cupidus] *covetous of base* or *dishonest gain*, as a term of abuse: Pl.

turpis, e, *adj. ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy, nasty:* aspectus, Cic.: grex turpium morbo virorum, *deformed, disfigured*, Hor.: scabies, Virg. ||. Fig.: *unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable:* mores, Pl.: fuga, Cic.: repulsa, Hor. *Comp.:* quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. *Sup.:* turpissima fuga, Caes. Esp. turpe (*neut.*), *a shameful thing:* turpe senex miles, Ov. *Adv.* (poet.), turpe = turpiter, Cat. [Etym. uncertain.]

turpĭter, *adv. in an ugly* or *unsightly manner:* Hor. ||. Fig.: *in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably:* facere aliquid, Cic. *Comp.:* Ov. *Sup.:* Cic.

turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [turpis] *ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity* (rare in lit. sense): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. ||. Fig.: *baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude:* verborum, id.: fugae, Caes.

turpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make ugly* or *unsightly, to defile, pollute, disfigure, deform* (mostly poet.): capillos sanguine, Virg.: frontem (cicatrix), Hor.: ipsos (scabies), Tac. Fig.: *to disgrace:* avos, Stat.: Cic. frag.

turrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [turris gero] *turret-bearing, turreted:* humeri elephantorum, Plin.: urbes, Virg. ||. Turrigera; *epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets* (symbolizing the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov.

turris, is (*Acc.* -im and -em; Abl. -e and -i), *f.* = τύρσις, τύρρις, *a tower:* contionari ex turri alta, Cic.: celsae, Hor. 2. Esp.: *military towers* for the defence of a camp or the walls of a city: Caes.: Cic. (ii) for attack in a siege: Caes. (iii) on the backs of elephants, *howdahs:* Liv. (iv) on a ship: id. ||. Transf.: *any high building, a castle, palace, citadel:* pauperum tabernas regumque turres, Hor. (Hence It. *torre*· Fr. *tour.*)

turrītus, a, um, *adj.* [turris] *set, furnished,* or *fortified with towers, turreted, castellated* (mostly poet.): moenia, Ov.: corona, of the crown of Cybele, id.: puppes, Virg. 2. Esp.: turrita, *f. tower-crowned, turreted,* epithet of Cybele: Berecyntia mater, id.: Prop. ||. Transf.: *tower-shaped, towering:* scopuli, Virg.

turtur, ŭris, *m. a turtle-dove*, Pl. Virg. (Hence, through low L. *turterellus*, Fr. *tourtereau.*)

tūs (less correctly thūs), tūris, *n. incense, frankincense:* Cic.: Hor. [Borrowed from Gr. θύος.]

tusculum (thus-), i, *n. dim.* [tus] *a little frankincense:* Pl.

tussĭo, 4. *v. n.* [tussis] *to cough, to have a cough:* Hor.

tussis, is, *f. a cough:* Cels.: Ter.: Virg.: Hor. [Perh. for *tud-ti-s*, from the root of *tundo.*] (Hence Fr. *toux.*)

tūsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo].

tūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [tutor] *a means of defence, defence, protection:* Virg.

tūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of defence, defence, protection* (rare): Liv.

tūtĕ, *pron.* v. tu.

tūtē, *adv. safely, without danger* (rare): crede huic tute, Pl. See also tuto.

tūtēla, ae, *f.* [tutus] *a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection:* with *object. Gen.:* januae, Pl.: tenuiorum, *support, maintenance*, Suet. With *subject. Gen.:* bellicae virtutis, Cic.: Jovis, Hor. 2. Esp. legal *t. t.: the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage* of minors, insane persons, *etc.:* fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic.: legitima, *legal wardship*, id.: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. ||. Meton.: *keeper, guardian, protector* (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutela fuere, Ov.: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. So of *the image of the tutelar deity* of a ship: navis, cujus tutela ebore caelata est, Sen. 2. Pass.: *an object of charge, care* (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela Deae, Hor.: Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop.

tūtĕmet, v. tu.

tūtō, *adv. safely; in safety, out of danger:* pervenire, Pl.: dimicare, Caes.: ut tuto sim, *in security*, Cic. *Comp.:* tutius, *in greater safety:* ut ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem, Sall. *Sup.:* ubi tutissimo essem, Cic.

tūto, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tueor] = tutor: *to watch, defend,* etc.: Pl.

tūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a watcher, protector, defender* (rare): pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. ||. Esp. legal *t. t.: a guardian, curator, tutor* of minors, women, insane persons, *etc.:* Cic.: Liv. Fig.: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relicti sumus, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 122.)

tūtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. freq.* [id.] *to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend continually; to act as the protector of:* tutatus est domum, Pl.: res Italas armis, Hor.: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic.: serves tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. ||. Transf.: *to guard against* an evil: inopiam, Caes.: pericula, Sall.

tūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tutor] *of* or *belonging to a guardian:* Just.

tūtus, a, um, *Part.* [tueo]. ||. Adj.: *safe, secure, out of danger:* mare tutum praestare, Cic.: tutissimus portus, Caes.: nemus, Hor.: non est tua tuta voluntas, *not without danger*, Ov.: regnum et diadema tutum deferens uni, *i. e. that cannot be taken away*, Hor.: male tutae mentis Orestes = male sanae, *unsound*, id.: aures, *safe, trusty*, id. With *ab*, less freq. *ad*, or *Abl.:* a periculo, Caes.: testudo tuta ad omnes ictus, Liv. 2. *Neut. absol.:* tuta et parvula laudo, *a safe and humble lot*, Hor.: in tutum receptus est, *into a place of safety*, Liv. |||. Transf.: *cautious, prudent* (rare): serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor.: consilia, Liv.

tŭus, a, um, *pron. adj.* [tu] *thy, thine, your, yours:* tuus est servus, Pl.: de tuis unus est, *one of your friends*, Cic.: tuum est, *it is your part, it is for you, etc.;* with *Inf.:* Ter. Made emphatic by suffix *pte:* tuopte ingenio, *your own*, Pl. 2. *proper, suitable,* or *right for you:* tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. (ii) *your own master, self-possessed:* Stat. 3. For *object. Gen.:* desiderio tuo, *through want of you*, Ter.

tympănīzans, antis, *Part.* [τυμπανίζω] *playing on a drum* or *timbrel:* Suet.

tympănŏtrība (typan.), ae, *m.* = τυμπανοτρίβης, *a tabourer, a timbrel-player*, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele): Pl.

tympănum (typ. Cat.), i, *n.* = τύμπανον, *a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine*, esp. as beaten by the priests of Cybele: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov.: Caes. ||. Transf.: *a drum* or *wheel*, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, *etc.:* Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 403.)

tўpus, i, *m.* = τύπος, *a figure, image*, on a wall: Cic.

tўrannĭcē, *adv. tyrannically:* Cic.

tўrannĭcīda, ae, *m.* [tyrannus cae-

do] *a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide:* Sen.: Suet.

tȳrannĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide:* Sen.

tȳrannĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τυραννικός, *tyrannous, tyrannical:* leges, Cic.

tȳrannis, idis (*Acc.* idem or ida), *f.* = τυραννίς, *the sway of a despot, arbitrary* or *despotic rule, despotism:* Cic.: Liv. (V. tyrannus.)

tȳrannoctŏnus, i, *m.* = τυραννοκτόνος, *the killer of a tyrant:* Cic.

tȳrannus, i, *m.* = τύραννος, *a despotic sovereign;* esp. *one who has seized the sovereign power in a free state:* tyrannus ejus civitatis, Liv.: clemens, opp. to rex importunus (*an oppressive king*), Cic. (ii) Later: *a cruel ruler, tyrant:* Liv. (of Nabis). Fig.: animus noster modo rex est, modo tyrannus, *at one time our (lawful) king, at another our tyrant,* Sen. **2.** In gen. sense, *lord, sovereign, monarch* (rare and mostly poet.): Virg. Of Neptune: Ov. Of the sign Capricornus, where the sun is in the depth of winter (the stormy season): Hor.

tȳrĭanthĭna, orum, *n.* = τυριάνθινα, *purple-violet coloured garments:* Mart.

tȳrŏtărĭchos, i, *m.* = τυροτάριχος, *a dish of salt-fish prepared with cheese:* Cic.

U, u (originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek Y), the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the last in the natural vowel series. It did not correspond phonetically to Greek υ, which, at least in the mature period of the Greek language, was pronounced like French *u* or German *ü;* ου is more commonly put for it by the Greeks in transliterating Roman names or other Latin words. **II.** Etymologically it answers to I.-E. and Skr. *u,* and therefore to Gr. υ; thus Lat. *sus,* Gr. (σ)ὗς; Lat. *nurus,* Gr. νυός; Lat. *lux,* Gr. (ἀμφι)λύκη; though it has often arisen from a modification of another vowel, as in *ursus,* cf. ἄρκτος; *ulcus,* cf. ἕλκος; *humus,* cf. χαμαί. The diphthong *oe* (orig. *oi*) is closely akin to *u;* cf. *munio, moenia; punio, poena; unus,* O. L. *oinos.* **III.** Unaccented *u* almost always becomes in French either *o* or *ou;* thus Lat. *frumentum, voluntatem,* Fr. *froment, volonté;* Lat. *cubare, gubernare, nutrire, sufflare;* Fr. *couver, gouverner, nourrir, souffler.* Accented *u,* if long by nature, remains unchanged; thus Lat. *nudus, murus, luna,* Fr. *nu, mur, lune;* if long by position, it remains unchanged, as in *juste* from *justus,* or becomes *o,* as in *monde, onde,* from *mundus, unda,* or *ou,* as in *bouche, court, sourd,* from *bucca, cursus, surdus;* if short, it almost always becomes *ou,* as in *joug, loup, où,* from *jugum, lupus, ubi;* in a few words, however, it changes to *eu,* as in *fleuve, jeune, gueule,* from *fluvius, juvenis, gula.* In Italian, ū is generally unchanged, as in *duro, luna,* from *durus, luna;* but ū often changes to *o,* as in *gola, omero,* from *gula, humerus.* The latter change is also common, when the *u* in Lat. is long by position, as in *fondo, gotta, corso,* from *fundus, gutta, cursus.* **IV.** As an abbreviation, V (for U) stands for uti; so V.V., uti voverant.

(1) **ūbĕr,** ĕris, *n. a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck:* Virg.: Ov.: Suet. (ii) *Plur.* Cic.: Virg.: Hor. **II.** Meton. *richness, fruitfulness, fertility:* fertilis ubere campus, Virg. [Cf. Skr. *ûdhar,* Gr. οὖθαρ (for Lat. *b* corresponding to Gr. θ, v. ruber); A.-S. *ûder,* Eng. *udder;* Germ *euter.*]

(2) **ūber,** ĕris, *adj.* [Prob. radically ident. with uber, *subst.*] *rich, full, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, copious, productive:* seges spicis uberibus, Cic.: fruges, Hor.: ager, Liv.: aqua profluens et uber, Cic.: imber, *copious,* Luer.: bellum, *rich in spoil, lucrative,* Just. *Comp:* Ov. *Sup.:* Cic. With *Gen.* or *Abl.:* regio quum plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just. **II.** Fig.: of style, language, etc.; *copious, full, rich:* censet eum uberem et fecundum (oratorem) fuisse, Cic. *Comp.:* spes uberior, *more abundant,* id.: haec pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribunt, *i.e. exaggerated accounts,* Caes. *Sup.:* uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic.

ūbĕrĭus, *comp. adv. more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously, more luxuriantly:* Cic.: Ov. *Sup.:* Pl. **2.** Fig.: of style, speech, etc.: Cic. *Sup.:* id.

ūbertas, ātis, *f.* [uber] *richness, fruitfulness, productiveness:* mammarum, Cic.: agrorum, id.: vini (opp. to frumenti inopia), Suet. **II.** Fig.: ubertates et copiae virtutis, Cic.

ūbertim, *adv.* [id.] *plentifully, abundantly, copiously:* Cat.

ŭbĭ, *adv. in what place, where.* Rel. and Indef.: in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros, ubi eos constituisset, Caes.: agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, Cic. (ii) With *nam* (for the sake of emphasis): ubinam mens constans possit insistere, id. (iii) With *terrarum* or *loci, where in the world:* ubi terrarum esses, id.: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, *in what position,* Pl. (iv) Repeated, ubi ubi, also as one *word* ubiubi, *wherever, wheresoever* (rare): sperantes facile, ubiubi essent, se conversuros aciem, Liv. (β) With *gentium:* ubi ubi est gentium, Pl. **2.** In direct interrogations, *where?* ubi sunt, qui negant, etc., Cic. (ii) With *gentium:* ubi illum quaeram gentium? Pl. **II.** Transf. of time, *at which* or *what time, when, whenever, as soon as, as:* ubi friget, huc evasit, Ter.: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic.: hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, etc., Caes. **2.** In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun: *in which, by which, with which, wherewith,* etc., or of persons, *with whom, by whom,* etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit litteras, Pl.: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *with whom,* Cic. [Acc. to those who admit a possible loss of initial *c* before a vowel in Lat., ubi is for *cubi* = *quo-bi,* where *bi* (*bhi*) = Gr. φι. So unde is regarded as = *cunde.* Possibly, however, the *u* represents a distinct pronom. stem.] (Hence It. *ove;* Fr. *où:* and contr. from de ubi, It. *dove;* Fr. *d'où.*)

ŭbĭ-cunquĕ (-cumque), *adv.* Relatively: *wherever, wheresoever:* etsi, ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, Cic.: sis licet felix, ubicunque mavis, Hor. (ii) With *terrarum, locorum, gentium:* qui ubicunque terrarum sunt, etc., Cic.: ubicunque locorum vivitis, Hor. (iii) Very rarely with *Subj.:* nostrum est intelligere, utcunque atque ubicunque opus sit obsequi, Ter. **II.** Indefinitely, *wherever it may be, any where, every where:* te, dea (Ceres), munificam gentes ubicunque loquuntur, Ov.

ŭbĭnam, v. ubi, *no.* 1. (ii).

ŭbĭ-quĕ, *adv. every where, any where, wheresoever:* illud, quicquid ubique officit, evitare, *in any place,* Hor.: litterae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. Esp. in the phrase, omnes qui ubique sunt, *all wherever they may be, all in the world:* Cic.: and without omnes: qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, id.

ŭbĭŭbi, v. ubi, *no.* 1. (iv).

ŭbĭ-vīs, *adv. where you will, wherever it may be, any where, every where:* nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. With *gentium:* ubivis gentium agere aetatem, *any where in the world,* Ter. **2.** Transf.: of things (rare): ubivis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludier, *in any thing,* id.

ūdus, a, um, *adj. wet, moist, damp, humid:* paludes, Ov.: litus, Hor.: apium, *fresh and green,* id.: oculi, Ov.: tempora Lyaeo, *soaked with wine,* Hor.: aleator, *tipsy,* Mart.: gaudium, *tearful,* id. [A shortened form of *uvidus;* v. uveo.]

ulcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ulcus] *to make sore, cause to ulcerate* (rare): ulcerato serpentis morsu Philocteta, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to wound with love:* jecur, Hor.

ulcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sores, ulcerous* (rare): facies, Tac. **II.** Fig.: jecur, *i. e. wounded* (with love), Hor.

ulcisco, no *perf.,* ultum, 3. *v. a.*

(for ulciscor) *to take vengeance on, to punish*, also, *to avenge*: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, Sall.: propter iras graviter ultas, *resentments* (i. e. *wrongs*) *deeply avenged*, Liv.

ulciscor, ultus (for *ulc-tus*), *3. v. a. dep. to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on; to punish*: aliquem pro scelere, Caes.: illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic. **2.** Of things, *to take revenge for, to avenge, punish*: injurias rei publicae, id.: offensas tuas, Ov.: regum libidines, Hor. See also ulcisco. **II.** Transf.: *to take vengeance for; to avenge*: constr. with *Acc.* of person whose wrongs are avenged: caesos fratres, Ov.: cadentem patriam, Virg. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. ἀλεξ-ω.]

ulcus (hulc.), ĕris, *n.* [cogn. with Gr. ἕλκος] *a sore, ulcer*: Virg.: Hor. Proverb.: ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject*, Ter. **II.** Fig.: ulcus (*i. e.* amor) vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr.: quicquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, *it is a sore place*, i. e. *the arguments will not bear handling*, Cic.

ūlīgo, inis, *f.* [appy. contr. of uviligo, from uveo, q. v.] *moisture, moist quality* of the earth: Virg.

ullus, a, um (*Gen. sing.* ulli, Pl.), *adj. dim.* [contr. of unulus, from unus] *any, any one* (adject. word corresponding to quisquam). In sentences containing a negation, either expressed or understood: neque praeter te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Pl.: sine ullo domino esse, Cic. (ii) Subst.= quisquam (rare): negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. **2.** In interrogative (direct or indirect) and hypothetical sentences, esp. where negation is either expressed or implied: est ergo ulla res tanti, ut . . .? Cic.: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. **II.** In affirmative clauses rare): dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg.

ulmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ulmus] *of* or *belonging to an elm-tree, of elm, elm-*: frons, Col.: cena, *i. e. wooden models of birds, etc., to practise carving at table on*, Juv.

ulmĭtrĭba, ae, *m.* [vox hibrida, from ulmus and τρίβω, tero] *an elm-rubber*, i. e. *one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods*, a term of abuse: Pl.

ulmus, i, *f. an elm, elm-tree*: Plin.: ulmis adjungere vites, Virg.: Falernae, *i. e. Falernian vines* (vines being often trained on elms), for *Falernian wine*, Juv. **2.** Transf.: ulmorum Acheruns, *the perdition of elm-rods*, of one who is often beaten, Pl. (Hence, It. *olmo*; and through Low L. *ulmellus*, Fr. *ormeau*.)

ulna, ae, *f. the elbow*: Plin. **II.** Transf.: in gen. *the arm*: Cat.: (eam) cupidis amplectitur ulnis, Ov. **2.** As a measure of length: (i) *an ell*: Virg. (ii) As much as a man can clasp with both arms, *a fathom*: Plin. (Cf. Gr. ὠλ-ένη; O. H. G. *elina*; Eng. *ell, elbow*; Germ. *ellen-bogen*.)

ulpĭcum, i, *n. a kind of leek*: Pl. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *upiglio*.)

ultĕrĭor, us, *comp. adj.* [from the obsolete ulter in which *ul*=*ol* in *ol-le* (ille) and *ol-im*] *farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior*: in plur. often to be rendered as subst.: *those persons* or *things that are farthest*: Of space: Gallia (opp. to citerior), *i. e. transalpine*, Cic.: *absol.*: quum ab proximis (*sc.* Germanis) impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, *those more remote*, Caes. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *beyond, further, later, etc.*: quo quid ulterius privato timendum foret? *what further, i. e. worse indignity*, Liv.: pudor est ulteriora loqui, *the rest*, Ov. **II.** Sup.: ultĭmus, a, um [in which *-timus* is superl. suffix] *farthest, most distant, uttermost, extreme, last*; often to be rendered as subst.; *the farthest part*, etc. Of space: ea minima (*sc.* stella, *i. e. the moon*), quae ultima a caelo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, Cic.: in ultimis aedibus, *the most retired part of the house*, Ter. *Absol.*: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, *the hindmost*, Caes.: ultima signant, *the goal*, Virg. **2.** Of time or order of succession, *remotest, earliest, oldest, first*; also, *last, latest, final*: principium, Cic.: auctor sanguinis, Virg.: dies, *last*, Ov.: lapis, *i. e. grave-stone*, Prop.: cerae, *a will*, Mart. *Absol.*: perferto et ultima exspectato, *final events, the end*, Cic. *Neut. absol.*: ad ultimum, *to the last*, Liv.: ultimum, *for the last time*, id. **3.** Of degree or rank: (i) *utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest*: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic.: supplicium, *extreme* (i. e. *capital*) *punishment*, Caes. *Neut. absol.*: omnia ultima pati, *every extremity, the worst*, Liv.: ultima cernunt (=τὰ ἔσχατα), *the last extremity*, Virg. (ii) *lowest, meanest* (rare): stirps, Vell.: ut vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum certaret (consul), Liv.

ultĕrĭus, *comp. adv.* [ultra] *further on, further*: abire, Ov.: ulterius ne tende odiis, *do not carry your animosity further*, Virg.: rogabat ulterius justo, *more than was right*, Ov.

ultĭmus, a, um, v. ulterior, *no.* II.

ultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ulciscor] *a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge*: Tac.: Juv.

ultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a punisher, avenger, revenger*: Cic.: Virg.

ultrā, *adv.* and *prep.* with *Acc.* [v. ulterior, and cf. in-tra, ci-tra.] **A.** Adv.: *beyond, farther, besides*: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? *could malignity go further*, Cic.: eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere: ultra neque curae neque gaudio locum esse, *beyond the grave*, Sall. Of time: quod ultra est, *the future*, Hor.: nec ultra bellum Latinum dilatum, *any longer*, Liv. (ii) On account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam*: ultra quam satis est, Cic. **B.** Prep.: with *Acc.*, *on the farther side of, beyond, past*: cis Padum ultraque, Liv. Placed after the noun: Euphratem ultra, Tac. **II.** Transf. of time, *beyond, past, longer than*: (Gorgias) ultra Socratem usque duravit, *outlived him*, Quint. **2.** Of number, measure, degree, quality, *etc.*; *beyond, above, over, more than*: modum quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic.: ultra fas, *more than is right*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *outre*, and through low L. *ultraticum*, Fr. *outrage*.)

ultrix, icis, *adj.* [ulciscor] *avenging, vengeful*: Dirae, *the avenging Furies*, Virg. **II.** Subst.: *a female avenger*: ultrix afflictae civitatis, Auct. pro dom. (*dub.*)

ultro, *adv.* [v. ulterior] *to the farther side, beyond, on the other side*: usu. in connection with citro: v. citro. **2.** Transf.: *afar, away, off*: Pl. (only). **II.** Fig.: *beyond, besides, moreover, too*: celavit suos cives ultroque iis sumptum intulit, Cic. **2.** *of one's own accord, without being asked, spoken to* or *moved*, to do something: sponte et ultro polliceri, *of one's own free will and without solicitation*, Suet.: quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes.: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic.: ultro adfata, *was the first to speak*, Virg.: se ultro obtulerat, *without being captured*, id.: ultro bello venturam, *unprovoked*, id.: miserescimus ultro, *spontaneously*, id. **3.** Phr.: ultro tributa (and as one word, ultrotributa), *expenditure incurred by the State for public works*: Liv.

ultrōtrĭbūta, orum, v. ultro, *fin.*

ultus, a, um, *Part.* [ulciscor].

ŭlŭla, ae, *f.* [cogn. with ululo] *a screech-owl*: Virg. [From the root *ul*, reduplicated in *ululo* and *ulula*, come Skr. *ulūka-s*; Germ. *eule*, Eng. *owl*.]

ŭlŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [ululo] *a howling, wailing; a shrieking*, as a sound of mourning or lamentation: Virg.: of *the wild yells* or *war-whoops* of the Gauls: Caes.: of *the wild cries and shouts* of the Bacchantes: Cat.

ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cogn. with Gr. ὀλολύζω; cf. also ὑλάω]. Neutr.: *to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry*: Virg.: Ov.: ululanti voce canere, Cic. **2.** Transf. of places, *to ring, resound*: plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, *re-echo with screams*, Virg. **II.** Act.: *to cry* or *howl out to, to invoke with howling* (poet.): Hecate ululata per urbem, id.: Mart. (Hence It. *urlare*; Fr. *hurler*.)

ulva, ae, *f. sedge*: Virg.: Ov. [Perh. from *ol*, to grow, seen in ol-e-sco.]

umbella, ae, *f. dim.* [umbra] *a little shadow*: meton. *a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella*: Juv.

umbīlīcus, i, *m. the navel:* Cels.: Liv. Fig.: *the middle, centre:* Pl.: Cic. (in a passage where it represents Gr. ὀμφαλός). 2. *a projecting end of the cylinders on which the books of the ancients were rolled:* librum usque ad umbilicum revolvere, i. e. *to the very end*, Sen.: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, *i. e. to finish off*, Hor. 3. *a kind of sea-snail, sea-cockle:* Cic. [A lengthened form of a lost *umbilus*, cogn. with Gr. ὀμφαλός, v. umbo.]

umbo, ōnis, *m.* prop. *any convex elevation;* hence, *a boss* of a shield: Virg. II. Transf.: *a shield:* id.: Just. 2. *the elbow:* Mart. Hence, candidus umbo = *toga virilis*, Pers. [Cogn. with *umb-il-icus*, q. v. and with Gr. ὀμφαλός.]

umbra, ae, *f. a shade, shadow:* Cic. Proverb.: umbras timere, *to be afraid of shadows*, i. e. *to fear without cause*, id. II. Transf.: in painting, *the dark part* of a painting, *shade, shadow:* id. 2. *a shade, ghost* of a dead person: Hor.: umbrarum rex, *i. e. Pluto*, Ov. 3. Like the Greek σκιά, *an uninvited guest*, whom an invited one brings with him: Hor. 4. *a shade, shady place, that which gives a shade* or *shadow* (poet.): Ov.: vacua tonsoris in umbra, *in a barber's empty shop*, Hor. Hence fig.: studia in umbra educata, *in the study, in privacy*, Tac. 5. *a fish, called also* sciaena; *a grayling, umber:* Ov. III. Fig.: *a shadow, an obscure sign* or *image, faint appearance, imperfect copy* or *representation, semblance:* civitatis, Cic.: foederis, Liv. 2. *shelter, cover, protection:* vestri auxilii, id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *ombra*; Fr. *ombre.*)

umbrāculum, i, *n.* [umbra] *anything that furnishes shade, a bower, arbour:* Cic.: Virg. 2. Transf.: *a school:* Cic. II. *a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella:* Ov.

umbrāticŏla, ae, *m.* [umbratus colo] *one who is fond of the shade, a lounger:* Pl.

umbrāticus, a, um, *adj.* [umbra] *of* or *belonging to shade*, i. e. *retirement, seclusion*, or *leisure:* homo, *i. e. a sluggard, an idler, lounger*, Pl.

umbrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *remaining in the shade, in retirement*, or *at home; private, retired, contemplative:* vita, Cic. II. Esp. of speech, *in the manner of the schools;* opp. to *public, political:* oratio philosophorum, id.

umbrĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [umbra fero] *shade-bringing, casting a shade, shady:* nemus, Virg. II. (acc. to umbra, II. 2) *bearing the ghosts of the dead:* unda, *i. e. the Styx*, Stat.

umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [umbra] *to shade, shadow, cover:* tempora quercu, Virg. Transf.: umbratus genas, *bearded*, Stat.

umbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shade, shady:* locus, Cic.: silva, Ov.: Hor.

ūmecto, v. humecto.

ūmĕrus, i, *m.* the more correct form of humerus, q. v.

ūmĭdus, the more correct form of humidus, q. v.

ūmor, v. humor.

ūnā, *adv. in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together:* una cum iis, Cic.: Caes.: quum et ego essem una et pauci, etc., Cic. Poet. with *Dat.:* Virg.

ūnănĭmans, antis, *adj.* [unus animus] *of one mind, of one accord:* Pl.

ūnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unanimus] *unanimity, concord* (rare): Liv.

ūnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [unus animus] *of one mind, heart,* or *will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous* (mostly poet.): sodales, Cat.: soror, *sympathizing*, Virg.: distinere unanimos, Liv.

uncĭa, ae, *f. a twelfth part, a twelfth:* of inheritances: Cic. (ii) of weight, *the twelfth part of a pound* (as *or* libra), *an ounce:* esp. with pondo: auri pondo uncia, Pl.: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *one single ounce* (*in*) *weight*, id. II. Transf.: *a trifle, bit, atom* (as we say, 'an *ounce of sense*,' etc.): panis, *a morsel*, Suet. [By some connected with Lat. *un-us* (*one* of the 12 equal parts of the as); by others with Gr. ὄγκος, a weight.] (Hence Fr. *once;* Eng. *ounce, inch.*)

uncĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [uncia] *of* or *belonging to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth:* fenus, one-twelfth of the capital, *i. e.* 8⅓ *per cent.* (for the old year of 10 months: v. semunciarius), Tac.: Liv.

uncĭātim, *adv.* [id.] *by twelfths, by ounces:* Plin. II. Transf.: *by a little at a time, little by little:* Ter.

unc nātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncinus] *furnished with hooks* or *tenters, barbed:* Cic.

uncĭnus, i, *m.* [uncus] *a hook:* App.

uncĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [uncia] *a little ounce:* unciolam habet heres, *a poor paltry twelfth*, Juv.

unctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ungo] *a besmearing, anointing:* sudatoria, Pl.: Cic.

unctĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to besmear* or *anoint often:* se unguentis, Pl.

uncŭlusĕcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus] *somewhat unctuous:* Pl.

unctor, ōris, *m.* [ungo] *an anointer:* Pl.: Cic.

unctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an anointing* of the dead: Cic.

unctus, a, um, *Part.* [ungo]. II. Adj.: lit. *smeared, anointed:* Achivi, i. e. *anointed for the gymnasium*, Hor.: aqua, *greasy*, id.: manus, id. Hence, 2. taeda, *resinous*, Ov. 3. Transf.: *rich, luxurious, sumptuous:* ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, *fatter, i. e. richer* (here the word has a double meaning, *cf.* Cat. x. 11), Cic.: Corinthus, *luxurious*, Juv. III. Subst.: unctum, i, *n. a rich banquet, sumptuous feast:* unctum qui recte ponere possit, *i. e. can put a good dinner before his critics*, Hor.: cenare sine uncto, *a dainty dish*, Pers. 2. *an ointment:* App. Fig.: Cic.

(I) **uncus**, i, *m.* [cogn. with ancus, q. v.] *a hook, barb:* Liv. Fig.: as an emblem of Necessitas; *a cramp-iron* (for fixing blocks of stone together): Hor. Poet.: *an anchor:* Val. Fl. (ii) Esp. *a hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, by which they were dragged to the Tiber:* Cic.: Juv.

(2) **uncus**, a, um, *adj.* [uncus, I.] *hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed:* hamus, Ov.: aratrum, Virg.: of the Harpies' talons: id.: cauda, Ov.

unda, ae, *f. a wave* (as natural to the sea in any state; whereas fluctus = *billow, surge* of the sea when rough): mare plenum undarum, Pl.: Hor.: Ov. II. Transf. in gen.: *water, moisture, a fluid* or *liquid* of any kind (mostly poet.): undis contrarius ignis, id.: aëriae undae, *i. e. the air*, Lucr.: qua plurimus undam fumus agit, *i. e. rolls in torrents*, Virg. III. Fig.: *a stream, crowd, tide, throng* of persons: Cic.: Virg. [From the two-fold root *ud* and *vad* come Skr. *ud-a-m, uda-ka-m*, water; Gr. ὕδ-ωρ; Lat. (with nasalization) *unda;* Goth. *vat-ô*, Eng. *water*, O. H. G. *wazar.*] (Hence It. Sp. *onda*, Fr. *onde.*)

undĕ, *adv.* [v. ubi] *from which* or *what place, whence.* Relatively: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic.: eodem unde redierat, proficiscitur, Caes. 2. Interrogatively. (i) direct: unde dejecti Galli? a Capitolio, Cic. (ii) indirect: unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, Cae. With *gentium:* Pl. II. Trans.: of persons or things, *from whom* or *which*=a quo (denoting source, origin, cause, *etc.*). Relatively: (narratio) brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic.: eum unde ipse natus esset, id.: eventus belli ... unde jus stabat, ei victoriam dedit, *to the side on which*, Liv. (ii) Esp. legal *t. t.:* unde petitur = *defendant:* Cic. 2. Interrogatively. (i) direct: unde haec (patera) igitur est? Pl.: unde sed hos novi? Ov. (ii) indirect: ut ex ipsa quaeras, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. 3. Indefinitely, and unde, for undecunque, *whencesoever:* qui mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, *i. e. from somewhere or other*, Hor. (Hence It. *onde:* and from de unde, Sp. *donde*, Fr. *dont.*)

undecĭēs (-ĭens), *num. adv.* [unus decies] *eleven times:* Mart.

undĕcīm, *num. card. adj.* [unus decem] *eleven:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *onze.*)

undĕcīmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [unus decimus] *eleventh*, Liv.

undĕ-cunque (undecumque: *in tmesi:* unde vacefit cunque oeus,

Lucr.), *adv. from what place* or *part soever:* Quint.

undĕ-lĭbet, *adv. whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere:* Auct. Her.

un-dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [unus] *eleven each:* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *i. e. with an hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse,* Ov. 2. = undecim, *eleven:* Hor.

undēnōnāgintā, *num. card. adj.* [unus de nonaginta] *eighty-nine:* Liv.

undĕoctōgintā, *num. card. adj.* [unus de octoginta] *seventy-nine:* Hor.

undēquadrāgintā, *num. card. adj.* [unus de quadraginta] *thirty-nine:* Cic.

undēquinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [undequinquaginta] *forty-ninth:* Cic.

undēquinquāgintā, *num. card. adj.* [unus de quinquaginta] *forty-nine:* Liv.

undēsexāgintā, *num. card. adj.* [unus de sexaginta] *fifty-nine:* Liv.

undētrīcēsĭmus or **undētrīgēsĭmus,** a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [undetriginta] *the twenty-ninth:* Liv.

unde-unde, v. unde, II. 3.

undēvīcēsĭmus or **undēvīgēsĭmus,** a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [undeviginti] *nineteenth:* Cic.

undēvīginti, *num. card. adj.* [unus de viginti] *nineteen:* Cic.: Liv.

undĭque, *adv.* [unde que: cf. quisque] *from all parts, sides,* or *places, from every quarter; on all sides, in every part, everywhere:* ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes.: cinctus periculis, Cic.: vita referta bonis, id. 2. Perh. *by every one* (like unde = a quo, *from whom*): Hor.

undĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [unda sonus] *wave-sounding, sounding* or *roaring with the waves* (poet.): saxum, Val. Fl.: dei, *i. e. sea-gods,* Prop.

undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [unda]. Neutr.: *to move in waves,* as the sea: Enn. ap. Non.: poet. ap. Cic. 2. Transf. *to move like waves, to undulate:* ad caelum undabat vortex, *was flaring,* Virg.: undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, id.: undantes habenae, *hanging loosely,* id. (ii) *to overflow, abound with:* regio undat equis, Val. Fl. (iii) Fig.: *to waver, be agitated:* curis, id. II. Act.: *to flood, inundate:* sanguine campos, Stat.

undōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of waves, billowy:* Virg.

ūnetvīcēsĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [unetvicesima, *sc.* legio] *soldiers of the twenty-first legion:* Tac.

ūnetvīcēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [unus et vicesimus] *twenty-first:* legio, Tac.

ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, 3. *v. a. to smear, besmear, anoint,* esp. with any fat substance: unguentis, Cic.: caules oleo, *to dress with oil,* Hor.: natat uncta carina, *fresh tarred,* Virg.: arma uncta cruoribus, *besmeared,* Hor.

[Cf. Skr. *ang*, "unguere."] (Hence It. *ugnere;* Fr. *oindre.*)

unguen, inis, *n.* [ungo] *a fatty substance, fat; an ointment:* Virg.

unguentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum] *of* or *belonging to ointments* or *unguents, ointment-:* taberna, *a perfumer's shop,* Suet. II. Subst.: unguentarius, ii, *m. a dealer in unguents, a perfumer:* Cic.: Hor. 2. unguentaria, ae, *f. a female perfumer:* Plin. (ii) (*sc.* ars) *the art of making unguents* or *perfumes:* Pl.

unguento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (usu. in *Part. perf.*): unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Pl.: Cat.

unguentum, i (*Gen. plur.* unguentum, Pl.), *n.* [ungo] *an ointment, unguent, perfume:* Cic.: Hor.

unguĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [unguis] *a small nail of the finger or toe:* Cic.: Pl. Proverb.: a teneris unguiculis = Gr. *ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, from early infancy,* Cic.: perpruriscere ex unguiculis, *i. e. all over,* Pl.

unguis, is, *m. a nail* of a human finger or toe; of animals, *a claw, talon:* Hor.: Plin.: Ov. A horse's *hoof:* Mart. 2. Proverbial phrases: (i) ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot,* Cic. (ii) non transversum unguem discedere, *not to depart a nail's breadth from* (in fig. sense), id. (iii) quum medium ostenderet unguem, *i. e. showed the greatest contempt* (by pointing with the middle finger), Juv. (iv) de tenero ungui, *i. e. from childhood,* Hor. (v) ad *or* in unguem = *εἰς ὄνυχα* or *ἐπ' ὄνυχος, to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who ran the nail over the surface of the marble to detect flaws): ad unguem factus homo *highly polished, perfectly accomplished,* id. [Cf. Gr. *ὄνυξ, ὄνυχ-ος*; Sans. *nakha-s* (in which *kh* is for older *gh*); Germ. *nag-el,* Eng. *nail.*]

ungŭla, ae, *f.* [unguis] *a claw, talon, hoof:* of a horse: Virg.: Cic. Of hens: Pl. Of kites and eagles: id. Proverb.: toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis, *i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main,* Cic. II. Transf.: *a horse* (poet.): rapit ungula currus, Hor. (Hence It. *unghia;* Fr. *ongle.*)

unguo, v. ungo.

ūnĭcē, *adv. alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree:* aliquem unice diligere, Cic.: quid Teridatem terreat, unice securus, *supremely unconcerned,* Hor.

ūnĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. of one colour, all of one* or *the same colour:* Ov.

ūnĭcornis, e, *adj.* [unus cornu] *one-horned, having a single horn:* Plin. (Hence It. *licorno* and, from it, Fr. *licorne.*)

ūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus] *one and no more, only, sole, single:* gnatus, Pl.: filia, Ter. II. Transf.: *alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique:* eximius imperator, unicus dux, Liv.: maritus, Hor.: liberalitas, Cic. With *solus:* quamlubet esto unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. (ii) In bad sense (rare): scelus, Vell.

ūnĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [unus forma] *having only one shape* or *form, uniform:* Tac.

ūnĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [unus and *gen* in gigno] *only-begotten, only:* Cic. II. *born of one parent, of one* or *the same family* (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens unigenamque simul, *i. e. Diana,* sister of Phoebus, Cat.

ūnĭ-mănus, a, um, *adj. having only one hand, one-handed:* puer, Liv.

ūnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [unus] *a single large pearl:* Plin.: Sen. 2. *a kind of onion:* Col. (Hence Fr. *oignon;* Eng. *onion.*)

ūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *oneness, unity:* mundi, Just.

ūnĭter, *adv. into one, together in one, conjointly:* Lucr.

ūnĭversālis, e, *adj.* [universus] *of* or *belonging to all* or *the whole, universal:* praecepta, Quint.

ūnĭversē, *adv. in general, generally:* singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic.

ūnĭversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [universus] *the whole:* generis humani, Cic. II. Transf.: *the whole world, the universe:* universitatis corpus, id.

ūnĭversus, a, um (unorsum, Lucr.), *adj.* [unus verto; cf. di-versus] *all together, all taken collectively, the whole:* (i) Sing.: provincia, Cic.: triduum, *three days together,* Ter. (ii) Plu.: de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic.: in illum universi tela conjiciunt, Caes. II. Subst.: universum, i, *n. the whole world, the universe:* Cic. (ii) in universum, adverb. phr.: *as a whole, in general, generally:* non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv.: Tac.

ūnŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [unus oculus] *one-eyed:* Cyclops, Att. in Gell. Subst.: unoculus, i, *m. a one-eyed person:* Pl.

ūnŏmammĭa, ae, *f.* [unus mamma] *'one-breasted land,'* a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons: Pl.

unquam (umquam), *adv.* of time, *at any one time, ever* (whereas *semper* means at *all* times); most freq. in negative sentences; sometimes also in interrogations which imply a negative answer, and in conditional clauses; very seldom in affirmations. In negative sentences: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. With an implied negative: cave posthac, si me amas, unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. II. In interrogations: *Le.* Sed tu, en unquam cum quiquam viro consuevisti? *Si.* Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Pl. III.

In conditional clauses: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, tum profecto, etc., Cic. **IV.** In affirmative sentences: plus amat quam te unquam amavit, Pl. [Some who regard initial c before a vowel as capable of being lost (v. ubi) make *um* in this word = cum.] (Hence It. *unque;* Fr. *onc.*)

ūnus, a, um (*Gen. sing.* unĭus, Virg.: Hor.: also, unius, Virg.: Ov.), *num. card. adj. one; an* or *a:* Pl.: Cic.: omnes ad unum (unam), *without exception, to a man, etc.,* id.: Caes.: unus et alter, *one or two,* Hor. *Plur.:* litterae, Cic.: excidia, Virg. (ii) Adverbially, in unum, *into one, to one place, together:* Cic.: Sall. **2.** Emphatically, with an expressed or implied contrast, *alone, only, sole, single:* hic unus, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, Pl. *Plur.:* Ubii, qui uni ex . . . miserant, Caes.: sequere me tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps,* Pl. With solus: unus est solus inventus, Cic. (ii) Of pre-eminence: felix una, *supremely happy,* Virg.: magis omnibus unam, *pre-eminently,* id. **3.** Indefinitely, *a* or *an, one, some, some one,* but more definite than the English *'indef. article'*; freq. connected with aliquis, quidam, quivis, quilibet, quisquam, *etc.:* inter mulieres forte unam adspicio adolescentulam, i.e. *I notice in particular a young woman,* Ter.: sicut unus paterfamilias, *as any ordinary householder,* Cic.: Liv.: unus quisque (and sometimes as one word, unusquisque): Cic.: Caes.: nemo de nobis unus excellat, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *the same:* uno tempore, *simultaneously,* Caes.: uno ore, *unanimously,* Cic.: Virg.: omnes una manet nox, Hor. *Plur.:* unis moribus vivunt, Cic. With or corresponding to idem: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. [O. L. *oinos:* cf. Gr. οἰνός, οἰνή (the ace in dice); Goth. *ain-s,* Germ. *ein,* Eng. *one.*] (Hence It. Sp. *uno;* Fr. *un.*)

ūpĭlĭo (opilio and ovilio), ōnis, *m. a shepherd:* Virg. [For etym. v. opilio.]

upŭpa, ae, *f. a hoopoe:* Plin. **II.** Transf.: *a kind of hoe* or *mattock:* Pl. [For *op-op-a;* cogn. with, but prob. not borrowed from, Gr. ἔποψ.]

urbānē, *adv. courteously, affably, politely, urbanely:* agere, Cic. *Comp.:* id. **2.** Of speech, *wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily:* id.

urbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [urbanus] *a living in a city, city-life:* Cic. **II.** Transf.: *elegance of manners, refinement, courtesy, politeness:* urbanitatem, quae est virtus, id. **2.** *refinement, delicacy,* or *elegance of speech:* id. (ii) Esp. *wit, humour, pleasantry, raillery:* id. **3.** In a bad sense, *trickery, roguery, knavery:* incuriosos milites (vernacula utebantur urbanitate) quidam spoliavere, *mischievous humour,* Tac.

urbānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] *of* or *belonging to the city* or *town, city-, town-,* opp. to rusticus: tribus, Cic.: praetor, Caes.: administratio rei publicae (opp. to provincialis), Cic. **2.** Subst.: urbanus, i, *m. an inhabitant of a city, a city-man, 'cockney':* urbani fiunt rustici, Pl.: otiosi, Liv. **II.** Transf.: *polished, courteous:* homo, Cic. **2.** Of speech, *refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice:* id. (ii) Esp. *witty, humorous, facetious:* comis et urbanus liberque, *witty, clever,* Hor. **3.** In bad sense, *bold, forward, impudent:* audacia, Cic.: frons, *town-bred assurance,* Hor.

urbĭcăpus, i, *m.* [urbs capio] *a taker of cities:* Pl.

urbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] *of* or *belonging to the city, city, civic:* Suet.

urbs, urbis, *f. a walled town, a city:* Cic.: Caes. **2.** Esp. *the city of Rome, the capital* (like ἄστυ, of Athens): Cic.: Hor.: conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov. Ad urbem esse, *to stop at* or *near Rome:* of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces: Cic.: Sall.: Caes. **II.** Meton. *the city,* for *the citizens* (rare): urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. Fig.: urbem philosophiae proditis, dum castella defenditis, i.e. *the main point,* Cic. [Possibly, as Varro thought, cogn. with *orbis,* 'a ring, circuit.']

urcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [urceus] *a little pitcher* or *water-pot:* Juv.

urcĕus, i, *m. a water-pot, pitcher, ewer:* Hor. [Appy. adapted from Gr. ὕρχα.]

ūrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro] *a blast, blight* of plants: Cic.

urgĕo (less correctly urguĕo), ursi, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to press, push, thrust, force, impel, urge:* adversa vobis vestigia, Cic.: urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum, Ov.: tres (naves) in Syrtes, Virg. **II.** Transf.: *to press, bear close* or *hard upon; to beset, oppress, weigh down:* legionem urgeri ab hoste, Caes.: of death or the tomb: Quintilium perpetuus sopor urget, *weighs upon, lies heavy on,* Hor.: urgentur longa nocte, id. **2.** *to press upon, to crowd, confine:* urbem hanc urbe alia, Cic.: quam (vallem) densis frondibus atrum urget utrimque latus, Virg. **III.** Fig.: *to press, ply, urge* with argument, *etc.:* me meis versibus, Cic. **2.** *to beset, burden, oppress; to urge, solicit:* quem morbus urget, Hor.: me suis litteris, Cic. With *Gen.* (v. rare): criminum urgeri, *to be hard pressed by,* Tac. **3.** *to follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on:* eundem locum diutius, Cic.: opus, Ov.: vestem, *work hard at,* Virg.: altum urgere, *to keep pushing out into the deep,* Hor. **B.** Neutr.: urget ab alto Notus, *drives in,* Virg.: urgent ad litora fluctus, *press, sweep,* id. Fig.: *of a choice of evils:* hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.: praesens atque urgens malum, Cic.: jam urgens aut certe adventans senectus, *actually weighing upon us,* id. [Cf. Skr. *varg',* 'avertere'; Gr. (ϝεϝργ) εἴργ-νυ-μι, εἴργ-ω; Goth. *vrikan,* to press in pursuit, Eng. *wring.*]

ūrīna, ae, *f. urine:* Cic. **II.** Transf.: genitalis = *semen:* Plin.: also simply urina, Juv. [Cf. Skr. *vâri,* water; Gr. οὖρ-ον. That the word orig. meant 'water' is shown by urinor, q.v.]

ūrīnātor, ōris, *m.* [urinor] *a diver:* Liv.

ūrīno, 1. *v. n.* and

ūrīnor, 1. *v. dep.* [v. urina] *to plunge under water, to dive:* Cic. ap. Non.

urna, ae, *f. a water-pot, water-jar, urn:* Ov.: Hor. As an attribute of personified rivers: Virg. **II.** Transf. in gen. *any kind of urn:* (i) *a voting-urn:* Cic. Hence, *the urn of fate:* omnium versatur urná serius ocius sors exitura, Hor. (ii) *an urn to hold the ashes of the dead, a cinerary urn:* Ov. (iii) *a money-pot, money-jar:* Hor. (iv) A liquid measure containing half an amphora, *an urn:* Pers.: *an indefinite measure:* Juv. [Prob. cogn. with uro, meaning prop. a 'vessel of burnt earth.']

ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn:* urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to burn up, destroy by fire, consume:* hominem mortuum, xii. Tab. ap. Cic.: agros, *to fire them,* Virg.: also, *to ravage with fire,* Liv.: urbes hostium, Tac. (ii) Of encaustic painting, *to burn in* (rare): picta coloribus ustis puppis, Ov. In surgery; *to burn out* or *up, to cauterize:* Cic. **II.** Transf.: *to scorch, parch, dry up; to sting* or *pain acutely:* partes (terrarum) calore, id.: campum (seges), Virg.: fauces urit sitis, Hor.: pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, *scourging, vexing,* Liv. **2.** *to rub sore; to gall, fret, corrode:* calceus si (pede) minor uret, Hor.: uri virgis, id. **3.** *to pinch with cold; to nip:* venatores in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *to burn, inflame, consume* with passion; pass. *to glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamoured:* me tamen urit amor, Virg.: meum jecur urere bilis, Hor.: uro hominem, *I gall the fellow,* Ter. **2.** Transf. *to disturb, gall, vex, harass, oppress:* eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.: urebat nobilem populum . . . dare tributa, etc., Flor. [For *us-o;* cf. Skr. *ush,* to burn; Gr. εὔω, αὔω (for ἐϝσω, αϝσω). The root *us* had a fuller form *vas,* whence Vesta. For other derivatives of the root cf. aurora.]

ursa, ae, *f.* [ursus] *a she-bear:* Ov. **2.** Poet. *a bear,* in gen.: Virg. **II.** Transf.: *a constellation,*

either Ursa Major, *the Greater Bear*, or Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear*: Ov.

ursus, i, *m. a bear*: Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: nasum tentare ursi, *to provoke a dangerous person* ('*take a mad dog by the ears*'), Mart. [For *urc-su-s*; cf. Skr. *rksha-s* (for *ark-sa-s*); Gr. ἄρκτος.] (Hence It. *orso*; Fr. *ours*.)

urtĭca, ae, *f. a nettle, stinging-nettle*: Cat.: Hor. 2. Transf. *a sea-nettle*, a kind of zoophyte: Pl. II. Fig. *desire, pruriency*: Juv. (Hence Fr. *ortie*.)

ūrus, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a kind of wild ox*, or *aurochs*: Caes.: Virg.

ūsĭtātē, *adv. in the usual manner*: loqui, Cic.

ūsĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [usitor]. II. Adj.: *usual, customary, common, accustomed, familiar*: Cic.: Caes. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: id.

ūsĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [utor] *to use often, be in the habit of using* (very rare, and not classical): with *Abl.* like utor: verbo, Gell.

uspĭam, *adv.* [v. usquam] *at* or *in any place, anywhere, somewhere*: Cic. II. Transf.: *in any matter*: Pl.

usquam, *adv. at* or *in any place, anywhere*; usu. with negatives: nullus usquam consistendi locus, Cic. With *Gen.*: nec sane usquam terrarum locum honoratiorem, Just. (ii) In interrogative sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? i. e. *any mark at all*, Ter. (iii) In conditional clauses: si quid usquam justitia est, Virg. (iv) Affirmatively: unde quod est usquam inspicitur, Ov. II. Transf.: *in any thing, in any way* (rare): neque esset usquam auctoritati locus, Cic.: quasi jam usquam tibi sint viginti minae, *were of any account to you* (cf. οὐδαμοῦ εἶναι), Ter. 2. With verbs of motion, *to any place, anywhither*: Pl.: Hor. [Us- is prob. for *ubs* from *ubi-s*; cf. *ob-s, sub-s, ci-s*. So usque=*ubi-sque*. In uspiam, *pi*=*pe* in *nem-pe*.]

usquĕ, *adv.* [v. usquam] *every step, all the way, right on, continuously, constantly*; usu. with prep. or adv. Of space: (i) with prep., *all the way*: usque ex ultima Syria navigare, Cic.: usque ad castra hostium, Caes. (ii) With adv. of place: quod eos usque istinc exauditos putem, *all the way from where you are*, Cic.: with quaque, *everywhere*, id. (iii) With *Acc.* of name of place whither, *all the way to, as far as, to*: usque Romam, id. II. Of time: (i) with prep., *all the while, as long* or *as far as, until*: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, *from as far back as the heroic ages*, id.: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, *as far as, up to*, id.: usque ad tempora Alexandri, *even down to the age of*, Just. (ii) With adv.: inde usque repetens, *i. e. recalling every incident of life since then*, Cic.: usque adhuc, *until now, hitherto*, Ter. III. Of other relations: (i) With prep.: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. (ii) With adv.: familiaris est factus, usque eo, ut, etc., *to such a degree that*, id. (iii) *Absol.: right on, continually, incessantly*: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit, eamus, Virg.: Hor. (From *de usque* comes Fr. *jusque*.)

ustor, ōris, *m.* [uro] *a burner* of dead bodies, *a corpse-burner*: Cic.

ustŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dim. of uro] *to burn a little, to scorch, singe* (rare): palos, Vitr. 2. *to burn up, consume by fire*: scripta lignis, Cat.

ustus, a, um, *Part.* [uro].

ūsū-căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. *v. a.* legal *t. t.*: *to acquire ownership* of a thing *by long use, to acquire by prescription* or *usucaption*: hereditatem, Cic.: quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, *had as it were acquired a property in Italy made it his own*, Liv.

ūsū-căpĭo, ōnis, *f.* legal *t. t.*: *the acquisition of ownership by long use* or *possession, usucaption*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 406).

ūsūcaptus, a, um, *Part.* [usucapio].

ūsūra, ae, *f.* [utor] *a using, use* or *enjoyment*: lucis, Cic.: gloriae, Vell. II. Esp. *a use of money lent*: ab aliquo pecuniam pro usura auferre, Cic. 2. Meton. *interest* paid for the use of money, *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans): alicui usuram pendere, id.: fenus agitare et in usuras extendere, *to get interest upon interest*, or *compound interest*, Tac. (ii) Transf. in gen.: terra nunquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, i. e. *always gives back more than it received*, Cic.

ūsūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [usura] *that serves* or *is fit for use, of which one has the use* or *enjoyment*: puer, Pl. II. *of* or *belonging to interest* or *usury, that pays interest*: aera, id.

ūsurpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [usurpo] *a taking into use, a making use of*: doctrinae, Cic.: vocis, Liv.: insoliti itineris, *the following of an unusual route*, id.: bonae mentis, *possession*, Val. Max.

ūsurpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [perh. = usui rapio] *to take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise*: nomen tantum virtutis, Cic.: consolationes, id.: alicujus memoriam, *to cherish*, id.: jus, Liv. 2. *to take possession* or *cognizance of through the senses*, i. e. *to perceive*: Lucr.: usurpant aures sonitum, Pl. 3. In law, *to get possession of, to acquire, obtain*: amissam possessionem, Cic.: hereditatem, *enter upon*, Tac. 4. *to name* or *call habitually*: is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic.: haec eadem usurpare corpora prima, *to call them also primary bodies*, Lucr. 5. *to assume* or *appropriate unlawfully, to usurp* (late): civitatem Romanam, i. e. *wrongfully to assume the status of a Roman citizen*, Suet.

ūsus, a, um, *Part.* [utor].

ūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a using* or *making use of*; in widest sense. Objectively; usu. with *Gen.*: virtutis, Cic.: scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, *practice*, Caes.: vivendi, Cic.: plures, quam quot satis in usum erant, ignes, *more than were actually needed*, Liv.: pervius usus, *a thoroughfare*, Virg. 2. Of persons; *intercourse, familiarity, intimacy*: domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. (ii) *sexual intercourse*: Tib. 3. In law, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq., ususfructus, *the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct*: usus ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 406. II. Subjectively; *practice, experience*: usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic.: magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes. III. Meton. *use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit*: levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, usui or ex usu esse, *to be of use* or *benefit, to be useful, serviceable, advantageous*, or *profitable*: esse usui civitati, id.: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, *expedient*, Caes. 2. *use, need, necessity*: usum provinciae supplere, Cic. (ii) Esp. in phr., usus est, and usus venit, *there is need of*. (α) Usus est: with the *Abl.*: viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Pl.: curatore usus est, Cic. With *Acc.*: ad eam rem usu'st hominem astutum, Pl. (*dub.*) (β) Usus venit: si usus veniat, *should need arise*, Caes. With *Abl.*: ubi usus veniat contra conserta manu, Pl. 3. *a fit occasion* or *opportunity*: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent, *when the necessity* or *opportunity came*, Caes.: esp. in the phrase, usu venire, *to happen*: quid homini potest turpius usu venire? *what can happen?* Cic. (Hence It. Sp. *uso*; Fr. *us*.)

ūsusfructus, us, v. usus, *no.* 1. 3.

ŭt, or **ŭtī**, *adv.* and *conj.* A. Adv.: *in what manner, how* (both affirmative and interrogative); *in the manner that, as*: instructo exercitu, ut loci natura postulabat, Caes.: credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint, Cic.: ut valet? ut meminit nostri? *how does he?* Hor. Corresponding to *ita* or *sic*: Cic.: Ter.: sic sum, ut vides, Pl. (ii) ut ut (also as one word, utut), *in whatever way* or *manner, however*: ut ut res haec sese habet, id. II. Esp. in comparisons: usu. correl. to *sic, ita, item*, etc.: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, *in the same manner as*, Cic. (ii) ut . . . ita, *not only . . . but also; although . . . yet*: Dolabellam ut Tarsenses, ita Laodiceni ultro arcessierunt, id.: (cf. ita, I. 2. iii). (iii) ut . . . ita, *in proportion as . . . so*; esp. with quisque and *sup.* in former clause, foll. by *sup.* also in latter (but the *comp.* or *positive* is

sometimes used; and at times the force of *sup.* is expressed by a verb or subst.; also *ita* is not unfreq. omitted): ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, *in proportion as he surpasses others in goodness;* or, rendering by Eng. *compar., the better a man is, the less inclined is he to suspect others,* id.: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita, i. e. *in the order of rank,* Liv.: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, i. e. *according to seniority,* Cic. (iv) ut with *sup.* and posse, equivalent to *quam* in the same constr. (v. quam, *no.* II. 3, ii): haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt, *have been spoken of as briefly as possible,* id. **2.** In introducing examples, *as, such as, as for instance:* in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, id. **3.** With explanatory or limiting parenthetical clauses: *as, inasmuch as, as being, for:* id.: civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, *according to the notions of,* Caes.: ut captus est servorum, non malus, *not a bad fellow, as slaves go,* Ter. **4.** In exclamations, to denote degree, *how! how much! how greatly!* quae ut sustinuit! ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! Cic.: ut vidi, ut perii! *how was I undone!* Virg. **5.** Of time: (i) to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, *as, when, as soon as:* usually connected with *perf.* tenses: ut vero aquam ingressi sunt, tum..., Liv.: ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, Cic. Strengthened with *primum:* ut primum potestas data est, id. (ii) Rarely to mark actions occurring at the same or a subsequent time, *while, since:* ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo de improviso, Ter.: ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae, Cic. **III.** Transf.: of place (very rare); *where:* labitur . . . ut forte, *where, as it chanced,* Virg.: Indos, litus ut . . . tunditur undā, Cat. **B.** Conj. with *Subj.:* To denote the *effect* or *consequence* of what is expressed by the principal clause: often correl. with some demonstrative word in the principal clause; as, *sic, ita, tam, adeo; talis, tantus, is,* etc. (correl. clauses): *so that, as that, that:* Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, *that he commonly passed as his son,* Cic.: adeo angustis montibus mare continebatur, ut..., *so close that,* Caes.

2. Under this head comes (i) *its* use after verbs of *effecting* or *happening:* sol efficit ut omnia floreant, *makes all things flourish,* Cic.: accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae dejicerentur, *it happened that,* Nep. (ii) after such expressions as, mos est, necesse est, sequitur, (tantum) abest, etc.: mos est hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic.: nam hoc necesse est, ut is..., id. (iii) also the explanatory use of ut: vetus est lex amicitiae ut idem amici semper velint, *it is an old-standing law of friendship, that . . .,* id.: non haec dederas promissa parenti, cautius ut velles . . ., (*to wit*) *that you would be willing,* Virg. **II.** To denote the *purpose* or *intention* of what is expressed by the principal clause (final clauses): *to the end that, in order that, that:* constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes.

III. After verbs of *wishing, asking, advising, commanding;* also of *endeavouring* and *striving;* to denote the direct Object or Complement of the verb (substantive clauses): Phaethon ut in currum patris tolleretur optavit, *desired that he might be taken up* (or *Inf.*), Cic.: suades ut ad Quinctium scribam, id.: placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes.: curavi ut bene viverem, Sen. So, auctor sum ut, *I recommend that,* Cic. **IV.** After verbs of fearing, to denote the fear that something may *not* occur: timeo ut sustineas labores, *I am afraid you will not be able to bear them,* id. **V.** To introduce a supposition (=fac ut), *supposing that, granted that:* verum ut ita sit, tamen . . ., *granting that it is so, still . . .,* id. (This is called the concessive use of ut.) [Acc. to those who admit loss of initial *c* before a vowel in Latin, uti=*cuti,* for *quo-ti* (*ti* being a locative form). Others recognize a distinct pron. stem *u,* v. ubi.]

ut-cunquĕ (cumque), *adv. in what way soever, howsoever, however:* Cic. **II.** *at whatever time, whenever:* utcunque praecedes, *whensoever, as soon as,* Hor.

ūtens, entis, *Part.* [utor]. **II.** Adj.: *possessing* (v. rare): utentior sane sit, i. e. *a larger possessor, richer,* Cic.

ūtensĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor] *that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful:* Varr. **II.** Subst.: utensilia, ium, *n. plu. things for use,* i. e. *utensils, materials, necessaries,* etc.: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv.

ūter, tris, *m. a bag* or *bottle* made of an animal's hide, *a skin* for wine, oil, *etc.:* Virg.: Ov. Often inflated and used for crossing streams: Caes.: Liv. Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *the swelling skin,* i. e. *the vain man,* Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

ŭter, utra, utrum (*Gen. sing.* utrĭus, Hor.), *pron. interrog.* and *rel., whether* or *which of the two, which* (when one of two is meant): ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic.: agnum horum uter est pinguior? Pl. (ii) When uter is repeated but in a different case, or is opposed to neuter, it must be transl. *the other:* quaerere uter utri insidias fecerit, *which of the two plotted against the other,* Cic.: neuter utri invidet, Pl. In *plur.: which of the two* parties, id.: Cic. **II.** *indef. rel.: whichever of the two, the one that:* utram harum vis condicionem, accipe, Pl.: uter demutassit, poculo multabitur, id. **III.** Transf. *indef.: one or the other, either one, either* of the two (rare): quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aeque sapientes: sibine uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? Cic. [Acc. to those who admit loss of initial *c* before a vowel in Latin, uter=*quo-tero-s;* cf. Gr. πό-τερο-ς, Ion. κό-τερο-ς; Goth. *hva-thar,* Eng. *whether.* V. ubi and ut.]

ŭter-cunquĕ (-cumq.), utracunque, utrumcunque, *pron. whichever of the two* (rare): Cic. **II.** Transf. *indef.:* utrocumque modo, *either way,* Quint.

ŭter-lĭbet, utrālĭbet, utrumlĭbet, *pron. which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two, either of the two* (rare): utrumlibet elige, Cic.: with *Gen.:* eos consules esse, quorum utrolibet duce bellum . . . geri recte possit, Liv.

ŭter-quĕ, utrăque, utrumque (*Gen. sing.* ūtrĭusque: Hor.: Ov., *etc.*), *pron.* [for the indef. *que,* cf. quisque] *both the one and the other, both, each of two, severally* (ambo, *both together*): uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic.: sermones utriusque linguae, i. e. *Greek and Latin,* Hor.: Phoebus, *i. e. rising and setting,* Ov.: parens, *i. e. father and mother,* id.: sententia in utramque partem tuta, *in both cases, on both suppositions,* Caes. With *plur.* predicate: uterque insaniunt, Pl.: uterque ambigui, Tac.

2. *plur.* usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones: *both parties,* etc.: utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic.: illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens, Tac.

ūtĕrus, i, *m.* (*Neutr.* Pl.) *the womb, matrix:* utero exorti dolores, Pl.: Hor. **II.** Transf. of *the cavities* of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: Lucr. **III.** Meton. *the fruit of the womb, an unborn child:* Tac. **2.** In gen. *the belly, paunch:* Juv. Poet.: of inanimate things: equi (lignei), Virg. [Gr. ὑστέρα (=ὑδ-τερα) is cogn., the Lat. word being for *ud-teru-s;* Skr. *ud-aram,* belly, has the same root, with a different suffix.]

ŭter-vīs, utrăvis, utrumvis, *pron. indefin. which of the two you will, either one of the two, either of the two:* at minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic. Proverb.: in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, *to be at liberty to sleep on either ear,* i. e. *to be free from care,* Ter.

ŭtī, v. ut.

ūtĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor] *that can be used, fit, serviceable:* locus, Pl.

ūtĭlis, e, *adj* [id.] *useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, advantageous,* etc.: with *Dat.* of person *to whom,* and *ad* and *Acc.* of purpose *for which:* alicui utiles esse amicos, Caes.: homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic. Poet. with *Gen.* (after anal. of trans. adjj.) or *Infin.:* radix medendi utilis, Ov.: adesse choris erat utilis (tibia), Hor. (ii) *Neut. absol.: what is useful, the useful:* qui miscuit utile dulci, id.

ūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [utilis] *usefulness, utility, expediency, advantage:* Cic.: Hor.

ūtĭlĭter, *adv. usefully, profitably, expediently, advantageously:* Cic. *Comp.:* Ov. *Sup.:* Quint.

ūtī-nam, *adv.* [uti] *oh that! I wish that! would that!* etc.: (Tibur) sit meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor.: utinam mihi ore uti liceret alieno! Cic. 2. Introduced by *quod:* quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo! *and oh that!* id. 3. Negatively, utinam ne and utinam non, *oh that . . . not, would that . . . not!* id.

ūtĭ-quĕ, *adv.* [for the indef. *que,* cf. quisque] *anyhow; in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least* (like Gr. γε): hoc tibi mando, ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: annum quidem utique teneto, *at least keep to a year,* Cic.: at (haec) in Graecia, utique olim, magnae laudi erant, *formerly at least,* Nep. 2. With negatives: Quint.: Cic.: monentes (eum), ne utique vellet, *that at all events he should not,* Liv.

ūtor, ūsus, *3. v. dep. to use, make use of, avail oneself of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise,* etc.: constr. usu. with *Abl.:* less freq. *absol.:* very rarely with *Acc.* (i) With *Abl.:* suis bonis, Cic.: parvis tegumentis, Caes.: ea condicione, *to accept,* id. (ii) *Absol.:* quaerere et uti, *to get and to enjoy,* Hor. (iii) With *Acc.:* uteris ut voles operam meam, Pl. In *gerundive:* quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, id. 2. Esp. with *Abl.* of person, *to enjoy the friendship of, be familiar* or *intimate with, to associate with:* his Fabriciis semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *to be in possession of, to have, hold,* or *find:* mihi si unquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre, *he shall find an indulgent father in me,* Ter.: bonis justisque regibus, *to have, be under,* Cic.: valetudine non bona, *to enjoy but poor health,* Caes. [Etym. uncertain.] (From low Lat. freq. *usare* comes Fr. *user.*)

ut-pŏtĕ, *adv.* [lit. as is (or was) possible] *as being, as, inasmuch as, since; although:* usually connected with *pron. relat.:* satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, *as being one who only began to-day,* Pl.: [illegible] nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescebamus, *while not in the habit of treating anything with contempt,* Cic. With participles: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, i. e. *since we had been travelling a long stage,* Hor. With adjectives: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus coibat, id.

ūtrārĭus, ii, *m.* [uter] *one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier:* Liv.

ūtrĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [utriculus, *a small skin*] *a bagpiper:* Suet.

ūtrimquĕ (utrinque), *adv.* [uterque] *from* or *on both sides* or *parts, on the one side and on the other:* magnae utrimque copiae, Cic.: acriter utrimque pugnatum est, Caes. (ii) Connected with *secus* (and as one word, utrimquesecus), *along* or *on both sides, on either hand:* quare utrimque secus quum corpus vapulet, Lucr.

ūtrimquĕsĕcus, v. utrimque.

ūtrō, *adv. to which of the two places, to which part* or *side, which way* (rare): nescit utro potius ruat, Ov.

ŭtrōbi, *adv.* v. utrubi.

ūtrōbīdem, *adv.* v. utrubidem.

ūtrōbīque, *adv.* v. utrubique.

ūtrōlĭbet, *adv. to either of two sides, to either side:* Quint.

ūtrōquĕ, *adv. to both places, parts,* or *sides, in both directions:* utroque versis signis, *forming front both ways,* Liv.: Cic. 2. Strengthened by *versum* (sometimes written as one word, utroqueversum). Pl.

ŭtrōquĕversum, *adv.* v. utroque.

ŭtrŭbi (utrobi and utribi), *adv.* [utro- with suffix *-bi;* cf. i-bi] *at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where* (of two places): *St.* Utrubi accumbo? *Sa.* Utrubi tu vis. *St.* Cum ambobus volo, Pl.

ŭtrŭbīdem (utrobidem), *adv.* [utrubi and suffix dem] *on both sides, on each* or *either side:* Pl.

ŭtrŭbīquĕ (utrobique), *adv.* [utrubi] and indef. suffix que] *on both parts* or *sides;* with ref. to either *places* or *persons:* Cic.: utrubique Eumenes plus valebat, *both by land and sea,* Nep.: pavor est utrubique molestus, *on either hand,* Hor.

ŭtrum, *interrog. adv.* introducing alternative questions (direct or indirect) of two or more members, and corresponding to *an* which introduces the second and following alternatives; *is it this . . . or that?* (i) In direct questions: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? *is that your fault or ours,* Cic. Strengthened by *ne:* utrum taceamne an praedicem? *which shall I do, hold my peace or . . .,* Ter. With more than two alternatives: utrum hostem an vos an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? *is it that you know not the enemy, or . . . or . . .,* Liv. (ii) In indirect questions; *whether . . . or:* multum interest utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur, Cic. Strengthened with *ne:* ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se defendere, an . . ., id. Foll. by *anne* and (in a negative alternative) *necne:* percontarier utrum aurum reddat, anne . . ., Pl.: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, *whether it were expedient or not,* Caes. Also *ne* is occasionally found in the second member: quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep. 2. Sometimes without a second clause: utrum in clarissimis est civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic.: quum nuntios misisset consultum, utrum . . . veniret, *whether (or no),* Nep. With the interrog. particle *nam:* quum percontatus esset, utrumnam Patris universa classis in portu stare posset, Liv.

ŭtut, *adv. however:* v. ut, A. no. I. ii.

ūva, ae, *f. a grape;* usu. collect. *a bunch* or *cluster of grapes:* Cic.: Virg.: Hor. ‖ Transf. *a bunch* or *cluster of any fruit:* amomi, Plin. 2. *a cluster,* like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm on trees: Virg. 3. *a vine:* fert uva racemos, id. [Prob. for *ug-va,* the root being *ug,* to increase, grow, whence Gr. ὑγιής; Lat. *augeo;* Goth. *aukan,* to increase.]

ūvens, tis, *Part.* [v. uvesco] *moist, wet:* scopuli, Stat.

ūvesco, *3. v. n. incep. to grow* or *become moist* or *humid* (poet.): Lucr. 2. *to moisten* or *refresh oneself:* Hor. [Uveo, implied in uvens, uvesco, is for *ugv-eo* (v. fruor) from the root *ug,* to be moist, whence also Gr. ὑγ-ρό-ς. V. umor, umidus.]

ūvĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [uvidus] *somewhat moist, wet* (of small objects): a fletu, Cat.

ūvĭdus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [v. uvesco] *moist, wet, damp, dank, humid:* rete, Pl.: vestimenta, Hor.: rura assiduis aquis, Ov. ‖ Transf.: *moist* (with wine), *having well drunk:* Hor.

uxor, ōris, *f. a wife, spouse, consort:* uxorem adjungere, Cic.: herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *must go without a wife,* Ter. ‖ Transf. Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, *mates of the unsavoury partner,* i. e. *she-goats,* Hor. Of a poor man's cloak: *i. e. his inseparable companion:* Mart. [Etym. uncertain.]

uxorcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [uxor] *a little wife:* as term of endearment, Pl.

uxōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a wife* or *married woman:* res, Cic.: abhorrens ab re uxoria, *averse to marriage,* Ter.: levamentum, *the solace of a wife's company,* Tac.: imber, *tears for a dead wife,* Stat. ‖ *excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious* Virg. amnis (Tiberis), *as the husband of Ilia,* Hor.

V, v, the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet. The character was derived from the Greek Y. This letter bears to *u* the same relation as Lat. *j* (Eng. *y* in *year*) to *i*. Thus its sound was most probably like that of English *w*. From the easy interchangeability of the *u*- and *w*-sounds it arises that poets use *silua* for *silva*, *larua* for *larva*, *evoluisse* for *evolvisse*, and on the other hand *tenvia* for *tenuia*, and the like. Between two vowels there is often a disappearance of *v*, giving rise to contraction, as in delerunt, nosti, ditior, prudens, bubus, for deleverunt, novisti, divitior, providens, bovibus; so also sis is for si vis, sultis for si vultis, Juppiter for Jovis pater, malo for mavolo (mage volo). It is to be observed that in some Latin words *v* has become initial by the loss of a consonant which originally preceded it; thus viginti is for *dviginti*, venio for *gvenio*, and voro for *gvoro*, and vapor most probably for *kvapor* (see those words). **II.** Latin *v* corresponds to I.-E. and Skr. *v*, and to Greek digamma. V occurs in many Latin words, whose Greek cognates contain no corresponding sound; but those cognates originally had a *f*, which in the course of time was lost; cf. *ver* (=*veser*), ἑ(σ)αρ, ἦρ; *vestis*, ἑσθής; *vicus*, οἶκος; *vinum*, οἶνος; *viola*, ἴον; *veho*, ὄχος; *ovis*, ὄϊς; *silva*, ὕλη (=συλϝα), etc. In the Germanic languages, *v* (High German *w*) corresponds to Lat. *v*; thus Lat. *vir*, Goth. *vair*, O. H. G. *wir*, *war*; Lat. *verbum*, Goth. *vaurd*, O.H.G. *wort*; Lat. *ventus*, Goth. *vinds*, O. H. G. *wint*. In Irish, *f* answers to Lat. *v* when initial, as in *fear*, a man=Lat. *vir*. **III.** In the Romance languages, Lat. *v* commonly remains unchanged. In a few instances it becomes *b*, as in It. *berbice*, Fr. *brebis*, from Lat. *vervex*; Fr. *berger*, from Low Lat. *vervicarius*; *courbe*, from Lat. *curvus*; *corbeau*, from Lat. *corvellus*; this change had probably shown itself in popular Latin at an early period. In a certain number of Italian and French words *v* has been commonly supposed to have been changed to *gu* or *g*; thus Lat. *vespa*, Fr. *guêpe*; Lat. *viscum*, Fr. *gui*; Lat. *vadum*, It. *guado*, Fr. *gué*; Lat. *vastare*, It. *guastare*, Fr. *gâter*. These Latin words, however, Prof. F. M. Müller (Lectures on Language, II. p. 265) regards as having been first adopted and corrupted by the Germans, and afterwards readopted, with *gu* for the German *w*, by the Roman provincials. The etymological notes on such words in the following pages must be read subject to this correction. Medial *v* is frequently omitted in the Romance languages, as in It. *rio*, from *rivus*; Fr. *aïeul*, *paon*, *peur*, *viande*, from *aviolus*, *pavo*, *pavor*, *vivenda*. As a final, *v* in French becomes *f*; thus *cerf*, *bref*, *neuf*, *boeuf*, from *cervus*, *brevis*, *novus*, *bovem*. Before consonants it is vocalized into *u*, as in *autruche*, from *avis-strucio* (for *struthio*). **IV.** As an abbreviation V. stands for vir, vivus, vixit, voto, vale, verba, *etc.*; V.C., vir clarissimus; V.C.P., voti compos posuit; V.V., virgo Vestalis. **2.** As a numeral, V. stands for *five*, being in this case perhaps half of the X or cross, which was the symbol of *ten*.

văcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaco] *a being free* from a duty, service, *etc.*; *freedom, exemption, immunity*; *a freeing, exempting, dispensation:* (i) With *Gen. obj.:* omnium munerum, *exemption from*, Cic.: militiae, Caes. With *ab:* ab belli administratione, Liv. (ii) With *Gen. subj.:* adolescentiae, *attaching to youth*, Cic.: aetatis, *to which one was entitled by his age*, Nep.: Cic. *Absol.:* ob vacationem pretium datum, id. Esp. (*sc.* militiae) *furlough:* Tac. **II.** Transf. *a sum paid for exemption from military service:* vacationes annuas exsolvere, id.

vacca, ae, *f. a cow:* Cic.: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *vacca*; Fr. *vache*.)

vaccīnĭum, ii, *n. the whortle-berry*; acc. to others, *a hyacinth:* Virg.: Ov.

vaccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vacca] *a little cow* or *heifer:* Cat.

văcē-fīo, fĭĕri, *v. pass.* [vacuus] *to become* or *be made empty* (v. rare): multusque vacefit in medio locus, Lucr.

văcerra, ae, *f. a log, stock, post:* Col.

văcerrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vacerra] *wooden-headed, crack-brained:* Aug. ap. Suet.

văcillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vacillo] *a rocking to and fro, a reeling motion:* Suet.

văcillo (vācillo, Lucr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sway to and fro; to stagger, reel, totter:* arbor ventis pulsa văcillans aestuat, Lucr.: accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis, *with its poor shaky writing* (of an invalid), Cic. **II.** Fig. *to waver, vacillate:* tota res vacillat et claudicat, id.: in vetere aere alieno, *to stagger under a load of old debts*, id. [Cf. Skr. *vak*, to stagger, waver; v. vagus.]

văcīvē, *adv. at leisure, leisurely:* libellum perlegere, Phaedr. (dub.: *al.* varie).

văcīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vacivus] *emptiness, want:* cibi, Pl.

văcīvus (vŏcivus, Pl.: Ter.), a, um, *adj.* [vaco] *empty, void:* aedes facere alicui, Pl. With *Gen.:* valens afflictet me vacivum virium, *destitute of strength, powerless*, id.

văco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to be empty, void*, or *vacant; to be void of, free from*, or *without, to lack* or *want:* (i) *Absol.*: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium vacaret, *was at liberty, unoccupied*, Cic.: vacantes saltus, *empty*, Virg.: vacare agros, *to be uninhabited, uncultivated*, Caes. (ii) With *Abl.:* humore, Cic.: metu ac periculis, Liv. (iii) With *ab:* haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. **2.** Of possessions: ut populus vacantia teneret, *ownerless properties*, Tac.: regnum vacans, *vacant throne*, Just. **II.** Esp. of persons; *to be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure* or *time:* si vacabis, Cic.: festus in pratis vacat otio-o cum bove pagus, *keeps holiday*, Hor. **2.** With *Dat.: to be free to attend, apply*, or *devote oneself to; to have leisure* or *time for:* philosophiae, Cic.: clientum negotiis, Tac. Rarely *absol.:* dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, *attend*, Ov. Poet. with *in* and *Acc.:* in nullum opus, id.: with *Inf.:* acies sternere, Stat. **3.** Impers. *there is time, room*, or *leisure for:* usually with *Inf.:* si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Virg. (ii) With *Dat.* of person, *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *have leisure* or *time:* non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Ov. *Absol.:* si vacat, Juv. [From the root *vac*; v. vanus and vastus.]

văcŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [vacuus] *to make empty; to empty, clear, free* (rare): subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic.

văcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption:* molestiae, Cic.: ab angoribus, id.

văcŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make empty* or *void; to empty, clear, free:* locus inanitus ac vacuatus, Lucr.

văcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco] *empty, clear, free from, devoid of, wanting, without:* Constr. *absol.*, with *Abl.*, *ab*, or (rare and poet.) *Gen.*: (i) *Absol.:* vacua castra, Caes.: viator, *empty-pocketed, i. e. who has nothing to lose*, Juv.: aer, Hor.: vacuos agros, *the open fields*, Virg. Hence Subst.: vacuum, i, *n. an empty space, an open* or *vacant place, a void, vacuity:* in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, id. (ii) With *Abl.:* moenia defensoribus, *bare, stripped of*, Liv. (iii) With *ab:* oppidum ab defensoribus, Caes. (iv) With *Gen.:* operum, *released from*, Hor. **2.** Of possessions, *free, vacant, without an occupant* or *master:* Cic.: vacuam possessionem regni sperans, *i. e. a vacancy on the throne*, Caes. Subst.: si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias, *you may step into the vacant inheritance*, Hor. **3.** Of places, in reference to entering them, *free, open, accessible* (poet.): Romanis vatibus aedem, *standing open for*, id. **4.** *without value, worthless, useless, unprofitable* (rare): si res publica et senatus vacua nomina sunt, Tac.: vacuos exercet in aëra morsus, Ov.: tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, *her empty head*, Hor. **II.** Esp. of persons; *free from labour* or *occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle:* quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, Hor. *Sup.:* nec

rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima, quaeras, Ov. Poet. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: Tibur, Hor. (ii) *free from care, calm,* or *composed* (rare): Rutilius animo vacuus, *careless, without apprehension,* Sall.: cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, *heart-free, disengaged,* Hor.: te semper vacuam sperat, *not preoccupied by any other passion,* id. 2. Of women, *free, unmarried:* mulier, Tac.

vadīmōnium, ii, *n.* [vas, I] legal *t. t.: a promise to appear in court under a penalty,* which was usually secured by sureties (vades); *bail, security, recognizance:* vadimonium promittere, Cic.: concipere, *to draw up a form of recognizance,* id.: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am under recognizance, am bound to appear,* id.: sistere, *to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present oneself in court,* id. (v. Smith's Ant. 5).

vādo, 3. *v. n. to go,* ad eum postridie mane vadebam, Cic. (ii) Esp. *to make one's way; to go forcibly, to rush:* per medios hostes, Liv.: in mortem, Virg. (Hence It. *vado, vo;* Fr. *vais, vas, va.*)

vādor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [vas, I] legal *t. t.: to bind* (anyone) *over by bail* (vades) to appear in court: Cic.: respondere vadato, *to answer,* i.e. *keep an appointment with one who had bound him over to appear,* Hor. II. *Perf. part.* with *pass.* sense; *bound over;* and in gen. *pledged, engaged:* me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Pl.

vādōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vadum] *full of shallows* or *fords, shallow, shoal:* mare, Caes.: Syrtes, Sall.: ostium, Liv.

vādum, i, *n. a shallow, shoal, ford:* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. II. Transf. *a body of water, a sea, stream,* etc. (poet.): sulcant vada sal-a carina, Virg. 2. *the bottom* of a body of water, *the bed of the sea:* imis saxa vadis levata, Hor. So, *the bottom* of a well, Phaedr. III. Fig.: emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, *to have got clear of shoals* (i.e. *difficulties*), Cic. [Cf. Skr. *ūdha-m,* a ford.] (Hence It. *guado;* Fr. *gué.*)

vae, *interj.* [cf. Gr. οὐαί] an exclamation of pain or dread, *ah! alas!* Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg. Very freq. like Gr. οὐαί and our *woe!* with *Dat.:* vae misero mihi, Ter. So in the exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis esse, *the weakest must go to the wall,* Liv. With *Acc.* (rare): vae te! *woe to you!* Pl.

vaenĕo and **vaenum,** v. veneo and venum.

vāfer, fra, frum, *adj. sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle:* in disputando, Cic.: jus, *subtle, full of niceties,* Hor. *Sup.:* somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

vāfrē, *adv. slyly, cunningly, artfully:* Cic.

vāgē, *adv. abroad, far and wide, dispersedly* (v. rare): Liv.

vāgīna, ae, *f. a scabbard, sheath:* Cic.: Caes. II. Transf. *the sheath* of an ear of grain, *etc., the hull, husk:* Cic. [Perh. from *vak,* to be empty (root of *vac-uu-s*), with media for tenuis; cf. *sagina* from root *sak.*] (Hence It. *guaina;* Fr. *gaine.*)

vāgĭo, īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* of the cries of young children, *to cry, squall:* in cunis, Cic. Of swine: Mart. [Cogn. with Gr. βηχ-ή, Dor. βαχα.] (Hence It. *guaire.*)

vāgītus, ūs, *m.* [vagio] *a crying, squalling* of young children: Virg. Of the *bleating* of kids: Ov.

vāgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* = vagor, *to ramble, wander:* Pl.

vāgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [vagus] *to stroll about, to ramble, range, wander, roam, rove:* Cic., Caes. Oft. with ref. to military depredations: populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. II. Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen vagari latissime, Cic.: fama vagatur, *spreads abroad,* Virg.: id circone vager scribamque licenter? *break rule,* Hor.

vāgor, ōris, *m.* [vagio] *the cry* or *wail* of an infant: Lucr. (dub.)

vāgus, a, um, *adj. strolling about, roving, wandering, unsettled, vagrant:* Cic.: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall.: mercator, Hor. (ii) Of things: stellae, Cic.: luna, Hor.: arena, *flying, light,* id. II. Fig.: *wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague:* pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, *indefinite, vague,* Cic.: vagus adhuc Domitius, *i.e. vacillating between the parties,* Vell.: juventa, *flighty,* Mart. Poet. with *Gen.:* vagus animi, *wandering in mind,* Cat. [Perh., with media for tenuis, from the root *vak,* seen in *vacillo,* q.v.]

vah, (fuller form, vaha, Pl.), *interj.* = *ovâ, ah, oh!* vah, perii! Ter.: Pl.

vaha, *interj.* v. vah.

valdē, *adv.* [contr. from valide] *strongly, vehemently, intensely, greatly;* with verbs (cf. valide): litteras tuas valde exspecto, Cic. *Comp.:* novit me valdius ipso, *better,* Hor. 2. As *adv.* of degree, with *adjj.* and *advv.; exceedingly, very:* magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic.: rem valde bene gerere, *extremely well,* id. 3. As a strongly confirmative reply; *yes, certainly; to be sure: Ca.* Meam tu amicam vendidisti? *Ba.* Valde, viginti minis, Pl.

vāle, v. valeo, *no.* 1. 2, II.

vāle-dīco, 3. *v. n. to say farewell, bid adieu:* Sen. (In Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 57, the words are separate, 'vălē' dicto.)

vālens, entis, *Part.* [valeo]. II. Adj.: *strong, stout, vigorous:* satellites, Cic.: membris valens, Ov.: tunicae, *stout, thick,* id. *Sup.:* Cic. 2. Esp. *well* in health, *healthy, hale, hearty:* id.: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 3. Fig.: *strong, powerful, mighty:* tam valenti resistere, Cic.: civitas, id.: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov.

vălenter, *adv. strongly, stoutly, violently:* praeceps spirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. II. Fig.: *forcibly, energetically:* dicere, Sen.

vălentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [valens] *strong, stout (and little):* ut valentula est! *what a strong little woman she is!* Pl.

vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n. to be strong, stout,* or *vigorous:* puer ille ut magnus est et multum valet! *how big and strong he is,* Pl. 2. Esp. *to be well* in health, *be healthy, hale, hearty:* optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic.: pedibus, Nep.: stomacho, Juv. So often in the commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, and abbreviated, S. V. B. E.: and, more fully, with the addition ego (or ego quidem) valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.): freq. in Cicero's letters. (ii) Vălē or valeas, in leave-taking, *farewell, adieu: Di.* Valeas. *Ph.* Vale, Pl. (Before a vowel, vălē: et longum, formose vālē, vălē, inquit, Iolla, Virg.) As the conclusion of letters: Vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas: freq. in Cicero's letters. Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg. Hence, valere jubere or dicere, *to bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu:* illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. (iii) Transf. as an expression of dismissal, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone:* valeas, tibi habeas res tuas, reddas meas, Pl.: si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *good-bye to him, let me have nothing to do with him,* Cic. II. Transf.: *to have sufficient strength* or *power* for some specified purpose; *to be able, capable,* or *efficacious:* constr. usu. with *ad* or *Inf.* (later): ad leges evertendas, id.: nec continere suos a direptione castrorum valuit, *was he able to,* Liv.: valet ima summis mutare deus, Hor. Of impers. subjects: ego fungar vice cotis, acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, id.

2. In gen. and fig. *to be powerful, effective, influential, valid:* constr. usu. with qualifying adverbs, or *Abl.* of *the respect in which:* multum Caesar equitatu valebat, *he was very strong in cavalry,* Caes.: qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, Cic.: cur minus venena Medeae valent, *are less efficacious,* Hor.: nescis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? *what it is good for, what is the use of it,* id. Apud aliquem valere, *to have influence with* or *over, to weigh with:* Cic.: Caes. 3. Esp. of money value, *to be of the value of, be worth:* dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 4. Also of words (like Gr. δύνασθαι), *to mean, signify, import:* quae-

rimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valeat, Cic. [Most prob. cogn. with Skr. *bala-m*, 'strength.'] (Hence It. *valere*; Fr. *valoir*.)

vălesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [valeo] *to grow strong, acquire strength* (rare): ut puerorum aetas recreata valescat, Lucr. 2. Fig.: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, Tac.

vălētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [valetudo] *sickly, infirm:* Varr. ||. Subst.: valetudinarius, ii, *m. one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian:* Sen.

vălētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [valeo] *state of health; health*, whether good or bad: optima valetudine uti, Caes.: Hor.: confirmata, Cic. 2. In partic. *a good state* or *condition, soundness of body, good health:* cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat, Hor. (ii) *ill-health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition:* aff ctus valetudine, *suffering from illness*, Caes.: oculorum, Cic. *Plur.:* medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, i.e. *to attend the king in his illnesses*, Tac. Fig.: mentis, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity*, Suet. ||. Of style: *soundness, correctness:* Cic.

valgus, a, um, *adj. having the legs bent outwards, bow-legged* (varus is knock-kneed, having the legs turned inwards): Cels. ||. Transf.: suavia, *wry mouths*, Pl. [From a root *varg*, to turn, twist, distort, whence Skr. *vṛgina-s*, crooked, deceitful.]

vălĭdē, *adv. strongly, stoutly, mightily, vehemently*, etc.: ut valide tonuit! Pl. *Comp.:* validius clamare, Phaedr. *Sup.:* validissime alicui favere, Cael. in Cic. 2. As a reply in the affirmative, *certainly, to be sure:* Pl.

vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [valeo] *strong, stout, powerful, able:* homines, Pl.: tauri, Lucr.: legiones, id.: vires, Virg.: urbs, Liv.: validiores munitiones, id. (ii) Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active:* medicamen, Ov.: venenum, Tac. 2. Esp. *well* in body, *sound, healthy:* si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic.: validus male filius, *sickly*, Hor. ||. Fig. *strong, powerful, effective, influential:* aevi leges, Lucr.: Juppiter, Pl.: urbs, Cic.: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. With *Gen.:* virium et opum, *strong in resources*, Tac.

vallāris, e, *adj.* [vallum] *of* or *belonging to a rampart:* corona, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart*, Liv.: Suet.

vallis (*Nom. sing.* valles, Virg.), is, *f. a valley, vale:* Caes.: Virg. ||. Poet. transf. *a hollow:* valle sub alarum, Cat. [Cf. Gr. ἔλ-ος (*Fέλ-ος*).] (Hence It. *valle*; Fr. *val*.)

vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vallum] *to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate:* castra, Liv.: Tac. ||. Transf. in gen. *to fortify, protect, defend:* Pontus et regiis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic.: sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis, Ov.

vallum, i, *n.* [vallus] *an earth wall* or *rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation:* Liv.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 405). ||. Transf. in gen. *a wall, rampart, fortification:* Alpium, *the barrier of the Alps*, Cic.

vallus, i, *m. a stake, pale*, for supporting vines: Virg. ||. In military lang. *a stake, palisade*, used for intrenchment: Caes. 2. Collectively, *palisading; a rampart of palisades:* id. 3. *any row of pointed things:* pectinis, *the teeth of a comb*, Ov. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. ἦλο-ς (*Fῆλο-ς*), *a nail*.]

valvae, arum, *f. plu. the leaves, folds*, or *valves of a door, folding-doors:* Cic.: Caes. [From same root as volvo, q. v.]

vānesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vanus] *to pass away, disappear, vanish:* nubes, Ov.: in auras (of the breath), id. ||. Fig.: *to lose strength, fade* or *die away:* of love, id.: of anger, Tac.

vānĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus dico] *vain-speaking, false-speaking:* as subst. *a liar:* Pl.

vānĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [vaniloquus] *empty* or *idle talk, prating, vaunting* (rare): Liv.: Tac.

vānĭlŏquĭdōrus, i, *m.* [vanus loquor δῶρον] *gabble-giver*, a facetiously-formed name of a liar: Pl.

vānĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus loquor] *talking emptily* or *idly, lying:* Pl. ||. *boastful, bragging, vaunting:* Liv.

vānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vanus] *emptiness, unreality untruth, deception, ostentation, vain-glory, vanity:* opinionum, Cic.: itineris, *uselessness*, Liv.: populi, *frivolity*, id.: famam vanitatis metuere, *of a fruitless experiment*, Tac.

vānĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *emptiness, vain-glory, vanity:* vera vanitudine convincere, *by empty, lying talk*, Pl.

vannus, i, *f. a fan* for winnowing grain: Col.: mystica vannus Iacchi, *the winnowing fan borne about in the Bacchic festival*, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 407). [From the root *va*, to blow, augmented by *n* as in ventus, q.v.]

vānus, a, um, *adj.* [for *vac-nus*, from the root of vacuus, vaco] *empty, void, vacant:* aristae, *with nothing in them*, Virg.: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, *should be a mere empty show*, Liv.: imago (of the dead), *unsubstantial*, Hor. ||. Fig. *empty* as to purport or result, *idle, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain:* falsum aut vanum aut fictum, opp. to vera, Ter.: oratio, Cic.: fides, Virg.: omen, Ov.: pila omnia, Liv. With *Gen.:* aut ego (Juno) veri vana feror, *void of truth* (*i.e. quite ignorant of it*), Virg. (ii) Subst.: vanum, i, *n. emptiness, baselessness:* ex vano criminatio, *i.e. groundless, without cause*, Liv. With *part. Gen.:* corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. 2. Of persons, *false, deceptive:* auctor, *unworthy of credit*, Liv.: vanus et perfidiosus et impius, *false*, Cic.: vanus mendaxque, Virg.: ingenium dictatoris, *unstable*, Liv. (Hence It. Sp. *vano*; Fr. *vain*; and, through a verb *vanito*, It. *vantare*; Fr. *vanter*.)

vāpĭdē, *adv. poorly, ill:* se habere, for male se habere, a favourite expression of Augustus, *to be 'seedy,'* Suet.

vāpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [v vapor] *that has emitted steam*, i.e. *that has lost its spirit; flat, vapid:* vinum, Col. ||. Transf.: *spoiled, bad:* pix, Pers. 2. Fig.: astutam vapido servas sub pectore vulpem, *corrupt*, id. (Hence Fr. *fade*.)

vāpor (vapos, Lucr.), ōris, *m. steam, exhalation, vapour:* aquarum, Cic.: volat vapor ater ad auras, *i.e. of mingled smoke and steam*, Virg. ||. Esp.: *a warm exhalation, warmth, heat:* Cic.: Lucr.: finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. [For *cvap-or*; cf. Gr. καπ-ύ-ω, καπ-νό-ς; Lith. *kvāp-a-s*, breath, vapour. In Greek, *F* has been lost after κ.] (Hence It. *vapore*, Fr. *vapeur*.)

vāpōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [vapor] *a steam-pipe* in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room: Cic.

vāpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vapor fero] *that gives off steam, vaporous:* Stat.

vāpōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [vapor]. Neutr.: *to emit steam* or *vapour:* Plin. 2. Fig.: *to glow, burn:* invidia, ceu fulmine, summa vaporant plerumque, *are blasted*, Lucr. ||. Act.: *to fill with steam; to steam, fumigate, heat, warm:* templum ture, *fill with the steam of incense*, Virg.: laevum decedens (sol) curru fugiente vaporet, *wraps in vapour*, Hor.

vappa, ae, *f.* [vapor] *wine that has lost its spirit and flavour; flat, vapid wine:* Hor. ||. Transf.: *a spoiled* or *worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing fellow:* Cat.: Hor.: Pers.

vāpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [vapulo] *that gets a flogging:* tribunus, perh. '*colonel Floggee*,' facetiously, of a slave, Pl.

vāpŭlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to smart, get a cudgeling* or *flogging, to be flogged:* ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. 2. Vapula, vapulet, *you be flogged! he be flogged!* or, as we might say, *you be hanged! he be hanged!* nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Pl. ||. Transf. of troops (colloq.): *to get a beating, to be conquered:* septimam legionem vapulasse, Cael. in Cic. 2. Of property, *to be dissipated, squandered:* vapulat peculium, Pl. |||. Fig.: *to be lashed, attacked:* omnium sermonibus, Cic.: sub Veneris regno, *to be tormented*, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

vărĭantĭa, ae, *f.* [vario] *a difference, diversity, variety:* rerum, Lucr.

vărĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a difference, variation:* Liv.

vārĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [varicus] *to spread the legs apart, to straddle:* Quint. (Hence It. *varcare.*)

vārĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [varix] *full of dilated veins, varicose:* Pers.: Juv.

vārĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [varus] *with feet set wide apart, straddling:* Ov.

vărĭē, *adv. with diverse colours, in a variegated manner:* refulgens, Plin. 2. Fig.: moveri, Cic.: bellare, *with varying fortune,* Liv.

vărĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [varius] *difference, diversity, variety:* fructuum, Cic.: bellum in multa varietate versatum, *changes, vicissitudes,* id.

vărĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] Act.: *to diversify, fleck, variegate:* ortum maculis, *to show a spotty disk* (of the sun), Virg.: corpora caeruleis guttis, Ov. 2. Fig. *to alter, change, vary:* vocem, Cic.: sententias, Liv.: variatis hominum sententiis, *at variance,* Cic. *Pass. impers.:* senatus consulti coeptus: ibi quum sententiis variaretur, *there being differences of opinion,* Liv. ||. Neut.: *to be diversified, variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary,* etc.: variat liventibus uva racemis, *turns colour,* Prop. 2. Fig.: *to be various* or *different; to change, vary:* inter se figurae, *are different:* Lucr.: sic abeunt redeuntque mei variantque timores, *ebb and flow,* Ov.: fama variat, Liv.

vărĭus, a, um, *adj. parti-coloured, spotted, striped, variegated:* lynces, Virg.: serpens, Ov.: plumae, Hor.: caelum, *star-spangled,* Ov.: varios testudine postes, *inlaid with,* Virg.: latera loris varia, *i.e. black and blue,* Pl. ||. Fig.: *diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, fickle, various,* etc.: mores, Cic.: fortuna, id.: eventus varii fortunae, Caes.: victoria, *fluctuating,* Sall.: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. [Appy. cogn. with varus.]

vărix, ĭcis, *comm. a dilated vein, varix,* esp. in the thighs: Cels.: Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

vārus, a, um, *adj. having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed* (valgus is bow-legged, having the legs bent outwards): Hor. 2. Transf.: in gen. *bent, crooked:* manus, *bent round* (in front of the body), Ov. ||. Fig.: *diverse, different* (poet.): geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, Pers. With *Dat.:* alterum (genus) huic varum, *different from this,* Hor. [Perh. for cvarus, from the root *kvar,* whence Gr. κυρ-τό-ς; Lat. *cur-vu-s,* q. v.]

(1) **vās,** vădis, *m. one who gives security for another, a surety* (in gen. sense; while praes denotes a surety in a civil action): Cic.: Liv. [With the stem *vad* cf. Gr. ἀ-εθ-λον (ἀ-Fεθ-λον), in which the a is prothetic. The root is *vadh,* whence also Goth. *vadi,* a pledge, Eng. *wad-set,* Germ. *wette.*]

(From low Lat. *vadium* came Fr. *gage.*)

(2) **vās,** vāsis; *plur.* **vasa,** orum, *n.* (*Nom. sing.* vasum, Pl. Apocopated, vas' argenteis, for vasis, acc. to Cic.) *a vessel, dish;* also, *a utensil, implement* of any kind: nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter.: sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis acescit, Hor. (ii) In *plur.: military equipments, baggage:* ille ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, *had packed up,* Cic.: vasa conclamare, *to raise the shout for packing up,* Caes. [Etym. uncertain.]

vāsārĭum, ii, *n.* [vas, 2] *furniture-money, equipage-money,* given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic.

vascŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [vasculum] *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith,* etc.: Cic.

vascŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [vas, 2] *a small vessel:* Pl.: Juv. (Hence, through *vascellum,* Fr. *vaisseau.*)

vastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vasto] *a laying waste, ravaging, devastation:* omnium, Cic.: agri, Liv. *Plur.:* intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.

vastātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a desolater, ravager* (poet.): Arcadiae (aper), Ov.

vastē, *adv. coarsely, uncouthly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, *with a broad accent, in an inelegant manner,* Cic. 2. *widely, monstrously, hugely, enormously:* vastius insurgens impetus undae, Ov.

vastĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vastus facio] *laying waste, devastating:* belua, Cic. poet.

vastĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vastus] *the condition of lying waste, wasteness, desolation:* audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, Cic. 2. Transf. in act. sense; *devastation, ruin, destruction:* quum vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, id.: Liv. 3. *terrible size, immensity, vastness:* beluae pari vastitate, *of like vast size,* Col. 4. In concr. sense, *a waste place, desert* (late): Tac.

vastĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *ruin, destruction:* vastities venit, Pl.

vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make empty* or *vacant, to leave untenanted* or *uninhabited* (rare): vastatum ac relictum forum, Cic.: vastati agri sunt, Liv.: pati terram stirpium asperitate vastari, *to be overgrown,* Cic.: vastata lustra, *destitute of game,* Val. Fl. With *Abl.:* cultoribus agros, *to unpeople,* Virg. ||. Transf.: *to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy:* agros, Cic.: Caes.: omnia ferro ignique vastata, Liv.: direpti vastatique classe, Tac. 2. Fig.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed,* Sall. (Hence It. *guastare;* Sp. *gastar;* Fr. *gâter.*)

vastus, a, um, *adj. empty, unoccupied,* i. e. *waste, desert, desolate* (rare): Cic.: vasta ac deserta urbs, Liv.: dies per silentium vastus, Tac. 2. Fig.: *unwieldy, uncultivated, rude, inelegant:* vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, *clumsy,* Cic. ||. Transf.: *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed* (rare): fit vasta Troja, Pl.: haec ego vasta dabo, Virg. 2. *vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous:* belua, Cic.: mare, Caes.: iter, *i.e. a long voyage,* Ov.: impetus, *mighty,* Hor. Fig.: vastus animus, *insatiable,* Sall. [Perh. for *vac-s-tus,* from *vac,* root of vaco, vacuus; cf. *mistus* for *mics-tus.*]

vāsum, v. vas, 2, *ad init.*

vātes, is (*Gen. pl.* usu. vatum), *comm. a foreteller, soothsayer, prophet; a female soothsayer, propheteess:* bonus, Pl.: falsus, Liv.: vates, praescia venturi, Virg. ||. Transf.: *a poet* or *bard, a poetess,* Hor. [Cf. Skr. *gâ, gâi,* to sing, to announce, *gâtu,* song. For Lat. *v,* corresponding to Skr. *g,* v. venio and voro.]

vātĭcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaticinor] *a foretelling, prophesying; a prediction:* Cic.: Caes.

vātĭcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a soothsayer, prophet:* Ov.

vātĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [vaticinus] *a prediction, prophecy:* Plin.

vātĭcĭnĭus, a, um, *adj. prophetic:* libri, Liv. (dub.: *al.* vaticini).

vātĭcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [vates cano] *to foretell, prophesy, vaticinate:* Ov.: vera, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* saevam laesi fore numinis iram, Ov. ||. Transf.: *to sing* or *celebrate* as a poet: Cic. 2. *to rave, dream, talk foolishly:* sed ego fortasse vaticinor, id.

vātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prophetic:* libri (*al.* vaticinii), Liv.: furor, Ov.

vătillum, i, *n.:* better orthogr. for batillum, q. v.

vātīnĭāni, *m. pl.* [Vatinius], *cups and tumblers made by Vatinius,* Mart.

vĕ, *enclitic conj.* [vel apocopated: q. v.] *or* (leaving the choice free between several things): telum tormentumve, Caes.: libidines iracundiaeve, Cic.

vē- (sometimes also vae-), an inseparable particle, which usu. negatives or reverses the sign. of the root; *e.g.* ve-grandis, *small,* ve-cors, *senseless,* ve-sanus, *mad.* Sometimes, when the root itself denotes want or privation, *ve-* renders it emphatic, ve-pallidus, *very pale.* [*Ve* is perh. for *dvi* (cf. *viginti*) which appears also as *di-, dis-,* in Latin compounds; the notion being that of 'separation.']

vēcordĭa, ae, *f.* [vecors] *want of reason, senselessness; madness:* Ter.: Ov.: Sall.

vē-cors, dis, *adj.* [cor] *destitute of reason; senseless; insane, mad:* mens, Cic.: impetus, *frantic,* Liv.: scelere et metu vecordes, *frenzied,* Tac.

vectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vecto] *a carrying* or *being carried, a riding:* equi, *horse-exercise,* Suet

vectīgal, ālis, *n.* [vectus, from veho] *a toll, tax, impost* paid to the State: Cic.: Caes. **2.** *a contribution* or *honorarium paid to a magistrate:* praetorium, Cic. **II.** Transf.: of private persons, *revenue, rents, income,* etc.: id.: Hor. Proverb.: magnum vectigal est parsimonia, Cic.

vectīgālis, e, *adj.* [vectus] *of* or *belonging to imposts* or *taxes:* pecunia, *tribute,* Cic. **2.** *subject to imposts, tributary:* id.: Caes. **II.** *of* or *belonging to revenue, that brings in revenue* or *income:* equi, Cic.

vectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veho] *a carrying, conveyance:* Cic.

vectis, is, *m.* [id.] *a strong pole* or *bar;* esp. *a lever* or *crowbar:* saxa vectibus promovent, Caes.: Cic.: signum vectibus labefactare, id.: Caes. (ii) *a bar, bolt:* Cic.: Virg.

vecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to be wont to bear, carry,* or *convey:* corpora Stygiā carinā, Virg.: vectari equis, *to ride about on horseback,* Ov.

vector, ōris, *m.* [id.] Act.: *a bearer, carrier:* Sileni (asellus), Ov. **II.** Neutr.: *a passenger, rider:* Cic.: Virg.: vector equum regit, Ov.

vectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for carrying:* navigia, *transport-ships,* Caes.

vectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bearing, conveying, transportation* by carriage or by ship; *a riding,* etc.: pro vectura solvere, *to pay for carriage,* Cic.: sine vecturae periculo, *of transportation by sea,* id. *Plur.:* remiges, arma, tormenta, vecturae imperabantur, *transport, conveyances,* Caes. **II.** Transf.: *passage-money, fare, freight:* Pl.: Sen. (Hence It. *vettura;* Fr. *voiture.*)

vectus, a, um, *Part.* [veho].

vĕgĕo, 2. *v. a. to move, excite, quicken, arouse:* Enn. ap. Non. [The root is *vag,* sister form of *ug,* on which v. augeo. Vigeo is cognate.]

vĕgĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [vegeo] *enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, sprightly:* Cic.: oculi, *bright, quick,* Suet.: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. Fig.: mens, Cic.: ingenium, Liv.

vē-grandis, e, *adj. not very large, little, small, diminutive* (rare): *vegrandia* farra colonae. quae male creverunt . . . vocant, *stunted, i. e. poor in straw and ear* (diff. from vesca, v. vescus), Ov. (Vegrandis, for valde grandis, Cic. Agr. ii. 34, 93, is very dub.)

vĕhĕmens (scanned as vēmens, Hor.), entis, *adj. eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement:* in agendo, Cic.: lupus, Hor. (ii) Of abstract things: incitatio, Cic. **II.** Transf.: in gen. *active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, strong:* pilum vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv.: vehemens violentia vini, Lucr. [From root of *veh-o;* cf. Hom. ὀχ-θήσας, which is prob. from the same root. *-ment-s* is adj. term.; cf. Skr. *-mant.*]

vĕhĕmenter, *adv.* [id.] *eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently:* irata, Pl.: eos incusavit, *rated them soundly,* Caes. *Comp.:* insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. *Sup.:* vehementissime contendere, Caes. **2.** *strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much:* Cic.: quod vehementer ad has res attinet, *particularly concerns,* Lucr. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

vĕhĕmentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *eagerness, fervency, vehemence:* Plin. **II.** *strength:* vini, id.: odoris, id.

vĕhĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [veho] *a carriage, conveyance, vehicle:* Cic.: Liv. Of *a ship:* furtorum vehiculum, Cic.

vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to carry, convey,* on the shoulders, in any vehicle, on horseback, by ship, *etc.:* reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor.: ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic.: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. **2** Pass. or reflect.: *to be borne along: to ride, sail, travel,* etc.: ut animal sex motibus veheretur, Cic.: in navibus vehi, id.: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Virg. **II.** Neut.: *to be borne, to ride, sail,* etc. (rare, and perh. only in *Imperf. Part.* and gerund): per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic.: cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. [Cf. Skr. *vah* (for *vagh*), to move, to carry; Gr. ὄχ-ος; Goth. *ga-vag-jan,* A.-S. *wegan.*]

vĕl, *conj.* [*imperat.* of volo, and therefore, lit. *will, choose, take which you wish*] introducing alternatives viewed as free to be chosen between, and therefore dependent on the will, or as not materially opposed to each other (cf. aut, *ad init.*): vel usu. commences each branch of the alternative, but is sometimes omitted at the beginning of the former clause. **1.** As co-ord. conj., with *vel* repeated: *either . . . or; be it . . . or:* vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, Pl.: ut vel sibi agros attribuant, vel patiantur eos tenere . . , i. e. *that they (the Romans) should do whichever they thought best,* Caes.: Cic. (ii) When two alternatives are represented by aut . . . aut, subordinate alternatives included in either may be represented by vel . . . vel: ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni,—aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? id. (iii) Repeated: tu vel suda, vel peri algu, vel tu aegrota, vel vale, Pl.: vel vi, vel clam, vel precario, Ter. (iv) The last vel may be strengthened by *etiam, vero etiam, omnino:* haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos judicum movendos sumentur, *or in general,* Cic. (v) In the poets, sometimes, aut . . . vel, for vel . . . vel: tellus, aut hisce, vel istam, quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. **2.** Without vel in the first member; the word or clause introduced by vel being a kind of after-thought: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.: Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis egregius, *alike renowned, whether you look at his filial affection or his prowess in arms,* Virg. (ii) Joined with potius, to correct or put somewhat differently what has been said, *or rather:* ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, Cic. **II.** With a climax implied, *even* (prop. an elliptical expression, the less emphatic alternative being understood): quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, *ready even to take the lead,* Caes.: per me vel stertas licet, *you may even snore if you like,* Cic.: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, *even so few as three,* Liv. (ii) Esp. with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: vel minimum, vel plurimum, *the very least, the utmost possible,* Cic.: cujus vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. **2.** Giving an instance, where others might equally well be given; *for instance, in particular:* amoris tui quoquo . . . vestigia; vel proxime de Tigellio, Cic.

vēlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [velo] *a cover, covering, clothing, garment, robe, shawl:* Virg.: Ov.

vēlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a cover, covering:* Cels. **2.** *a veil, curtain,* i. q. velum: Sen. **3.** In *plu.: olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets,* or *rods wound about in like manner,* which suppliants bore before them: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum, Liv.

vēlārĭum, ii, *n.* [velum] *a covering, screen, awning,* stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun: Juv.

vēlāti, orum, *m. plu. supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who fell;* always in the phrase, accensi velati (*i. e.* accensi et velati; like emptio venditio, socii Latini, *etc.*): Cic. [Part. of *velo;* so called because only clothed with the sagum, not regularly armed.]

vēles, ĭtis, *m.* (v. rare except in *pl.*) *a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher* or *tirailleur;* usually *plur.:* Liv.: Ov. **II.** Transf.: ut scurram velitem, perh. *a sharp-shooting jester,* Cic. [Cogn. with velox, q.v.]

vēlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [velum fero] *sail-bearing:* carina, Prop.: Ov.

vēlĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [velifico] *a making sail, sailing:* Cic.

vēlĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [velum facio] *to make sail, to sail:* nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. Poet.: Athos velificatus, *navigated, sailed through,* Juv.

vēlĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to make sail, spread sail, sail:* ad infernos lacus, Prop. **II.** Fig.: *to make sail for,* i. e. *to exert oneself to effect* or *gain;* with *Dat.:* honori suo velificari, Cic.

vēlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [veles] *of* or *belonging to the* velites: hastae, Liv.

vēlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [velitor] *a skirmishing* with words; *a bickering, wrangling, dispute:* verbis velitationem fieri, Pl.

vēlītes, um, v. veles.

vēlĭtor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [veles] *to fight like the* velites or *light troops, to skirmish:* App. II. Fig.: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, *have wrangled,* Pl.

vēlĭvŏlans, antis, *adj.* [velum volo] *sail-flying, flying with sails,* a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poet. ap. Cic.

vēlĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sail-flying, winged with sails,* a poet. epithet of a ship: rates, Ov.: puppes, Lucr. Transf. of the sea: *ship-wafting,* id.: Virg.

vellĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vello] *to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip:* cornix vulturios vellicat, Pl. II. Fig.: *to twit, taunt, carp, rail at:* Cic.: Hor.

vello, velli (vulsi), vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck, pull, to pluck off* or *out:* lanam (opp. to tondere, *to shear*), Varr.: pilos equinae caudae, Hor.: vallum, *to tear down,* Liv.: aurem, *to pull* or *twitch the ear,* Virg.: poma manu, *to gather, pick,* Tib. [Etym. uncertain.]

vellus, ĕris, *n. wool shorn off, a fleece:* Hor.: Ov. II. Transf.: *the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell* or *pelt entire:* Virg.: Ov. 2. *the skin* of any other animal, *with the fur:* fulvi leonis, id.: cervinum, id. 3. *any woolly substance; wool, down:* velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, *i. e. the fleeces* or *flocks of silk,* Virg. (ii) Of *fleecy clouds:* id. (iii) Of *snow:* Mart. [For *vel-nus;* cf. Skr. *ûr-ṇa-m* (for *var-ṇa-m*), wool; Gr. ἔρος, ἔριον (which orig. had *F*); Goth. *vulla,* Eng. *wool.* The *l,* from orig. *r,* appears in Gr. οὖλος.]

vēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [velum] *to cover, wrap up, envelop, veil:* capite velato, Cic.: velatae antennae, *the yards covered with* or *supporting the sails,* Virg.: velatis manibus orant, *i. e. bearing the emblems of suppliants* (v. velamentum 3), Pl.: velatas comas, *filleted hair,* Virg. II. Fig.: *to cloak, veil, hide, conceal:* odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

vēlōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [velox] *swiftness, rapidity, velocity:* corporis, Cic. Fig.: mali, Tac.

vēlōcĭter, *adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily:* Ov. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

vēlox, ōcis, *adj. swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy:* pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes.: cervi, Virg.: pes, Ov. Jaculum, Virg.: toxicum, *quickly working,* Hor. With *ad:* princeps ad praemia velox, Ov. With *Inf.:* Stat. Poet. = *adv.:* ille velox desilit in latices, *swiftly,* Ov. Fig.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic.: Hor. [This word and *veles* are appy. cogn. with *volo,* to fly.]

vēlum, i, *n. a covering, awning, curtain, veil, cloth:* tabernacula carbasels intenta velis, Cic.: of *chamber-curtains, hangings:* Suet.: Juv.: of the *awnings* stretched over theatres or other public places, as a protection from the sun: Ov. II. Esp.: *a sail* (usu. *plur.*): ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, Cic.: in altum vela dare, *to spread sail for,* Virg.: contrahere, *to furl sail,* Hor. *Sing.:* Pl.: Ov.: Virg. Proverb.: remis velisque, *with oars and sails,* i.e. *with might and main:* res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. 2. Fig.: vela orationis (cf. remus, II.), id. [Sense II. appears to be the primary one; the word is for *vex-lum* (v. vexillum and cf. ala, mala), from *veho,* the sail being conceived as moving, carrying on, the ship.] (Hence It. Sp. *velo;* Fr. *voile.*)

vēl-ut or **vēl-ŭtī,** *adv. even as, just as, like as:* Correl. with *sic* or *ita* (rare); *just as . . . so:* velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus ciere, Cic. 2. Esp. in poetical similes: Virg. II. Without correl. particle: ne vitam silentio transeant, veluti pecora, Sall.: Hor. 2. Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, *as, for instance, for example:* nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant: veluti in hac re aiebant, Cic. 3. To introduce a rhetorical or poetical simile: *as, like as, as it were:* frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum . . . rector carbasa deducit, Ov. 4. Velut si, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, *just as if, just as though, as if, as though:* absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent, Caes. Sometimes *si* is omitted: hoc, veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudi fore, Hor.

vēna, ae, *f. a blood-vessel, vein:* Cic. 2. Esp. *an artery:* id.: venas tentare, *to feel the pulse,* Suet. II. Transf. of things that resemble veins. (i) *a water-course:* Hirt. (ii) *a vein of metal:* Cic. (iii) *the urinary passage:* Cels. (iv) *the penis:* Mart. III. Fig.: *the interior, intimate* or *natural quality* of a thing: periculum inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. 2. *natural bent, genius, disposition, vein:* Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *veine.*)

vēnābŭlum, i, *n.* [venor] *a hunting-spear:* Cic.: Virg.

vēnālĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venalis] *for sale:* Petr. II. Esp. *of* or *belonging to slave-selling:* familiae, *i. e. slaves exposed for sale,* Suet. 2. Subst.: venalicius, ii, *m. a slave-dealer:* Cic.

vēnālis, e, *adj.* [vēnus] *of* or *belonging to selling, to be sold, for sale:* aedes, Pl.: horti, Cic.: familia, *i. e. slaves,* Quint. 2. Subst.: venalis, is, *m. a slave offered for sale:* Pl.: Cic. Also in gen. sense, venales = servi, Hor. II. Transf.: *that can be bought* by bribes or presents, *venal, corrupt:* Sall.: Liv.

vēnālĭtĭus, v. venalicius.

vēnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venatus] *of* or *belonging to hunting, hunting-:* canis, *a hound,* Pl.: catulus, Hor. II. Transf.: prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, *i. e. lean* or *gaunt like hounds,* Pl.

vēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [venor] *hunting, the chase:* Caes. 2. Esp. *a hunting-spectacle, hunt, battue;* also, *a combat of wild beasts,* exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 408 *seq.*) II. Meton.: *that which is* or *has been hunted, game:* Liv. (Hence Fr. *venaison,* and, from it, Eng. *venison.*)

vēnātor, ōris, *m.* [venor] *a hunter:* Cic.: Caes. *Adj.:* venator canis, *a hound,* Virg. Fig.: physicus, id est, speculator venatorque naturae, *tracker,* Cic. (Hence Fr. *veneur.*)

vēnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venator] *of* or *belonging to a hunter* or *to the chase, hunter's, hunting-:* galea, Nep.

vēnātrix, īcis, *f.* [venor] *a huntress:* Virg. II. Adj.: dea, *i. e. Diana,* Ov.

vēnātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *hunting, the chase:* fig.: Pl.

vēnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *hunting, the chase:* Cic. II. Transf.: *fishing:* Pl.

vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vendo] *that may be sold, saleable:* Hor. II. Fig.: *acceptable, agreeable, taking:* Cic.

vendĭco, v. vindico, *ad init.*

vendĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vendo] *of* or *belonging to selling, for sale:* Pl. (dub.)

vendĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendito; 11t. an offering for sale; hence, fig.] *a specious display, a boasting, blazoning:* venditatio atque ostentatio, Cic.

vendĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a boaster, vaunter:* Gell. Adj.: famae nec incuriosus nec venditator, *neither indifferent to nor making much of fame,* Tac.

vendĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendo] *a selling, sale:* Cic.

vendĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell:* Cic. II. Fig. *to cry up* (as one who wishes to sell a thing), *to puff; recommend extravagantly:* pacem pretio, Liv.: operam suam, id.: valde te venditavi, *have praised you to the skies,* Cic.: se plebi, Liv.

vendĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a seller, vender:* Cic.

vendĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [vendo].

vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from venumdo, venundo] *to put up for sale, to sell, vend:* Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: *to sell* or *give up, to betray:* quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, Cic.: suffragia, Juv.: auro patriam, Virg. 2. Transf.: *to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise* a thing (as if offering it for sale: rare): Cic. (Ep.):

Hor. (Hence It. *vendere*; Sp. *vender*; Fr. *vendre*.)

vēnēfĭca, ae, v. veneficus, no. II.

vēnēfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [veneficus] *a poisoning:* freq. in *pl.:* de veneficiis accusare, Cic. ||. *the preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery:* quosque veneficiis abstulit illa (Medea) suis, Ov.

vēnēfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [for *venenificus*, from venenum facio] *poisoning, poisonous, magical:* verba, Ov. ||. Subst.: veneficus, i, *m.* and venefica, ae, *f. a poisoner, sorcerer, sorceress:* Cic.: Hor. As term of abuse; *witch, hag:* Pl.

vēnēnārĭus, ii, *m.* [venenum] *a poison-mixer, poisoner:* Suet.

vēnēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [veneno]. ||. Adj.: *poisonous, venomous:* colubrae, Lucr.: dentes, Ov. 2. Transf.: *bewitched, enchanted:* virga, id. 3. Fig.: nulla venenato littera mixta joco, *envenomed, i. e. tainted with malice, malicious*, id.

vēnēnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [venenum fero] *containing poison, poisonous, venomous:* palatum, Ov.

vēnēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [venenum] *to poison:* carnem, Cic.: sagittas, Hor. 2. Fig.: of the venom of *calumny* and *envy:* id.

vēnēnum, i, *n.* strictly like φάρμακον, *any powerfully acting draught or drug:* hence the expr. malum venenum, mala venena, implying that all drugs or potions were not harmful: *juice, drug:* Gai.: qui venenum malum fecit, Vet. lex ap. Cic. Obsolete, however, in this gen. signif. Esp.: *a potion that destroys life, poison:* Cic.: Hor. (ii) Fig.: *mischief, destruction* (rare): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, *bane*, Liv. 2. *a magical potion, charm:* Medeae, Hor. (ii) Fig.: intactos isto satius tentare veneno (*i.e.* amore), Prop. 3. *a colouring material, a dye* (poet.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *veleno*; Sp. *veneno*; Fr. *venin*.)

vēnĕo (vaeneo), ivi or ii, itum, 4. *v. n.* [venum eo] *to go for sale*, i. e. *to be sold* (as *pass.* of vendo): cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierant, quum magno venissent, Cic.: quia veneat auro rara avis, *is sold for gold*, i. e. *fetches a high price*, Hor.

vēnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [veneror] *worthy of respect* or *reverence, reverend, venerable:* dives, Hor.: donum, Virg. ||. Act.: *shewing veneration, reverential:* Val. Max.

vēnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *worshipping, venerating, revering, reverential:* Liv.

vēnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veneror] *the highest respect, reverence, veneration* (rare): habet venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. ||. Meton.: *the quality that commands veneration, commanding aspect, venerable character:* Just.

vēnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reverencer, venerator:* domus vestrae, Ov.

vēnĕreus and **vēnĕrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [Venus] *of* or *belonging to Venus* or *to love:* servi, *temple-slaves of Venus Erycina in Sicily*, Cic. Also in same sense as subst.: id. ||. Subst.: venereus (venerius), i, *m.* (*sc.* jactus) *the Venus-throw* (which was the best at dice, as that called 'canis' was the worst): id.: cf. vĕnus, iv.

vēnĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to reverence, adore:* Pl. Chiefly in *Part. perf.:* venerata Ceres, *revered*, Hor.: Sibylla, Virg.

vēnĕror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate:* deos, Cic.: aliquem, id.: Larem farre pio, Virg.: patris memoriam, Tac. ||. Transf.: *to ask reverently for, to beseech, supplicate:* nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, ut, etc., Pl.: nihil horum, Hor.: Nymphas agrestes, *to pray of, call on*, Virg. [Cf. Skr. *van*, to desire, love, honour, whence also Lat. *ven-ia, Ven-us*.]

vēnĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [lit. *Venetian*] *sea-coloured, bluish:* factio, *the party clothed in blue, the Blues*, Suet. Hence,

2. Subst.: Venetus, i, *m. a Blue:* Mart.

vĕnĭa, ae, *f. complaisance, indulgence, grace, favour:* mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi; redduce illam, Ter.: quum data esset venia ejus diei, *when indulgence had been granted for that day*, Liv. 2. Bonâ veniâ or cum bona venia, used parenthetically with a verb of saying; *by good leave, with permission:* Cic.: Ter. Also with audio; *indulgently, without prejudice:* expromerent quid sentirent, cum bona venia se auditurum, Liv. ||. *forbearance* in view of a wrong done, *forgiveness, pardon, remission:* Cic.: Caes. [From same root as veneror, q. v., and Venus.]

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come:* ad aliquem, Cic.: ad urbem, id.: ad cenam, Pl.: sub ora viri, Virg. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, *descends to each of us*, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* ventum in insulam est, *they arrived*, id.: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. ||. Fig.: dies venit, id.: pulchro veniens in corpore virtus, *presenting itself*, Virg. 2. Esp. with *in* and *Acc.: to come into, fall into* any state or condition: in calamitatem, Cic.: summum in cruciatum, Caes.: in partem alicujus rei, *to share in it*, Cic.: sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, *placed themselves under*, Caes. 3. In speaking, *to come* to a topic: ad fabulas, Cic. 4. Of crops: *to come forward, yield* (=provenio): Virg. 5. *to become:* nemo repente venit turpissimus, Juv. (dub.: *al.* fuit). [For *gvenio* (cf. voro for *gvoro*; v. also vivo); cogn. with *gam*, nasalized form of root *ga* (whence Skr. *gâ*, Gr. ἔ-βη-ν, Lat. *be-t-o*); cf. βαίν-ω (=βαν-γω); Goth. *quim-an*, Germ. *komm-en*, Eng. *come*.] (Hence It. *venire*; Sp. Fr. *venir*.)

vēnor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to hunt, chase.* Neutr.: qui venari solent, Cic. ||. Act.: leporem, dammas, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to hunt* or *seek after, to pursue* a thing (mostly poet.): suffragia plebis, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

vēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vena] *full of veins, veiny, venous:* renes, Cels. ||. Fig.: liber Atti, *swollen*, perh. *exaggerated:* Pers.

venter, tris, *m. the belly:* Cic. 2. Esp.: *the paunch, maw;* and fig.: *stomach, appetite*, esp. with ref. to *gluttony:* Pl.: Hor. ||. Transf.: *the womb:* Juv. 2. Meton.: *the fruit of the womb, a child unborn:* ventrem ferre, *to be with child*, Liv. 3. Of any thing that swells or bellies out, *a belly*, i. e. *a swelling protuberance:* tumidoque cucurbita ventre, Prop.: Virg. [Prob. for *gventer*, the word being cogn. with Gr. γαστήρ, though in the latter the radical part has final *s* (cf. Germ. *wans-t*). Goth. *quith-us*, belly, stomach, womb, is from the same root.] (Hence It. *ventre*; Sp. *vientre*; Fr. *ventre*.)

ventĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dim. from ventus] *to fan, brandish in the air, wave, toss, swing:* populeas ventilat aura comas, Ov.: facem, Prop. ||. Fig.: *to set in motion, to move, disturb, agitate:* contionem, Cic.

ventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [venio] *a coming:* Pl.

ventĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to come often, be wont to come, keep coming, resort:* Caes.: Cic.

ventōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ventus] *full of wind, windy:* folles, Virg.: mare, Hor.: cucurbita, *i. e. a cupping-glass*, Juv. *Comp.:* Germania, *more exposed to storms*, Tac. *Sup.:* regio, Liv. 2. Transf.: *like the wind* (poet.): equi, *swift as the wind*, Ov. ||. Fig.: *windy, puffed up, vain, conceited:* gloria, Virg. 2. *light, changeable, inconstant, fickle:* ventoso gloria curru, *capricious as the wind*, Hor.: plebs, id.: ingenium, Liv.

ventrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [venter] *the belly:* Juv. ||. Transf.: *the stomach:* Cels. 2. cordis, *a ventricle* of the heart: Cic.

ventrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied:* Pl.

ventŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ventus] *a slight wind, breeze:* Ter.

ventus, i, *m. wind:* (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic.: in appos. with the names of particular winds: Corus, Caes.: Septentriones, Cic. Proverb.: (i) in vento et rapida aqua scribere, cf. "*write the characters in dust; stamp them on the running stream*," Cat. (ii) profundere verba ventis, *to talk to the winds*, Lucr. (iii) verba ventis dare, i. e. *not to keep one's word* or *promise*, Ov

(iv) ventis remis: v. remus. II. Fig.: *the wind* as a symbol of fortune, fame, applause, *etc.:* cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, *who is enjoying the gales of prosperity*, Cic.: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, *every breath of rumour*, id. [Cf. Skr. *vâ*, to blow, *vâ-ta-s*, wind. The Lat. *ventus* and Goth. *vind-s* (Eng. *wind*) are participial forms from *van*, nasalized form of the root *va*; v. vannus.] (Hence It. *vento*; Sp. *viento*; Fr. *vent, vantail.*)

vēnŭcŭla (venuncula and vennucula) uva, *a kind of grape* fit for preserving: Hor.

vēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vena] *a small vein:* Cels.

vēnum, i, v. vēnus.

vēnun-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *v. a.* also written as two words vēnum do (v. vēnus), *to sell*, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves: captivos, Suet. Fig.: quaesturam, *to put up for sale*, Tac.

(1) **vĕnus,** ĕris, *f.* [Venus, the goddess of love] *sexual love, the pleasures of love:* sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.: Virg. II. Meton.: *a beloved object:* Hor.: Virg. 2. *qualities that excite love; loveliness, attractiveness, charm:* fabula nullius veneris, *without any charm*, Hor.: omnes dicendi veneres, Quint. III. *the planet Venus:* Cic. IV. *the highest throw* of the four 'tali' (q. v.), when each presented a different number, *the Venus throw:* Hor. [For etym. v. veneror, venia.]

(2) **vēnus,** ūs, *m.* or **vēnum** (vaen-), i, *n.* (only in forms venui [late], veno, and venum), *sale. Dat.:* posita veno irritamenta luxus, *offered for sale*, Tac. *Acc.:* dare aliquem venum (=ad venum), *to sell*, Liv. [Cf. Gr. ὠνος, ὠνέομαι.]

vĕnustas, ātis, *f.* [vĕnus] *loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty*, etc. Physical: corporis, Cic. Transf.: of inanimate things: signa eximiâ venustate, *figures of extraordinary beauty*, id. II. Mental: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, id. 2. *acceptableness of a suitor: good fortune in love* (cf. invenustus): quis me fortunatior, venustatisque adeo plenior, Ter.

vĕnustē, *adv. charmingly, gracefully, beautifully:* dicere, Quint. *Comp.:* Sen. *Sup.:* Cael. in Cic.

vĕnustŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [venustus] *lovely, charming, delightful* (of a small or beloved object): Pl.

vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.* [vĕnus] *lovely, charming, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, comely, pretty*, etc. Physically: gestus et motus corporis, Cic.: diva venustissima Venus, Pl. Transf. of inanimate things: sphaera, Cic.: hortuli, Phaedr. II. Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, Cic.: sententiae, id.

vē-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. very pale, very pallid:* mulier, Hor. (dub.)

vĕprēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vepres] *a little thorn-* or *brier-bush:* Cic.

vĕpres, is, and more usually *plur.* vepres, um, *f.* (less freq. *m.*) *a thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush:* Cic. *Sing.:* vepre, Ov. [Etym. unknown.]

vēr, vēris, *n. the season of spring, the spring:* Cic.: verque novum stabat cinctum florente corona, Ov. II. Meton.: *the productions of spring:* ver populantur apes, Mart. Phr.: ver sacrum, *a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring*, usu. vowed in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 410). III. Fig.: *the spring-time of life, youth* (poet.): jucundum quum aetas florida ver ageret, Cat. [For *veser*, which became *verer* and thence *ver*. Cf. Gr. ἔαρ for ϝέσ-αρ. The orig. form is seen from Skr. *vas-anta-s*, spring, Lith. *vas-arà*, summer.] (Hence It. Sp. *primavera.*)

vērātrum, i, *n. hellebore:* Lucr.: Pers.

vērax, ācis, *adj.* [verus] *speaking truly, true, veracious* (rare): Cic.: Hor. *Comp.:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *vrai.*)

verbēna, ae, *f.;* usu. *plu.* verbēnae, arum, *f. boughs* or *branches* of laurel, olive, or myrtle, *sacred boughs:* such boughs were borne by the fetiales: Liv.: also by priests suing for protection: Cic.: and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts: Hor.: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 326).

verbēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [verbenae] *crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs:* Suet.

verber, ĕris, *n.* (*Nom., Dat.,* and *Acc. sing.* do not occur, and the other *sing.* cases very rarely) *a lash, whip, scourge, rod. Sing.:* verbere torto, Virg. Fig.: of *the lash of a guilty conscience:* surdo verbere caedit, Juv. *Plur.:* adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri, Liv. II. Transf.: *a thong* of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.): Virg. III. Meton.: *a lashing, scourging, flogging*, etc.: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. (ii) *any stripe, stroke, blow* (mostly poet.): remorum, Ov.: Hor. 2. Fig. (*plur.* only): contumeliarum, Cic.: linguae, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. ϝράβ-δο-ς.]

verbĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [verbero] *worthy of a beating:* Pl.

verbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a striking, beating:* Callistr. II. Fig.: *chastisement, punishment:* Q. Cic. in Cic.

verbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [verber] *worthy of stripes:* Pl.

verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat:* homines, Cic.: laterum costas ense, Ov. *Absol.:* quo firme verberaturi insisterent, Suet. 2. *to attack with siege engines; to batter:* tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic. 3. In gen. sense, *to strike, beat:* aquila aethera verberat alis, Virg.: (Charybdis) sidera verberat undâ, *lashes*, id. II. Fig.: *to lash, chastise, torment, harass:* senatus convicio verberari, Cic.

verbĕro, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal:* Cic.: Ter.

verbōsē, *adv. with many words, verbosely:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

verbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verbum] *full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose* (rare): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. *Comp.:* verbosior epistola, id.

verbum, i, *n.* (*Gen. plur.* verbum, Pl.) *a word;* plur. *words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation*, etc.: verbum nullum fecit, *said not a single word*, Pl.: Cic.: verbum usitatius et tritius, id.: verbum e (de, pro) verbo exprimere, *to give the literal meaning*, id. *Plur.:* verba rebus impressit, *gave them names*, id.: with ref. to the praetor's court, tria verba (*do, dico, addico*), Ov.: pro his Divitiacus facit verba, *speaks*, Caes.: contumelia verborum, *insulting language*, id. Proverb.: verba facit emortuo, *he talks to the dead*, i. e. *in vain*, Pl. 2. Adverbial phrases: (i) ad verbum, *word for word, exactly, literally:* Cic.: Ter. (ii) verbi causâ or gratiâ, *for the sake of example, for example, for instance:* Cic. (iii) uno verbo, *in one word, in a word, briefly:* id.: so, tribus verbis, Pl. (iv) meis, tuis, suis verbis, *in my, thy,* or *his name; for me, thee,* or *him:* gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic.: denuntiatum Fabio senatus verbis, Liv. II. Esp.: *a saying, expression, phrase, sentence:* Pl.: Ter. (ii) *a proverb:* verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amici, ibidem opus, Pl. 2. *mere talk, mere words*, opp. to deed, fact, reality: Cic. Hence, verba dare (alicui), *to give one empty words, to deceive, cheat:* cui verba dare difficile est, Ter.: dare verba curis, *to beguile them*, Ov. III. In gramm. *a verb:* Cic. [Cf. Gr. ϝερ (εἰρ-ω, ἐρ-έ-ω, ῥη-τό-ς, ῥῆ-μα); Goth. *vaur-d*, Eng. *wor-d*; Germ. *wort.* For the term. of *verbum*, cf. *ta-bum*; the suffix in the Germanic forms is different.]

vercŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ver] *little spring*, as a term of endearment: Pl.

vērē, *adv. according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly:* Cic. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* id. (Hence Fr. *voire.*)

vērēcundē, *adv. bashfully, shyly, modestly:* Cic.: Liv. *Comp.:* Cic.

vērēcundĭa, ae, *f.* [verecundus] *the natural feeling of shame*, by whatever cause produced, *bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty*, etc.: Cic.: Liv. (ii) With *Gen. obj.:* turpitudinis, *dread of wrong-doing*, Cic.: majestatis magistratuum, *awe*, Liv. II. Esp.: *overshyness, bashfulness:* Quint. (Hence It. *vergogna*; Sp. *vergüenza*; Fr. *vergogne.*)

vērēcundor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to*

feel bashful or *ashamed, to be shy* or *diffident* (rare): Pl.: Cic. **II.** Transf. of things: manus verecundantur, *express shame*, Quint.

vērēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor] *feeling shame, shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident:* homo, Cic.: populus, Hor.: vultus, Ov.: color, *a blush*, Hor.: Bacchus, perh. *blushing*, id. *Comp.:* verecundior in postulando, Cic. *Sup.:* in honoribus gerendis verecundissimus, Vell.

vērendus, a, um, *Part.* [vereor] **II.** Adj. *awful, venerable, fearful, terrible:* majestas, Ov.: patres, id.

vĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to feel awe of, to regard reverently, revere, respect; to fear, be afraid* or *apprehensive of:* Constr.: with *Acc., Gen.* (extr. rare), *Inf., Acc.* and *Inf., Subj.*, or *depend. clause:* (i) With *Acc.:* metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.: periculum, Caes. (ii) With *Gen.:* Ter.: tui ne quidem testimonii veritus, *not respecting even your testimony* (where the *Part.* has a kind of adjec. force), Cic. (iii) With *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Inf.:* aliquem interficere, Caes.: verear magis, me amoris causa hoc ornatu incedere, Pl. *Impers.* (rare): Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, *who were not ashamed*, Cic. (iv) With *Subj.* foll. by *ne, ut* (the former, of what it is feared *may* happen, the latter, of what it is feared may *not* happen: v. ut, *conj.* iv): ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet verebatur, *he was afraid of wounding his feelings*, Caes.: non vereor, ne assentatiuncula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, *I am not afraid of seeming*, Cic.: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, *I am afraid I cannot grant you those two things*, id. (v) With *depend. interrog. clause:* heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. **2.** Absol.: *to be apprehensive; with Dat.* of person or thing *on behalf of whom or which* (rare): eo minus veritus navibus, *being the less apprehensive for the safety of his fleet*, Caes.: de Carthagine, *to have apprehensions about Carthage*, Cic. **3.** *to have a sense of shame:* Pl. [The root is *var*, whence Gr. Fορ (ὀρ-ά-ω, οὐρ-ο-ς); Eng. *ware, be-ware, ward*, Germ. *wahr-en.*]

vĕrĕtrum, i, *n. the organs of generation:* Phaedr.

vergĭlĭae, arum, *f. plu. the Pleiades:* Arat. in Cic. [Perh. from *virga*, a sprout, twig; as rising in Spring.]

vergo (*perf.* versi, dub.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to turn, incline* (poet. and rare): alicui venenum, *to incline the cup*, i. e. *pour out*, Lucr. Reflect.: in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, *directs itself*, id. **II.** Neutr.: *to incline* or *be inclined;* of places, *to lie, be situated, trend, verge:* collis ad flumen Sabin vergebat, Caes.: portus in meridiem, Liv. **2.** Fig.: Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere, Cic.: suam aetatem vergere, *was on the decline*, Tac.: with *Abl.:* femina vergens annis, *growing old*, id. [Root *varg*, to turn; v. valgus.]

vērĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [verus dico] *that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious* (rare): Lucr.: Cic.

vērĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [verus loquor] a literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, *etymology*, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio: Cic.

vērĭsĭmĭlis and **vērĭsĭmĭlĭtūdo**, more correctly written separately, veri similis, *etc.*

vērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verus] *truth, truthfulness.* Subjectively: *truthfulness, truth-speaking:* veritas odium parit, (opp. to obsequium, complaisance, saying what will please), Ter.: veritatis cultor, *a lover of truth*, Cic. **II.** Objectively: *that which is true; the real facts about anything:* veritatem patefacere, id.: plus quam res et veritas concedat, *fact and truth*, id. **2.** *reality:* e. g. in works of art: veritatem imitari, *real life*, id.: ex veritate, *in accordance with truth*, Sall. **3.** *rectitude of character:* tristis veritas inest in voltu atque in verbis fides, Ter.: Cic. **4.** *the true derivation of a word* = ἐτυμολογία, id. (Hence It. *verità*; Sp. *verdad*; Fr. *vérité.*)

vērĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [vereor].

vērĭverbĭum, ii, *n.* [verus verbum] *a telling the truth, veracity:* Pl.

vermĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [vermiculor]. **II.** Adj.: *inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated:* Lucil. in Cic.

vermĭcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [vermiculus] *to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten*, of trees: Plin.

vermĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vermis] *a little worm, grub*, in decaying things: Lucr. (Hence It. *vermiglio*; Fr. *vermeil*; because the colour was derived from a vermiculus.)

vermĭna, um, *n. plu. gripings, writhings with pain:* Lucr. [Prob. cogn. with vermis.]

vermis, is, *m. a worm:* Lucr. [Cf. Goth. *vaurm-s*, Eng. *worm*. The root is uncertain.] (Hence It. *verme*; Fr. *ver.*)

verna, ae, *comm. a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave:* Pl.: Hor. As a term of abuse: Pl. **II.** Transf. *a native*, and *adj. native:* Mart. [For *ves-na*, from the root *vas*, to dwell, whence Skr. *vâs-tu*, place, house, and Gr. Fάσ-τυ.]

vernācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [verna] *of* or *belonging to home-born slaves:* multitudo, *the rabble of slaves*, Tac. **2.** Subst.: vernaculi, orum, *m. plu. buffoons, jesters* (home-born slaves being often trained as such): Suet. **II.** *native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular*, i. e. *Roman:* festivitas, Cic.: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, *invented by the accuser himself*, id.

vernĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *slavish, fawning:* blanditiae, Tac. **II.** *jesting, pert, waggish:* dictum, id.

vernĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. fawning subservience:* Sen. **2.** *pertness, sauciness:* Pl. frag.: Quint.

vernĭlĭter, *adv. slavishly, servilely:* fungi officiis, Hor.

verno, 1. *v. n.* [ver] *to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young*, etc.: humus, Ov.: avis, *i. e. begins to sing*, id. **II.** Transf.: dum vernat sanguis, *is young* or *lively*, Prop.: dubia lanugine malae, *sprout with the first down*, Mart.

vernŭla, ae, *comm. dim.* [verna] *a little* or *young home-born slave:* Juv. **II.** Adj.: *native, indigenous:* Tiberinus et ipse vernula riparum, *i. e. a fish bred in the Tiber*, id.

vernus, a, um, *adj.* [ver] *of* or *belonging to spring, spring-:* tempus, Cic.: venti, Hor.: frigus, Ov.: flores, Hor.

vēro, *adv. in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly:* eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Pl.: ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do really wish*, Cic. **2.** In corroborative replies: *M.* Fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. *A.* Vero, ac libenter quidem, *yes, and with pleasure too*, id. Hence, joined with immo: sed da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Immo vero, *O yes; yes indeed*, id. And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: *S.* Quid? totam domum num quis alter, praeter te, regit? *L.* Minime vero, *no indeed; certainly not*, id. **3.** In urgent or encouraging expostulation: minue vero iram, *pray be cool*, Ter. **4.** To indicate a climax, *even, indeed;* esp. with tum: tum vero ardemus, etc., *then more than ever*, freq. in Virg. **5.** In transitions: nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, Cic. **II.** Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word): dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor hercule, quod, etc., id.

verpa, ae, *f. the penis:* Cat.

verpus, i, *m. a circumcised man:* Cat.: Juv.

verres, is, *m. a male swine, boar-pig:* Hor. Transf.: contemptuously of a man: Pl. (Hence O. F. *ver*, and, from it, Fr. *verrat.*)

verrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [verres] *of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-:* jecur, Plin. In a pun (jestingly, with ref. to the name Verres): jus, Cic.

verro, verri, versum, 3. *v. a. to sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, clean out*, etc.: Cic.: favillas, Ov.: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, *is swept* (*up*), *i. e. collected*, Hor.: arenas cauda, Ov. **II.** Transf.: *to sweep along, drive, impel* (poet.): verrunt venti nubila, Lucr.: nautae caerula, *brush*, Virg.: remis vada, id. **2.** *to sweep away*

i. e. *to drag away, take away, carry off* (rare): maria ac terras (venti) verrant per auras, id. [Perh. cogn. with the Hom. ἀπό-ῥεπτε.]

verrūca, ae, *f. a wart* on the human body: Plin. 2. Fig.: *a slight fault, small failing*, opp. to tuber (q.v.): Hor. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence Fr. *verrue*.)

verrūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verruca] *full of warts, warty: an appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator:* Aur. Vict. ||. Transf.: of style; prob. *rough, rugged:* Antiopa (the title of a tragedy), Pers.

verrunco, 1. *v. n.* [acc. to Fest. from verto] *to turn, turn about;* hence, in relig. lang. *to turn out well, have a fortunate issue:* Liv.

versābĭlis, e, *adj.* [verso] *moveable:* aër, Sen. ||. Fig.: *changeable, versatile:* fortuna, Curt.

versābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *turning around, revolving* (rare): Lucr.

versātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that turns* or *moves around, revolving, moveable:* mundi templum, Lucr. ||. Fig.: *versatile:* ingenium, Liv.

versĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [verto color] *that changes its colour, of changeable colour; of various colours:* plumae, Cic.: vestis, Liv.

versĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [versus] *a short* or *single line* whether of prose or verse: epistolae, Cic. Esp. of verse compositions (as a sort of depreciatory expr.): versiculi mei, *my little verses*, Cat.: Virg. ap. Don.

versĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [versifico] *verse-making, versifying, versification:* Quint.

versĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a verse-maker, versifier:* Quint. Hence, *a poet:* Just.

versĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [versus facio] *to put into verse, write in verse, versify:* Quint.

versĭpellis, e, *adj.* [verto pellis, lit. *that changes its skin;* hence, in gen.] *that changes shape* or *appearance:* (Jupiter) versipellem se facit, Pl.: capillus fit versipellis, *i.e. turns gray*, id. ||. Fig.: *skilled in dissimulation, sly, crafty, subtle:* id.

verso (vorso), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [verto] *to turn, wind, twist,* or *whirl about often* or *violently:* turdos in igne, Hor.: manum, Ov.: currum in gramine, *to wheel about*, Virg.: oves, *to drive from pasture to pasture*, id.: sortem urnā, *to shake*, Hor.: desectum gramen, *to shake out, turn over hay*, Ov.: versabet se in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Reflect.: mundum versari circum axem caeli, id. ||. Fig.: *to turn, bend:* ad omnem malitiam et fraudem mentem suam, id.: fors omnia versat, Virg.: versatur celeri fors levis orbe rotae (cf. Shak. "*and turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel*"), Tib.: verba, *to twist, wrest*, Cic. 2. *to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate:* versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, *I'll give him a proper roasting* (qs. *turn on a spit*), Pl.: muliebrem animum in omnes partes, *to try to work upon a woman's mind by every art of persuasion*, Liv. 3. *to turn over* a thing in the mind, *to think over, reflect upon: to transact, carry on:* dolos dirumque nefas in pectore, Virg.: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, *ponder long*, Hor.: dolos, *to execute*, Virg.

versor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] Lit. *to turn oneself about;* i. e. *to dwell, live, remain, be* in a place: in conviviis, Cic.: in castris, Caes. ||. Fig. *to be circumstanced*, or *situated; to be:* in malis, Ter.: in pace, Cic. Of abstract subjects: mors, exsilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, *stared me in the face*, id. 2. *to occupy* or *busy oneself, to be engaged* in any thing: in sordida arte, id.: inter arma ac studia, Vell.

versōrĭa (vors.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a turning round, return:* or perh. *a sheet* (*i.e. the rope at the foot of a sail by which it is hauled across in tacking*): only fig.: versoriam capere, *to tack; i. e. change one's line of conduct:* Pl.

versum (vorsum), *adv.* = versus (q. v.); *turned in the direction of, towards*, rare; usu. after other *advv.* of direction: rursum vorsum, *backwards*, Pl.: sursum vorsum, *upwards*, Cato.

versūra (vors.), ae, *f.* [verto] *a turning around, twirling about, rotating:* Varr. ||. Transf.: *the borrowing of money to pay a debt* (v. Smith's Ant. 177): Cic.: versurâ solvere, id.: also, fig.: *to get out of one difficulty by getting into another:* Ter. 2. In wider sense; *any loan:* versuram ab aliquo facere, *to get a loan from*, Cic.: Nep.

versus (vors.), a, um, *Part.* [verto].

versus (vors.), ūs, *m.* [id.; lit. a turning; hence meton. that which implies or necessitates a turning], *a furrow:* Col. 2. *a line, row:* in versum distulit ulmos, *planted out in rows*, Virg.: remorum, *a bank, tier*, Liv. (ii) Esp. *a line* of writing; and in poetry, *a verse:* Cic. 3. *a kind of dance;* or *a turn, step, pas*, in a dance: Pl. (Hence It. *verso;* Fr. *vers.*)

versus (vors.), *adv.* and *prep.* A. Adv.: *turned in the direction of, towards;* usu. after a word denoting place: ad Oceanum versus, *towards the Ocean*, Caes.: sursum versus, *upwards*, Cic. B. Prep.: with *Acc. towards* (foll. its case): Arpinum versus, id.: Caes. (Hence It. *verso;* Fr. *vers.*)

versūtē, *adv. craftily:* Cic.

versūtĭa, ae, *f.* [versutus] *cunning, subtlety, ingenuity* (rare): Liv.

versūtĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [versutus loquor] *crafty-speaking, sly:* Cic.

versūtus (vors.), a, um, *adj.* [verto, versus] *adroit, dexterous, versatile,* in a good, or (more freq.) in a bad sense. In good sense: *shrewd, clever, ingenious:* Cic. (ii) In bad sense, *crafty, cunning, wily, deceitful:* Pl. *Sup.:* Vell.

vertĕbra, ae, *f.* [verto] *a joint:* Sen. ||. Esp. *a vertebra* of the spine: Cels.

vertex (less correctly vortex; on account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians erroneously considered vortex and vertex as two separate words), ĭcis, *m.* [id.; prop. *that which turns* or *revolves;* hence] *a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex:* torto vertice torrens, Virg.: Hor. (ii) Fig.: amoris, Cat. 2. *an eddy of wind* or *flame, a tornado, whirlwind, spire of flame:* Lucr.: Liv.: Virg. 3. *the pole* (*as being the pivot*) *of the heavens:* Cic. poet.: Virg. ||. Transf.: *the crown* or *top* of the head: propter flexum capillorum [vertex est] pars summa capitis, Quint.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Hence in gen., *the head* (poet.): Virg.: Ov. 2. *the highest point, top, summit* of a mountain, tree, house, *etc.:* ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic.: quercûs, Virg.: a vertice, *from aloft, down from on high, from the zenith:* id. 4. Fig.: *that which is in the highest place, the highest, uppermost, chief:* dolorum anxiferi vertices (*cf.* "*a sorrow's crown of sorrow*"), Cic. poet.

vertĭcōsus (vort.), a, um, *adj.* [vertex] *full of whirlpools* or *eddies, eddying:* amnis, Liv.

vertĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [verto] *a turning* or *whirling around:* caeli, Ov. 2. Transf.: *a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo:* Liv.: of persons intoxicated: Juv. (Hence Fr. *vertige.*)

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to turn, to turn round* or *about:* sidera retro, Virg.: cardinem, Ov.: cadum, *to tilt* or *tip up*, Hor.: Pompeiani se verterunt et loco cesserunt, *turned their backs*, Caes.: terga vertere, *to take to flight*, id.: hostem in fugam vertere, *to put to flight*, Liv.: terram aratro vertere, *to plough*, Hor. Reflect.: vertitur caelum, *rolls round*, Virg. So by anal. of revolving periods of time: septima . . . jam vertitur aestas, *is rolling on*, id.: esp. in *Part. imperf.*, anno vertente, *in the course of a year*, Cic. Phr.: annus vertens, *a great cycle*, id. 2. Esp. *to overturn, overthrow:* omnia, *to spoil all*, id.: Tyrias arces, Virg. ||. Fig.: ne ea in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes.: perii! quid agam? quo me vertam? *which way am I to turn?* Ter.: di bene vortant, quod agas, *make to turn out*, id.: alicui vitio, *to impute*, Cic.: Philippus totus in Persea versus, *inclined towards him*, Liv. 2. Esp. *to turn*, i. e. *change, alter, transform:* quum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.: cibos in corpora viva, Lucr. Fig.: Ilion in pulverem, *to reduce it to dust, utterly destroy it*, Hor. 3. *to exchange:*

triumphos funeribus, id. Esp. in phr. solum, *to change one's country*, i. e. *to emigrate* or *go into exile*: Cic.: v. sŏlum *no.* I. 2. Reflect.: saevus apertam in rabiem coepit verti jocus, Hor. 4. *to turn into another language, to translate*: (librum) ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem, Cic.: Liv. 5. *to ply*: stimulos sub pectore, *i. e. excite to frenzy*, Virg. 6. Reflect.: *to be engaged in, to be in* a place or condition; also, *to turn, rest*, or *depend upon* a thing: omnia in unius potestate vertentur, Cic.: spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. B. Neut.: *to turn about*: versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, id. 2. *to turn, change*: jam verterat fortuna, id.: quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. [Cf. Skr. *vart*, whence *vart-uka-s*, 'rotundus.']

vēru, ūs (*Nom. sing.* vērum, Pl. *n.*) *a spit*, esp. for roasting upon: Virg.: Ov. (ii) *a dart, javelin*: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

vērŭīna, ae, *f.* [veru] *a small javelin*: Pl.

vērum, i, v. veru, *ad init.*

vērum, i, v. verus.

vērum, *adv. true* (*it is*), *just so, even so, yes*, as a confirmatory reply (rare): *So.* Facies? *Ch.* Verum, *certainly, I shall*, Ter. II. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet*; and after negative clauses, *but even, but*; standing at the beginning of its clause, like sed: Cic. (ii) Esp. in the construction, non modo (solum, tantum) . . . verum etiam (quoque), *not only, . . . but also*, id.: Hor. 2. In making a transition to another subject, *but, yet, still*: verum veniat sane, Cic. Strengthened with enim, vero, and enimvero, *but truly, but indeed*: Ter.: Cic. (ii) In breaking off the current of discourse: verum quidem haec hactenus, *but no more of this*, id.

vērun-tămen or **vērum-tămen** (sometimes as two words, verum tamen, and even sep. by a word, verum aliqua tamen, Cic.), *conj. but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless*: consilium stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic. (ii) Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause: quum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo *quum essem in Ceramico*), veruntamen quum ibi essem, *but as I was saying*, Cic.

vērus, a, um, *adj. true, real, actual, genuine*, etc.: vera an falsa, Ter.: amicitia, Cic.: causa verissima, id. 2. Subst.: verum, i, *n. what is true* or *real, the truth, reality, the fact*: si verum scire vis, id.: nec procul a vero est, *from the truth*, Ov. *Plur.*: recta et vera loquere, Pl. (ii) Esp. in *Gen. sing.* dep. on *similis* and *similitudo* (also joined together in one word, verisimilis, *etc.*): narrationem jubent veri similem esse, *like truth*; i. e. *having an inherent probability, probable*, Cic.: veri similitudinem sequi, *probability*, id. 3. *speaking* or *containing the truth, true, veracious* (rare): sum verus? Ter.: vates, Ov. II. Transf.: *right, proper, suitable, reasonable, just*; most freq. in *neut. sing.* with esse and *subject-clause*: neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, *and that it was not right that . . .*, Caes.: verum esse, agrum habere eos quorum sanguine partus sit, *it was simple justice that . . .*, Liv. So *Comp.*: verius esse, *it was more proper*, id.: Caes. [Cf. O. H. G. *wāra*, truth, *wār-i*, sure, true, Mod. Germ. *wahr*. The root is the same as that of *vereor*, q.v.]

vērūtum, i, *n.* [veru] *a dart, javelin*: Caes.

vērūtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a dart* or *javelin*: Virg.

vervex (berbex and verbex), ēcis, *m. a wether*: Pl.: Cic. 2. As a term of abuse, '*mutton-head*': Pl.: Juv. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence Fr. *brebis*, and, through Low Lat. *vervecarius*, Fr. *berger*.)

vēsānĭa, ae, *f.* [vesanus] *madness, insanity* (rare): Hor.

vēsānĭens, entis, *Part.* [id.] *raging, furious*: ventus, Cat.

vē-sānus, a, um, *adj. not of sound mind, mad, insane* (mostly poet.): Cic.: poeta, Hor. Transf. of things, *fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging*: vultus, Liv.: fames, Virg.: pontus, Prop.

vescor, 3. *v. n.* and (rarely) *a. dep. to feed upon, eat*; constr. usually with *Abl.*, rarely with *Acc.* or *absol.* With *Abl.*: dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. (ii) With *Acc.*: lauros, Tib.: Tac. (iii) *Absol.*: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, *for food*, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. *to enjoy, make use of, use, have* (mostly poet.): aura aetheria, Virg.: paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. [Perh. from *gvas*=*gus* in Gr. γενύω (for γενύσ-ω), Lat. *gus-tu-s, gus-t-o*.]

vescus, a, um, *adj. small, thin, meagre, weak, feeble*: vescaque parva vocant (farra), *i. e. when small in the grain*, Ov.: papaver, Virg.: vescas salicum frondes, *i. e. containing little nourishment*, id.: vesco sale saxa peresa, *by the fine* (*particles of*) *spray*, Lucr. [Perh. from *ve-esca*, without food, ill-nourished; cf. ve-cor(d)s.]

vēsĭca, ae, *f.* (also vensica) *the bladder* in the body of animals, *the urinary bladder*: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf.: *anything made of bladder*, e. g. *a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball*, etc.: Plin.: Sen.: Ov.: Mart. (Hence Fr. *vessie*.)

vēsĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (vensicula) [vesica] *a little blister, vesicle*, containing air: Lucr.: containing seeds: Cic.

vespa, ae, *f. a wasp*: Phaedr. [Cf. O. H. G. *wefsa* (which, however, Grimm regards as *borrowed from* the Lat.) Whether σφήξ is cogn. is uncertain.] (Hence It. *vespa*; Fr. *guêpe*.)

vesper, ĕris and ĕri (in class. prose usu. *Acc.* vesperum, *Abl.* vespere or *adv.* vesperi), *m. the evening, eve, even-tide*: jam diei vesper erat, Sall.: sub vesperum, *towards evening*, Caes. Proverb.: quum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv.: de alicujus vesperi cenare, *to sup with any one*, Pl. II. Transf.: *the evening-star*: Virg. 2. *the west*: Ov. [Cf. Gr. *Ἑσπερο-ς, Ἑσπέρα*.] (Hence Fr. *vêpres*.)

vespĕra, ae, *f.* [v. vesper] *the evening, even-tide*: Cic.

vespĕrasco, avi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vespera] *to become evening, grow towards evening*: vesperascente die, Tac. *Impers.*: vesperascit, *it grows late*, Ter.

vespertīlio, ōnis, *m.* [vesper] *a bat*: Plin.

vespertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to evening* or *even-tide, evening-*: tempora (opp. to matutina), Cic. Adverbially: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, *in the evening*, Hor. II. *of* or *belonging to the west, western*: regio, id.

vespĕrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *the evening-star*: Pl.

vespillo, ōnis, *m. dim. a corpse-bearer*, who carried out the bodies of the poor at night: Suet. [Appy. from vesper.]

vestālis, e, *adj.* [Vesta] *of* or *belonging to Vesta, vestal*: sacra, Ov.: virgines, *priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestals*, Cic. II. Subst.: vestalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* virgo), *a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal*: Liv. Adj.: vestales oculi, *of the Vestals*, Ov.

vester (vost.), tra, trum, *pronom. adj.* [vos] *your* (in addressing more than one person): Cic. For the *obj. gen.* of vos: odio vestro, *from hatred towards you*, Liv. Subst.: ibi voster cenat, *your master*, Pl. (From *voster* come It. *vostre*; Sp. *vuestro*; Fr. *votre*.)

vestĭbŭlum, i, *n. the inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court*: Cic.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 142). II. Transf. in gen. *any entrance*: castrorum, Liv.: Siciliae, Cic. III. Fig. *an opening, beginning*: id. [Etym. uncertain.]

vestīgium, ii, *n.* [vestigo] *a foot-step, step; foot-print, foot-track, track*: in foro vestigium facere, *to set foot in the market*, Cic.: quod (litus solidum) nec vestigia servet, Ov.: Germani equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, *on the same spot*, Caes.: hostem vestigiis sequi, *i. e. to go in close pursuit of*, Liv.: vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, *a foot's breadth*, id. 2. In gen. *a trace, token, vestige*: Caes.: Liv. II. Transf.: *the sole of the foot*: qui adversis vestigiis stent

contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *a footstep, trace, example:* a pueritia vestigiis ingressus patriis, id. **2.** Transf. of time, *a point, moment, instant:* in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. (ii) Adverb.: e (ex) vestigio, *instantly, forthwith:* quorum (consiliorum) eos e (*al.* in) vestigio paenitere necesse est, id. (Hence Fr. *vestige*).

vestīgo, 1. *v. a. to follow in a track, to track, trace; to inquire into, explore, investigate* (rare): (ramum) oculis, *search out,* Virg. **2.** Fig.: causas rerum, Cic. With *depend. interrog. clause:* Curt. **II.** Transf.: *to find out by tracing, to trace out:* perfugas, Liv. **2.** Fig. *to find out:* quod vestigari volunt (reges), id. [Etym. uncertain.]

vestīmentum, i, *n.* [vestio] *a garment, vestment:* very oft. *pl.:* Cic. Proverb.: nudo detrahere vestimenta (v. nudus), Pl.

vestĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (*past Imperf.* vestibat, Virg.) [vestis] *to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe:* homines male vestiti, Cic. Reflect.: pellibus sunt vestiti, Caes. **2.** Transf. in gen. of inanimate things, *to clothe, cover, surround, adorn,* etc.: oculos membranis, Cic.: montes silvis, Liv.: messibus agros, Ov. **II.** Fig.: sententias mollis et pellucida vestiebat oratio, Cic. (cf. Milt. "*words clothed in reason's garb.*") (Hence It. *vestire;* Fr. *vêtir.*)

vestĭplĭca (v. vestispica), ae, *f.* [vestis plico], *a clothes-folder, ironer, laundress:* Pl.

vestis, is, *f. a covering for the body, a garment, robe; clothing, attire, vesture:* Cic.: Hor.: mutare vestem, *to put on mourning garments, go into mourning,* Cic. **II.** Transf. of any sort of covering, *a carpet, curtain, tapestry:* plebeia in veste cubandum, *under a poor man's blanket,* Lucr.: Hor. **2.** Poet. *the skin* or *slough* of a serpent: Lucr. (ii) *the beard,* as the *covering* of the chin: id. (iii) *a spider's web:* id. (iv) *a veil:* Stat. [Root *vas,* to clothe; whence Gr. *Fες,* ἐν-νυμι (for *Fέσ-νυ-μι*), ἐσ-θής; Goth. *ga-vas-jan,* to clothe, *vas-ti,* a garment.] (Hence Fr. *veste.*)

vestispĭca (*al.* vestiplica, q. v.), ae, *f.* [vestis specio] *a wardrobe-woman:* Pl.

vestītus, a, um, *Part.* [vestio].

vestītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *clothing, clothes, dress:* Cic.: Liv.: mutare vestitum, *to put on mourning garments, to go into mourning,* Cic.: redire ad suum vestitum, *to resume one's ordinary clothing, to go out of mourning,* id. **2.** Transf. of inanimate things: montium, i. e. *forests,* id. **II.** Fig.: orationis, id.

vĕtĕrāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus] *of* or *belonging to old things:* sutor, *a mender of old shoes, cobbler,* Suet.

vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *old, veteran:* hostis, *seasoned,* Liv.: milites, *experienced soldiers, veterans,* Cic.: also, *absol.* veterani, Caes.

vĕtĕrasco, avi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow old, to become confirmed:* Cic.

vĕtĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who has grown old, practised,* or *skilled* in anything: in causis privatis, Cic. **II.** Esp. *a crafty fellow, an old fox:* id.

vĕtĕrātōrĭē, *adv. craftily:* Cic.

vĕtĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [veterator] *crafty, cunning, sly:* Cic.

vĕtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. contr. from vehiterinus, from veho] *of* or *belonging to carrying* or *drawing burdens:* Lucr.: Plin. **II.** Subst.: veterinae, arum, *f. plu.* and veterina, orum, *n. plu. draught-cattle, beasts of burden:* Varr.

vĕtĕrnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [veternus] *afflicted with lethargy, lethargic:* Plin. **2.** Transf. *sleepy, drowsy:* homo, Ter. **II.** Fig. *languid, spiritless:* Sen.

vĕternus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus] *of great age, ancient* (v. rare): Fulg. **II.** Subst.: veternus, i, *m. age, antiquity, old age; lethargy, sleepiness* (of old people): Pl. (iii) *sluggishness, sloth:* Virg.: Hor.

vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [veto]. *Neut.* as subst.: *a prohibition:* contra vetitum, Virg.

vĕto, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf.* vetavit, Pers. *Part. pass.* votitus, Pl.) *to forbid, prohibit:* constr. what is forbidden expressed by *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Inf., subj. clause* (poet.), or *Acc.;* the person forbidden in *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*): lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.: quid vetat et nosmet quaerere? Hor.: edicto vetuit ne quis . . ., id.: bella vetabat, *he was opposed to war,* Virg. *Pass.:* vetitae terrae, Ov.: acta agimus: quod vetamur vetere proverbio, Cic. *Absol.:* res ipsa vetat, Ov. **II.** Esp.: veto, *I forbid it; I protest;* the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure: Liv. Likewise of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure: Cic. And in the lang. of augury: Ov.: Ter. [Etym. unknown.]

vĕtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vetus] *little (and) old, rather old:* gladiator, Cic. **II.** Subst.: vetulus, i, *m. a little old man:* Pl.: mi vetule, *my little old fellow,* Cic. **2.** vetula, ae, *f. a little old woman:* Pl. (Hence It. *vecchio, veglio;* Fr. *vieil, vieux.*)

vĕtus, ĕris, *adj. that has existed for a long time, aged, old-standing* (in *sing.* usu. of things, not persons): navis, Caes.: infamia vetus ac diuturna, Cic. *Sup.:* veterrima laurus, Virg. (ii) With *Gen.:* veteres militiae, *old campaigners, veteran troops,* Tac. **II.** Subst.: veteres, um, *m. plu. the ancients; ancestors; old authors:* Cic. [Cf. Skr. *vatsa-s* (prob. for *vatas-a-s*), a year; Gr. *Fέτος.*]

vĕtustas, ātis, *f.* [vetus] *great age* (of things): Cic. **2.** *ancient times:* contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. **3.** With ref. to the future (rare): quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, *i. e. likely to last,* Cic.

vĕtustus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has existed a long time; bearing the outward marks of antiquity, of very old standing* (stronger than vetus: in *pos.* mostly poet. and almost exclusively of things): templum Cereris, Virg.: opinio, Cic.: cornicum saecla vetusta, *very long-lived,* Lucr. Of a person: vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, *olden,* Hor. *Comp.:* pix, Col. *Sup.:* sepulcra, Suet. Of persons: qui vetustissimus ex iis, qui viverent, censoriis esset, Liv. **II.** Fig. *old-fashioned, antiquated:* Laelius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic.

vexāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vexo] *a shaking, quaking:* mundi, Lucr.

vexātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a violent movement, shaking:* Plin. **II.** Transf.: *discomfort, annoyance, distress; trouble, vexation:* corporis, Cic.: vulneris, *irritation* (*in travelling*), Liv. **2.** *abuse, violence, ill-treatment:* sociorum, Cic.: per vexationem et contumelias, id.

vexātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a troubler, vexer:* Cic.

vexillārĭus, ii, *m.* [vexillum] *a standard-bearer, ensign:* Liv. **II.** vexillarii, orum, *m. plu.* under the emperors, *soldiers who had served in a legion for sixteen years, and who during the remaining four years of their full term of service formed a distinct body under a* vexillum *of their own:* Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 170).

vexillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a body of* vexillarii (q. v.): acc. to others, *any body of soldiers united under one flag* (vexillum), *a corps, battalion:* Suet.

vexillum, i, *n.* [dim. of velum: v. axilla, maxilla] *a military ensign, standard, flag:* Caes.: Cic. **II.** Esp. *a red flag* hoisted on the general's tent, as a signal for battle: Caes.: Auct. B. Hisp. **2.** Transf. *the troops belonging to a* vexillum, *a company, troop:* Liv.

vexo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [veho] orig. *to shake, jolt, toss* in carrying; hence, in gen. *to move violently, to shake* (rare): navigia, Lucr.: caeli quoque nubila vexant (venti), Ov. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *to injure, molest, trouble, harass, plague, maltreat, abuse, vex:* omnem Galliam, Caes.: urbes, Cic.: hostes, Caes.: comas (poet.), *to twist, frizzle,* Ov. **2.** Fig.: aliquem maledictis, Cic.: sollicitudo vexat impios, *disquiets, torments,* id.

vĭa, ae, *f.* (*Gen. sing.* viāi, Lucr.) *a way, a highway, road, path, street:* aut viam aut semitam monstret, Pl.: in viam se dare, *to set out on a journey,* Cic. **2.** In gen. *a way, path, passage, channel, pipe,* etc.: *a lane* in

a camp: Caes.: *the wind-pipe:* Ov.: *a cleft:* Virg.: *a stripe* in a particoloured fabric: Tib. **3.** Transf. *a march, journey* (=iter): quum de via languerem, Cic.: Caes. **II.** Fig.: *a way, method, mode, manner, fashion,* etc.: docendi, Cic.: vitae, id.: mortis, Tac. **2.** Esp. *the right way, the true method:* Cic. [O. L. *vea,* for *vegia,* from the root *vagh,* v. veho; cf. Goth. *vig-s,* Germ. *weg,* Eng. *way.*] (Hence It. Sp. *via;* Fr. *voie.*)

vĭālis, e, *adj.* [via] *of* or *belonging to the highways* or *roads:* Lares, *placed* or *worshipped by the road-side,* Pl.

vĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the highways* or *roads:* lex, Cael. in Cic. (Hence Fr. *voyer.*)

vĭātĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [viaticum] *furnished with travelling-money:* Pl.

vĭātĭcum, i, *n.* [via] *travelling-money, provision for a journey:* Cic.: Liv. **II.** Transf. *allowances* or *savings of soldiers on service:* Suet.: Hor. (Hence It. *viaggio;* Fr. *voyage.*)

vĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a road* or *journey* (rare): cena, *a parting meal,* Pl.

vĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wayfarer, traveller:* Cic.: Caes. **II.** *a summoner, apparitor,* an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates: Cic.

vībex (vĭbix), ĭcis, *f. the mark of a blow* or *stripe, a weal:* Pers. [Etym. uncertain.]

vĭbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act.: *to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate:* hastas ante pugnam, Cic.: vibrabant flamina vestes, *caused to flutter,* Ov. Poet.: crines vibrati, *i. e. curled, frizzled,* Virg.: vibrata flammis aequora, *sparkling,* Val. Fl.: vibratus ab aethere fulgor, *flashed quivering,* Virg. **II.** Fig. of language, *to fling, hurl, launch:* truces iambos, Cat. **B.** Neutr.: *to be in tremulous motion, to quiver, vibrate; to glimmer, glitter, sparkle, scintillate,* etc.: lingua vibrante (serpentis), Lucr.: mare, qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. **II.** Fig. of language: oratio incitata et vibrans, perh. *thrilling,* id. [Cf. Skr. *ǵiv-ri-s,* staggering.]

vĭburnum, i, *n. the wayfaring tree:* Virg. (Hence Fr. *viorne.*)

vīcānus, a, um, *adj.* [vicus] *of* or *dwelling in a village:* Tmolites ille vicanus, *villager,* Cic. **II.** Subst.: vicani, orum, *m. plu. villagers* Liv.

vĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vicis] *that supplies the place* of a person or thing, *substituted, delegated, vicarious:* Cic. **II.** Subst.: vicarius, ii, *m. a substitute, deputy, proxy:* id.: defunctumque laboribus aequali recreat sorte vicarius, *successor,* Hor. (ii) Esp. *an under-servant, under-slave,* kept by another slave, as part of his peculium: Cic. (Hence Fr. *viguier.*)

vīcātim, *adv.* [vicus] *from street to street, through the streets:* Tac.: Hor. **II.** *from village to village, through the villages; in hamlets:* habitare, Liv.

vīcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [viceni] *of* or *belonging to the number twenty:* lex me perdit quina vicenaria, *i. e. the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts,* Pl.

vīcēni, ae, a, *num. adj. distr.* [for *vi-centi-ni,* where *centi* is for *decenti;* v. viginti], *twenty each:* Caes.

vīcēsīma, ae, v. vicesimus, *no.* II.

vīcēsīmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [vicesima] *soldiers of the twentieth legion:* Tac.

vīcēsīmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the twentieth part:* aurum, *derived from the tax called* vicesima, Liv.

vīcēsīmus or **vīcensīmus** (vigesimus, Caes.: Sall.), a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [viginti] *twentieth:* Pl.: Cic. **II.** Subst.: vicesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *the twentieth part,* as a tax: *the twentieth part* or 5 *per cent. of the value* of a slave manumitted: Liv. (ii) As export-duty: portorii, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 414.

vĭcĭa, ae, *f. a vetch:* Virg.: Ov. [Cf. Gr. *βίκ-ο-ς, βίκιον.*] (Hence It. *veccia;* Fr. *vesce.*)

vīclēs (**-ens**), *adv. num.* [viginti] *twenty times:* Caes.: Cic.

vīcīnālis, e, *adj.* [vicinus] *neighbouring, near:* usus, Liv.

vīcīnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *neighbourhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity:* Cic. **II.** Meton.: *the neighbourhood,* i. e. *the people living in it* (rare): Hor. **III.** Fig.: *near likeness, resemblance, affinity:* diversarum rerum, Quint.

vīcīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity:* Cic. **II.** Meton. *the neighbourhood, i. e. neighbours:* id.: Sall. **III.** Fig.: *near likeness, resemblance, congeniality, affinity:* Quint.

vīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vicus] *near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood* or *vicinity:* taberna, Hor.: bellum, Liv. With *Dat.*: vicina astris sedes, Virg. Poet.: jurgia, *i. e. of neighbours,* Hor. *Neut. pl.* without subst., vicina, *neighbouring places, the neighbourhood,* Plin. *Comp.:* Ov. **2.** Subst.: vicinus, i, *m.,* and vicina, ae, *f. a neighbour:* Cic.: Hor.: Pl. (ii) After a *prep.,* vicinum, i, *n. the neighbourhood, vicinity:* stellae in vicino terrae, Plin. **II.** Fig. *nearly resembling in quality* or *nature, like, kindred, allied:* Cic. (Hence It. *vicino;* Sp. *vecino;* Fr. *voisin.*)

vĭcis (*Gen.;* the *Nom. sing.* does not occur), vicem, vice; *plur.* vices (*Nom.* and *Acc.*) and vicibus (*Dat.* and *Abl.*), *f. change, interchange, alternation, alternate* or *reciprocal succession, vicissitude:* (i) *Sing.:* hac vice sermonum, *conversation,* Virg.: commoti vice fortunarum humanarum, *reverse,* Liv.: versâ vice, *reversely,* Just. (ii) *Plur.:* mutat terra vices, *renews her changes,* Hor.: cur vicibus factis convivia ineant, *alternately, by turns,* Ov.: nec tela nec ullas vitavisse vices Danaum, *hand to hand conflicts* (interchange of blows), Virg. **2.** Adverbially: in vicem (and as one word, invicem), and less freq. vicem or in vices, *by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally:* hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt, Caes.: suam cujusque vicem, *according to each one's own turn, to each in turn,* Liv.: defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, *in their stead,* Caes.: Liv. **II.** Esp. *return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, retaliation:* vicem officii praesentis, Cic. *Plur.:* sequenti redde vices, i. e. *do as much in return,* Ov. **2.** *the changes of fate, fate, condition, fortune, misfortune:* convertere humanam vicem, Hor. *Plur.:* fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneant ipsum, *a return of contumely,* id. **III.** Transf. *the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis opes suas firmavit, Liv. More generally, *office, function:* sortiti vices, *having drawn lots for our several duties,* Virg.: vestramque meamque vicem explete, *your duty and mine,* Tac. **2.** Adverb.: (i) vicem, with *Gen.* or *pronom. adj., in the place of, instead of, on account of, for:* heri vicem meamque, Pl.: tuam vicem saepe doleo, *on your account:* Cic. Hence (β) in a more general sense, *after the manner of, like:* Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, id. In same sense, vice: Tac. (ii) vice, *instead of, for:* arenae vice bitumine interstrato, *instead of mortar,* Just. [The root is *vik,* to separate, put asunder, whence Gr. (*Fικ*) *εἰκ-ω*; O. H. G. *wichu* (mod. Germ. *weiche*), I go aside, also *wēhsal* (mod. Germ. *wechsel*), change, exchange.] (Hence It. *vice, vece;* Sp. *vez;* Fr. *fois.*)

vĭcissātim, *adv.* [from root of vicis] used by ancient writers = vicissim, *in return, again:* Pl.

vĭcissim, *adv.* [id.] *in turn, again:* Cic.

vĭcissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude:* Ter.: Cic.

victĭma, ae, *f. a beast for sacrifice, a sacrifice, victim:* Hor.: Cic. Fig.: se victimam rei publicae praebere, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

victĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [victima] *of* or *belonging to victims:* Plin. **II.** Subst.: victimarius, ii, *m. an assistant at sacrifices:* Liv.

victĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [vivo] *to live, support oneself, subsist on:* Pl.

victor, ōris, *m.* [vinco] *a conqueror, vanquisher, victor. Absol.:* quod (stipendium) victores victis imponere consuerint, Caes. With *Gen.:* omnium

gentium, Cic. With *Abl.:* bello civili, id. (ii) Adj.: exercitus, *victorious*, Caes. Of things: currus, *i. e. a triumphal car*, Ov. ‖ Fig. (rare): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, *that rose superior to*, Sall.: propositi, *i. e. having achieved*, Hor.

victōrĭa, ae, *f.* [victor] *victory:* Cic.: Caes. In *plur.:* victoriae eorum bellorum, Cic. In gen. sense: *victory, success:* victoria penes patres fuit, Liv.

victōrĭātus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus) [victoria] *a silver coin stamped with the image of Victory*, in Varro's time worth half a denarius: Cic.: Liv.

victōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little statue of Victory:* Cic.

victrix, īcis, *f.* and *n.* (the masc. form is victor, q. v.) [vinco] *conquering, victorious:* Athenae, Cic.: litterae, *telling of victory*, id.: arma, Virg. (ii) Subst. *fem.:* victrix Asiae et Europae Roma, Flor. Fig.: mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

victus, a, um, *Part.* [vinco].

victus, ūs (*Gen. sing.* victi, Pl.), *m.* [vivo] *that upon which one lives; sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals:* Cic.: facilem victu, *abounding in the means of life, wealthy*, Virg. *Plur.:* Pl.: Cic. ‖ *a way of life, mode of living* (rare): consuetudo victus, Caes. (From *victualia* comes Fr. *vitaille.*)

vīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vicus] *a little village, hamlet:* Cic.: Liv.

vīcus, i, *m. a district* or *quarter* of a city, *a street:* Cic.: Caes.: Hor. ‖ *a village, hamlet:* Cic.: Caes. [Cf. Skr. *veça-s;* Gr. *Fοῖκο-ς;* Goth. *veihs*, Eng. *wick* or *wich*, as in *Norwich.*]

vĭdēlĭcet, *adv.* [videre licet; cf. i-licet and sci-licet: hence] *it is easy to see, is clear* or *evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly*, etc. (i) With *Acc.* and *Inf.* dep. on videre, *one may see that:* videlicet parcum illum fuisse senem, Pl. (ii) Adv., *evidently, undoubtedly:* quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. 2. In ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended, *of course, forsooth:* tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, id.: quid metuebant? vim videlicet, id. ‖ Transf. as a complementary or explanatory particle, *to wit, namely:* caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, id.

vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a.* (viděn', *i. e.* videsne, Pl.: Virg.) *to see:* constr. usu. with *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*), or with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* ea, quae videmus, Cic.: Caes.: videres infernas errare canes, Hor. Poet. with *ut* and *Ind.* or *Subj.;* esp. in calling attention to something: viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae! *seest thou how . . .*, Virg.: vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. (in the former case viden' is interjectional). *Absol.:* jamque videnti . . . pingit, *as he begins to open his eyes*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to see* on purpose, *to look at:* quin tu me vides? *only look at me!* Cic. Also, me vide, *look to me*, i. e. *trust to me:* Pl. 3. In colloquial lang., as in English, *to visit:* id. 4. Transf. *to perceive, observe* by any other sense: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Virg.: naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to see* with the mind's eye, *to perceive, mark, observe, discern, understand, be aware, know*, etc.: exitum animo, Cic.: video meliora proboque, Ov. 2. Esp. *to look at, look to, consider, to think* or *reflect upon; to see to, care for, provide:* te moneo, videas quid agas, Cic.: antecesserat, ut prandium nobis videret, *to see after*, i. e. *provide*, id. 3. *to live to see* a period or event: utinam eum diem videam, cum, *etc.*, id. ‖‖ Reflect. videor, visus sum: *to seem, appear; to be regarded as:* freq. with *Dat.* of person; the predicate is completed either by an *adj.* or by an *Inf.* (i) With *adj.:* ut imbelles timidique videamur, id. (ii) With *Inf.:* ut beate vixisse videar, id. 2. Esp. in official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse, Liv. 3. Impersonal, with *subject clause:* non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. (ii) Esp. *to seem proper, right* or *good; he* (*she*, etc.) *pleases, likes:* ut consul, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, *whomsoever he thought proper to send*, Liv.: ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. [Cf. Skr. *vid;* Gr. *Fιδ* (εἶδον, οἶδα); Goth. *vait*, Eng. *wit*, O. H. G. *wizan*, mod. Germ. *wissen.* The radical idea, from which those of *seeing* and *knowing* are derived, is prob. that of *distinguishing*, as in cerno; cf. Skr. *vi-vid*, 'dignoscere,' and Lat. *di-vid-o.*] (Hence It. *vedere;* Sp. *ver;* Fr. *voir.*)

vĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [viduus] *bereavement, want:* Pl. ‖ Esp. *widowhood:* Cic.

Vĭdŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* [vidulus] the 'play of the portmanteau,' *the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.*

vīdŭlus, i, *m. a leathern travelling-trunk, portmanteau, knapsack:* Pl. (Hence, through low Lat. *vidulitia*, It. *valigia;* Fr. *valise.*)

vĭdŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [viduus] *to deprive* or *bereave of:* constr. usu. with *Abl.:* urbem civibus, Virg. *Absol.:* Agrippina, viduata morte Domitii, *left a widow*, Suet. With *Gen.:* manuum viduata, *deprived of, without*, Lucr.

vĭdŭus, a, um, *adj. bereft of;* constr. with *Abl.*, rarely *Gen.:* pharetrâ, *robbed of*, Hor.: solum arboribus viduum, *destitute of*, Col.: pectus amoris, Ov. Also with *ab:* lacus viduos a lumine Phoebi, Virg. (Cul.) 2. Esp.: *bereft of husband* or *wife:* vir, Pl.: puellae, Prop. *Fem.* as subst., vidua, *a widow*, Cic.: also in sense of *not married, single, a spinster*, Liv. Transf. of animals: columba, Plin. (ii) Of things: cubile, Ov.: noctes, id. So of a vine not trained to a tree: Cat.: also of trees without vines: Hor.: Ov. [With *vidua* cf. Skr. *vidhavâ:* Goth. *viduvô*, Eng. *widow.* The root is prob. *vidh, vindh* (which is found in Vedic Skr.), '*to be empty, to want*.' Gr. *ἠ-ϊθ-εο-ς*, an unmarried man, is perh. cognate, the *η* being prothetic (for *ϵ*).] (Hence Fr. *vide* and *veuf.*)

vĭĕo, no *perf.*, ētum, 2. *v. a. to bend, twist together, to plait, weave:* Varr. [The root is *vi*, 'to bend, to twist, weave,' whence Gr. *ῑ-τυ-ς* (orig. *Fῑ-τυ-ς*), *ῑ-τέ-α*, willow, osier; Lat. *vi-men, vitis, vitta;* O. H. G. *wi-d*, a rope, *wi-da*, osier, Eng. *withe.*]

vĭĕtor, ōris, *m.* [vieo] *a cooper:* Pl.

vĭĕtus (as dissyl., Hor.), a, um, *Part.* [vieo]. ‖ Adj.: *shrunken, withered, wrinkled:* aliquid vietum et caducum, Cic.: vestis (of a spider's web), *shrivelled*, Lucr.: senex, Ter.

vĭgĕo, 2. *v. n. to be lively* or *vigorous: to flourish, bloom*, etc.: quae a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, *thrive*, Cic.: integris vobis ac vigentibus, *when you were in your full vigour*, Liv.: quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, *i. e. is in the highest repute* or *esteem*, Cic. [Cogn. with *vegeo*, q. v.]

vĭgesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vigeo] *to become lively* or *vigorous; to thrive; to begin to flourish* or *bloom:* Lucr.: Cic.: Tac.

vīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vĭgil, ilis, *adj. awake, wakeful, on the watch, alert:* amore vigil torquebere, *sleepless*, Hor.: ales, *i. e. the cock*, Ov. (ii) Transf. of things: oculi, *ever wakeful*, Virg.: lucernae, *night-lamps*, Hor.: ignis, *ever-alight*, Virg.: cura, *that keeps one awake*, id. 2. Subst.: *a watchman, sentinel:* clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic.: Suet. Transf.: mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. [Cogn. with *vegeo, vegetus, vig-eo;* cf. Eng. *wake*, Germ. *wachen.*]

vĭgĭlans, antis, *Part.* [vigilo]. ‖ Adj.: *watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant:* Cic. *Comp.:* id.

vĭgĭlanter, *adv. watchfully, carefully, vigilantly:* Cic. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* id.

vĭgĭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [vigilo] *wakefulness* (rare): Cic. ‖ Fig.: *watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance:* id.

vĭgĭlax, ācis, *adj.* [vigilo] *watchful* (rare): canes, Col. ‖ Fig.: curae, Ov.

vĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* [vigil] *wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake:* patiens vigiliae, *able to go without sleep*, Sall.: Cic. In *plur.:* Demosthenis vigiliae, i. e. *his nightly studies*, id. ‖ In

partic. *a keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, *a watching, watch, guard:* vigilias agere ad aedes sacras, id. Hence, **2.** Meton.: *a watch*, i. e. *the time of keeping watch by night*, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, Caes.: Liv. (ii) *the watch*, i. e. those standing on guard, *watchmen, sentinels:* vigilias ponere, Sall.: Cic. **3.** *a watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils;* esp. in *plur.:* Cereris vigiliae, Pl. **III.** Fig.: *watchfulness, vigilance:* vigilia et prospicientia, Cic.

vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. *n.* and *a.* [id.] Neut.: *to watch*, i. e. *to be* or *keep awake* at night, *not to sleep, be wakeful:* ad multam noctem, Cic. Transf.: lumina vigilantia (of a lighthouse), Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to be watchful, vigilant:* vigilandum est semper, Cic. Of non-personal subjects: vigilantes curae, id. **2.** Esp.: *to keep watch over, to be attentive to:* with *Dat.:* studiis severis, Prop. **B.** Act.: *to watch through, spend in watching, to do* or *make while watching* (poet.): noctes amaras, Ov.: vigilatum carmen, *serenade*, id. (Hence It. *vegliare;* Sp. *velar;* Fr. *veiller.*)

vīginti, *num. adj. card. twenty:* Cic. [For *dvi-decen-ti*, 'two tens.' *G* is for *c*, as in *tri-ginta* and in *digitus* (beside δάκ-τυλο-ς). Cf. Skr. *viçati*, and Gr. εἴκοσι (Boeot. Ϝικατι).] (Hence It. *venti;* Sp. *veinte;* Fr. *vingt.*)

vīgintivīrātus, ūs, *m.* [vigintiviri] *the office of the* vigintiviri, for the distribution of lands: Cic. (ii) of the inferior civil court (v. foll. art.): Tac.

vīginti-vĭri, orum, *m. plu. a college* or *board of twenty men, the* vigintiviri. (i) Appointed by Caesar for distributing the Campanian lands: Cic. (ii) *an inferior civil court*, one-half of whose members assisted the praetor, while the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 415).

vĭgor, ōris, *m.* [vigeo] *liveliness, activity, force, vigour:* Hor.

vīlĭcus, v. villicus.

vīlĭpendo, 3. v. *a.* [vilis pendo] *to hold in slight esteem, to despise, vilipend:* aliquem, Pl.

vīlis, e, *adj. of small price* or *value, cheap:* supellex, Virg. *Comp.:* Cic.: *Sup.:* id. *Neutr. absol.: Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili, *at a cheap rate*, Pl. **II.** Transf. *of trifling value, paltry, common:* Cic.: vilior algā, *of less value than sea-weed; quite worthless*, Hor. **2.** *found* or *produced in great quantities* (and thus *cheap*), *common* (poet. and rare): poma, Virg. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence It. *vile;* Sp. Fr. *vil.*)

vīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vilis] *lowness of price, cheapness:* annonae, *low price of corn*, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *trifling value, meanness, baseness, vileness:* Plin. **2.** *low esteem, disregard, contempt:* Sen.

vīlĭter, *adv. cheaply:* App. *Comp.:* Pl. *Sup.:* Plin.

villa, ae, *f. dim.* [for vicula from vicus] *a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa:* Cic.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 415). **II.** In partic.: villa publica, in the Campus Martius, as a gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, *etc.:* Liv. As quarters for foreign ambassadors: id. (Hence Fr. *ville*, and, through low L. villaticum, It. *villaggio*, Sp. Fr. *village.*)

villĭca, ae, v. villicus, II. 2.

villĭco, 1. v. *a.* [villicus] *to manage an estate* or *farm in the country:* Cic.

villĭcus (more correctly vilicus), a, um, *adj.* [villa] *of* or *belonging to a country-house* or *villa:* Aus. **II.** Subst.: villicus, i, *m. an overseer of a farm* or *estate, a steward, bailiff:* Cic.: Hor. **2.** villica, ae, *f. the wife of a* villicus, *a female overseer:* Cat.: Juv.

villōsus, a, um, *adj.* [villus] *hairy, shaggy, rough:* leo, Virg. (Hence Fr. *velours.*)

villŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [villa] *a little country-house, a small villa:* Cic.

villum, i, *n. dim.* [contr. from vinulum, from vinum] *a sup of wine:* Ter.

villus, i, *m. shaggy hair, a tuft of hair:* Cic.: tonsis villis, *with smooth-shorn nap*, Virg. [For *vil-nus;* cogn. with vellus, q. v.]

vīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [v. vieo] *a pliant twig, a switch, withe, osier*, etc.: Caes.: Ov. **2.** *the wand of Mercury:* Lethaeum, Stat.

vīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an osier, withy:* Tac.

vīmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vimen] *made of osiers:* tegumenta, Caes.

vin', *i. e.* visne, v. volo, *ad init.*

vīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *of* or *belonging to wine* or *the grape:* acinus, *a grapestone:* Cic.

vīnālĭa, ĭum and ĭōrum, *n. plu.* [id.] *the name of two wine-festivals, the former* (priora) *celebrated annually on the 23rd of April, at which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter; and the latter* (rustica) *on the 19th of August, when the vintage was begun:* Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 415).

vīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to wine, wine-:* vas, Cic. **II.** Subst.: vinarius, ii, *m. a wine-dealer, vintner:* Pl. **2.** vinaria, orum, *n. plu. wine-pots, wine-flasks:* Hor.

vincĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vincio] *that serves for binding:* Pl. (dub.: *al.* junceus).

vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vinco] *that can be easily gained:* causa, Ter.

vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4. v. *a. to bind, to bind* or *wind about, to fetter:* civem Romanum, Cic.: suras cothurno, Virg.: digitum puellae, *to encircle, of a ring*, Ov.: (virgo) vincto pectore, *with tight stays on*, Ter. **II.** Fig. *to bind, fetter, confine, restrain; to fortify, secure:* vi Veneris vinctus, Pl.: religione vinctus, Cic.: numine teste fidem, Ov. [Prob. from root of *vieo*, augmented by *k* and nasalized.]

vinco, vīci, victum, 3. v. *a.* and *n. to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish:* Carthaginienses, Cic.: Galliam bello, Caes. **II.** Transf.: in gen. *to be successful, to get the better of, prevail over; to win, gain*, etc.: vincere judicio, Cic.: aliquem carminibus, *to outdo, surpass*, Virg.: causam suam, *to win*, Ov.: Othonem vincas volo, *outbid* (in an auction), Cic.: *to win at play:* L millia, Suet. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, *be overpowered*, Virg.: aëra (sagittae), *surmount*, id. (iii) *to reduce:* metallorum primitias fornacibus, *to smelt*, Tac.: viscera flammā, *to purge by fire* (*i. e. in cooking*), Virg. **III.** Fig.: naturam studio, Caes.: rationem, Cic. With *Subj.:* vincor ut credam, *am constrained, compelled*, Hor. **2.** *to prove triumphantly, show* or *demonstrate conclusively:* with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *Subj.:* vincet stultos ratio insanire nepotes, id.: nec vincet ratio, hoc, ut, etc., *nor will any logic prove*, id. **3.** Absol.: *to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day:* vicit in senatu pars illa quae, *etc.*, Sall. (ii) Esp. in expressions of reluctant assent: vincite, si ita vultis, *have it your own way*, Caes. [The root is *vic:* cf. *vic-tor, per-vic-ax:* this root seems to imply stubborn effort; v. vix.] (Hence It. *vincere;* Sp. *vencer;* Fr. *vaincre.*)

vinctus, a, um, *Part.* [vincio].

vincŭlum (contr. vinclum), i, *n.* [id.] *that with which anything is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter:* corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. Of *the latchet* or *thong* of a sandal; Virg.: epistolae, i. e. *the thread tied round*, Nep.: *the cable* of a ship, Virg.: *the strap* of the caestus, id.: tunicarum, Ov. (ii) Esp. *plur.* of the *fetters* of prisoners; hence, *a prison:* mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, Cic.: in vincula conjecti, Caes.: in vincula duci, Liv.: ex vinculis causam dicere, *to plead in chains*, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *a bond, fetter, tie:* Cic.: Virg.: mercenaria vincla, *business engagements*, Hor. (Hence It. *vinchio.*)

vindēmĭa, ae, *f.* [vinum demo] *a grape-gathering, vintage:* Pl. *Plur.:* Suet. **II.** Transf.: *grapes, wine:* arboribus pendet vindemia, Virg. (Hence Fr. *vendange.*)

vindēmĭātor (quadrisyll. in Hor.; vindemyator), ōris, *m.* [vindemia] *a grape gatherer, vintager:* Hor. **II.** Transf.: *a star in the constellation Virgo:* Col.: called also, vindemītor: Ov.

vindēmĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little vintage:* transf. of *minor sources of income:* Cic.

vindex, ĭcis, *comm. one who lays*

legal claim to a thing, *a claimant;* hence, *a maintainer, protector, deliverer, vindicator:* libertatis, Cic.: aeris alieni, *a protector of debtors*, id.: injuriae, *a protector from wrong*, Liv. *Adj.:* vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, *avenging*, Ov. **II.** *an avenger, punisher, revenger:* conjurationis, Cic. *Fem.:* deae vindices scelerum, *i. e. the Furies*, id. *Adj.:* flamma, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

vindĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vindico] *a taking into protection, a protection, vindication; an avenging, punishment:* Cic.

vindĭcĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [vindex] *a laying claim* to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the *plur.*); *a legal claim* made in respect of a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: Cic.: vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dare, *to sentence a free person to slavery*, Liv.: vindicias secundum libertatem dare, *to admit a claim to liberty*, id.

vindĭco (vendico), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lay legal claim* to a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: rem publicam in libertatem, *to claim the restoration of freedom to the commonwealth*, Cic.. Liv. With the words in libertatem understood, *to deliver, save:* usu. with *a* or *ab:* te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic.: quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, *rescues*, Ov. **II.** Transf.: in gen., *to lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon; to arrogate, assume, appropriate:* omnia pro suis, Cic.: Homerum Chii suum vindicant, id.: ad se, Liv.: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, *for asserting their independence*, Caes. **III.** *to avenge, revenge, punish; to take vengeance on:* maleficium in aliis, Cic.: in quos vindicandum statuit, Caes. (Hence It. *vengiare;* Sp. *vengar;* Fr. *venger.*)

vindicta, ae, *f.* [vindico] *the staff* or *rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff* (v. Smith's Ant. 248): Cic. **II.** Transf.: *assertion, defence, maintenance:* libertatis, Liv.: Vell. **2.** *vengeance, revenge, punishment:* Juv.: Tac.

vīnea, ae, *f.* [vinum] *a plantation of vines, a vineyard:* Cic.: Hor. Transf.: *a vine:* Phaedr. **II.** Milit. *t. t.: a kind of pent-house, shed,* or *mantlet,* for sheltering besiegers: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 415). (Hence Fr. *vigne.*)

vīnētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plantation of vines, a vineyard:* Cic. Proverb.: vineta ut egomet caedam mea, *to clip my own vineyard*, i. e. *be severe against myself*, Hor.

vīnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a vine-dresser:* Cic.: Virg.

vinnŭlus, a, um, *adj. delightful, sweet:* Pl. [Prob. cogn. with venus.]

vīnŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [vinolentus] *wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine:* Cic.

vīnŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *full of* or *drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated:* Cic. **2.** *mixed with wine:* medicamina, id.

vīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of wine, drunk with wine:* Liv. **2.** *fond of wine, wine-bibbing:* Hor. *Comp.:* aetas, Ov. *Sup.:* lena, Pl. **3.** *having the flavour* or *taste of wine:* pomum suci vinosioris, Suet.

vīnum, i, *n. wine:* Cic.: Hor. **2.** Transf. (i) *grapes:* Pl.: Cato. (ii) *vines:* vinum conserere, Cato: Plin. **3.** Meton.: *drunkenness, intoxication:* vini plenus, Cic.: vino sepulta urbs, Virg.: per vinum, *owing to 'drink,'* Cic. [This word cannot be separated from *vitis*, for which v. vieo; cf. Gr. οἶνος (*Fοlvος*), and οἴνη (a vine). Goth. *vein* was borrowed from the Latin.] (Hence It. Sp. *vino;* Fr. *vin.*)

vĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* a name applied to *the violet*, and also to the *wall-flower:* Virg.: Cic. **II.** *a violet colour, violet:* Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἴο-ν (*Fίο-ν*).]

vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [violo] *that may be injured* or *violated, violable* (poet.): only with neg.: non violabile numen, *inviolable*, Virg.

vĭŏlārĭum, ii, *n.* [viola] *a bed* or *bank of violets:* Virg.: Hor.

vĭŏlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a dyer of violet colour:* Pl.

vĭŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [violo] *an injury, profanation, violation:* templi, Liv.

vĭŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an outrager, profaner, violator:* templi, Ov.: juris gentium, Liv.: foederis, Tac.

vĭŏlens, entis, *adj. impetuous, vehement, furious, violent* (violentus more usual, q. v.): Aufidus, Hor. [Appy. from *vi-s;* but the formation is peculiar.]

vĭŏlenter, *adv. impetuously, vehemently, violently:* Hor.: Liv. *Comp.:* Suet. *Sup.:* Just.

vĭŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [violentus] *violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity:* novi hominis, Cic.: leonum, *fierceness*, Lucr. (ii) Of things: vultus, *fierceness*, Ov.: vini, Lucr.

vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [violens] *forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous:* homo, Cic. *Comp.:* violentior Eurus, Virg.: pars violentior natalis horae, *more potent influence in the hour of birth*, Hor. *Sup.:* violentissimae tempestates, Cic. Transf. of style: nimis violentum est dicere, *it is overdoing it, it is exaggeration*, id.

vĭŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to treat with violence, to injure, dishonour, profane, violate:* hospites, *to do violence to*, Caes.: fines, *to ravage, waste*, id.: agros, Virg.: parentes, Cic.: Cereale nemus securi, Ov.: indutias per scelus, *to break*, Caes. [Appy. from *vi-s;* but the formation is peculiar.]

vīpĕra, ae, *f.* [contr. from vivi-pera, from vivus pario, because supposed to be the only serpent that brings forth its young living] *a viper:* Plin. **II.** Transf.: *an adder, snake, serpent,* in gen.: Virg.: Hor. **2.** *viper! serpent!* as a term of reproach, Juv. (Hence Fr. *guivre.*)

vīpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vipera] *of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* dentes, Ov.: monstrum, *i. e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa*, id.: anima, *poisonous breath*, Virg.

vīpĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* sanguis, Hor.

vĭr, vīri, *m. a male person, a man:* Cic.: Caes.: de viro factus femina, Ov. **II.** In various special uses: (i) *husband:* Pl.: Hor.: Ter. Transf. of animals: vir gregis, *male, sire*, Virg.: Ov. (ii) *a man*, opp. to a boy: id.: Just. (iii) As disting. from homo (*a human being*), *a man of courage, one who deserves the name of a man:* tulit dolorem, ut vir, et ut homo majorem ferre sine causa noluit, Cic. (iv) In military lang. as opposed to cavalry, equites virique, *horse and foot*, Liv. Hence proverb.: equis viris or viris equisque, *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main:* v. equus. **III.** Meton. *manhood, virility* (poet. and rare): Cat. [Cf. Skr. *vira-s*, a hero; Goth. *vair;* Irish *fear;* and perh. Gr. ἥρ-ως.]

vīrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [vir] *a man-like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine:* Pl.: Ov.: Virg.

vīrectum, v. viretum.

vīrĕo, 2. *v. n. to be green* or *verdant:* Cic.: Virg. **II.** Fig. *to be fresh, vigorous* or *lively; to flourish, bloom:* ingenium virebat, Liv.: Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

vīres, ium, *f. plu. strength:* v. vis.

vīresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vireo] *to grow green* or *verdant:* gramina, Virg.

vīrētum (vīrect-), i, *n.* [id.] *a green* or *verdant spot, turf, greensward:* usu. *plur.:* vireta nemorum, Virg.

virga, ae, *f. a twig, sprout, switch, rod:* Ov.: rasae hastilia virgae, *of peeled shrub-wood*, Virg. Esp. *a graft, scion, set:* Ov. **2.** *a rod, switch* for flogging: Pl.: Juv.: esp. *the rods in the fasces of the lictors*, with which criminals were scourged: Cic. Hence, poet. for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov. **3.** *a wand, a staff*, as a support: Liv. **4.** *a magic wand:* Virg. **5.** Transf. *a coloured stripe* in a garment: purpureae, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. Sp. *verga;* Fr. *verge.*)

virgātor, ōris, *m.* [virga] *one who beats with rods, a flogger:* Pl.

virgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of twigs* or *osiers:* calathisci, Cat. **II.** *striped:* sagula, Virg.: nurus, *in striped garments*, Val. Fl.

virgētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thicket of rods* or *osiers:* Cic.

virgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of rods* or

twigs, of brushwood: flamma, *a fire of sticks,* Virg.

virgĭdēmĭa, ae, *f.* [formed from virga, after the analogy of vindemia] *a harvest of rods,* i. e. *of blows:* Pl.

virgĭlĭae, v. vergiliae.

virgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [virgo] *of* or *belonging to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin, virginal:* habitus atque vestitus, Cic.: feles, *a girl-stealer,* Pl. ‖ Subst.: virginale, is, *n.* (*sc.* membrum): Phaedr.

virgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to virgins:* Pl.

virgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin* (poet.): forma, Ov.: sagitta, *i.e. of Diana,* Hor.: ara, *of Vesta,* Ov.: urnae, *of the Danaides,* Prop.: bellum, *with the Amazons,* Val. Fl.: volucres, *the Harpies,* Ov.

virgĭnisvendōnĭdes, is, *m.* [virgo vendo] *virgin-seller:* Pl.

virgĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virgo] *maidenhood, virginity:* Cic.: Virg.

virgo, ĭnis, *f. a maid, maiden, virgin; an unmarried woman:* Cic.: bellica, *i.e. Pallas,* Ov. In apposition: virgo filia, *virgin daughter,* Cic.: dea, i. e. *Diana,* Ov. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a young woman, girl:* Virg.: Hor. 2. *the constellation* Virgo: Cic. poet. 3. Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, *an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa* (so called because a young girl discovered the source of the water): Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *vergine;* Sp. *virgen;* Fr. *vierge.*)

virgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [virga] *a little twig, a small rod, a wand:* Cic.: divina, *a divining-rod,* id.

virgultum, i, *n.* [contr. from virguletum, from virgula] *a bush, thicket, copse;* in *pl., brushwood, twigs:* Caes.: Cic.: Virg.

virgunc̆ŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [virgo: cf. homunculus from homo] *a little maid, young girl:* Juv.

vīrĭdārĭum (viridiarium, and, contr. virdiarium), ii, *n.* [viridis] *a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden:* Cic. (Hence It. *verziere;* Fr. *verger.*)

vīrĭdĭa, ium, v. viridis, *no.* 1. 2.

vīrĭdĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [viridis] *made green, green:* silva, Cic.

vīrĭdis, e, *adj.* [vireo] *green* (as the most general designation for every shade of that colour): smaragdi, Lucr.: colles viridissimi, Cic.: colubrae, Hor. 2. Subst.: viridia, ium, *n. plu. green plants, herbs* or *trees:* Pl.in.: Phaedr. ‖ Transf.: *green, fresh, blooming, young, youthful, lively, vigorous:* juventa, Virg.: senectus, *green, hearty,* id. (Hence It. Sp. *verde;* Fr. *verd, vert.*)

vīrĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [viridis] *green colour, greenness, verdure:* Cic. ‖ Transf. *freshness, briskness, vigour:* id.

vīrĭdo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] Act.: *to make green, cause to grow green:* Ov. ‖ Neutr.: *to grow* or *be green* (only in *Imperf. part.*): cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg.: viridante toro, id.

vīrīlis, e, *adj.* [vir] *of* or *belonging to a man, male, masculine:* vox, Ov. (ii) In grammar, *of the masculine gender, masculine:* nomen, Varr. 2. *manly, full grown, arrived at the years of manhood:* partes viriles, *the parts of full-grown men* (in plays), Hor.: toga (also called pura), *assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year,* Cic. ‖ In law, *belonging to a person, that falls to a person* or *to each one* in the division of inheritances: only in the phrase, virilis portio or pars: Gai. 2. Transf. in gen. virilis pars or portio, *share, part, lot:* est aliqua mea pars virilis, *some duty devolves upon me,* Cic.: haec pro virili parte defendunt, *to the utmost of their ability,* id.: pro virili portione, Tac. ‖ Fig. *manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited,* etc.: Cic.

vīrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virilis] *the age of manhood:* Plin. 2. *the power of procreation, virility:* Abdus, ademptae virilitatis, *an eunuch,* Tac. ‖ Fig. *manliness, manly vigour:* Quint.

vīrīlĭter, *adv. manfully, firmly, courageously:* Cic.: Ov.

vīrī-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [vis] *mighty in power,* an epithet of Jupiter: Pl.

vīrītim, *adv.* [vir] *man by man, to each one separately:* aliquid dividere, Cic.: Sall.: Hor.

vīrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virus] *full of* or *covered with slime, slimy:* loci, Cato. ‖ *having a bad odour, strong-smelling, rank:* castorea, Virg.

virtus, ūtis, *f.* [vir] *manliness, manhood;* including all that is excellent in the physical and moral nature of man: *excellence, virtue, merit:* ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur, *excellence, superiority,* Cic. 2. *moral perfection, virtue:* id. 3. Esp. *courage, valour, bravery,* etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes.: Cic. ‖ Transf. of animals and things, *goodness, excellence, value,* etc.: equi, Cic.: navium, Liv.: Cic. (Hence It. *virtù;* Sp. *virtud;* Fr. *vertu.*)

vīrus, i, *n. a slimy liquid, slime;* of animals and plants: Virg. ‖ Esp. *a poisonous liquid, poison, virus:* Cic.: Virg. (ii) Fig.: evomere virus acerbitatis suae, *venom,* Cic. 2. *strong smell, pungency:* Lucr. 3. *saltness, saline taste,* of seawater: id. [Cf. Skr. *visha-m,* poison; Gr. ἰό-ς (for ϝισό-ς).]

vīs, vis, *f.: plu.* vires, ium (*Nom.* and *Acc. plu.* vis, Lucr. *Gen.* and *Dat. sing.* very rare: *Gen.* vis, Tac.: *Dat.* vi, Auct. B. Afr.: *Acc.* vim), *strength,* physical or mental; *force, vigour, power, energy. Sing.:* equorum, Cic.: tempestatis, Caes.: fluminis, id. (ii) *Plur.* (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus . . . corporum res magnae geruntur, *bodily strength,* Cic.: me jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. Poet. with *Inf.:* nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov. 2. Esp. *hostile strength, force, violence;* in *sing.* only: vi vis illata defenditur, Cic.: nec vi nec munimento capi poterat, *neither by assault nor by blockade,* Liv.: vim viribus exit, *he eludes the attack by means of his strength,* Virg. Esp. in legal phr., de vi (reus, etc.), *of open violence,* Cic. (ii) In partic. *force, violence* offered to chastity: id. ‖ Meton.: *quantity, number, abundance:* auri argentique, id.: hominum, Liv.: odora canum vis, *a pack of keen-scented hounds,* Virg. 2. vires, *military forces, troops:* vires ad coercendum habere, Caes. ‖‖ Fig. *mental* or *legal strength, power, energy, vigour:* oratoris, Cic.: vim ac jus magistratui demere, Liv. 2. Transf. of abstract things, *force, meaning, import, nature, essence:* amicitiae, Cic.: quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelliges, id. [App. cognate with Gr. ἰ-ς (ϝι-ς); the radical vi being augmented in Greek by *n* (ἰν-ός), in Latin by *s* (vis-es, vir-es).]

viscātus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum] *smeared with bird-lime:* virga, Ov.

viscĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [viscera] *a public distribution of flesh* or *meat:* Cic.: Suet.

viscum, i, *n.* (viscus, i, *m.* Pl.) *mistletoe:* Virg. Hence, *birdlime* made from its berries: Cic.: Virg. 2. Fig.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, i. e. *a mere trap* or *snare,* Pl. [Cf. Gr. ἰξός (ϝιξός).] (Hence It. *visco;* Fr. *gui.*)

(1) **viscus,** ĕris, and more freq. in *plu.* viscĕra, um, *n. the internal organs* of the animal body, *the viscera,* including the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the stomach, entrails, *etc. Sing.:* Cels.: Ov. *Plur.:* Cels.: Ov. ‖ Transf. *flesh,* as being beneath the skin: Cic.: solida taurorum viscera, *whole carcases,* Virg. 2. *the fruit of the womb, offspring:* Ov. ‖‖ Fig.: *the bowels,* i. e. *inward* or *inmost part:* montis (Aetnae), Virg.: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, *in the very heart of,* Cic.: magnarum domuum, *the minion of,* Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]

(2) **viscus,** i, v. viscum, *ad init.*

vīsendus, a, um, *Part.* [viso]. ‖ Adj.: *worthy of being seen, admirable, remarkable:* Cic.

vīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [video] *the act* or *sense of seeing, sight, vision:* App. ‖ Transf.: *a thing seen, an appearance, apparition:* Cic. 2. Fig. *an idea, notion:* veri falsique, id.

vīsĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [viso] *to see frequently* or *habitually:* aliquem, Pl. ‖ *to go to see, to visit* (rare): aliquem, Suet.: Cic.

vīso, si, sum, 3. *v. a. freq.* [video] *to look at often* or *attentively, to view, behold, survey:* ex muris visite agros vestros ferro vastatos, Liv. *Absol.:* visendi causa venire, Cic. ‖

Transf.: *to go* or *come in order to look at, to see to, look after:* (i) with *Acc.:* filios, Pl. (ii) With *depend. interrog. clause:* ego quid me velles, visebam, id. (iii) With *ad:* vise ad portum, id. 2. *to go to see, to visit* (esp. a sick person): (i) With *Acc.:* uxorem, Ter.: Cic. (ii) With *ad:* aegram esse simulant mulierem: nostra illico it visere ad eam, *to pay her a visit*, Ter.

vīsum, i, *n.* [id.] *something seen, a sight, appearance, vision:* visa somniorum, Cic. II. Esp. as transl. of the Gr. *φαντασία, an image of an external object impressed upon the sensorium:* id.

vīsus, a, um, *Part.* [video].

vīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a seeing, looking; a look, glance; the faculty* or *act of seeing, sight, vision:* oculorum visus, Lucr. *Plur.:* Ov. II. *a sight, appearance, apparition, vision:* rite secundarent visus, *that they would duly prosper (give a favourable issue to) the sights seen*, Virg.: augustior humano visu, *grander than any (mere) human appearance*, Liv.: inopino territa visu, Ov.: nocturni visus, Liv.

vīta, ae (old *Gen. sing.* vitaī, Lucr.), *f.* (v. vivo] *life:* Cic.: vitae necisque potestas, Caes.: nae ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, *a good, pleasant life*, Pl. II. Transf.: *a livelihood:* sibi reperire, id. 2. *a way* or *mode of life:* rustica, Cic.: utriusque vita et mores, Liv. 3. To denote a very dear object: mea vita, or simply vita, *my life* (i.e. *dear as life*), Cic. 4. Meton. *the living*, i.e. *mankind, the world* (late): Plin. 5. *a life*, i.e. *a course of life, career*, as the subject of biography: Nep. 6. *a spirit, shade*, in the infernal regions (=umbra): tenues sine corpore vitae, Virg. (Hence It. *vita*; Sp. *vida*; Fr. *vie.*)

vītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vito] *that may be* or *ought to be shunned:* Ov.

vītābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shunning, avoiding, evading* (rare): with *Acc.:* castra hostium, *keeping out of the way of*, Liv. *Absol.:* vitabundus, per saltuosa loca exercitum ductare, Sall.

vītālis, e, *adj.* [vita] *of* or *belonging to life, vital:* vis, *vital power*, Cic.: viae, i.e. *the air-passages*, Ov.: secla, *generations*, i.e. *periods over which a (human) life extends*, Lucr. II. Subst.: vitalia, ium, *n. plu. the vital parts, vitals:* fusa solo vitalia, Lucan.: rerum (*sc.* principia), *life-giving elements*, Lucr.

vītālĭter, *adv. vitally:* Lucr.

vītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vito] *a shunning, avoiding, avoidance:* doloris, Cic.

vītellĭāni, ōrum, *m. pl.* (*sc.* codices) *tablets used for wanton subjects*, so named from Vitellius: Mart.

vītellus, i, *m. dim.* [vitulus] *a little calf*, as a term of endearment: Pl. II. Transf. *the yolk of an egg:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *veau.*)

vītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis] *of* or *belonging to the vine:* pocula, i.e. *wine*, Virg.

vītĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [vitio]. II. Adj.: *forged, counterfeit:* Cic.

vītĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vitis] *a little vine:* Cic.

vītĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vitis fero] *vine-bearing, that produces vines:* Mart.

vītĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis and *gen* in gigno] *vine-born, produced from the vine:* liquor, Lucr.

vītĭlēna, ae, *f.* [vitium lena] *a bawd, procuress:* Pl. (dub.)

vītīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis] *of the vine, vine-:* Flor. (dub.)

vītĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vitium] *to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate:* lues vitiaverat auras, Ov.: oculos, id.: vina, Hor. 2. Esp. *to violate:* virginem, Ter. II. Fig.: *to falsify:* senatus consulta, Liv.: vitiandis diebus, *by tampering with the days (dates)*, Cic.

vītĭōsē, *adv. faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly:* Cic. 2. Fig.: id.

vītĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vitiosus] *faultiness, corruption:* humoris, Macr. II. Fig.: Cic.

vītĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vitium] *full of faults* or *defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt:* nux, *empty, rotten*, Pl.: vitiosissimus orator, Cic. II. Fig.: *defective in point of order or ceremonial:* suffragium, *informal, not good in point of law*, id.: consul, *chosen contrary to the auspices*, id. 2. *morally faulty, vicious:* vita, id.: cura, *morbid*, Hor. *Comp.:* progenies vitiosior, id. *Sup.:* Vell.

vītis, is, *f.* [v. vieo] *a vine, grape-vine:* Cic.: Virg. II. Transf. *a vine-branch:* Ov. 2. *a centurion's staff*, made of a vine-branch: Tac.: Ov. Used for flogging: Tac. (ii) Meton. *the office of a centurion, centurionship:* Juv. (Hence It. *vite*; Sp. *vid.*)

vītĭ-sător, ōris, *m.* [vitis] *a vine-planter:* Virg.

vītĭum, ii, *n. a fault, defect, blemish, flaw, imperfection, vice:* corporis, Pl.: in parietibus aut in tecto, Cic.: animadverso vitio castrorum, i.e. *the faulty, unfavourable position*, Caes.: aëris, *sickliness*, Virg.: in animals, *distemper:* id.: of the soil: omne per ignem excoquitur vitium, *every noxious property*, id. II. Fig. *a fault, defect, blemish:* vitia in dicente videre, Cic. 2. Esp. *a moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice:* id.: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor.: in collect. sense: vitio parentum rara juventus, *thinned by their vices*, id. (ii) *a violation of female chastity:* Ter. 3. In relig. lang. *a defect in the auspices* or *auguries*, causing any subsequent proceedings to be null and void: comitiorum, i.e. *a cause sufficient to render them illegal*, Cic.: vitio creatus, *informally appointed*, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *vizio*; Sp. *vicio*; Fr. *vice.*)

vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to avoid, shun, seek to escape, evade:* tela, Caes.: aliquem, Hor. II. Fig.: vitia, Cic.: suspiciones, Caes. With *Abl.:* infortunio, Pl. With *Subj.:* erit vitandum, ne, *etc.*, Cic. With *Inf.:* tangere vitet scripta, Hor. [Prob. for *vic-i-to*, from root *vik*, to separate, v. vicis. Cf. Gr. (*Fικ*) εἴκω.]

vĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitrum] *of glass, glass-, vitreous:* hostis, i.e. *a glass draughtsman*, Ov. 2. Subst.: vitrea, orum, *n. plu. glass vessels, glass-ware:* Mart. II. Transf. *like glass, glassy*, in colour or transparency, *clear, bright, shining, transparent:* unda, Virg.: hence, of Circe, as a sea-nymph; *glassy*, Hor. 2. Fig.: fama, *brilliant, glittering*, id.

vĭtrĭcus, i, *m. a stepfather:* Cic. Poet. of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: Ov. [Etym. unknown.]

vĭtrum, i, *n. glass:* Lucr.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 420). II. *woad*, a plant used for dyeing blue: Caes. [Perh. for *vid-tru-m*, from the root of video, as transparent.] (Hence It. *vetro*; Sp. *vidrio*; Fr. *verre.*)

vitta, ae, *f.* [v. vieo] *a band*, esp. *a fillet* or *chaplet*, worn round the head; and in relig. lang. *a head-band, a sacrificial* or *sacerdotal fillet:* Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 421). Also bound around the altar: Virg.: and upon the branches borne by suppliants for protection or pardon: id.: Hor.

vittātus, a, um, *adj.* [vitta] *bound with a fillet* or *chaplet:* capilli, Ov.

vĭtŭla, ae, v. vitulus.

vĭtŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitulus] *of a calf:* caruncula, *a piece of veal*, Cic.: assum, *roast of veal*, id. II. Subst.: vitulina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *calf's-flesh, veal:* Pl. Also, vitulina, orum, *n. plu.:* Nep. (Hence Fr. *vélin.*)

vītŭlor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [Vitula, the goddess of victory, of joy] *to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful:* Jovi lubens vitulor, i.e. *bring a thank-offering*, Pl.

vĭtŭlus, i, *m.* and **vĭtŭla**, ae, *f.* [cogn. with Gr. *Fιταλός* (=ταῦρος, Hesych.)] *a calf:* (i) *Masc. a bull-calf:* Cic. (ii) *Fem. a cow-calf:* Virg. II. Transf. in gen.: *a calf, foal:* of the horse: id. 2. vitulus marinus, *a sea-calf, seal:* Juv.

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vitupero] *blameworthy, blameable, censurable* (rare): Cic.

vĭtŭpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a blaming, censuring; blame, censure, vituperation:* Cic. *Plur.:* id. II. Transf.: *blame-worthiness, scandalous conduct:* id.

vĭtŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a blamer, censurer, vituperator:* Cic.

vĭtŭpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vitium

paro, *i.e.* to find fault; hence] *to censure, blame, disparage, vituperate:* Pl.: Cic. Proverb.: qui caelum vituperant, *who find fault with heaven itself*, i.e. *are satisfied with nothing*, Phaedr. ||. In relig. lang. *to render defective, to spoil* an omen: alicui omen, Pl.

vīvācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vivax] *tenacity of life:* Plin.

vīvārĭum, ii, *n.* [vivus] *an inclosure in which game or fish are kept alive; a preserve, fish-pond*, etc.: Juv. Fig.: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i.e. *to get them under their control in order to secure their fortunes*, Hor.

vīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *animated, lively* (v. rare): potestas animi, *quickened*, Lucr.

vīvax, ācis, *adj.* [vivo] *tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious:* phoenix, Ov.: mater, Hor.: cervus, Ov. *Comp.:* heres, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, *lasting long, enduring, durable:* oliva, Virg.: gratia, Hor.: carmine fit vivax virtus, Ov. ||. *lively, vigorous, vivacious* (rare): sulfura, *burning briskly, inflammable*: id.: Quint.

vīvesco (vivisco), vixi, *3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become alive, get life:* Plin. ||. Transf. *to grow lively, strong,* or *vigorous:* ulcus, Lucr.

vīvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus] *full of life, living, animated:* tellus, *teeming*, Lucr. 2. Transf. of pictorial representations, *true to the life, animated, spirited, vivid:* signa, *life-like*, Prop.: cera, Mart. ||. *full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid:* vis animi, Lucr.: senectus, Tac.: Umber (canis), *keen*, Virg.: virtus, *glowing valour*, id.: Liv.

vīvī-rādix, icis, *f. a set* or *cutting having a root, a layer, quickset:* Cic.

vīvisco, v. vivesco.

vīvo, vixi, victum, *3. v. n.* (*past perf. Subj.* syncop. vixet, Virg.) *to live, be alive, have life:* vivere ac spirare, Cic.: ad summam senectutem, id.: vivet (cinis), et e minimo maximus ignis erit, *will revive*, Ov. In *pass.:* tertia vivitur aetas, i.e. *is now passing*, id. 2. Particular phrases: (i) vixit (like fuit), *he has done with life, he is dead:* Pl. (ii) ita vivam, *as true as I live*, and negatively (with *ne*), *may I not live, may I die, if*, etc.: as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic.: ne vivam, si scio, id. 3. With ref. to the *conduct of life:* secum vivere, *to live for oneself, care only for oneself*, id. *Pass. impers.:* negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, *that one can live happily*, id. 4. Esp. *to live well, enjoy life:* sed quando vivemus? id.: Cat. Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, Hor. 5. *to last, endure, remain* (poet.): tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, i.e. *still live and glow in verse*, Hor. ||. Transf. *to live* on anything or in any manner, i.e. *to support life:* piscibus atque ovis avium, Caes.: rapto, Virg.: parcius, Hor. 2. *to pass one's life, to reside, dwell:* vixit Syracusis, Nep.: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, id. [Cf. Skr. *jīv*, to live, *jīva-s*=vivus; Gr. βί-ο-ς; Goth. *quiu-s*, living, O. H. G. *quēk*, Eng. *quick*. Orig. initial *g* became *gv*, whence Gr. β and Lat. *v*; cf. venio.] (Hence Ital. *vivere;* Sp. *vivir;* Fr. *vivre.*)

vīvus, a, um, *adj.* [v. vivo] *alive, living, that has life:* (simulacrorum) membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes.: Tatio vivo, *in the lifetime of Tatius*, Cic. Esp. in phrase, vivus videnque, *before one's very eyes:* huic vivo videntique funus ducitur, id.: vivus videnque pereo, *with my eyes wide open*, Ter. 2. Of things: caespes, *fresh cut turf*, Hor.: Ov.: flumen, *running*, Liv.: ros, *fresh*, Ov.: lucernae, *burning*, Hor.: saxum, *natural, unwrought*, Virg.: vivos ducent de marmore vultus, *life-like, speaking*, id.: vox, *i.e.* as opp. to *reading and writing*, Cic.: Quint. (ii) *Neut. absol.:* ad vivum, *to the quick:* v. reseco.

vix, *adv.* [for etym. v. vinco] *with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely:* carros ducere, Caes.: vix teneor, quin, *etc.*, Cic. Strengthened with *aegre:* vix et aegre, Pl. ||. Of time, *hardly, scarcely, only just:* Cic. With *quum*, or (poet.) *et*, to denote the immediate succession of two events: *scarcely had* (something happened) . . . *when*, id.: Virg. 2. Strengthened with *dum*, and usually written in one word, vixdum, *hardly then, scarcely yet:* (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv.

vixdum, *adv.* v. vix, *fin.*

vixet, v. vivo, *ad init.*

vŏcābŭlum, i, *n.* [voco] *an appellation, designation, name:* Cic. ||. Esp. in grammar, *a substantive* or *noun;* both in gen. and *an appellative noun* in partic., in contradistinction to nomen, a proper name: Varr.

vŏcālis, e, *adj.* [vox] *that has a voice, sounding, speaking, singing, vocal:* Orpheus, *tuneful*, Hor.: chordae, Tib.: carmen, Ov.: ne quem vocalem praeteriisse videamur, *that speaks*, Cic.: boves, *gifted with speech*, Tib.: antra, *in which oracles were given*, Stat. ||. Subst.: vocalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* littera), *a vowel:* id. (Hence Fr. *voyelle.*)

vŏcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [voco] *an appellation, designation, name:* Lucr.

vŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a citing* before a court, *a summons:* Varr. ||. *an invitation* to dinner, *etc.:* Cat.

vŏcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to calling:* casus, *the vocative case*, in grammar: Gell.

vŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bidder, inviter* to dinner, *etc.:* Suet.

vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation:* Cic. ||. Esp. *an invitation* to dinner, *etc.:* Suet.

vōcĭfĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vociferor] *a loud calling, outcry, vociferation:* Cic.

vōcĭfĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*=vociferor (rare): Liv.

vōcĭfĕror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [vox fero] *to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate:* Cic.: Virg. (ii) Of things: *to sound, resound*, Lucr.

vŏcĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [voco] *to be wont to call, to call, name:* Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Cic. ||. *to call repeatedly, call out again and again* (rare): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac.

vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to call; to call upon, summon, invoke:* nutu vocibusque hostes, *to invite, challenge*, Caes.: populum R. ad arma, *to summon*, id.: milites ad concilium, Liv.: aliquem in contionem, Cic.: imbrem votis, *to call down*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to cite, summon* into court, before a magistrate: Cic. 3. *to bid, invite* one as a guest to dinner, *etc.:* Pl. (ii) In gen. *to invite*, etc.: me ad vitam vocas, i.e. *you dissuade me from suicide*, Cic.: arrogantiâ offensas, *to provoke*, Tac. (iii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects, *to invite, summon, incite, arouse:* vocat Auster in altum, Virg.: quaque vocant fluctus, Ov. 4. *to call* by name, *to name, denominate, style:* aliquem regem, Cic.: me miserum vocares, Hor. *Pass.:* ego vocor Lyconides, Pl. ||. Transf.: *to call*, i.e. *to bring, draw, put, set, place* in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.: aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. (ii) With inanimate or abstract objects: quae fecisti, in judicium voco, *I call to account*, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *vak*, to speak; Gr. *Fεπ* in ἔπος, εἶπον, ὄψ; Germ. *er-wähnen.*]

vŏcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vox] *a small* or *feeble voice* (rare): Cic.: Prop. ||. Transf. *a soft note* or *tone:* Cic. 2. *a little, petty speech; a little word, particle:* id.

vŏlans, ntis, *Part.* [volo, 2]. ||. Subst. in *pl.* only: vŏlantes, ium, *f. birds* (poet.): Virg.

vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [volo, 2] *flying, winged:* Pl. ||. Transf. *fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *volage.*)

vŏlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *flying, winged:* bestiae, Cic.: puer, i. e. *Cupid*, Ov. ||. Transf. *swift, rapid:* telum, Lucr.: ferrum, *flying*, Virg. 2. *fleeting, transitory:* aetas, Ov. (From *n. pl. volatilia* comes Fr. *volaille.*)

vŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flying, flight:* aquilae, Cic. *Plur.:* id.

vŏlēma (-aema) **pĭra,** *n. pl. a kind of large pear:* Virg.

vŏlens, entis, *Part.* [volo, 1]. ||. Adj.: *willing, voluntary, ready:* fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura sponte

tulere sua, Virg. 2. *favourable, well inclined:* virtute ac dis volentibus, Sall. (ii) Subst.: volentia, ium, *n. plu. acceptable* or *suitable things:* Muciano volentia rescripsere, *answers agreeable to the wishes of M.*, Tac.

volgo and **volgus**, v. vulgus.

vŏlĭtans, antis, *part.* [volito]. 2. Subst.: *a flying creature, winged insect*, Virg.

vŏlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [volo, 2] *to fly to and fro, to fly* or *flit about, to flutter:* Cic. 2. Transf. *to fly* or *hover about:* in foro, *to flit about*, id.: tota acie, Liv.: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, i. e. *roams about as if it belonged to him*, Cic. (ii) Of things: atra favilla in nimbo, Virg.: voces per auras, Lucr.: umbrae inter vivos, id. ||. Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, *fly abroad and spread*, Cic.

volnus, volnĕro, *etc.* v. vuln.

(1) **vŏlo**, vŏlŭi, velle (contr. vin', for visne, Pl.: Ter.: sis = si vis; sultis = si vultis), *irreg. and defect. v. n.* and *a. to will, be willing; to wish, desire, be disposed; to intend, purpose:* constr. with *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, *Acc.* (with which an *Inf.* may usu. be understood), *Subj.* or *absol.:* (i) With *Inf.:* idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. With ellipsis of *Inf.* before *Acc.* of *place;* deinde Arpinum volebamus, *I am thinking of* (*going to*) *A.*, id. (ii) With *Acc.* and *Inf.:* si vis me flere, Hor. (iii) With *Acc.:* faciam, quod vultis, ut potero, Cic.: eadem, *to have the same desires*, Sall. (iv) With *Subj.:* volunt haec ut infecta faciant, Pl.: quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus! Cic. (v) *Absol.:* velit, nolit, scire difficile est, id. (vi) With *adv.:* sic Di voluistis, Virg.: hactenus Vitellius voluerat, i. e. *this was all V. wanted*, Tac. 2. Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens, Hor. ||. Esp. with *Acc.* of person, elliptically, *to want, to wish to speak to, have something to say to:* si quid ille se velit, *wanted him for anything*, Caes.: num quid me vis? *have you anything further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go?* Pl.: and without *Acc.* of *pers.:* numquid vis aliud? Ter. 2. With *Dat.* of person and *adv.*, *to wish one* (*well* or *ill*): tibi bene ex animo volo, id.: male alicui, Pl. 3. Legislative *t. t.: to will, determine, ordain:* majores vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic. Hence, at the commencement of a bill proposing a new law; velitis, jubeatis, as a question to the people, *whether they approved and accepted it:* Liv. 4. *to suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain:* quod quum volunt, declarant quaedam esse vera, Cic.: Mars alter, ut isti volunt, *will have it*, Liv. 5. *to mean, signify*, only with interrog. quid and sibi: nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, *what that law or those words meant*, Cic. 6. *to wish rather, to prefer* = malo: malae rei se quam nullius duces esse volunt, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *var*, to choose; Gr. βούλ-ομαι (Hom. βόλ-ε-ται); Germ. *wollen*, *wählen*, Eng. *will*, Scot. *wale*.] (Hence, through low Lat. volĕre, It. *volere*; Fr. *vouloir*.)

(2) **vĕlo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly:* corvi, Lucr.: apes, Ov. ||. Transf. *to move swiftly like one flying, to hasten:* i sane, vola curriculo, Pl.: litterae ad Pompeium, Cic.: faces et saxa, Virg.: hasta, id. [Cogn. with veles, velox: but the further affinities of these words are obscure.] (Hence, through the form *volata*, Fr. *volée*, and, from it, Eng. *volley*.)

vŏlōnes, um, *m. plu.* [volo, 1.] *volunteers* ('*willers*'), the slaves, who, after the defeat at Cannae, *voluntarily offered themselves for military service:* Liv.

volpes, is, v. vulpes.

volsella, ae, *f.* [vello] *a kind of pincers* for pulling out hairs, *tweezers:* Pl.

volsus, a, um, *Part.* [vello].

voltus, ūs, v. vultus.

vŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [volvo] *that is turned round*, or (more freq.) *that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, rolling, revolving:* buxum, i. e. *a top*, Virg.: amnis, *rolling on and on*, Hor.: caelum, Cic. ||. Fig. of speech, *rapid, fluent, voluble:* id. Transf. of the speaker: id. 2. *changeable, mutable:* fortuna, id.

vŏlūbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volubilis] *a rapid, whirling motion:* mundi, Cic. 2. Transf. *roundness, round form:* capitis, Ov. ||. Fig. of speech, *fluency, volubility:* Cic. 2. *changeableness, mutability:* fortunae, id.

vŏlūbĭlĭter, *adv.* of speech, *rapidly, fluently, volubly:* Cic.

vŏlŭcer, cris, e, *adj.* [volo, 2] *flying, winged:* bestiae, Cic.: dracones, Ov.: o nuntium volucrem! Cic. (ii) Subst.: volucris, is, *f.* (*sc.* avis: once only *masc.*, *sc.* ales: teneros volucres, Cic. poet.), *a bird:* Lucr.: Virg.: Hor.: Tityi volucres, *vultures*, Prop.: novae coëunt volucres, *insects*, Ov.: of *bees*, id. 2. Transf. *flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid* (mostly poet.): lumen, Lucr.: sagitta, Virg.: equi, Ov. Fig.: maledictum, Cic.: Somnus, Virg. 3. Esp. *passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory:* fortuna, Cic.: dies, Hor.

volucris, is, v. volucer.

vŏlūmen, inis, *n.* [volvo; lit. a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence] *a roll of writing, a roll, book, volume:* Cic.: Hor. 2. Esp. like liber, of a separate portion of a work, *a part, book:* Cic. ||. *a roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy*, etc.: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, *with rolling motion*, Virg.: fumi, *wreath, whirl*, Ov.: alterna volumina crurum, *curves* (of a horse's action in trotting), Virg.

vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [voluntas] *willing, of his* or *its own free will, voluntary:* milites, *volunteers*, Caes.: auxilia, Cic. 2. Subst.: voluntarii, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites), *volunteers:* Caes. ||. Transf. of things: mors, *suicide*, Cic.: accusationes, Tac.

vŏluntas, ātis, *f.* [volens] *will, wish, choice, desire, inclination:* Caes.: Cic. Adverb. phr.: (i) voluntate with *pronom. adj.* or *Gen.*, or alone, *of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily:* sua voluntate descendere, id.: voluntate omnium concedi, id.: aliae civitates voluntate in dicionem venerunt, Liv. (ii) ad voluntatem; de, ex voluntate, *according to the will, at the desire of:* ad voluntatem loqui, *at the will of another*, Cic. 2. Esp. *good-will, favour, affection:* erga Caesarem, id.: in se, Caes. 3. *a last will, testament:* Cic. 4. Of speech; *meaning, sense, signification, import:* Quint. (Hence Fr. *volonté*.)

vŏlŭpĕ, or, apocopated, **vŏlŭp**, *adv.* *agreeably, delightfully, to one's satisfaction*, etc.: Pl.: Ter. [Cf. Fελπ in Gr. ἔλπ-ο-μαι. The *u* in *volupe* is an inserted auxiliary vowel.]

vŏluptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [voluptas] *that causes pleasure* or *satisfaction:* Pl.

vŏluptārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to pleasure* or *enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous:* possessiones, Cic.: Just.: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, *a man who regarded enjoyment as the chief good*, Cic.

vŏluptas, ātis, *f.* [volupe] *satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight* of whatever kind: omne id quo gaudemus voluptas est, Cic.: corporis, *sensual pleasure*, id. In *plur.* usu. of *sensual gratifications:* id.: a voluptatibus (servus), an officer in the imperial household, *master of the revels*, Suet. ||. Meton. of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, *my joy, my charmer*, Virg. 2. voluptates, *sports, shows, spectacles*, given to the people: Cic. (Hence Fr. *volupté*.)

vŏlūtābrum, i, *n.* [voluto] *a wallowing-place* for swine: Virg.

vŏlūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wallowing about:* Cic.

vŏlūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a rolling about, wallowing:* corporis, Cic. ||. Fig.: *restlessness, disquiet:* animi, Sen.: rerum humanarum, *changefulness*, id.

vŏlūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [volvo] *to roll, turn, twist*, or *tumble about:* genua amplexus genibusque volutans haerebat, *writhing round*, Virg. ||. Fig.: vocem per ampla atria, *to roll, spread*, id. Reflect.: in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutari, *to wallow*, Cic. 2. *to turn over* or *revolve* in the

mind: *to consider, weigh, ponder:* aliquid animo, id.: aliquid in animo, Liv. **3.** Transf.: *to engross, occupy:* animum cogitationibus, id.

vŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [volvo].

volva (vulva), ae, *f.* [id.] *a wrapper, covering, integument:* fungorum, Plin. **II.** Esp. *the womb, matrix* of women and animals: Juv. (ii) *a sow's womb* as a favourite dish: Hor.

volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, *3. v. a. to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble:* sub undis scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora, Virg.: (amnis) saxa, Lucr.: huc illuc oculos, Virg.: volvendi sunt libri, *unrolled,* i. e. *opened and read,* Cic.: sub naribus ignem, *to exhale,* Virg.: volvere orbem, as milit. *t. t., to form circle,* Liv. (ii) Reflect. *to turn* or *roll about* or *along:* (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus volvitur, *winds,* Virg.: volvuntur stellarum cursus, Cic.: lacrimae volvuntur, *roll down the cheeks,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: (lunam) celerem pronos volvere menses, *in rolling on,* Hor.: celeriter verba, *to roll off,* Cic.: tot casus, *run the round of, pass through,* Virg.: sic volvere Parcas, *are unfolding the future,* id. **2.** Esp. *to turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to ponder, meditate upon, consider:* multa cum animo suo, Sall.: immensa omnia animo, *to brood over all kinds of extravagant schemes,* Liv.: ingentes iras in pectore, id. [Cf. Gr. ἑλύ-ω, εἰλύ-ω (root ϝελ); Goth. *valv-jan.* In Gr. (ϝελ-ϝ), Lat. and Goth., there is broken reduplication; the simple root *val* appears in O. H. G. *wellan,* to roll.] (Hence through the part. volutus, It. *volta;* Fr. *volte, voûte;* and, through low Lat. *voltulare,* Fr. *vautrer.*)

vŏmer, ĕris (*Nom. sing.* vomis, Virg.), *m. a ploughshare:* Cic.: Hor. **II.** By analogy, of *the organ of generation:* Lucr. [Etym. uncertain: by some connected with *vomo,* as 'throwing out' the earth.]

vŏmĭca, ae, *f. a sore, boil, ulcer, abscess:* Cic.: Juv. **II.** Fig.: *an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse* (rare, and censured as vulgar by Quint.): Liv. (old prophecy). [Most prob. from *vomo;* 'a discharging sore.']

vŏmis, ĕris, v. vomer.

vŏmĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vomo] *a vomiting:* Cic.

vŏmĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to vomit often:* Suet.

vŏmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a vomiting:* Pl.: Suet. **II.** Meton. *a disgusting fellow:* Pl.

vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, *3. v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to throw up, vomit:* post cenam, Cic. **2.** Transf. of a river: qua largius vomit (Padus), *discharges itself* into the sea, Plin. **II.** Act.: *to throw* or *pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge* (poet.): fluctus, Ov.: argentum, *to disgorge, give up,* Pl. [Cf. Skr. *vam,* "vomere;" Gr. ϝεμ, ἐμ-έω.] (Hence Fr. *vomir.*)

vŏrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vorax] *greediness, ravenousness, voracity:* Eutr.

vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [voro] *an abyss, chasm:* submersus voraginibus (fluminis), *deep holes,* Cic.: fluvii profundas voragines, Liv. *Sing.* collect.: vasta voragine, Virg. Of *a gulf* or *chasm* in the earth: Liv. Poet. of *a devouring stomach:* ventris, Ov. **II.** Fig.: gurges et vorago patrimonii, i. e. *a wholesale spendthrift,* Cic.: reipublicae, *an abyss of perdition to the state,* id.

vŏrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *swallowing greedily, devouring, consuming, destructive:* Charybdis, Cic. *Comp.:* ignis, Ov.

vŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour* (cibum): animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. Proverb.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, *gorges,* Pl. **2.** Transf. *to overwhelm, swallow, cover,* etc.: (navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Virg.: viam, *to get over very quickly,* Cat. **II.** Fig. *to devour,* i. e. *to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately* (rare): litteras, Cic. [The orig. root was *gar,* whence γαρ-γαρ-ίζ-ω, *gur-g-es, gur-gul-i-o,* and most prob. *gul-a. Gar* became *gvar,* whence (v. letter B) Gr. βορ-ά, βι-βρώ-σκ-ω, and Lat. *vor-o* (for *gvor-o*); for loss of initial *g* before *v,* cf. venio and vivo.]

vorso, *etc.,* v. vers.

vortex, *etc.,* v. vert.

vos, v. tu.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [votum] *of* or *belonging to a vow, promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive:* ludi, Cic.: tabula, Hor.: legatio, *which was undertaken* (often as a mere pretext) *to fulfil a vow in a province,* Cic.

vōtum, i, *n.* [voveo] *a solemn promise made to some deity, a vow:* Cic.: Virg.: voti damnari, *to obtain one's wish* (lit. *to be condemned to the payment of one's vow*), Liv.: voti reus (v. reus), Virg. **2.** Meton. *that which is vowed* or *devoted, a votive offering* (poet.): votis incendimus aras, *with burnt offerings,* id.: pro reditu, *a votive offering for their safe return,* id. **II.** Transf. *a wish, desire, longing, prayer:* Cic.: audivere di mea vota, *my prayers,* Hor. (Hence Fr. *voeu.*)

vōtus, a, um, *Part.* [voveo].

vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. *v. a. to vow,* i. e. *to promise solemnly* or *sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate* something to a deity: Herculi decumam, Cic.: voti ludi, Liv.: victimam pro reditu, Ov. With *ut* and *Subj.:* Just. **II.** Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), *to wish, wish for* (rare, and only poet.): elige, quid voveas, Ov. With *ut* and *Subj.:* ut tua sim voveo, id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence, through freq. *votare,* Fr. *vouer.*)

vox, vōcis, *f.* [same root as voco, q. v.] *a voice, sound, tone, cry, call:* Cic.: magna voce dicere, *with a loud voice,* Caes. **II.** Meton. *that which is uttered by the voice,* i. e. *a saying, speech, exclamation; a proverb, maxim:* vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic.: quae vox potest esse contemptior, *what saying,* id.: nescit vox missa reverti, *words once uttered,* Hor. *Plur.:* illius nefarii gladiatoris voces, *remarks, the things he said,* Cic.: contumeliosae, *abusive expressions* or *cries, abuse,* Caes. **2.** *speech, language,* in gen.: cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor. **3.** *accent, tone:* acuta, Cic. (Hence It. *voce;* Sp. *voz;* Fr. *voix.*)

vulcānus, i, *m.* [Vulcanus, the god of fire; hence transf.] *fire:* Virg.: Ov.

vulgāris (volg.), e, *adj.* [vulgus] *of* or *belonging to the multitude; general, usual, common, common-place, vulgar:* (artis) usus, Cic.: consuetudo, id.: liberalitas, *extended to all,* id.: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, *common, every-day fare,* Hor.

vulgārĭter, *adv. after the ordinary* or *common manner* (rare): scribere, Cic.

vulgātor (volg.), ōris, *m.* [vulgo] *one that makes generally known, a divulger:* taciti, of *Tantalus,* who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov.

vulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vulgo]. **II.** Adj.: *general, common:* vulgatissimi sensus, Quint. **2.** Esp. *commonly* or *generally known, notorious:* vulgatior fama est, *a more popular tale is,* Liv.

vulgĭ-văgus (volg.), a, um, *adj.* [vulgus, vagus] *that wanders about everywhere, roving, inconstant:* Lucr.

vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vulgus] *to make general, common,* or *universal; to publish:* morbos, *spread,* Liv.: librum, *to publish,* Quint. Reflect.: vulgari cum privatis, i. e. *to confound oneself with, put oneself on a level with,* Liv. **II.** Esp. *to make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge:* dolorem verbis, Virg. **2.** Of sexual intercourse, *to make common, confound, prostitute:* concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv.

vulgō, *adv.* [vulgus] lit. *in the multitude;* hence, *before everybody, before all the world, generally, everywhere, commonly, publicly:* vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes.: aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world,* Cic.: habitant vulgo, *they live scattered about,* Virg.

vulgus (volg.), i, *n.* (*masc.* Virg.) *the great mass of the people, the masses, the multitude, the people, public:* non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, Cic. **2.** *any crowd, throng, multitude:* animae, vulgus inane, *unsubstantial throng,* Ov.: servorum, *common run, generality,* Ter. Of deer; *the herd* (opp. to ductores): Virg. **II.** With the idea of contempt, *the crowd, the vulgar, mob*

rabble, populace: Sall.: odi profanum vulgus, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

vulnĕrātĭo (voln.), ōnis, *f.* [vulnero] *a wounding, wound:* Cic. ||. Fig. *an injuring:* famae, salutis, id.

vulnĕro (voln.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vulnus] *to wound, to hurt* or *injure* by a wound: Caes.: acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. (ii) Of things: *to damage:* naves, Liv. ||. Fig.: virorum animos, id.

vulnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vulnus facio] *wound-making, wound-inflicting* (poet.): sus, Ov.: chalybs, Virg.

vulnus (voln.), ĕris, *n. a wound:* in latere, Cic.: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. 2. Transf. of things, *a wound,* i. e. *a blow, injury, cut, rent, crack:* vulneribus evicta (ornus), *strokes of the axe,* Virg. ||. Fig.: *a blow, disaster:* fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Esp. of campaigning: *disaster, defeat:* Tac.: Just. (ii) of *grief, sorrow:* Lucr.: Virg. (iii) of *the wounds* of love: Prop.: Hor. [Cogn. with Skr. *vra-na-m,* a wound; and perh. with Gr. οὐλ-ή, *a scar.*]

vulpēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vulpes] *a (sly) little fox:* Cic. (From low Lat. *vulpeculus* comes Fr. *goupil.*)

vulpes (volpes), is, *f. a fox:* Hor. (ii) Meton.: *cunning, craftiness:* id. Proverb.: (i) jungere vulpes, *to harness foxes,* of any absurd undertaking, Virg. (ii) vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, of a hypocrite, Suet. [Cf. Gr. ἀλώπ-ηξ (stem ϝαλωπ-εκ-); for inserted ω cf. Gr. ἐρωδιός, Lat. *ardea.*]

vulsus, a, um, *Part.* [vello]. ||. Adj.: *with the hair plucked out,* i. e. *smoothfaced, beardless, effeminate:* Pl.: Prop. 2. Fig.: mens, *soft,* Mart.

vultĭcŭlus (volt.), i, *m. dim.* [vultus] *a (mere) look:* Cic.

vultum, i, v. vultus, *ad init.*

vultŭōsus (volt.), a, um, *adj.* [vultus] *of an expressive countenance, full of expression; full of airs* or *grimaces, grimacing, affected:* Cic.: Quint.

vultur (volt.), ŭris, *m. a vulture:* Liv.: Virg. ||. Transf. *a grasping, avaricious person:* Sen.: Mart. (Perh. cogn. with *vello.*)

vultŭrīnus (volt.) a, um, *adj. of* or *belonging to a vulture, vulturine:* collum, Mart.

vultŭrĭus (volt.), ii, *m.* [vultur] *a vulture, bird of prey:* Pl.: Lucr. ||. Transf.: *a rapacious* or *covetous person, an extortioner,* etc.: Cic. 2. *an unlucky throw* at dice: Pl. (Hence Fr. *vautour.*)

vultus (volt.), ūs, *m.* (*neut. plur.* volta, Lucr.) *the countenance, visage,* as to features and expression: hence, *features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect:* imago animi vultus est, Cic.: vultus acer in hostem, *fierce glance,* Hor. *Plur.:* Cic.: Hor.: Ov. 2. Esp. *an angry countenance, stern look, grim visage:* instantis tyranni, Hor. ||. Transf. in gen. *the face:* petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, *will tear thy features,* id. 2. Of things, *the look, appearance* (poet.): unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. [Commonly connected with *volo* (velle) through the notion of 'expression'; but this is very doubtful.]

vulva, ae, v. volva.

X, x, the twenty-third letter of the Roman alphabet. It is found in the oldest Latin inscriptions known to us. It is a double consonant, like the Greek ξ, being substituted for *cs; e.g.* pax=pac-s, dixi=dic-si. As the other gutturals, *g, q,* and *h,* become *c* before *s, x* takes the place of the combinations *gs, qs,* and *hs; e.g.* rex=reg-s, coxi=coq-si, traxi=trah-si. In nix, and in the perfects of nitor, conniveo, vivo, the *x* arises from a guttural which was radical in each of these words, but disappeared in some of their parts; in the perfects fluxi, struxi, a (so-called) *determinative g* has been added to the root (*flug, strug,* for *flu, stru*). The sibilant element of *x* was very strongly pronounced, whence *xs* is written for *x* in some, though not the earliest, inscriptions; hence *s* sometimes remains alone before *c* and *t,* as in sescenti, Sestius, mistus (beside mixtus); in sedecim, se-ni, etc., the sibilant also is lost. As an initial, *x* appears only in a few Latin words, all of which are borrowed from the Greek. ||. In Italian, *x* becomes *s, ss,* or *sci,* as in *esempio* from *exemplum; testo* from *textus; tessere* from *texere; frassino* from *fraxinus; coscia* from *coxa.* In French it commonly changes to *ss,* as in *aisselle* from *axilla, essaim* from *examen, cuisse* from *coxa, laisser* from *laxare, tisser* from *texere;* or, less frequently, *s,* as in *buis* from *buxus, frêne* (through *fresne*) from *fraxinus, setier* (through *sestier*) from *sextarius.* |||. As an abbreviation, X stands for denarius and also for the number *ten.*

xērampĕlĭnae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* vestes) = ξηραμπέλιναι (of the colour of dry vine-leaves), *dark-red* or *dark-coloured clothes:* Juv.

xĭphĭas, ae, *m.* = ξιφίας, *a sword-fish:* Ov.

xystĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ξυστικός, *of* or *belonging to a* xystus (q.v.): Tert. Subst.: xystici, orum, *m. plu. athletes:* Suet.

xystum, i, v. xystus.

xystus, i, *m.* and **xystum,** i, *n.*= ξυστός. Among the Greeks, *a covered portico* or *gallery, where athletes exercised in winter:* Tert. 2. Among the Romans, *an open colonnade* or *portico,* or *a walk planted with trees,* etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, *etc.:* Cic.: Suet.

Y, y. Though (as was mentioned on letter U) the Latin *u* had a different sound from Greek υ, yet in the early period of the language, it was used to represent the latter; thus we find Pulades, Eurudica; and Cicero tells us that Ennius wrote Bruges (for Φρύγες) and Burrus (for Πύρρος). But the letter Y was adopted into the later Roman alphabet as representative of υ. It appears to have been already in use in Cicero's time; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the forms Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, are to be rejected.

Z, z. This letter had a place in the oldest Roman alphabet, and occurred in the Carmen Saliare. It afterwards ceased to be written. In Cicero's time it again came into use, but only to represent ζ in words borrowed from the Greek. When in our MSS. of Plautus, zona, zonarius, zamia, badizo, trapezita are found, these forms must be attributed to the grammarians of the first century A.D., who adapted the orthography of the poet to that of their own period. In Plautus' time, initial ζ was represented in Latin by *s,* as in sona for ζώνη; medial ζ by *ss,* as in badisso, cyathisso, malacisso; so also comissor (from κωμάζω). In the ecclesiastical and other late Latin writers *z* sometimes takes the place of initial *di* before a vowel in words borrowed from the Greek, as in zabolus, zaconus, zeta, for diabolus, diaconus, diaeta.

zāmĭa, ae, *f.* = ζημία, *hurt, damage, loss:* Pl.

zēlŏtўpus, a, um, *adj.*=ζηλότυπος, *jealous:* Iarbas, Juv. ||. Subst.: zelotypus, i, *m. a jealous man:* Quint.

zĕphўrus, i, *m.* = Ζέφυρος, *a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr* (pure Latin, Favonius): Hor.: Ov. 2. Poet. *wind,* in gen.: Virg.

zmăragdus, i, v. smaragdus.

zōdĭăcus, i, *m.* = ζωδιακός, *the zodiac;* pure Lat., orbis signifer: Cic.

zōna, ae, *f.*=ζώνη, *a belt, girdle, zone,* worn about the loins by women: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 422). 2. *a girdle* worn by men for containing money, *a money-belt:* Hor. ||. Transf. *the girdle* or *belt of Orion,* a constellation: Ov. 2. *one of the imaginary belts which divide the earth into five climates, a zone:* Virg.: Ov.

zōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [zona] *of* or *belonging to a belt* or *girdle:* sector, *a cut-purse,* Pl. ||. Subst.: zonarius, ii, *m. a maker of girdles:* Cic.

zōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little girdle:* Cat.

PROPER NAMES.

(Part I. signifies the former part of the Dictionary.)

Ăbas, antis, *m. the twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra* (q.v.). Hence **Ăbantēus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to Abas*, and **Ăbantĭădēs**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Abas:* esp. Acrisius, *son of Abas* and Perseus, *his great-grandson.* 2. *son of Melanira*, changed by Ceres into a lizard. 3. *a companion of Aeneas.* 4. *a Tuscan chieftain in* Virg. 5. *a centaur.*

Ăbătōs, i, *f.* (i. e. inaccessible), *a rocky island in the Nile, near Philae.*

Abba (more correctly Obba), ae, *f. a town in Africa.*

Abbassus, i, *f. a town in Phrygia.*

Abdalonўmus, i, *m. a king of Sidon.*

Abdēra, ae, *f.* (also ōrum, *n. plu.*) *a town on the Thracian coast*, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. Hence **Abdērīta**, ae, and **Abdērītēs**, ae, *m. an inhabitant of Abdera*, esp. *the philosopher* Democritus; and **Abdērītānus**, a, um, *belonging to Abdera*, i. e. *foolish, insane.*

Ăbella (not Avella), ae, *f. a town in Campania, abounding in nuts*, now *Avella.* Hence **Ăbellāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*, and **Ăbellāna nux**, *the filbert.*

Ăbĭi, orum, *m. plu. a Scythian tribe in Asia.*

Abnōba, ae, *m. a mountain range in Germany; the northern part of the Black Forest*, in which the Danube rises.

Ăbŏrīgĭnes, um, *m. the original inhabitants of Italy, the ancestors of the Romans.*

Absyrtus, i, *m. a son of Aeetes, king of Colchis*, killed by his sister Medēa; also called Aegĭăleus.

Ăbўdus, and Abўdos, i, *f.* and *m. a town in Mysia*, near the Hellespont, opposite Sestos. Hence **Ăbўdēnus**, a, um, and **Ăbўdēni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Ăcădēmus, i, *m. a Greek hero*, from whom the Academia is said to have derived its name. (V. academia, academicus, Part I.)

Ăcămas, antis, *m. a son of Theseus and Phaedra.*

Ăcanthus, i, *f. a town of Macedonia.*

Ăcarnān, ānis (*Acc.* Acarnāna), *m. an Acarnanian.*

Ăcarnānĭa, ae, *f. the most westerly province of Greece.* Hence **Ăcarnānĭcus**, a, um.

Ăcastus, i, *m. son of Pelias*, king of Thessaly.

Acca, ae, *f. a companion of Camilla.* 2. Acca Larentia, v. Larentia. Hence **Accālĭa**, ium, *n. the festival of Acca Larentia.*

Accĭus (Attius), ii, *m. a Roman proper name.* More esp. L. Accius, *a distinguished Roman poet, the rival of Pacuvius in tragedy and comedy.* Hence **Accĭānus** (Att.), a, um, *belonging to Accius.* 2. Accius Navius, *a soothsayer who, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus, cut through a grindstone with a razor.*

Acco, ōnis, *m. a chief of the Senones* (Gauls).

Acē, ēs, *f.* (later Ptolemais or Acca), *a town in Phoenicia*, now *Acre.*

Ăcerbas, ae, *m. another name for Sichaeus*, q. v.

Ăcerrae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Campania*, near Naples, now *Acerra.* Hence **Ăcerrāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăcēsĭnes, ae, *m. a river in India, the chief tributary of the Indus*, now *the Chenab.*

Ăcesta, ae, also Acestē, ēs, *f. a town in Sicily:* its earlier name was Egesta, later Segesta. Hence **Ăcestenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăcestes, ae, *m. a mythical king of Sicily.*

Achaemĕnes, is, *m. the first king of Persia, the grandfather of Cyrus.* Hence **Achaemĕnĭus**, a, um, *Persian;* and **Achaemĕnĭdae**, ārum, *m. the royal house of Persia.*

Ăchaemĕnĭdes, is, *m. a companion of Ulysses.*

Ăchaeus, i, *m. son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and reputed ancestor of the Achaeans.* 2. *a king of Lydia.*

Ăchaeus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Achaia, Achaean, Grecian.* As *Subst.: an Achaean, a Greek.*

Ăchāia, ae, *f.* (in poets Achāĭa quadri-syll.) *the province of Achaia*, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus. 2. *the name of Greece* as a Rom. province. Hence **Ăchāĭas**, ădis, *f. an Achaean* or *Greek woman;* **Ăchāĭcus** (Achāĭus), a, um, *Achaean, Grecian;* **Ăchāis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Achaean, Grecian*, also *subst. an Achaean* or *Greek woman.*

Ăcharnae, ārum, *f. plu. a district* (or demus) *in Attica.* Hence **Ăcharnānus**, i, *m. a native of Acharnae.*

Ăcharrae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Thessaly.*

Ăchātes, ae, *m. a companion of Aeneas.* 2. *a river in Sicily.*

Ăchĕlōus, i, *m. one of the largest rivers in Greece in Epirus*, now *the Aspropotamo.* 2. *the river-god Achelous.* Hence **Achĕlōĭus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to the river A.:* pocula Acheloia = *draughts of water* (Virg.). 3. *Aetolian:* heros, i. e. *Tydeus, king of Aetolia.* Also **Ăchĕlōĭas**, ădis, and **Ăchĕlōis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Achelous.* In plur., *the Sirens.*

Ăchĕron, ontis, or **Ăchĕruns**, untis, *m.* (*f.* in Pl., and the 1st syll. long; *Acc.* Acherunta, Lucr.); in Liv. coll. form **Achĕros**, i, *m. a river in Epirus.* 2. *a river in Southern Italy.* 3. *a river in the Lower World;* hence *the Lower World itself.* Hence **Ăchĕrontēus**, a, um, **Ăchĕrūsĭus**, a, um (-unsĭus), and **Ăchĕruntĭcus**, a, um, *belonging to Acheron*, or *the Lower World.* (*See* Part I.)

Ăchĕrontĭa, ae, *f. a small town near Venusia* (*birthplace of Horace*); now *Acerenza.*

Ăchĕruns, v. Acheron.

Achilla, v. Acholla.

Achillas, ae, *m. the murderer of Pompey.*

Achilles, is, *m.* (poet. *Nom.* Achilleus, trisyl.; *Gen.* Achillĕi and Achilli; *Acc.* Achillĕa; *Voc.* Achille; *Abl.* Achillĕ rarely -I, Ov.) *the most renowned Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of the sea-goddess Thetis.* Hence **Achillēus,** a, um, *belonging to Achilles,* and **Achillīdes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Achilles;* esp. *his son Pyrrhus.*

Achīvus, a, um, *adj. Achaean, Grecian.* Hence **Achīvi,** ōrum (*Gen. plur.* Achivom, Virg.), *m. the Greeks.*

Acholla (Achilla), ae, *f.* a town in Africa, near Thapsus. Hence **Achillitāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Achrădīna, or Acradina, ae, *f. a part of the city of Syracuse.* Hence **Achrădīnus,** a, um, *adj.*

Ăcīdālĭus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Venus.* Hence **Ăcīdālĭa,** ae, *f. an epithet of Venus.*

Ăcīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Ăcīlīānus,** a, um.

Ācis, is and idis, *m. son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea, and changed by her after his death into the river of the same name, in Sicily.*

Acmōn, ŏnis, *m. a companion of Aeneas.* 2. *a companion of Diomedes mentioned by Ovid.*

Acmōnensis, e, *adj. belonging to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia.*

Acmŏnĭdes, is, *m.* [ἄκμων, anvil] *one of Vulcan's workmen.*

Ăcontĭus, i, *m. a lover of Cydippe.*

Ăcrae, ārum, *f. a city in Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse,* now *Palazzolo.*

Ăcraephĭa, ae, *f. a town in Boeotia.*

Ăcraeus, a, um, *adj.* "*occupying a height,*" an epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights.

Ăcrăgās, antis, *m.* (*Acc.* Acraganta) *a mountain on the S.W. coast of Sicily and a city upon it:* the city was also called Agrigentum, q. v., now *Girgenti.* Hence **Ăcrăgantīnus (Agrīgent-),** *belonging to Agrigentum,* applied to Empedocles, who was born there.

Ăcrĭae, ārum, *f. a town in Laconia.*

Acrillae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Sicily.*

Ācrīsĭus, ĭi, *m. king of Argos, father of Danaë,* unintentionally killed by his grandson Perseus. Hence **Ācrīsĭōnē,** ēs, *f. the daughter of Acrisius,* i. e. *Danaë.* Hence **Ācrīsĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj. belonging to Acrisius,* and **Ācrīsĭōnĭădes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Acrisius,* i. e. *Perseus, son of Danaë.*

Ācrŏcĕraunĭa, ōrum, *n. plu. a lofty mountain-range on the W. coast of Epirus, running out into the sea in a promontory, now C. Linguetta.*

Ācrŏcŏrinthus, i, *f. the citadel of Corinth.*

Ācron, ōnis, *m. a king of the Caeninenses,* slain by Romulus. 2. *a Greek,* slain by Mezentius.

Ācrōta, ae, *m. a king of Alba,* brother of Romulus Silvius.

Actaeon, ōnis, *m. a grandson of Cadmus, who, on account of his intrusion upon her when bathing with her nymphs, was changed by Diana into a stag, and in that shape was torn to pieces by his own dogs.*

Actē, ae, *f.* (lit. coast-land), the early name of Attica. Hence **Actaeus,** a, um, *belonging to Attica, Attic, Athenian;* and **Actĭas,** ădis, *f. epith. of* Cleopatra (Stat.) *adj. Attic, Athenian.*

Actĭum, ĭi, *n. a promontory and town in Epirus, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta;* near which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra, B.C. 31. Hence **Actĭăcus,** a, um and **Actĭus,** a, um; also **Actĭas,** ădis, *f.* 2. *a harbour in Corcyra.*

Actor, ŏris, *m. a companion of Aeneas.* 2. *the grandfather of Patroclus.* Hence **Actŏrĭdes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Actor,* i. e. Patroclus.

Adherbal, ălis, *m. a Numidian prince, son of Micipsa.* 2. *a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.*

Adĭābēna, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. a district of Northern Assyria.* Hence **Adĭābēnus,** a, um, and subst. **Adĭābēni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Admētus, i, *m. a king of Pherae in Thessaly, the husband of Alcestis.* 2. *a king of the Molossi, the protector of Themistocles.*

Ădōnis, is *or* idis (also, in Pl., Adōneus, ei, trisyl.), *m.* (*Acc.* Adonidem *or* Adonim; *Voc.* Adoni) *a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus; beloved by Venus on account of his great beauty.*

Adōrĕus, i, *m. a mountain range of Galatia.*

Adrămyttĕos, i, *f.*, and **Adrămyttēum,** or **Adrămyttĭum,** i, *n. a maritime town in Mysia,* now *Adramyti.* Hence **Adrămyttēnus,** a, um.

Adrăna, ae, *f. a river of Germany, in Hesse;* now *the Eder.*

Ădrastēa or **Ădrastĭa,** ae, *f. the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the goddess who rewards men for their deeds; similar in power to Nemesis.*

Ădrastus, i, *m. a king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices.* Hence **Ădrastēus,** a, um, and **Ădrastis,** idis, *f. a female descendant of Adrastus,* esp. *Argia, daughter of Adrastus.*

Ādria, *etc.:* v. Hadria, *etc.*

Adrūmētum, v. Hadrumetum.

Adŭātŭca, ae, *f. a fortress in the territory of the Eburones;* now (prob.) *Tongres.*

Adŭātŭci or **Adŭātĭci,** ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Cimbrian origin in* Gallia Belgica.

Aea, ae, *f. a peninsula in Colchis, round which the Phasis flowed.* Hence **Aeaeus,** a, um, *Colchian;* also *Circean.*

Aeăcus, i, *m.* (Gr. *acc.* Aeacon) *son of Jupiter by Aegina; a king of Aegina:* on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. Hence **Aeăcĭdēĭus,** a, um, and **Aeăcĭdīnus,** a, um, *belonging to the Aeacidae.* Also **Aeăcĭdes,** ae, *m.* (*Voc.* Aeacidă and Aeacidē) *a male descendant of Aeacus.* Esp. *his son Phocus.* 2. *his son Peleus.* 3. *his grandson Achilles.* 4. *his great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.* 5. *his later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.* 6. *Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Aemilius Paulus.*

Aeaea, ae, *f. an island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode, and where Calypso also dwelt,* now called *Monte Circello.*

Aeas, antis, *m. a river in Epirus.*

Aecŭlānum (Aecl.), i, *n. a city of the Hirpini in Samnium.* Hence **Aecŭlāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Aedŭi (less correctly Haedui), ōrum, *m. a powerful tribe in Gallia Celtica.*

Aeētes, Aeētas, or **Aeēta,** ae, *m. king of Colchis; father of Medea,* by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece. Hence **Aeētaeus,** a, um, *belonging to Aeetes;* and **Aeētĭas,** ădis, *f.* or **Aeētīnē,** ēs, *f. daughter of Aeetes,* i. e. *Medea.*

Aegae and **Aegaeae,** ārum, *f. a town in Macedonia.* 2. *a town in Aeolis.* 3. *a town in Cilicia.* Hence **Aegĕātes,** ium, *its inhabitants.*

Aegaeon, ōnis, *m. a giant.* 2. *a sea-god.*

Aegaeus (Aegēus), a, um, *adj. Aegean,* epith. of Neptune and Venus. **Mare Aegaeum,** *the Aegean Sea, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor;* now *the Archipelago.* Also *absol.* **Aegaeum,** i, *n.* for Aegaeum Mare. [Etym. uncertain. Curt. connects it with αἴγις, *storm-wind;* αἶγες, *waves.*]

Aegātes, um, *f. plu. a group of three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily,* not far from the promontory of Lilybaeum, where the Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans in a naval battle, which terminated the first Punic War, B.C. 241.

Aegeus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. king of Athens, father of Theseus.* Hence **Aegīdes,** ae, *m. Theseus;* and plur., **Aegīdae,** ārum, *m. descendants, children,* or *grandchildren of Aegeus.*

Aegēus, *adj.*, v. Aegaeus.

Aegĭălēus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m. son of Aeetes, brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus.*

Aegīna, ae, *f. the mother of Aeacus.* 2. *an island near Attica.* Hence **Aegīnēta,** ae, *m. a native or inhabitant of Aegina,* and **Aegīnētĭcus,** a, um, *Aeginetan.*

Aegĭnium, ii, *n. a fortress in Thessaly,* now *Stagûs.* Hence **Aegĭnĭensis,** is, *m. an inhabitant of Aeginium.*

Aegisthus, i, *m. the son of Thyestes: he was the paramour of Clytemnestra, and joined with her in murdering Agamemnon, by whose son, Orestes, he was himself slain.*

Aegĭum, ii, *n. a town in Achaia.* Hence **Aegĭenses,** ium, *m. the inhabitants of Achaia.*

Aeglē, ēs, *f. a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaera.*

Aegon, ōnis, *m. the name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Aegŏs flūmen (=αἰγὸς ποταμός), *n. a river in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Lysander defeated the Athenians,* B.C. 405.

(1) **Aegyptus,** i, *f. Egypt,* sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia. Hence **Aegyptĭus,** a, um, *Egyptian,* and subst.: *an Egyptian.* **Aegyptĭăcus,** a, um.

(2) **Aegyptus,** i, *m. a mythical king of Egypt, son of Belus and brother of Danaus. He had 50 sons, who married the 50 daughters of Danaus.*

Aelĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Aelĭānus,** a, um.

Aĕllō, ūs, *f. one of the Harpies.* 2. *the name of a swift dog in* Ov.

Aemĭlĭus, a, *the name of a distinguished Roman* gens. **Aemĭlĭa vĭa,** or simply **Aemĭlĭa,** *a famous highway in the North of Italy.* Hence **Aemĭlĭānus,** a, um, *belonging to the Aemilian* gens: thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paullus, was called Aemilianus.

Aemĭlĭus Mācer, *of Verona, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid.*

Aemŏnia, v. Haemonia, *etc.*

Aenārĭa, ae (also called Pithēcūsa), *f. an island on the coast of Campania, the landing-place of Aeneas;* now *Ischia.*

Aenēa or **Aenīa,** ae, *f. a city of Chalcidice, in Macedonia.* Hence **Aenēātes,** ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Aenēas, ae, *m.* (*Nom.* sometimes Aenēa; *Gen.* sometimes Aeneă; *Acc.* often Aenean; *Voc.* Aeneă) *a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as* Juppiter Indiges. Hence **Aenĕădes,** ae, *m.* (*Gen. plur. sync.* Aeneadum) *a descendant of Aeneas;* esp. in *plur.* **Aenĕădae,** ārum and um, *the Trojans,* and hence *the Romans.* Also *an epithet of Augustus.* Another form of the patronymic is Aenīdes, which is now read in Virg. Aen. 9. 653=*Ascanius.* **Aenēis,** Idis or Idos, *f. Virgil's epic, the Aeneid, the hero of which is Aeneas,* and **Aenēĭus,** a, um (quadrisyl.); *of* or *belonging to Aeneas.*

Ăēnōbarbus, v. Ahenobarbus.

Aenus (os), i, *f. a harbour of Thrace, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus.* Hence **Aenĭi,** ōrum, *its inhabitants.* 2. *a river between Rhaetia and Noricum,* now the *Inn.*

Aeŏlēs, um, *m. pl.* more freq. **Aeŏlĭi,** ōrum, *the Aeolians of Greece and Asia Minor; one of the four tribes into which the Hellenes are usually divided.*

Aeŏlĭa, ae, *f. a group of islands near Sicily,* now *the Lipari Islands.* 2. *the abode of Aeolus, the god of the winds.* 3. *the part of Asia Minor inhabited by the Aeolians.*

Aeŏlis, Idis, *f. a country in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Aeolians.*

Aeŏlĭus, a, um, *belonging to Aeolus* or *Aeolia, Aeolian.* Esp. used with ref. to the poetry of Alcaeus and Sappho, who were Aeolians born in Lesbos.

Aeŏlus, i, *m. the god of the winds, son of Jupiter, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, in which he kept the winds shut up in caverns.* 2. *a king of Thessaly.* Hence **Aeŏlĭdes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Aeolus;* esp. his son Sisyphus: also, Athamas, and others.

Aequi, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighbourhood of Rome.* Hence, **Aequĭcŭlus** or **-cŏlus,** a, um, and **Aequĭcus,** a, um.

Aequĭmaelĭum (not **-mēlĭum**), i, *n. an open space in Rome below the Capitol, on which the house of Sp. Maelius stood, before it was levelled to the ground* (aequata solo).

Āĕrŏpē, ēs, and **Āĕrŏpa,** ae, *f. the wife of Atreus.*

Aesăcus (**-os**), i, *m. a son of Priam.*

(1) **Aesar,** *a name of God among the Etruscans.*

(2) **Aesar,** ăris, *m. a river in Southern Italy, near Crotona.* Hence **Aesărĕus,** a, um, *adj.*

Aeschĭnes, is, *m. a disciple of Socrates.* 2. *a celebrated Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.*

Aeschўlus, i, *m. the first great tragic poet of Greece,* flourished about B.C. 480. 2. *a rhetorician of Cnidus, contemporary of Cicero.*

Aescŭlāpĭus, i, *m. son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine: the god of medicine.*

Aesernĭa (not Es.), ae, *f. a town in Samnium, on the river Vulturnus,* now *Isernia* or *Sergna.* Hence **Aesernīnus,** a, um.

Aeson, ōnis, *m. a Thessalian prince, brother of King Pelias, and father of Jason, who was transformed by the magic arts of Medea from an old man into a youth.* Hence **Aesŏnĭdes,** ae, *m. Jason;* and **Aesŏnĭus,** a, um, *Aesonian.*

Aesōpus, i, *m. a Greek fabulist of Phrygia, who is said to have lived in the time of Croesus.* Hence **Aesōpĭus, Aesopēus,** and **Aesōpĭcus,** a, um, *Aesopic.* 2. *a tragic actor, friend of Cicero.*

Aesquĭlĭae, v. Esquiliae.

Aestĭi (not Aestui), ōrum, *m. a people of Germany on the Baltic,* now *the Esthen.*

Aesŭla, ae, *f. a town near Tibur.* Hence **Aesŭlānus,** a, um.

Aethālĭa, ae, *f. a small island off the coast of Etruria, also called Ilva,* now *Elba.*

Aethĭŏpĭa, ae, *f. a country in Africa, S. from Egypt, on both sides of the equator.* Hence **Aethĭōpĭcus,** a, um, *Aethiopian.*

Aethĭops, ōpis, *m.* (also *adj.*) (i. e. *sun-burnt face*) *an Ethiopian,* also *an Egyptian.* 2. *any black man.*

Aethōn, ōnis, *m.* (i. e. *burning*) *the name of a horse in the chariots of several gods.*

Aethra, ae, *f. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.* 2. *daughter of Pittheus and mother of Theseus.*

Aetna, ae, and Greek form **Aetnē,** ēs, *f. the volcano Aetna in Sicily,* now called also *Monte Gibello.* Hence **Aetnaeus,** a, um, *Aetnean.* 2. *a town at the foot of Mt. Aetna.* Hence **Aetnensis,** e, *adj.*

Aetōlĭa, ae, *f. a district in Greece, between Locri and Acarnania.* Hence **Aetōlĭcus, Aetōlĭus** (poet.), and **Aetōlus,** a, um; also **Aetōlis,** Idis, *f. an Aetolian woman.*

Āfer, fra, frum, *adj. African.* Subst. **Āfri,** ōrum, *m. plu. Africans.* Hence **Āfrĭcus,** a, um, *belonging to the Afri, African.*

Āfrānĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Lucius Afranius, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, of whose works we possess only a few fragments.* 2. *a general of Pompey.* Hence **Āfrānĭāni,** ōrum, *m. soldiers of Afranius.*

Āfrĭca (strictly *fem.* of Africus, a, um: v. Afer), ae, *f. originally the territory of Carthage, which was made a Roman province under this name after the third Punic war,* B.C. 146. 2. *in an extended sense, the continent of Africa.* Hence **Āfrĭcānus,** a, um: esp. *as the agnomen of the two most distinguished Scipios,* viz. P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (B.C. 201), and his grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, who conducted the third Punic war.

Āfrĭcus, i, *m. the south-west wind, the Sirocco.*

Ăgămēdes, ae, *m. brother of Trophonius, with whom he built a temple to the Delphic Apollo.*

Ăgămemnon, ŏnis, *m.* (*Nom.* also Agamemno) *king of Mycenae, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy.* Hence **Ăgămemnŏnĭdes**, ae, *m. his son, Orestes;* and **Ăgămemnŏnĭus**, a, um.

Ăgănippē, ēs, *f. a fountain in Boeotia, at the foot of Mt. Helicon, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Ăgănippēus**, a, um, and **Ăgănippis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. belonging to Aganippe,* i. e. *sacred to the Muses.*

Ăgăthŏcles, is, *m. a king in Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of that island.* Hence **Ăgăthŏclēus**, a, um. 2. *the author of a history of Cyzicus.*

Ăgăthyrna, ae, *f. a town on the N. coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacte.*

Ăgăthyrsi, ōrum, *m. plu. a Scythian people of Europe, in what is now called Transylvania.*

Ăgāvē (-auē), ēs, *f. daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion king of Thebes, and mother of Pentheus, whom, when in a state of frenzy, she tore in pieces with her own hands, because he despised the orgies of Bacchus.*

Agendĭcum, i, *n. a town of the Senones in Gallia,* prob. the mod. *Sens.*

Āgēnor, ŏris, *m. father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido.* Hence **Āgēnŏrĕus**, a, um, and **Āgēnŏrĭdes**, ae, *m. a descendant of Agenor:* esp. his son Cadmus; also Perseus, *whose grandfather Danaus was descended from Agenor.*

Āgēsĭlāus, i, *m. a celebrated Spartan king, about* 400 B.C.

Āgis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Agin), *m. the name of several kings of Sparta.* Esp. Agis II., *brother of Agesilaus, and son of Archidamus;* and Agis IV., *who endeavoured to effect various reforms, but was put to death by the ephors.* 2. *a Lycian warrior in* Virg.

Āglăĭă, ae, or **Āglăĭē**, ēs, *f. one of the Graces.*

Āglăŏphon, ontis, *m. a celebrated Greek painter; father and teacher of Polygnotus, about* 400 B.C.

Āglauros, i, *f. daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone.*

Ăgrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* a Roman family name. Esp. Cn. Julius Agricola, *a celebrated Roman commander, for seven years governor of Britain, and father-in-law of Tacitus the historian, who wrote his life.*

Ăgrĭgentum, i, *n.*, v. Acragas. Hence **Agrigentīni**, ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Agrigentum.*

Āgrippa, ae, *m. a Roman family name.* Esp. Menenius Agrippa, *who pacified the plebs in the* 1*st Secession;* and M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *son-in-law of Augustus.* 2. *the surname of several members of the family of Herod, king of Judaea.*

Āgrippīna, ae, *f. the wife of the Emperor Tiberius, grand-daughter of Atticus.* 2. *a daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, grand-daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula.* 3. *daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and mother of the Emperor Nero.* Hence **Agrippīnensis**, e, *adj. of or belonging to* Agrippina; and Colonia Agrippinensis (now *Cologne*), *a colony planted on the Rhine and named after* No. 3.—As *Subst.:* **Agrippīnenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăgrĭeus (trisyl.), ĕi *or* eos, *an epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and ways* (ἀγυιαί).

Ăgўlla, ae, *f. a town in Etruria,* subsequently called Caere, now *Cervetri.* Hence **Ăgўllīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăgўrĭum, ii, *n. an ancient town in Sicily, not far from Enna; the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus.* Hence **Ăgўrĭenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants,* and **Ăgўrīnus**, a, um.

Ăgўrtes, ae, *m. a parricide mentioned by Ovid.*

Ăhāla, ae, *m. a family name of the* gens Servilia. Esp. C. Servilius Ahala, *master-of-the-horse to the Dictator Cincinnatus; the slayer of Maelius.*

Ăharna, ae, *f. a town in Etruria.*

Ăhēnŏbarbus (Āēn-), i, *m. a family name of the* gens Domitia.

Āius Lŏquens or **Aius Lŏcūtĭus**, *a deity who announced to the Romans "The Gauls are coming."*

Ājax, ācis, *m.*=Aἴας, *the name of two Greek heroes, renowned for their bravery:* Ajax Telamonius (son of Telamon), '*the greater*,' *who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles.* 2. Ajax Oileus (son of Oileus), '*the less*,' *king of the Locri.*

Ălăbanda, ae, *f.* and ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Caria,* distinguished for its wealth and luxury. Hence **Ălăbandenses**, ium, or **Ălăbandēni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants;* and **Ălăbandeus** (quadrisyll.) *belonging to Alabanda.*

Ălaesa, v. Halaesa.

Alamanni, v. Alemanni.

Ălāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike Scythian nation on the Tanais (Don).*

Ălastor, ŏris, *m. one of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.*

Alba, or **Alba Longa**, ae, *f. the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, situated between the Alban Lake* (Lacus Albanus) *and Mons* Albanus. Hence **Albānus**, a, um, *Alban;* and **Albāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants, the Albans.* Also **Albensis**, e, in phr. populi Albenses, *the tribes having a common origin with Alba.* 2. Alba Fucentia, *a town north-west of* Lacus Fucinus, *on the borders of the Marsi.*

Albĭci, ōrum, *m. pl. a Gallic tribe of mountaineers, N. of Massilia.*

Albigaunum (**Albin-**), i, *n. a town of Liguria,* now *Albenga.* Hence **Albingauni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Albĭnĭus, ii, *m. a Roman who conveyed the sacred vessels to Caere, after the defeat on the Allia.*

Albĭnŏvānus, i, *m. a Roman family name.* Esp. C. Pedo Albinovanus, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid.* 2. Celsus Albinovanus, *a friend of Horace.*

Albintĭmēlĭum, ii, *n.* i. q. Intimelii, ōrum, *m. a town of Liguria,* now *Ventimiglia.*

Albīnus, i, *m. a Roman family name.*

Albĭon, ŏnis, *f. an ancient name of Britain.*

Albis, is, *m. a river of Germany,* now *the Elbe.*

Albĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Albius Tibullus, *a Roman elegiac poet.* Hence **Albĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*

Albŭla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *the old name of the Tiber.*

Albŭnĕa, and **Albūna**, ae, *f. a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks;* or poet. *the nymph who dwelt there.*

Alburnus, i, *m. a mountain in Lucania,* now *Monte di Postiglione.*

Alcaeus, i, *m. a famous lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho, inventor of the verse named after him,* Alcaic. Hence **Alcăĭcus**, a, um, *Alcaic.*

Alcămĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated statuary, pupil of Phidias.*

Alcander, dri, *m. a Trojan, mentioned by Ovid.* 2. *a companion of Aeneas.*

Alcăthŏē, ēs, *f. the castle of Megara.* Hence *Megara itself.*

Alcăthŏus, i, *m. a son of Pelops, founder of Megara.*

Alcē, ēs, *f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Alcestis, is, or **Alcestē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Pherae, for the preservation of whose life she gave up her own. She was brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.*

Alceus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. father of Amphitryo, and grandfather of Hercules.* Hence **Alcīdes**, ae, *m. Hercules.*

Alcĭbĭădes, is, *m.* (*Voc.* Alcibiadĕ) *a celebrated Athenian in the time of the Peloponnesian war.*

Alcīdes, v. Alceus.

Alcĭdămas, antis, *m. a wrestler mentioned by Ovid.*

Alcĭmēdē, ēs, *f. wife of Aeson, and mother of Jason.*

Alcĭmĕdon, ontis, *m. a wood-carver mentioned by Virgil.*

Alcĭnŏüs, i, *m. a king of the Phaeacians*, by whom Ulysses was entertained. He and his courtiers were proverbial for luxury; hence, juventus Alcinoi (Hor.).

(1) **Alcis**, idis, *f. an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians* (dub.).

(2) **Alcis**, is, *m. a deity of the Naharvali.*

Alcĭthŏē, ēs, *f. one of the daughters of Minyas of Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus* (Ov.).

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeon**, ōnis, *m. a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle.* In obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and hence was pursued by the Furies. Hence **Alcmaeōnĭus**, a, um.

Alcmēna or **Alcŭmēna**, ae, also **Alcmēnē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryo, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.*

Alcyŏnē (Halc.), ēs, *f. daughter of Aeolus, wife of Ceyx, changed into a king-fisher.* Hence **Alcyŏnēus** and **-nĭus** (Halc.), a, um. Dies Alcyonii = alcedonia, q. v. (Part I.).

Ălēbas or **Ălēvas (-euas)**, ae, *m. a tyrannical ruler of Larissa.*

Ălectō (**All.**), ūs, *f.* (found only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*) *one of the three Furies or Erinyes.*

Ălēĭus, a, um, *pertaining to Ale in Lycia.* 2. **Ălēĭi** campi, ōrum, *m. the Aleian plains* (Gr. ἀλάομαι, *to wander*), *in which Bellerophon, thrown by Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered.*

Ălemanni (more correctly **Alămanni**), ōrum, *m.* (i.e. *Germ.* alle Männer), *Alemanni*, a people of Germany on the Upper Rhine and the Danube, whose name the Gauls used to signify the whole German people. Hence 1. **Ălĕmannĭa**, ae, *f. the country of the Alemanni* (whence Fr. *Allemagne*). 2. **Ălĕmannĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* belonging to the Alemanni.

Ălēmon, ōnis, *m. father of Myscelus, who built Crotona.* Hence **Ălēmōnĭdēs**, ae, *m. his son Myscelus.*

Ălēsĭa, ae, *f. a town in Gaul, besieged and taken by Caesar*, now *Alise.*

Ălētrĭum, i, n. *a town in Latium*, now *Alatri.* Hence **Ălētrīnas**, ātis, and **Ălētrīnensis**, e.

Ălexander, dri, *m. a frequent Greek name.* Esp. *the son of Philip II. and Olympias, surnamed the Great.* 2. *a son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.* 3. *a tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly.* 4. *a king of Epirus.* 5. *another name of Paris, son of Priam.*

Ălexandrīa (also **Ălexandrēa**, the form in the time of Cic.), ae, *f. a city built by Alexander the Great on the coast of Egypt.* Hence **Ălexandrīnus**, a, um, *adj. Alexandrine.* 2. *a town in Troas* (called also Alexandria Troas).

Alexirhŏē, ēs, *a daughter of the river-god Granicus, mother of Aesacus.*

Alexis, idis (*Acc.* Alexim; *Voc.* Alexi), *m. the name of a beautiful youth*, in Virg. 2. *a freedman and amanuensis of T. Pomponius Atticus.*

Algĭdum, i, *n. a town on Mount Algidus.*

Algĭdus, i, *m.* (*sc.* mons) *a mountain near Rome.* Also *adj.* **Algĭdus**, a, um.

Aliphēra, ae, *f. a town in Arcadia.*

Ālis, idis, *f.* = Elis, q. v. Hence **Ālĭus** or **Ālēus**, a, um, *adj.* = Elius.

Ălīso, ōnis, *m. a fortress built by Drusus near the Wesel*, now *Liesborn.*

Allĭa (not **Alĭa**), ae, *f. a small river which flows into the Tiber, 11 miles north of Rome:* it was made memorable by the terrible defeat on its banks of the Romans by the Gauls, on the 18th of July B.C. 390, which day, called dies **Alliensis**, was considered ever after as a dies nefastus.

Allĭfae, ārum, also **Ālĭfa**, ae, *f. a town of Samnium, situated in the valley of the Vulturnus*, now *Alife.* Hence **Allĭfānus**, a, um: pocula, *drinking-cups made at Allifae.*

Allŏbrox, ŏgis, and *plur.* **Allŏbrŏges**, um, *m.* (*Acc. sing.* Allobroga, Juv.), *the Allobrogians, a people of Gallia, who occupied the country between the Rhone and the Isère:* subdued B.C. 121 by Q. Fabius Maximus. Hence **Allŏbrŏgĭcus**, a, um, *Allobrogian.*

Almo, ōnis, *m. a small stream, which flows into the Tiber just below the walls of Rome*, now *the Acquataccia.* 2. *the deity of the stream, father of the nymph Lara.*

Ălōeus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. the name of a giant.* Henee **Ălōĭdae**, arum, *m. plu. his sons, Otus and Ephialtes.*

Alpēs, ium, *f. plu.* (*Nom. sing.* Alpis, rare) *the Alps.* Hence **Alpīcus**, a, um, and **Alpīnus**, a, um, *Alpine.*

Alphēĭas, ădis, *f. the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus.*

Alphēsĭboeus, i, *m. the name of a herdsman*, in Virg.

Alphēŭs (trisyl.) or **Alphēŏs**, i, *m. the chief river of Peloponnesus, which flows in a westerly direction through Arcadia and Elis, and falls into the Ionian Sea.* It disappears more than once, and emerges again after flowing some distance underground. This gave rise to the fable that it flows under the sea, and, reappearing in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence **Alphēus**, a, um, epith. of Pisae (Pisa) in Italy, *founded by a colony from Pisa in Elis; Alphean.*

Alsĭum, i, *n. a city on the coast of Etruria*, now *Palo.* Hence **Alsĭensis**, e, and **Alsĭus**, a, um.

Althaea, ae, *f. wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.*

Altīnum, i, *n. a town in the north of Italy, near Venice*, now *Altino.* Hence, **Altīnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Aluntĭum, i, *n. a town on the north coast of Sicily.* Hence **Aluntīnus**, a, um.

Ălўattes, is or ĕi, *m. a king of Lydia, father of Croesus.*

Ălyzĭa or **Ălyzēa**, ae, *f. a town on the west coast of Acarnania.*

Ămalthēa, ae, *f. a nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed the infant Jupiter with goat's milk*; or, acc. to others, *the name of the goat itself*, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae, or Cornu copiae. 2. *the name of the Cumaean sibyl.*

Ămantĭa, ae, *f. a town on the coast of Illyria.* Hence **Amantĭāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Ămānus, i, *m. a mountain range, a branch of the Taurus, between Cilicia and Syria.* Hence **Ămānĭcae Pўlae**, *the Passes of Amanus*; and **Ămānĭenses**, ium, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Mt. Amanus.*

Ămăryllis, idis or idos, *f.* (*Acc.* Amaryllida; *Voc.* Amarylli), *a shepherdess in* Virg.

Ămăsēnus, i, *m. a small river of Latium*, now *Amaseno.*

Ămāsis, is and idis, *a king of Egypt, about* 500 B.C.

Ămastris, is, *f. a town of Paphlagonia.* Hence **Amastrĭăcus**, a, um.

Ămāta, ae, *f. the wife of king Latinus in* Virg.

Ămăthūs, untis, *f.* (*Acc. Gr.* Amathunta) *a town on the southern coast of Cyprus*, sacred to Venus, who was hence called **Ămăthūsĭa**. Hence **Ămăthūsĭăcus**, a, um.

Ămāzon, ōnis, *f.*: *plur.* **Amazones**, *the Amazons, warlike women, said to have dwelt on the river Thermodon, near the S.E. coast of the Euxine.* Hence **Ămāzŏnĭcus**, a, um, and

(poet.) **Ămāzŏnĭus**, a, um, *Amazonian*; and **Ămāzŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. an Amazon.*

Ambarri, ōrum, *m. a people of Gaul, between the Aedui and the Allobroges.*

Ambĭāni, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica, whose chief town was Samarobriva*, now *Amiens.*

Ambĭbări, ōrum, *m. a people in the N.W. of Gallia (Armorica).*

Ambigātus, i, *m. an ancient king of the Celts in Gaul.*

Ambiŏrix, ĭgis, *m. a chief of the Eburones in Gaul.*

Ambivareti, ōrum, *m. a Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the Ambarri.*

Ambivariti, ōrum, *m. a Gallic people near the Meuse.*

Ambĭvĭus, ii, *m.* (L. Turpio) *a celebrated actor in the time of Terence.*

Ambrăcĭa, ae, *f. a city of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name*, now *Arta.* Hence **Ambrăcĭensis**, e, and **Ambrăcĭus**, a, um; also **Ambrăcĭōtes**, ae, *m.* and *n. Ambracian.*

Ambrōnes, um, *a Celtic tribe; conquered by Marius.*

Ămĕnānus, i, *m. a river of Sicily, which rises at the foot of Aetna.* Also *adj.* **Ămĕnānus**, a, um.

Ămĕrĭa, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Umbria, noted for its osiers*, now *Amelia.* Hence **Ămĕrīnus**, a, um.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Ămīnaeus (**-ĕus**), a, um, *belonging to Aminaea, a region in the Picentine country*, celebrated for the culture of the vine.

Ămīsĭa, ae, *m. a river in Germany*, now *the Ems.* 2. *f. a fortress built by the Romans upon that river.*

Ămīsus, i, *f. a town in Pontus*, now *Samsun.*

Ămĭternum, i, *n. a very ancient town in the Sabine country*, the birthplace of Sallust; now *San Vittorino.* Hence **Ămĭternus**, a, um, and **Ămĭternīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ammōn (more correctly Hammon), ōnis, *m. an Aethiopian deity, regarded by the Greeks as identical with Jupiter, sometimes represented in the form of a ram.* Hence **Ammōnĭăcus**, a, um.

Ămorgus (**-os**), i, *f. one of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea, the birthplace of the elder Simonides.*

Ampĕlos, i, *m.* (Gr. ἄμπελος, *vine*), *a Thracian youth, beloved by Bacchus.*

Amphĭărāus, i, *m. a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilochus.* Hence **Amphĭărēus**, (five syll.), a, um, *Amphiarian*, and **Amphĭărāĭdes**, ae, *m.* son of *Amphiaraus*, i.e. *Alcmaeon.*

Amphictўŏnes, um (*Acc.* Gr. **-as**), *m. plu. the representatives of certain Gr. states, who met at Thermopylae, later at Delphi; the Amphictyons.*

Amphĭĭŏchĭa, ae, *f. a small province in Acarnania.* Hence **Amphĭlŏchĭcus** or **Amphĭlŏchĭus**, a, um; and **Amphĭlŏchi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Amphilochia.*

Amphĭlŏchus, i, *m. a son of Amphiaraus, founder of Argos Amphilochium in Epirus.* 2. *a son of Alcmaeon and Manto, who had a temple at Oropus in Attica.*

Amphĭmĕdon, ontis, *m. a Libyan slain by Perseus.*

Amphīon, ōnis, *m. son of Antiope by Jupiter, and twin-brother of Zethus; king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe*; renowned for his musical skill. Amphionis arces, *i.e. Thebes* (Ov.). Hence **Amphīŏnĭus**, a, um.

Amphĭpŏlis, is, *f. a city in Macedonia on the Strymon.* Hence **Amphĭpŏlītānus**, a, um.

Amphissa, ae, *f. the chief town of the Locri Ozolae.* 2. *a promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy.* Hence **Amphissĭus**, a, um, *Amphissian* (Ov.).

Amphissus (**-os**), i, *m. son of Apollo and Dryope, founder of the town Oeta, at the foot of Mt. Oeta.*

Amphītrītē, ēs, *f. the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea.*

Amphītrўo (**-ŭo**) or **-ōn**, ōnis, *m. son of Alceus and Hipponome, king of Thebes and husband of Alcmene.* Hence **Amphītrўōnĭădes**, ae, *m. Hercules.*

Amphrўsus or **-os**, i, *m. a small river in the Thessalian province of Phthiotis, on the banks of which Apollo fed the flocks of king Admetus.* Hence **Amphrўsĭus**, a, um, *Amphrysian*; and thus, *belonging to Apollo.* Also **Amphrўsĭăcus**, a, um.

Ampўcus, i, *m. father of Mopsus, the seer*, who is hence called **Ampўcĭdes**, ae. 2. *a priest of Ceres* in Ovid.

Amp7x, ўcis, *m.* (Gr. *Acc.* **-a**), *one of the Lapithae.* 2. *a companion of Phineus, changed by Perseus into a stone.*

Amsanctus (better, Amps-), i, *m. a valley and lake in Italy, dangerous from their pestilential exhalations*, now *Le Mofete.*

Ămūlĭus, i, *m. son of Procas, king of Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered Numitor's grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.*

Ămўclae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Laconia, the residence of Tyndareus, and the birth-place of Castor and Pollux.* 2. *a town in Latium, between Caieta and Tarracina.* Hence **Ămўclaeus**, a, um.

Ămўclĭdes, ae, *m. a descendant of Amyclas, founder of Amyclae*, i.e. *Hyacinthus.*

Ămўcus, i, *m. a centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithae.* 2. *the name of two followers of Aeneas, killed by Turnus.*

Ămўdōn, ōnis, *f. a town of Paeonia, in Macedonia.*

Ămўmōnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Danaus and grandmother of Palamedes.* 2. *a fountain near Argos.*

Ămyntas, ae, *m. the father of Philip II., king of Macedon.* Hence **Ămyntĭădēs**, ae, *m. Philip.* 2. *a shepherd in* Virg.

Ămyntor, ōris, *m. king of the Dolopians, and father of Phoenix*, who is called **Ămyntŏrĭdes**, ae.

Ămўthāon (also Ămĭth.), ōnis, *m. son of Cretheus and father of Melampus* who is called **Ămўthāōnĭus.**

Ănăces, um, *m. plu.* (Gr. ἄνακες) *an epithet of the Dioscuri.*

Ănăcharsis, is, *m. a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon.*

Ănăcrĕon, ontis, *m. a distinguished lyric poet of Teos.* Hence **Ănăcrĕontēus** (**-tĭus**), a, um.

Ănactŏrĭum, i, *n. a promontory at the entrance of the gulf of Ambracia*, now *la Madonna.*

Ănagnĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici*, now *Anagni.* Hence **Ănagnīnus**, a, um, and **Ănagnīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ănāphē, ēs, *f. one of the Sporades, E. of Thera*, now *Namfi* or *Namfio.*

Ănāpus, i, and **Ănāpis**, is, *m. a river in Sicily*, now *Anapo.*

Anartes, ĭum (**-i**, ōrum), *m. a people of Transylvania, on the Theiss.*

Ănas, ae, *m. a river in Spain*, now *the Guadiana.*

Ănaurus, i, *m. a river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pelion.*

Ănaxăgŏras, ae, *m. a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides.*

Ănaxarchus, i, *m. a philosopher of Abdera, pupil of Democritus.*

Ănaxărētē, ēs, *f. a maiden of Cyprus, who, disdaining the addresses of Iphis, was changed into a stone.*

Ănaxĭmander, dri, *m. a distinguished philosopher of Miletus, who was the first to make a map of the world.*

Ănaxĭmĕnes, is, *m. a famous philosopher of Miletus: he taught that all things began from air.*

Ancaeus, i, *m. an Arcadian killed by the Calydonian boar.*

Ancalites, um, *m. a people of Britain mentioned by Caesar.*

Anchĭălus, i, *f. a small town of Thrace, mentioned by Ovid.*

Anchīses, æ (*Abl.* Anchisā), *m. son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from the flames of Troy upon his shoulders.* Hence **Anchīsēus,** a, um; and **Anchīsĭādēs,** æ, *m. son of Anchises,* i.e. *Aeneas.*

Ancōn, ōnis, *f.* (also Ancōna, æ) *an important city of Picenum on the Adriatic,* now *Ancona.*

Ancus Marcĭus, i, *m. the fourth king of Rome.*

Ancȳra, æ, *f. a town in Galatia,* now *Angora.* Hence **Ancȳrānus,** a, um. Monumentum Ancyrānum, *an important record of the reign of Augustus found at* Ancyra.

Andegāvi or **Andecāvi,** ōrum, also Andes, ĭum, *m. pl. a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou.*

Andēs, ĭum, *f. a village near Mantua; the birthplace of Virgil.* Hence **Andīnus,** a, um.

Andraemon (**-ēmon**), ŏnis, *m. father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, changed into a lotus.* **2.** *the father of Thoas, who fought at Troy.*

Andria, æ, v. Andros.

Andriscus, i, *m. a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and thus occasioned the third Macedonian war.*

Andrŏcles, is (**-us,** i), *m. a slave who cured the foot of a lion, and was afterward recognized and saved from death by the lion.*

Andrōgĕōs (**-ĕus**), i, also, **-on,** ōnis, *m.* (*Acc. sing.* Androgeōna), *a son of Minos, king of Crete, slain by the Athenians and Megarians.* Hence **Andrōgĕōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*

Andrŏmăchē, ēs, and **-a,** æ, *f. daughter of king Eëtion, and wife of Hector.*

Andrŏmĕda, æ, and **-ē,** ēs, *f. daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus. After her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven.*

Andrŏnīcus, i, *m. the surname of several Romans, the most distinguished of whom was L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans: about* 250 B.C.

Andros and **Andrus,** i, *f. the most northerly and one of the largest of the Cyclades,* now *Andro.* Hence **Andrĭus,** a, um; and **Andrĭa,** æ, *f. a woman of Andros; The Maid of Andros,* a comedy of Terence.

Ănĕmūrĭum, ĭi, *n. a promontory and town of Cilicia, opp. to Cyprus.* Hence **Ănĕmūrĭensis,** e, *adj.*

Angĭtĭa, æ, *f. a goddess worshipped by the Marsi, by some identified with Medea.* Hence Nemus Angitiae, *in the Marsian territory.*

Angli (Anglii), ōrum, *m. plu. the Angles, a German tribe, conquerors of Britain (in union with the Saxons) about the middle of the fifth century* A.D., *from whom England derives its name.*

Angrivarii, ōrum, *m. plu. a German tribe in the neighbourhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.*

Ănĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Ănĭcĭānus,** a, um: Aniciana nōta, *the Anician brand* (of wine dating from the consulate of Anicius, B.C. 159).

Aniēn, v. Anio.

Anigros, i, *m. a small river of Elis.*

Ănĭo, ēnis (the original form was Anien whence *Gen.* -enis; there was a form Anienus, i), *m. a river of Latium, and one of the largest of the tributaries of the Tiber, into which it falls about three miles above Rome;* now *the Teverone.* Hence **Ănĭensis,** e, and **Ănĭēnus,** a, um.

Ănĭus, ĭi, *m. a king and priest at Delos, who hospitably entertained Aeneas.*

Anna, æ, *f. the sister of Dido.*

Anna Pĕrenna, *a native Italian goddess:* wrongly identified with Anna, the sister of Dido.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Annĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. Esp. T. Annius Milo, *whom Cicero defended in an extant oration.* Hence **Annĭānus,** a, um.

Anno, v. Hanno.

Anser, ĕris, *m. a poet, a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falernum.*

Ansibarii, ōrum, *m. a Cheruscan tribe on the western bank of the Weser.*

Antaeus, i, *m. a huge giant in Libya slain by Hercules: he was said to gain new strength for the struggle every time he touched earth.*

Antandros (us), i, *f. a maritime town in Mysia, at the foot of Ida.* Hence **Antandrĭus,** a, um.

Antemnae, ārum, *f.* (also Antemna, æ, *f.*) *a Sabine town, situated at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber.* Hence **Antemnātes,** ĭum, *its inhabitants.*

Antēnor, ŏris, *m. a noble Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy and founded Patavium* (Padua). Hence **Antēnŏrĕus,** a, um, *belonging to Antenor; Patavian, Paduan;* and **Antēnŏrĭdes,** æ, *m. a male descendant of Antenor.*

Antĕrōs, ōtis, *m.* (an opponent of Eros), *an avenger of slighted love.*

Anthēdon, ŏnis, *f. a town and harbour in Boeotia, opposite Euboea,* the birth-place of Glaucus, and noted for its traffic in sponges. Hence, **Anthēdŏnĭus,** a, um.

Antĭclēa (**-īa**), æ, *f. the wife of Laertes and mother of Ulysses.*

Antĭcȳra, æ, *f. a town of Phocis, situated on the Corinthian gulf,* now *Aspra Spitia.* **2.** *a town in Thessaly.* **3.** *a town in Locris.* All three towns were celebrated for the production and preparation of hellebore, a supposed cure for madness.

Antĭgŏnē, ēs (a, æ), *f. daughter of the Theban king Oedipus.* **2.** *daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon, changed into a stork.*

Antĭgŏnēa (**-īa**), æ, *f. a town in Epirus.* Hence **Antĭgŏnensis,** e. **2.** *a town in Macedonia.*

Antĭgŏnus, i, *m. the name of several kings:* **1.** "*king of Asia*"; *a general and successor of Alexander the Great, father of Demetrius Poliorcētes, died* B.C. 301. **2.** Antigonus Gŏnātas, *king of Macedon, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, died* B.C. 239. **3.** Antigonus Doson, *brother of* No. 2; *died* B.C. 220.

Antĭlĭbānus, i, *m. a mountain range in Phoenicia, parallel to Libanus* (*Lebanon*).

Antĭlŏchus, i, *m. son of Nestor, slain by Memnon before Troy.*

Antĭmăchus, i, *m. a Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato.* **2.** *a centaur.*

Antĭŏchīa (also Antiochēa), æ, *f. Antioch, the capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the Orontes;* now *Antakieh.* (There were several other cities of this name.) Hence **Antĭŏchenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Antĭŏchus, i, *m. the name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus the Great was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans: died* B.C. 187. Hence **Antĭŏchīnus,** (**-ēnus**) a, um, and **Antĭŏchensis,** e. **2.** *the name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus.* Hence **Antĭŏchīnus,** a, um, and **Antĭŏchēus** (**-ĭus**), a, um.

Antĭŏpē, ēs (**-a,** æ), *f. daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.* **2.** *the name of a tragedy of Pacuvius.*

Antĭpăter, tri, *m. one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander.* **2.** *his grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus.* **3.** *the name of several philosophers:* of a *Cyrenaic:* of a *Stoic:* of a *contemporary of Cicero from Tyre.* **4.** *a distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus.*

Antĭphātes, æ, *m. king of the Laestrygones* (a race of giants). **2.** *son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus,* in Virg.

Antĭphon, ontis, *m. the first of the "Attic Orators," born* 480 B.C. **2.** *a sophist, contemporary with Socrates.*

Antĭpŏlis, is, *f. a city of Gaul,* now *Antibes.* Hence, **Antĭpŏlītānus,** a um.

Antissa, æ, *f. a town in Lesbos.* Hence **Antissaei,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Antisthĕnes, is and æ, *m. a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy.*

Antistĭus, a, *the name of a Roman*

gens. Esp. Q. Antistius Labeo, *a celebrated jurist.*

Antĭum, ĭi, *n. a town on the coast of Latium, celebrated for the temple of Fortune*, now *Anzio.* Hence **Antĭānus**, a, um, **Antĭātīnus**, a, um, also **Antĭas**, ātis, and **Antĭātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Antōnīnus, ī, *m. the name of several Roman emperors*; esp. *of Antoninus Pius* (A.D. 138–161) *and of M. Aurelius Antoninus* (A.D. 161–180). Hence **Antōnīnĭānus**, a, um.

Antōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Antonius, *a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero.* 2. C. Antonius, *Cicero's colleague in the consulship.* 3. M. Antonius, *the triumvir, defeated by Octavianus at Actium*, B.C. 31. Hence **Antōnĭus**, a, um, and **Antōnĭānus**, a, um.

Ănūbis, is and ĭdis (*Acc.* Anubin or -im), *m. an Egyptian deity who was represented with the head of a dog, the tutelary deity of the chase.*

Anxur, ŭris, *n. an ancient town in Latium*, also called Tarracina. Hence **Anxŭrus**, a, um, epith. of Jupiter, as worshipped at Anxur: and **Anxŭras**, ātis, *m. a native of Anxur.*

Ănўtus, ī, *m. one of the accusers of Socrates.*

Āŏnes, um, *m.* (*Acc.* Aonas) *the Boeotians.*

Āŏnĭa, ae, *f. a part of Boeotia, in which are Mount Helicon and the fountain Aganippe.* Hence **Āŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Boeotian woman; plur.* **Āŏnĭdes**, *the Muses*; and **Āŏnĭus**, a, um (poet.), *Aonian, Boeotian*; also *relating to the Muses:* Aonius vir, i.e. *Hercules* (Ov.): deus, i.e. *Bacchus* (id.). Also **Āŏnĭdes**, ae, *m. a Theban.*

Ăornos, ī, *m. the Lake of Avernus.*

Āōus, ī, *m. a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian sea.*

Ăpămēa or **-īa**, ae, *f. one of the principal towns in Coele-Syria, on the Orontes.* 2. *a town in Phrygia.* Hence **Apămensis**, e.

Ăpella, ae, *m.* prob. *the name of a credulous Jew, who lived in the time of Horace.*

Ăpelles, is (*Voc.* Apella), *m. a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.* Hence **Ăpellēus**, a, um.

Āpennīnus (perh. better App-), ī, *m.* (from Celtic *pen*, "a head" or "height") *the Apennine Mts.* Hence **Āpennīnĭcōla**, ae, *comm. an inhabitant of the Apennines.* Also **Āpennīnĭgĕna**, ae, *m. adj. born on the Apennines:* of a river: *rising in the Apennines* (Ov.).

Ăpĕrantĭa, ae, *f. a small province of Thessaly, south of the Dolopes.* Hence **Ăpĕrantĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăphăreus (trisyll.), ĕi, *m. a king of the Messenians.* Hence **Aphărēĭus**, a, um: proles, i.e. *Lynceus and Idas, the sons of Aphareus.* 2. *a centaur* in Ov.

Ăphidnae, ārum, *f.*, **-a**, ae, *f. a small place in Attica.*

Āphrŏdīsĭas, ădis, *f. a region in Asiatic Aeolis.*

Ăpĭcĭus, ĭi, *m. a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius.* Hence **Ăpĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Āpĭdānus, ī, *m. a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus.*

Ăpĭna, ae, *f. a poor and small town in Apulia.* Hence perh. pl. *trifles, worthless things* (Mart.).

Apĭŏlae (App-), ārum, *f. plu. a town of Latium.*

Āpis, is, *m. a deity worshipped by the Egyptians in the form of an ox.*

Ăpollo, ĭnis, *m. son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, the sun-god.* Hence **Ăpollĭnāris**, e, and **Ăpollĭnĕus**, a, um; *belonging to Apollo.*

Ăpollŏdōrus, ī, *m. a distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus.* Hence **Ăpollŏdōrēi**, ōrum, *m. his pupils.* 2. *a distinguished grammarian of Athens.* 3. *an Academic philosopher.* 4. *a tyrant of Cassandrea.*

Ăpollōnĭa, ae, *f. the name of several towns:* in Aetolia: in Macedonia: in Illyria: in Crete. Hence **Ăpollōnĭātes**, ae, *m.* and **Ăpollōnĭas**, ātis, *m. a native of Apollonia*; **Ăpollōnĭensis**, e, *belonging to Apollonia*; and **Ăpollōnĭenses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants of Apollonia.*

Ăpollōnĭdenses, ium, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Apollōnis in Lydia.*

Ăpollōnĭus Rhŏdĭus, ĭi, *m. a Greek poet of Rhodes, author of the* Argonautica.

Appĭas, ădis, *f. an epithet of the nymph of the fountain of Aqua Appia.*

Appĭi Fŏrum, *a small town in Latium, on the Appia Via.*

Appĭus, ĭi, *m.*, and Appĭa, ae, *f. a Roman praenomen*, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. Hence **Appĭus**, a, um, and **Appĭānus**, a, um. **Appĭa vĭa**, or simply Appia, *the Appian highway, leading S. from Rome to Capua and thence to Brundisium, made by the censor Ap. Claudius*; and **Appĭa ăqua**, *the aqueduct made by the same Appius.*

Appŭlēius (Apŭl.), ī, *m. the name of several Romans:* esp. of L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a turbulent tribune of the people*, B.C. 102. Hence **Appŭlēius**, a, um. 2. *Of Madaura in Africa, who lived in the 2nd century* A.D., *and wrote a tale called the Metamorphoses.*

Āprōnĭus, ī, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. *a tribune of the people*, B.C. 449. 2. *an officer under Verres in Sicily.* 3. *consul*, A.D. 8. Hence **Aprōnĭanus**, a, um.

Apsus, ī, *m. a river of Illyria.*

Apuāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Ligurian tribe.*

Ăpūlĭa (Appul.), ae, *f. a region in the south-east of Italy*, now *Puglia.* Hence **Ăpūlĭcus** (Appūl.), a, um, and **Āpŭlus** (Appŭl.), a, um, *Apulian.*

Āquīlēia, ae, *f. the capital of Venetia, and one of the most important cities of Northern Italy.* Hence **Āquīlēiensis**, e, *adj.*; and **Āquīlēienses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Āquillĭus (**-īllĭus**), *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Aquillius Gallus, *a famous jurist, and friend of Cicero.* Hence **Aquillĭānus** (**-īllĭānus**), *referring to the juris t Aquillius.*

Āquĭlo, ōnis, *m. the husband of Orithyia and father of Calais and Zetes.* Hence **Āquĭlōnĭus**, a, um: proles, *i. e. Calais and Zetes.*

Āquĭlōnĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Hirpini, in the south of Samnium.* 2. *a town in the north of Samnium*, now *Lacedogna.* Hence **Āquĭlōnĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Āquīnum, ī, *n. a town of the Volscians*, now *Aquino*, the birth-place of the poet Juvenal. Hence **Āquīnas**, ātis, *belonging to Aquinum*; and **Āquīnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Āquītānĭa, ae, *f. a province in Southern Gaul, between the Garumna (Garonne) and the Pyrenees.* Hence **Āquītāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ărăbĭa, ae, *f. a country of Western Asia, divided by the ancients into Petraea, Deserta, and Felix.* Hence **Ărăbĭcus**, a, um, and **Ărăbĭus**, a, um.

Ărabs, ăbis (Gr. *acc.* Arabăs), *adj. Arabian.* Hence subst.: *an Arab, Arabian*; and **Ărăbus**, a, um. As *Subst.* **Ărăbi**, ōrum, *the Arabians.*

Ărachnē, ēs, *f. a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by her into a spider.*

Ărăcynthus, ī, *m. a mountain between Boeotia and Attica.*

Ărădus, ī, *f. an island off the coast of Phoenicia, with a city of the same name.* Hence **Ărădĭus**, a, um.

Ărar (*Nom.* Arăris, Claud.; *Acc.* Ararim), ăris, *m. a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Rhodanus*; now *the Saône.*

Ărātus, ī, *m. a Greek poet of Soli,*

in Cilicia, author of an astronomical poem, entitled Φαινόμενα, which Cic., and, after him, Caesar Germanicus translated into Latin. Hence **Ărātēus**, a, um. 2. *of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, the founder of the Achaian League.*

Ăraxes, is, *m. a river in Armenia Major.* 2. *a river in Persia.*

Arbăces, is, *m. the first king of Media.*

Arbēla, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Assyria*, now *Arbil*. Near this town Alexander the Great finally defeated Darius, B.C. 331.

Arbuscŭla, ae, *f. a mimic actress in the time of Cicero.*

Arcădes, v. Arcas.

Arcădĭa, ae, *f. a mountainous inland district of the Peloponnesus.* Hence **Arcădĭcus**, a, um, and **Arcădĭus**, a, um.

Arcās, ădis, *m. son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians.* Hence, 2. *an Arcadian:* plur. **Arcădes** (-ēs, Virg.), um, *m.* (Gr. acc. Arcădās) and *adj.* (= Arcadius) *Arcadian.*

Arcĕsĭlas (-lāus), ae (*Acc.* Arcesilam), *m. a Greek philosopher, founder of the Middle Academy.*

Arcēsĭus, ii, *m. son of Jupiter, father of Laertes.*

Archĕlāus, i, *m. a philosopher of the Ionian school, pupil of Anaxagoras and teacher of Socrates.* 2. *a king of Macedonia, friend of Euripides.* 3. *son of a general of Mithridates (also called Archelaus), slain by Gabinius.* 4. *a king of Cappadocia in the time of Tiberius.*

Archĭas, ae, *m. a Greek poet of Antiochia, whom Cicero defended.* 2. Appy. *a maker of cheap furniture at Rome, whose couches* (Archiaci lecti) *are mentioned by Horace.*

Archĭlŏchus, i, *m. a Greek poet of Paros*, the originator of iambic verse, and the author of bitter satires. Hence **Archĭlŏchĭus**, a, um, *Archilochian*, and so, *sarcastic, bitter.*

Archĭmēdes, is (*Gen.* Archimedi, Cic.; *Acc.* -em and -ēn), *m. the most celebrated mathematician of antiquity, killed at the taking of Syracuse by Marcellus.* Hence **Archĭmēdēus** or **-īus**, a, um.

Archўtas, ae, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato. He perished in a shipwreck off the coast of Italy.*

Ardĕa, ae, *f. a very ancient city of Latium, twenty-four miles south of Rome*, now *Ardea*. Hence **Ardĕas**, ātis, *adj. Ardean*, and in *plur.* **Ardĕātes**, ium, *m. the inhabitants of Ardea;* **Ardĕātīnus**, a, um.

Arduenna, ae, *f. the largest forest in Gaul in Caesar's time*, now *Ardennes.*

Ărectaeus, a, um, *adj.* [orig. Hebr. word] *Babylonian:* campi (Tib.).

Ărĕlas, ātis (Ărĕlātē, ēs), *f. a town in Southern Gaul*, now *Arles.* Hence **Ărĕlātensis**, e.

Ārēŏpăgus (-os), i, *m.* better as two words, **Ārēus păgus** or **Ărīus păgus**, *Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the criminal tribunal of the same name held its sessions.* Hence **Ārēŏpăgītes**, ae, *m. a member of the court of the Areopagus.*

Ares, is, *m. the Greek name of the war-god Mars.* Hence **Ārēus**, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Mars.*

Ărestŏrĭdes, ae, *m. son of Arestor*, i. e. *Argus.*

Ărēthūsa, ae, *f. a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.* According to fable, she was a nymph pursued by the river-god Alpheus in Peloponnesus, and changed by Diana into a fountain, which flowed under the sea, appearing again near Syracuse. Hence **Ărēthūsis**, ĭdis, *adj. Arethusan*, a poet. epithet of Syracuse; and **Ărēthūsĭus**, **Ărēthūsaeus**, a, um.

Ārētĭum (Arretium), ii, *n. one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria*, now *Arezzo.* Hence **Ārētīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Argaeus, i, *m. a lofty mountain of Cappadocia.* Hence **Argaeus**, a, um.

Arganthōnĭus, ii, *m. a king of Tartessus, who lived to a great age.* Hence **Arganthōnĭăcus**, a, um.

Arganthus, i, *m. a mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia.*

Argēi, ōrum, *m. certain consecrated places in Rome ascribed to Numa.*

Argēus, a, um; **Argi**, ōrum, v. Argos.

Argĭa, ae, *f. a daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices.*

Argĭlētum, i, *n. a part of Rome, in the* Vicus Tuscus, *between the* Circus Maximus *and* Mons Aventinus, *inhabited chiefly by mechanics and booksellers.* Hence **Argĭlētānus**, a, um.

Argīvus, a, um, v. Argos.

Arginūsae, ārum, *f. plu. three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos.*

Argō, ūs (*Acc.* Argo and perh. also Argon), *f. the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.* Hence **Argōus**, a, um, and **Argŏnautae**, ārum, *m. the Argonauts.*

Argŏs, *n.* (only *Nom.* and *Acc.*), more freq. as *plur.* **Argi**, ōrum, *m. Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, and the most ancient city in Greece.* Hence **Argīvus**, a, um, *Argive* or *Grecian;* and *Subst.* **Argīvi**, ōrum, *m. the Argives* or *Greeks;* **Argēus**, a, um; **Argŏlis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.;* and as *Subst.: the country so called;* **Argŏlĭcus**, a, um, and **Argus**, a, um (rare).

Argus, i, *m. the hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter. He was slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter.* 2. *a guest of Evander.*

Argўrippa (-ĭpa), ae, *f. the ancient name of Arpi*, q. v.

Ărĭadnē, ēs (**-a**, ae), *f. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece. She was deserted by Theseus at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens (Ariadne's Crown).* Hence **Ărĭadnaeus**, a, um.

Ărĭcĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town of Latium, upon the Appian Way, 16 miles from Rome;* now *La Riccia* Hence **Ărĭcīnus**, a, um, *Arician;* and *Subst.* Aricini, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Aricia.* 2. *wife of Hippolytus and mother of Virbius.*

Ărĭdaeus, i, *m. a natural son of Philip of Macedon by Philinna; half-brother and successor of Alexander the Great.*

Ărimaspi, ōrum, *m. a Scythian people in the north of Europe.*

Ărīmīnum, i, *n. a town in Umbria, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name;* now *Rimini.* Hence **Ărīmīnensis**, e, *adj.;* and **Ărīmīnenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Ărĭŏbarzānes, is, *m. a king of Cappadocia.*

Ărīon, ŏnis, *m.* (*Acc.* Arīona) *a celebrated lyric poet and cithara player of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.* Hence **Ărĭōnĭus**, a, um. 2. *a horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus.*

Ariovistus, i, *m. the king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar.*

Ărisba, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f. a town in Troas.*

Ăristaeus, i, *m. son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees, and to have been the first to plant olive-trees.*

Ăristarchus, i, *m. a grammarian and distinguished critic of Alexandria.*

Ăristīdes, is, *m. an Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles.* 2. *a poet of Miletus.*

Ăristippus, i, *m. a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school, which was akin to the Epicurean.* Hence **Ăristippēus**, a, um.

Ăristĭus, v. Fuscus.

Ăristŏgĭton, ŏnis, *m.* (*Acc.* -onem and -ona) *an Athenian who conspired against the Pisistratidae.*

Ăristōn (*and* **-o**), ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Chios, disciple of Zeno.* Hence **Ăristōnēus**, a, um.

Ăristŏnīcus, i, *m. son of Eumenes II., conquered by M. Perperna, and slain in prison.*

Ăristŏphănes, is, *m. the most celebrated comic poet of Greece.* Hence **Ăristŏphănēus**, or **-īus**, a, um. 2. *a distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, teacher of the critic Aristarchus.*

Ăristŏtĕles, is (*Gen.* Aristotelī, Cic.), *m. a celebrated philosopher, born at Stagīra, in Macedonia, pupil of Plato, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy.* Hence **Ăristŏtēlīus**, and **-ēus**, a, um.

Ăristoxĕnus, i, *m. a Peripatetic philosopher and musician.*

Ărĭūsĭus, a, um, *belonging to Ariusia in Chios.*

Armĕnĭa, ae, *f. a country of Western Asia.* Hence **Armĕnĭăcus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Armĕnĭăca**, ae, *f.* (*sc.* arbor) *the Armenian tree*, i.e. *the apricot tree:* **Armĕnĭăcum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* malum) *the Armenian apple*, i. e. *the apricot* (called also Armenium). 2. **Armĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj. Armenian.* As *Subst.:* **Armĕnĭus**, ii, *m. an Armenian.*

Armĭlustrum, i, *n.* [arma, lustro], *a place in Rome, where the festival of the purification of arms was celebrated.*

Armĭnĭus, ii, *m. a German prince, who defeated the Romans under Varus, and saved the independence of Germany.*

Armŏrĭcae, ārum, *f. plu. certain states in the northern part of Gaul,* now *Brittany, with a part of Normandy.*

Arna, ae, *f. a town in Umbria, a mile east of Perusia,* now *Civitella d'Arno.* Hence **Arnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Arnē, ēs, *f. a woman who betrayed her country (the island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw.*

Arnus, i, *m. a river of Etruria,* now the *Arno.* Hence **Arnĭensis**, e.

Arpi, ōrum, *m. plu. a city in Apulia,* now *Arpa.* Hence **Arpīnus**, a, um, *belonging to Arpi,* and **Arpīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Arpīnum, i, *n. a town in Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero,* now *Arpino.* Hence **Arpīnas**, ātis, *adj. belonging to Arpinum, a native of Arpinum;* and **Arpīnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Arretium, v. Aretium.

Arrĭa, ae, *f. the wife of Paetus, distinguished for her fortitude.*

Arsăces, is, *m. the first king of the Parthians.* Hence **Arsăcĭdae**, ārum, *m. plu. his successors;* **Arsăcĭus**, a, um, *Arsacian,* poet. for *Parthian.*

Arsĭa Silva, *a forest in Etruria, celebrated for a battle between the Tarquinii and the Romans.*

Arsĭnŏē, ēs, *f. the name of several princesses of the Ptolemies in Egypt.* 2. *the name of several towns: in Egypt; in Cyrene; in Cilicia.* Hence **Arsĭnŏētĭcus**, a, um.

Artăbānus, i, *m. a Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae.* 2. *a general of Xerxes.*

Artaxăta, ōrum, *n. plu.* (**-a**, ae, *f.*) *the capital of Armenia, on the Arazes.*

Artaxerxes, is, *m. the name of several Persian kings;* esp. Artaxerxes I. *the son and successor of Xerxes;* and Artaxerxes II. *the brother of Cyrus the younger.*

Artĕmis, Idis, *f. the Greek name of Diana.*

Artĕmisĭa, ae, *f. the wife of Mausōlus, king of Caria, to whose memory she built the celebrated Mausoleum.*

Artĕmisĭum, ii, *n. a promontory of Euboea.*

Aruns, ntis, *m. an Etruscan name for the younger son of a king (while the elder was called Lar* or *Lars).* 1. *a brother of Lucumo* (Tarquinius Priscus). 2. *a younger son of Tarquin the Proud.* 3. *a son of Porsenna.*

Arverni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul, in* Auvergne.

Asbŏlus, i, *m. the name of a black hound belonging to Actaeon,* in Ov.

Ascălăphus, i, *m. son of Acheron and Orphne, changed into an owl.*

Ascălo, ōnis, *f. a town on the coast of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus,* now *Ascalon.* Hence **Ascălōnĭus**, a, um.

Ascănĭus, ii, *m. son of Aeneas and Creüsa, and founder of Alba Longa.*

Asciburgium, i, *n. a town in Gallia Belgica on the Rhine;* now prob. *Asburg.*

Asclēpĭădes, ae, *m. a distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus.* 2. *a blind philosopher of Eretria.* 3. *a Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him* metrum Asclēpĭădēum.

Ascra, ae, *f. a village in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod.* Hence **Ascraeus**, a, um, *Ascraean, of* or *belonging to Hesiod.* Also *Subst.:* **Ascraeus**, i, *m. the Ascrean*, i.e. *Hesiod.*

Asculum, i, *n. the capital of Picenum,* now *Ascoli.* Hence **Asculānus**, a, um, and **Asculāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* 2. *a town in Apulia.*

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

Asellĭo, ōnis, *m. an early Roman historian.*

Asellus, i, *m. a Roman* cognomen; *the name of a messenger employed by Horace.*

Asĭa, ae, *f.* (poet. form Asis, Idis, *f.* Ov.), orig. *a town of Lydia,* and afterwards *the country around it.* Hence **Asĭus**, a, um, of or *belonging to Asia:* palus, *the marshy region on the river Caÿster, near this town.* 2. *the kingdom of Troy.* 3. *the Roman province of Asia* comprehending Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia. 4. *Asia Minor.* 5. *the kingdom of Pergamos.* 6. *the continent of Asia.* Hence **Asĭānus**, a, um, *Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province Asia.* As *Subst.:* **Asĭāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of the province Asia.* Also **Asĭātĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Asiatic.* As *Subst.:* **Asĭātĭcus**, i, *m. a surname of Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Antiochus.*

Ăsĭnĭus, ii, *m. a Roman name;* esp. Asinius Pollio, *a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Caesar and Pompeius, and a writer of Tragedies.*

Āsōpus, i (Gr. *acc.* Asopon), *m. a river in Boeotia;* personified, *the father of Aegina, Evadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Aeacus.* Hence **Āsōpĭădes**, ae, *m. a grandson of Asopus,* i. e. *Aeacus;* and **Āsōpis**, Idis, *f.* (*Gen.* Asopidos; *Acc.* Asopida) *a daughter of Asopus.*

Aspăsĭa, ae, *f. a celebrated and accomplished Greek woman in the time of Pericles.*

Aspendos, i, *f. a city of Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon.* Hence **Aspendĭus**, a, um.

Assărăcus, i, *m. king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys and grandfather of Anchises.*

Assўrĭa, ae, *f. a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia.* Hence **Assўrĭus**, a, um, *Assyrian,* and **Assўrĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Assyrians,* and in general *the eastern nations.*

Asta, ae, *f. a town in Liguria,* now *Asti.* 2. *a town in Hispania Baetica.* Hence **Astensis**, e; and as *Subst.* **Astenses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Astăcĭdes, ae, *m. son of Astacus, i.e. Melanippus.*

Astapa, ae, *f. a town of Hispania Baetica.*

Astartē, ēs, *f. a Syro-Phoenician goddess;* acc. to Cic. *the fourth Venus.*

Astĕrĭa, ae (**-e**, ēs), *f. daughter of Polus and Phoebe, mother of the Tyrian Hercules.* 2. *daughter of the Titan Coeus, changed by Jupiter into a quail* (ὄρτυξ), *and thrown into the sea.* Hence, *a name of the island Ortygia* (quail-island), *afterwards Delos, which arose in the place where Asteria fell into the sea.* 3. *name of a woman in* Hor.

Astraea, ae, *f. the goddess of Justice.* 2. As a constellation = *Virgo.*

Astraeus, a, um, *belonging to Astraeus, a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds:* fratres, *i.e. the winds* (Ov.).

Astur, v. Asturia.

Astŭra, ae, *m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Ezla*. 2. *a river in Latium*; and 3. *f. an island at its mouth, on which Cicero had a villa.*

Astŭrĭa, ae, *f. a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the N. of Spain.* Hence **Astŭrĭcus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to Asturia.* As *Subst.*: **Astŭrĭca**, ae, *f. the capital of Asturia*, now *Astorga*. **Astur**, ŭris, *adj. belonging to Asturia:* equus (Mart.). As *Subst.*: **Astur**, ŭris, *m. an Asturian.*

Astўăges, is, *m. king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus.* 2. *an enemy of Perseus, changed by him into stone by means of Medusa's head.*

Astўănax, actis, *m.* (*Acc.* Astyanacta, Virg.), *son of Hector and Andromache.* 2. *a tragic actor in the time of Cicero.*

Astўlos, i, *m. a centaur and soothsayer, who warned his fellow-centaurs against the conflict with the Lapithae.*

Astўpălaea, ae, *f. an island near Crete, one of the Sporades*, now *Stampalia.* Hence **Astўpălaeenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* **Astўpălaeĭcus**, a, um, and (poet.) **Astўpălēĭus**, a, um.

Ătābŭlus, i, *m. a hot, burning wind, blowing in Apulia*, now called *Sirocco.*

Ătălanta, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. daughter of king Schoeneus, in Boeotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running. She was wooed and gained by Milanion.* Hence **Ătălantaeus** (-ēus), a, um. 2. *daughter of Iasius of Arcadia, beloved by Meleager.*

Ătax, ăcis, *m. a small river in* Gallia Narbonensis (now *the Aude*). Hence **Ătăcīnus**, i, *m. an inhabitant of the country through which the Atax flows:* P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, *a poet in the time of* Caesar.

Ātella, ae, *f. an ancient town of Campania, midway between Capua and Neapolis, near the modern Aversa.* Hence **Ātellānus**, a, um: Atellanae fabulae, *a kind of native Italian drama which originated in Atella*; **Ātellānĭus**, a, um; and **Ātellānĭcus**, a, um.

Aternum, i, *n. a town of Samnium, on the river* **Aternus**; now *Pescara.*

Ăteste, is, *n. a town in the Venetian territory, now Este.* Hence, **Ătestīnus**, a, um.

Athacus, i, *f. a town of Macedonia.*

Ăthămānĭa, ae, *f. a district in Epirus.* Hence **Athămānes**, um, *m. plu. its inhabitants*; **Ăthămānis**, idis, *f. an Athamanian woman:* and **Ăthămānus**, a, um.

Ăthămas, antis, *m. son of Aeolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly, the father of Helle and Phrixus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino. In a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, when both were changed into sea-deities: Ino becoming Leucothea (Matuta), and Melicerta becoming Palaemon (Portunus).* Hence **Athămantēus**, a, um. **Athămantĭădes**, ae, *m. son of Athamas*, i. e. *Palaemon.* **Athămantis**, idis, *f. daughter of Athamas*, i. e. *Helle.*

Ăthēnae, ārum, *f. plu. Athens, the capital of Attica, and the most celebrated city of Greece.* Hence **Ăthēnĭensis**, e, *belonging to Athens, Athenian*, and **Athēnĭenses**, ium, *m. the Athenians.* Also **Ăthēnaeus**, a, um.

Ăthēnaeum, i, *n. a fortress in Athamania.* 2. *a temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works.* 3. *a similar temple at Rome, built by the Emperor Adrian.*

Ăthēnĭo, ōnis, *m. a slave, leader in a slave insurrection in Sicily, about* 100 B.C.

Ăthĕsis, is (*Acc.* Athesim; *Abl.* Athesi), *m. one of the principal rivers of northern Italy*, now *the Adige.*

Ăthŏs, also Atho and Athon (*Gen.* not found; *Dat.* Atho; *Acc.* Atho, Athŏn, Athōnem; *Abl.* Athōne), *m. a high mountain in Macedonia, on the Strymonian Gulf*, now *Monte Santo.*

Ātīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. To this gens belonged M. Atilius Regulus, who was defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic War. Hence **Ātīlĭānus**, a, um.

Ātīna, ae, *f. a town in Latium*, still called *Atina.* Hence **Ātīnas**, ātis, *belonging to Atina*; **Ātīnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ātintānĭa, ae, *f. a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia.*

Ātĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens.

Ātlas, antis, *m. a mythical king of Mauretania, son of Iapetus and Clymene; changed by Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception. He was the father, by Pleione, of the Pleiades, and by Aethra of the Hyades. The name is given to a man of colossal height, and* (ironically) *to a dwarf* (Juv.). Hence (ii) as geogr. name, *the Atlas Mts., in N. Africa.* **Atlantĭădes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Atlas.* 1. *Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia.* 2. *Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas, and son of Mercury.* **Atlantis**, idis, *f. a female descendant of Atlas:* 1. *Electra.* 2. *Calypso.* **Atlantĭcus**, a, um, *belonging to Mount Atlas:* mare, *the Atlantic Ocean.* **Atlantĭăcus**, a, um, **Atlantēus**, a, um, *African, Libyan.*

Ātrax, ăcis, *m. a river of Aetolia.* Hence **Ātrăcĭus**, a, um. 2. *f. a town in Thessaly, on the Peneus.* Hence **Ātrăcĭus**, a, um, *Thessalian*; **Ātrăcĭdes**, ae, *m. the Thessalian Caeneus*; and **Ātrăcis**, idis, *f. the Thessalian woman, Hippodamia.*

Ātrēbātes, um, *m. plu. a people in Gallia Belgica.* In *sing.*: **Ātrēbas**, ātis, *m. an Atrebatian.* Hence **Ātrēbātĭcus**, a, um.

Ātreus (dissyl.), ei (*Acc.* Atrea, Ov.; *voc.* Atreu, Sen.), *m. son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenae.* Hence **Atrīdes** (rarely **Atrīdă**: Prop.: Hor.), ae, *m. a male descendant of Atreus*; esp. Agamemnon *his son.* In *pl.* **Atrīdae**, ārum, *Agamemnon and Menelaus.*

Ātrŏpos, i, *f. one of the three Parcae* or *Fates, who was supposed to cut the thread of human life.*

Atta, ae, *m. the comic poet, T. Quintius Atta.* 2. *Atta* (-*us*) *Clausus, the ancestor of the* gens Claudia.

Attălenses, ium, *m. the inhabitants of* **Attălēa** (-**īa**) *in Pamphylia.*

Attălus, i, *m. the name of several kings of Pergamos, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth of gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir.* Hence **Attălĭcus**, a, um, *Attalian, like or worthy of Attalus:* Attalicis condicionibus, *by offers worthy of Attalus* (Hor.). 2. *a general of Alexander the Great.* 3. *a Macedonian, enemy of Alexander.*

Attēius (better **Atēius**), ii, *m. the name of several Latin grammarians:* esp. *of* Atteius Philologus, *friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio.* 2. Atteius Capito: v. Capito.

Atthis (less correctly Attis), idis, *f. a female friend of Sappho.* 2. *a name for Attica.*

Attĭca, ae, *f. the most celebrated district of Greece, the capital of which was Athens.* 2. *the name of the daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus.*

Attĭcus, a, um, *belonging to Attica* or *to Athens*; *Attic, Athenian:* also, *a surname of the Roman*, T. Pomponius, *the intimate friend of Cicero.*

Attis, idis (also Atthis *or* Atys, ўos), *m. a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved.*

Attĭus, v. Accius.

Attys, v. Attis and Atys.

Ătŭrus (**-urrus**), i, *m.* (*nom.* Atur, Tib.) *a river of Aquitania*, now *the Adour.*

Ătys or **Attys**, ўos, *m. son of Hercules and Omphale, ancestor of the* 1*st dynasty of Lydian kings, who are therefore called* Atyadae. 2. *a son of Alba, king of the Albani.* 3. *ancestor of the* gens Atia.

Aufĭdēna, ae, *f. a town in Samnium,* now *Alfidena.*

Aufĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Cn. Aufidius, *who wrote a Grecian history.* 2. T. Aufidius, *an orator.* Hence **Aufĭdiānus,** a, a, um.

Aufĭdus, i, *m. the principal river of Aputia, remarkable for its rapid and violent stream;* now *Ofanto.*

Augē, ēs, *f. daughter of Aleus and Neaera, and mother by Hercules of Telephus.*

Augĭas (better **Augēas**), ae, *m. a king of Elis, whose stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned out in one day by Hercules, who turned through it the waters of the Alpheus.* Hence **Augēus,** a, um.

Augusta, ae, *f.* under the Emperors, *a title of the Emperor's mother, wife, daughter or sister.* 2. *the name of several towns.* **Augusta Taurinōrum,** *Turin;* **Augusta Praetōrĭa,** *Aosta.*

Augustŏdūnum, i, *n. a town of the Aedui, in Gaul,* now *Autun.*

Augustus, i, *m. a surname of Octavius Caesar after he attained to undivided authority,* and subsequently, *of all the Roman emperors;* equivalent to *Majesty* or *Imperial Majesty.* Hence **Augustus,** a, um, *Augustan, belonging to Augustus, Imperial;* esp. Mensis Augustus, *the month of August* (previously called Sextilis) named after the emperor. 2. **Augustālis,** e, *belonging to Augustus. Subst.:* **Augustālis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* sodalis) *a priest of Augustus.* 3. **Augustānus,** a, um, or 4. **Augustĭānus,** a, um, *belonging to Augustus.* As *Subst.:* **Augustāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* equites) *Augustan* or *Imperial Knights.*

Aulerci, ōrum, *m. plu. a generic name, including several tribes in Celtic Gaul:* 1. Aulerci Eburovices *or* Eburŏnes, *in the modern diocese of Evreux.* 2. Aulerci Cenomāni, *between the Seine and the Loire.* 3. Aulerci Brannovices, in the modern *Briennais.*

Aulētes, ae, *m.* = Αὐλητής, "*the flute-player*," *the surname of an exiled Egyptian king, one of the Ptolemies.*

Aulis, is *or* ĭdis (*Acc.* Aulidem, Liv.; Gr. *acc.* Aulida, Ov.; Aulin, Lucan), *f. a sea-port in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy.*

Aulon, ōnis, *m. a vine-bearing mountain, and the valley by it, in Calabria.*

Aurēlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. 1. L. Aurelius Cotta, *author of an important law concerning trials* (judicia). 2. *Roman emperor:* v. Antoninus. 3. Sex. Aurelius Victor, *a Roman historian of the 4th cent.* A.D.

Aurinĭa, ae, *f. a prophetess reverenced by the Germans.*

Aurunci, ōrum, v. Ausones.

Aurunca, ae, *f.*; more fully, Suessa Aurunca, *an old town in Campania, the birth-place of the satirist Lucilius.* Hence **Auruncus,** a, um.

Ausētānus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the city Ausa, in Hispania Tarraconensis.* Hence **Ausētāni,** ōrum, *m. the Ausetani.*

Ausŏna, ae, *f. an ancient town of the Ausones, on a stream still called Ausente.*

Ausŏnes, um, *m. plu. the Ausonians, a very ancient name of the primitive inhabitants of Central Italy.* (Aurunci is prob. cogn. and equivalent.) Hence **Ausŏnĭa,** ae, *f. the country of the Ausonians,* and (poet.) *Italy;* **Ausŏnĭus,** a, um, *Ausonian;* **Ausŏnĭi,** ōrum, *m.* and **Ausŏnĭdae,** ārum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Ausonia,* or *of Italy;* and **Ausŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Italian.*

Ausŏnĭus, ĭi, *m. a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the Emperor Gratian.*

Autŏlŏles, um, *m. a Gaetulian people, on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas.*

Autŏlўcus, i, *m. son of Mercury and Chione, a very dexterous thief, who could transform himself into various shapes.* Hence applied to *any clever thief.*

Autŏmĕdon, ŏntis, *m. the charioteer of Achilles.*

Autŏnŏē, ēs, *f. daughter of Cadmus and mother of Actaeon.* Hence **Autŏnŏēĭus,** a, um, epith. of Actaeon, in Ov.

Auvŏna, ae, *f. a river of Britain,* now *the Avon.*

Auxĭmum, i, *n. a town of the Piceni,* now *Osimo.* Hence **Auxĭmātes,** ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Avarĭcum, i, *n. a chief town of the Bituriges in Gaul,* now *Bourges.* Hence **Avarĭcensis,** e.

Avella, v. Abella.

Avĕnĭo, ōnis, *f. a town of Gallia Narbonensis,* now *Avignon.*

Ăventīnus i, *m.* also Aventīnum, i, *n. the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian.* Hence **Ăventīnus,** a, um. 2. *a son of Hercules.*

Ăvernus lacus, or absol. Avernus, i, *m. a lake in the neighbourhood of Cumae, enclosed by steep and wooded hills* (now *Lago d'Averno*), *whose deadly exhalations were said to kill the birds flying over it, and from which there there was a descent to the Lower World.* Hence **Ăvernus,** a, um, and **Ăvernālis,** e. As *Subst.* **Ăverna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca). 2. *the Lower World, the infernal regions.*

Axĕnus, i, *m. adj.* = ἄξενος, inhospitable; *an early appellation of the sea afterwards called Pontus Euxinus* (hospitable).

Axŏna, ae, *f. a river in Gaul,* now *the Aisne.*

Axĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. 2. *a river in Macedonia,* now *the Vardar.*

Azōrus, *f. a Thessalian town, at the foot of Mount Olympus.*

Azōtus, i, *f. a city of Palestine,* called in Scripture *Ashdod.*

Bābўlōn, ōnis, *f.* (Gr. *acc.* Babylōna), *the ancient and renowned capital of Babylonia on the Euphrates.* Hence, **Bābўlōnĭus,** a, um, *Babylonian* and *Subst.:* 1. **Bābўlōnĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Babylonians.* 2. **Bābўlōnĭa,** ae, *f. the country of Babylon, and also the city of Babylon.* **Bābўlōnĭcus,** a, um, *Babylonian:* Babylonici numeri, *astrological tables, horoscopes* (Hor.): also, **Bābўlōnĭca,** ōrum, *n. Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry* (Lucr.): and (in Plaut. only) **Bābўlōnĭensis,** e, *Babylonian.*

Baccha, ae, *f. a Bacchante, a female companion of Bacchus. The Bacchae, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of Bacchus in a frantic manner, with an ivy crown upon the head, and a fawn-skin upon the shoulder.*

Bacchānal, Bacchānālĭa. See Part I.

Bacchĭădae, ārum, *m. plu. a very ancient royal family of Corinth, which, being dethroned by Cypselus, migrated to Sicily, and founded Syracuse,* B.C. 734.

Bacchus, i, *m. son of Jupiter and Semele, god of wine.* Meton. for *wine and the vine.* Hence **Bacchĭcus,** a, um, **Bacchĭus,** a, um (Ov.), **Bacchēus,** a, um, and **Bacchēĭus,** a, um.

Băcēnis, *a great forest in Thuringia in Germany.*

Bactra, ōrum, *n. plu. the chief city of Bactria* or *Bactriana,* now *Balkh, one of the oldest cities in the world.* Hence **Bactrĭānus,** a, um; and **Bactrĭāni,** ōrum, *m. plu. the Bactrians.* Also **Bactrĭus,** a, um (Ov.).

Bactrus, i, *m. a river near Bactra,* q. v.

Baduhennae lūcus, *a forest in the north of Germany, in Friesland,* now *Hold Pade.*

Baebĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Baecŭla, ae, *f. a town of Hispania Baetica.* Hence **Baecŭlōnenses,** ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Baetis, is (*Acc.* Baetin, Mart.: *Abl.* Baete, Liv., Baeti, Plin.), *m. a large river in southern Spain,* now *Guadalquivir.* Hence **Baetĭcus,** a, um; and subst. **Baetĭca,** ae, *f. the province of Baetica,* now *Andalusia;* and **Baetĭci,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **Baetĭcātus,** a, um, *adj. clothed in Baetian wool.* **Baetĭcŏla,** ae, *adj. com. dwelling on the river Baetis.* **Baetĭgĕna,** ae, *adj. com. born on the Baetis.*

Bagaudae, ārum, *m. a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled under the Emperor Diocletian.*

Bāgōus, i (-as, ae), *m. an eunuch at the Persian court.* Hence *any guard of women* (Ov.).

Bāgrăda, ae, *m. a river in North Africa, near Utica*, now *Mejerdah.*

Baiae (dissyl.), ārum, *f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation.* Hence **Bāiānus**, a, um.

Bălātro, ōnis, *m.* [balatro, *a jester*] *a pseudo-cognomen of* Servilius *in* Hor.

Balbus, i, *m.* [balbus, *stammering*] *a Roman cognomen*; esp. *of* L. Cornelius Balbus, *a native of Gades, whom Cicero defended in an oration still extant.*

Bălĭāres insŭlae, or absol. **Bălĭāres**, better than **Bălēāres**, ium, *f. plu. the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the chief of which are Majorca and Minorca, whose inhabitants were skilful slingers.* Hence **Bălĭāris**, e, *Balearic*, and *subst.* **Bălĭāres**, ium, *m. the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands*; also **Bălĭārĭcus**, a, um, and **Bălĭārĭci**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.* Baliaricus *was a cognomen of* Q. Caecilius Metellus, *on account of his conquest of these islands.*

Ballĭo, ōnis, *m. name of a worthless fellow in the Pseudolus of Plautus.* Hence *any worthless fellow* (Cic.).

Bambālĭo, ōnis, *m. the cognomen of* M. Fulvius, *father-in-law of* M. Antonius.

Bandŭsĭa, ae, *f. a pleasant fountain*, (probably) *near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.*

Bantĭa, ae, *f. a town of Apulia, near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.* Hence **Bantīnus**, a, um.

Baphyrus (prob. ŭ), i, *m. a river of Thessaly, near Mt. Olympus.*

Baptae, ārum, *m. priests of the lewd goddess Cotytto.*

Barcas, ae, *m. ancestor of the renowned Barcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged.* Hence **Barcīnus**, a, um, *of Barcas*, and **Barcīni**, ōrum, *m. the Barcine faction.*

Barcē, ēs, *f. a city of Cyrenaica.* Hence **Barcaei**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* 2. *the nurse of Sichaeus, in* Virg.

Bardaei, ōrum, *m. an Illyrian people* (in Cic. Vardaei). Hence **Bardăĭcus**, a, um: calceus (or simply Bardāicus), *a kind of soldier's boot*; poet. *for the soldiers themselves* (Juv.).

Bardūlis, is, *m. an Illyrian king.*

Bărĕa, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Bargūsĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the Pyrenees.*

Bargўlĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Caria.* Hence **Bargўlĭētĭcus**, a, um, and **Bargўlētae**, ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Bārīnē, ēs, *f. the name of a girl in* Hor.

Bārĭum, ii, *n. a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea*, now *Bari.*

Bassānĭa, ae, *f. a town in Illyria.* Hence **Bassānītae**, ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Bassăreus (trisyll.), ei, *m.* [βασσάρα, *a fox-skin*] *a title of Bacchus.* Hence **Bassărĭcus**, a, um.

Bastarnae (also Basternae), ārum, *m. plu. a powerful German tribe on the Lower Danube.*

Bătāvi (Bătăvi, Lucan), ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the country now called Holland.* Also as *Adj.* **Bătāvus**, a, um.

Bătāvŏdūrum, i, *n. a town of Holland*, now *Wyk near Durstede.*

Băthўllus, i, *m. a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon.* 2. *a celebrated pantomimist of Alexandria.*

Battis, ĭdis, *f. a female beloved by the poet Philetas of Cos, mentioned by* Ov.

Battus, i, *m. the founder of Cyrene.* Hence **Battĭādes**, ae, *m. an inhabitant of Cyrene*, esp. *the poet Callimachus.* 2. *a herdsman who was transformed by Mercury into the stone Index.*

Bătŭlum, i, *n. a town built by the Samnites in Campania.*

Baucis, ĭdis, *f. the wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury, when once they visited Phrygia in the form of mortals. The pair were changed into two sacred trees before their cottage, which became a temple.*

Bauli, ōrum, *m. plu. a place near Baiae*, now *Bacolo.*

Bāvĭus, ii, *m. a dull poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace.*

Bēbrўcĭa, ae, *f. a district of Asia Minor*, afterward *Bithynia.* Hence **Bēbrўcĭus**, a, um, and **Bebrўces**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.* In sing. **Bēbryx**, ўcis, esp. *the Bebrycian Amycus, who, being a formidable antagonist with the caestus, was accustomed to sacrifice foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by Pollux and slain.*

Bēdrĭăcum (Bēbri-), i, *n. a village in northern Italy, between Verona and Cremona, the scene of two important battles between the armies of Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian.* Hence **Bēdrĭăcensis**, e.

Belgae, ārum, *m. plu. an exceedingly warlike people, partly of German and partly of Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul.* Hence **Belgĭcus**, a, um, *Belgic*; and **Belgĭum**, ii, *n. the country of the Belgae.*

Bellĕrŏphon (-phontēs), ontis, *m. son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus, the slayer of the Chimaera, and the rider of Pegasus.* Hence **Bellĕrŏphontēus**, a, um.

Bellocassi, ōrum (also Velocasses, ium), *m. plu. a Gallic tribe on the right bank of the Seine.*

Bellōna, ae, *f. the goddess of war, sister of Mars.*

Bellŏvăci, ōrum, *m. plu. a Belgic tribe in the modern Beauvais.*

Bēlus, i, *m. builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian empire.* 2. *an Indian deity, resembling the Greek Hercules.* 3. *king of Tyre, and father of Dido.* 4. *an ancient king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Aegyptus.* Hence **Bēlĭdes**, ae, *m. a descendant of Belus*, in partic. one of his two sons; also his descendant Palamedes (q.v.); and **Bēlis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Belus*, usu. plu. Bēlĭdes, um, *the grand-daughters of Belus* = Danaides (q. v.).

Bēnācus, i, *m. a large lake in northern Italy, through which the Mincius* (Mincio) *flows*; now *Lago di Garda.*

Bĕnĕventum, i, *n. a very ancient and important city of Samnium, formerly called Mălĕventum*, now *Benevento.* Hence **Bĕnĕventānus**, a, um.

Bĕrĕcyntus, i, *m. a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele.* Hence **Bĕrĕcyntĭus**, a, um; as *Subst.* **Bĕrĕcyntĭa**, ae, *f. the Berecynthian goddess*, i.e. Cybele.

Bĕrĕnīce, es, *f. daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Euergetes; her beautiful hair was placed as a constellation in the heavens* (Coma or Crinis Berenices). Hence **Bĕrĕnīcēus**, a, um. 2. *daughter of Herod Agrippa I. and sister of the younger Agrippa.* 3. *the name of several towns, esp. one in Cyrenaica, previously called Hesperis.* Hence **Bĕrĕnīcis**, ĭdis, *f. the region around Berenice.*

Bĕrŏē, ēs, *f. the nurse of Semele.* 2. *one of the Oceanides.* 3. *the wife of Doryclus of Epirus, in* Virg.

Bĕroea, ae, *f. a town in Macedonia.* Hence **Bĕroeaeus**, i, *m. a Beroean.*

Bērўtus, i, *f. a sea-port of Phoenicia, distinguished for its excellent wine*; now *Beirût.* Hence **Bērўtĭus**, a, um, and **Bērўtensis**, e.

Bessi, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike people of Thrace.* Hence **Bessĭcus**, a, um.

Bestĭa, ae, *m. a cognomen of the* gens Calpurnia. Esp. L. Bestia, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Bestĭus, ii, *m. a miserly man, mentioned by* Hor.

Betāsi, ōrum, *m. a Belgian people.*

Bĭānor, ŏris, *m. a centaur.* 2. *an ancient hero, founder of Mantua.*

Bĭas, antis, *m. a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.*

Bibracte, is (*Abl.* Bibracte *and* Bibracti), *n. the chief town of the Aedui*, later *Augustodunum*, now *Autun.*

Bibrax, actis, *n. a town in Gaul, in the territory of the Remi*; now *Bièvre.*

Bibrŏci, ōrum, *m. a British people.*

Bĭbŭlus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. M. Calpurnius Bibulus, *consul with Caesar*, B.C. 59.

Bidis, is, *f. a small town in Sicily, near Syracuse*, now *Bibino.* Hence **Bidīnus**, a, um, and **Bidīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Bigerra, ae, *f. a town of the Bastitani, in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Bĭgerrīōnes, um, *m. a Gallic people in Aquitania.* Their name still exists in *Bigorre.* Hence **Bĭgerrītānus**, a, um.

Bilbĭlis, is, *f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river Salo, the birthplace of the poet Martial*, now *Bambolo, near Calatayud.*

Bingĭum, ii, *n. a town on the Rhine*, now *Bingen.*

Bīōn, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of the Academic and later of the Cynic school, born in Scythia; a bitter satirist.* Hence **Bīōnēus**, a, um.

Bīsaltae, ārum, *m. plu. a Thracian people on the Strymon.* Hence **Bīsaltĭca**, ae, *f. their country.*

Bīsaltis, Idis (Gr. *acc.* Bisaltida), *a female descendant of Bisaltes*, esp. *Theophane, a daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a ewe.*

Bisanthē, ēs, *f. a town of Thrace, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians*, now *Rodosto.*

Bistŏnes, um, *m. plu. a Thracian people.* Hence **Bistŏnĭus**, a, um, and **Bistŏnis**, Idis, *f. adj. Thracian:* ales, i.e. *Procne, wife of the Thracian king, Tereus.* Subst. *a Thracian woman; a Bacchante.*

Bīthȳnĭa, ae, *f. a division of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea.* Hence **Bīthȳnĭcus**, a, um, **Bīthȳnus**, a, um; *Subst.* **Bīthȳni**, ōrum, *m. the Bithynians;* and **Bīthȳnis**, Idis, *f. a Bithynian woman.*

Bīto (-on), ōnis, *m. a son of the Argive priestess Cydippe, brother of Cleobis, distinguished for his filial affection.*

Bĭtŭrĭges (*sing.* Biturix, Luc.), um, *m. plu. a people of Aquitania, whose chief town was* Burdigala, now *Bordeaux.*

Boadicēa (or Boudicēa or Boudica, ae), *f. the queen of the British tribe Iceni in Norfolk and Suffolk.*

Blaesus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Sempronia.

Blandae, ārum, *f. a maritime town of Lucania.*

Bocchar, ăris, *m. a king of Mauretania at the time of the second Punic war.* 2. Meton. *any African* (Juv.).

Bocchus, i, *m. a king of Mauretania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.*

Bŏdotrĭa, ae, *f. the Frith of Forth, on the east coast of Scotland.*

Boebē, ēs, *f. a village of Magnesia in Thessaly.* Hence **Boebēis**, Idis or Idos, *f. a lake near Boebe*, and **Boebēĭus**, a, um, *Thessalian.*

Boeōtĭa, ae, *f. a district of northern Greece, between Attica and Phocis, whose capital was Thebes.* Hence **Boeōtĭus**, a, um, and **Boeōtus**, a, um; also **Boeōtĭi** and **Boeōti**, ōrum, *m. the Boeotians.*

Bŏĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul and also of northern Italy and Germany.* In Germany they were called **Boiemi, Boihemi**, or by the collective term **Boihemum**, more correctly **Boiohemum**, whence the modern *Bohemia.*

Bōla, ae, or **Bōlae**, ārum, *f. a very ancient town of the Aequi, in Latium.* Hence **Bōlānus**, a, um, and **Bōlāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Bōlānus, i, *m. a hot-headed person mentioned by Horace.*

Bŏmilcar, ăris, *m. a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.* 2. *a companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.*

Bŏna Dĕa, *the Good Goddess, worshipped by the Roman women as the goddess of chastity.*

Bonna, ae, *f. the city Bonn, on the Rhine.* Hence **Bonnensis**, e.

Bŏnōnĭa, ae, *f. a city in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Bologna.* Hence **Bŏnōnĭensis**, e.

Bōōtes, ae (also *Gen.* Booti, *Acc.* Booten, *Voc.* Boote), *m. the constellation Bootes, the Waggoner.*

Bŏrĕas, ae (*Acc.* Borean, Ov.; Boream, Prop.), *m. the north wind* (pure Lat. aquilo). Hence **Bŏrēus (-ĭus)**, a, um, *belonging to the north wind; northern.* Meton.: *the North* (Hor.). 2. Personified: *the son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Attica.*

Bŏrysthĕnes, is, *m. a large river of Sarmatia, which flows into the Black Sea*, now *the Dnieper.* Hence **Bŏrysthĕnĭus**, a, um; and **Bŏrysthĕnĭdae**, ārum, *m. plu. the dwellers on or near the Borysthenes.*

Bosphŏrus (less frequently Bospŏrus), i, *m.* = Gr. Βόσπορος "the heifer's ford," from Io's passage as a heifer. There were two principal straits of this name. 1. Thracius, *the strait which unites the waters of the Euxine and the Propontis.* Hence **Bosphŏrĭus** (Bosp-), a, um. 2. B. Cimmerius, *the strait connecting the sea of Azof with the Euxine.* Hence **Bosphŏrānus** (Bosp.), i, *m. a dweller near it:* also *adj.*

Bottĭaea, ae, *f. a small province in Macedonia.*

Boudicēa, v. Boadicea.

Bŏvĭānum, i, *n. a town of Samnium, the capital of the Pentri*, now *Bojano.*

Bŏvillae, ārum, *f. plu. a small but very ancient town in Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, on the Appian Way, near which Clodius was killed.* Hence **Bŏvillus**, a, um, and **Bŏvillānus**, a, um.

Branchus, i, *m. a son of Apollo.* Hence **Branchĭdae**, ārum, *m. the descendants of Branchus; hereditary priests of the temple and oracle of Apollo at Miletus.*

Bratuspantĭum, ii, *n. a town of the* Bellovaci, now *Breteuil.*

Brennus, i, *m. a leader of the Gauls, and conqueror of the Romans at the Allia*, B.C. 390. 2. *another leader of the Gauls who invaded Macedonia and Greece in the second century* B.C.

Breuni (or Brenni), ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Rhaetia.*

Brĭăreus (trisyl.), ei, *m. a hundred-armed giant*, also called *Aegaeon.* Hence **Brĭărēĭus**, a, um.

Brĭgantes, um (*Acc.* Brigantas, Tac.), *m. plu. a powerful people in Britain, in Yorkshire.*

Brīmō, ūs (*Acc.* Brimo, Stat.), (prob. "the angry one"), *a name of Proserpine* (Prop.).

Brīsēis, Idos (*Acc.* Briseïda, Ov.; *Voc.* Briseï, Ov.), *f. Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.*

Brĭtannĭa (not Britt-), ae, *f.* in its most extended sense, *Great Britain, consisting of* Albion (*England and Scotland*) and Hibernia *or* Ibernia (*Ireland*); in a more restricted sense, *the larger island, England and Scotland;* and finally, *England* alone, as opposed to Caledonia (*Scotland*). Hence **Brĭtannus**, a, um, and **Brĭtannĭcus**, a, um; also **Brĭtanni**, ōrum, *m. the Britons.* As *Subst.* **Brĭtannĭcus** was a surname of the emperor Claudius, given to him for victories in Britain, and borne also by his son, Germanicus, who was poisoned by Nero.

Brixellum, i, *n. a town in northern Italy, on the Po*, now *Brescello.*

Brixĭa, ae, *f. a city of northern Italy*, now *Brescia.* Hence **Brixĭānus**, a, um.

Brŏmĭus, ii (*Voc.* Bromie, Plaut.), *m.* [βρέμω, "*the roaring god*"] *a surname of Bacchus.*

Brŏmus, i, *m. a centaur, slain by Caeneus in the contest with the Lapithae.*

Brontes, ae, *m. a Cyclops, one of Vulcan's workmen.*

Brŏtĕas, ae, *m. one of the Lapithae, mentioned by* Ov. 2. *twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus* (Ov.).

Bructĕri, ōrum, *m. plu. a German people, occupying the country about the Ems.* Hence **Bructĕrus**, a, um.

Brundĭsĭum (less correctly, Brundusium), ii, *n. a very ancient town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour on the Adriatic*, now *Brindisi.* Hence **Brundĭsĭnus**, a, um, *Brundisian,*

and **Brundĭsīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Brundisium.*

Brūtĭdĭus, ii, *m. name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Brutidius Niger, *an historian of the age of Tiberius.*

Bruttĭi (**Brittĭi**), ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy. The same name is given to the district. The word* Bruttium *does not occur in ancient writers.* Hence **Bruttĭus**, a, um.

Brūtus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Junius Brutus, *a relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity, and the liberator of Rome from regal dominion.* **2.** M. Junius Brutus, *son of Servilia, sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus; an intimate friend of Cicero, one of the murderers of C. Julius Caesar.* **3.** D. Junius Brutus, *a fellow-conspirator with the preceding.* Hence **Brūtĭānus**, a, um, and **Brūtīnus**, a, um.

Būbassus (**-ăsus**), i, *f. a district of Caria.* Hence **Būbăsis**, ĭdis, *f. the goddess worshipped there.*

Būbastis, is, *f. a town in Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, near the village Benalhassar.* **2.** *a goddess, worshipped at Bubastis, corresponding to Diana.* Hence **Būbastĭus**, a, um.

Būcĕphălas, ae, *m.* [βοῦς, κεφαλή, "bull-head"] *the horse of Alexander the Great.*

Būpălus, i, *m. a statuary of Chios, contemporary with the poet Hipponax, who repaid the sculptor's exhibition of his deformity by his satire.*

Būsīris, ĭdis (*Acc.* Busirin, Ov.), *m. a king of Egypt, who was said to sacrifice strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules.*

Būtes, ae (*Acc.* Buten, Virg.), *m. son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Dares at the tomb of Hector.* **2.** *son of the Athenian Pallas* (Ov.). **3.** *an armour-bearer of Anchises.* **4.** *another Trojan mentioned in* Virg.

Būthrōtum, i, *n.* (**-os**, i, *f.*) *a maritime town in Epirus.* Hence **Būthrōtĭus**, a, um, and **Būthrōtĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Buxentum, i, *n. a town in Lucania*, now *Policastro.*

Byblis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Byblida, Ov.; *Voc.* Bybli, Ov.), *f. daughter of Miletus and Cyanee, who was changed into a fountain.*

Byllis or **Bullis**, ĭdis, *f. a Greek city in Illyria.* Hence **Bullĭdenses**, ĭum, **Bullĭenses**, ĭum, **Bullĭōnes**, um, and **Bullīni**, ōrum, *its inhabitants.*

Byrsa, ae, *f. the citadel of Carthage.*

Byzantĭum, ii, *n. an ancient and celebrated city in Thrace, on the Bosphorus*, later Constantinopolis, now *Constantinople*, among the Turks *Stamboul.* Hence **Byzantĭus**, a, um, *Byzantine*, and **Byzantĭi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Byzantium.*

Cābillōnum, i, *n. a town in Gallia Lugdunensis*, now *Châlons-sur-Saône.*

Cācus, i, *m. son of Vulcan, a giant who dwelt on Mons Aventinus: having robbed Hercules of the cattle of Geryon, he was slain by him.*

Cādi, ōrum, *m. a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia.*

Cadmus, i, *m. son of the Phoenician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoë, and Agave; founder of Boeotian Thebes.* Hence **Cadmēus**, a, um, **Cadmēĭus**, a, um, *Cadmean, Theban*: Subst. **Cadmēa**, ae, *f.* (*sc.* arx) *the citadel of Thebes*; **Cadmēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Cadmean*; also *Theban*; and Subst. *a female descendant of Cadmus*, as Semele and Ino. **2.** *an executioner in the time of Horace.*

Cădurci, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Cahors.* Hence **Cădurcus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Cădurcum**, i, *n. a Cadurcian coverlet*: and Meton.: *a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet.*

Cadūsii, ōrum, *m. a people of Media, on the Caspian Sea.*

Caecĭlĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Caecilius Statius, *a Roman comic poet, a contemporary of Ennius.* Hence **Caecĭlĭus**, a, um, and **Caecĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Caecīna, ae, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Licinia; esp. Licinius Caecina, *whom Cicero defended.*

Caecŭbus ăger, *a marshy tract in southern Latium, near* Amyclae, *distinguished for producing an excellent kind of wine.* Hence **Caecŭbus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Caecŭbum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Caecuban wine.*

Caecŭlus, i, *m. a son of Vulcan, founder of Praeneste.*

Caelĭus (Coel.), *a name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Caelius Rufus, *whom Cicero defended.* Hence **Caelĭānus**, a, um. **2. Caelius Mons**, *one of the seven hills of Rome*, now *the Lateran Mount.*

Caeneus (dissyl.), ei and ĕos (*Voc.* Caeneu), *m. originally a girl, named* Caenis, *afterwards changed by Neptune into a boy.*

Caenīna, ae, *f. a small town in Latium, near Rome.* Hence **Caenīnensis**, e, and **Caenīnus**, a, um; also Subst.: **Caenīnenses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Caenis, ĭdis, *f.* v. Caeneus.

Caere, *n. indecl.* (*f. Gen.* Caerĭtis, *Abl.* Caerēte, Virg.) *a very ancient city of Etruria*, previously called Agylla, now *Cervetri.* Hence **Caeres**, ĭtis and ētis, *adj.*: dignus Caerite cera, *worthy of the Caerite franchise (without the right of voting).* Also *plur.* **Caerĭtes** (Caerētes), um, *m. the inhabitants of Caere.*

Caesar, ăris, *m. a surname in the* gens Julia: *the most celebrated is* C. Julius Caesar, *alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, who was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius*, B.C. 44. *After him all the emperors bore the name* Caesar, *with the title* Augustus, *until, under Hadrian*, Augustus *was used to denote the ruling emperor*, and Caesar, *the heir to the throne.* Hence **Caesărīnus**, a, um, **Caesărĭānus**, a, um, and **Caesărēus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Caesarĭāni**, ōrum, *m. the adherents of Caesar in the Civil war*: As Adj.: meton.: *Imperial.*

Caesăr-augusta, ae, *f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Ebro, so called after the Emperor Augustus, who colonized it*, now *Saragossa.*

Caesărēa (**-ĭa**), *f. a town in Palestine, previously called Stratonis Turris, founded by Herod the Great, and named Caesarea in honour of Caesar Augustus*, now *Kaisariyeh.* Hence **Caesărĭensis**, e. **2.** *a town of Mauretania.* **3.** *the chief town of Cappadocia*, now *Kaisariyeh.*

Caesărĭo, ōnis, *m. son of Caesar by Cleopatra.*

Caesĭa Silva, *a forest in Germany, in the western part of Westphalia.*

Caeso (Kaeso), ōnis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Fabia.

Caesōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Cāĭcus (Caÿcus), i, *m. a river of Mysia.* **2.** *one of the companions of Aeneas in* Virg.

Cāiēta, ae (ē-, ēs), *f. the nurse of Aeneas.* **2.** *a town on the coast of Latium*, now *Gaeta.*

Cāius, **Cāia** (more correctly, Gaius, Gaia), i, *m. a common Roman* praenomen. Gaius *was the proper name of the Emperor Caligula.* **2.** *an eminent jurist, who lived about* 110-180 A.D., *whose work on law was discovered by Niebuhr.* Hence **Cāiānus**, a, um.

Călăbrĭa, ae, *f. the south-eastern peninsula of Italy*, now *Terra di Otranto.* **Călăber**, bra, brum, *adj.* and **Călăbri**, ōrum, *the inhabitants.*

Călactē, ēs, *f. a town on the north coast of Sicily*, now *Caronia.* Hence **Călactīnus**, i, *m. an inhabitant of it.*

Călăgūris or **Călăgurris**, is, *f. a town of the Vascones (the Basques) in the North of Spain, the birth-place of Quintilian*, now *Calahorra.* Hence **Călăgūrītāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Călāis, is, *m. the winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes.*

Călămis, ĭdis, *m. a distinguished Greek sculptor, in the 5th cent.* B.C.

Calanus, i, *m. an Indian gymnosophist in the time of Alexander the Great, who in old age burned himself on his funeral pile.*

Călātĭa, ae, *f. a town in Campania,*

now *Galazze*. Hence **Cālātīni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Călaurīa (Calaurēa), ae, *f. an island on the eastern coast of Argolis*, now *Poro.*

Calchās, antis (*Acc.* Calchanta, Virg. *Abl.* Calchā, Plaut.), *m. son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy.*

Călēdŏnĭa, ae, *f. the northern part of Britannia; the Highlands of Scotland.* Hence **Călēdŏnĭus**, a, um.

Cāles, Ium, *f. plu. a town in northern Campania, celebrated for its wine*, now *Calvi.* Hence **Călēnus**, a, um, *Subs.* **Călēni**, ōrum, *the inhabitants*; and **Călēnum**, i, *n. Calenian wine.*

Calētes, um (**-i**, ōrum), *m. a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Călĭgŭla, ae, *m.* [*dim.* of caliga, "little boots"] *the name given by the soldiers to the third Roman emperor, who was brought up from childhood in the camp, and whose proper name was* Caius Caesar.

Callĭcrătĭdas, ae, *m. a Spartan general, defeated and slain in a naval engagement with the Athenians near the Arginusae*, B.C. 406.

Callĭcŭla, ae, *f. a mountain in Campania.*

Callĭdrŏmus, i, *m. a mountain in Locris, near Thermopylae.*

Callifae (prob. ī), ārum, *f. a town of the Hirpini in Samnium*, perh. *Calvisi.*

Callĭmăchus, i, *m. a distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene, about* 250 B.C.

Callĭŏpē, ēs (Callĭŏpēa, ae), *f. the chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry.*

Callĭphōn, ontis (*Dat.* -ōni, *Acc.* -ōnem, Cic.) *m. a Greek ethical philosopher who made the "chief good"* (summum bonum) *to consist in virtue with pleasure.*

Callirrhŏē (in the poets, Callĭrhŏē), ēs, *f. daughter of the Acheloüs, and second wife of Alcmaeon.* **2.** *a celebrated fountain at Athens.*

Callisthĕnes, is, *m. a philosopher of Olynthus, pupil of Aristotle and friend of Alexander the Great, by whom he was finally put to death.*

Callistō, ūs (*Dat.* Callisto, Cat.), *f. daughter of an Arcadian king, Lycaon, and mother of Arcas by Jupiter; changed into a she-bear, and then transferred to the heavens by Jupiter, as* Helice *or* Ursa major.

Călŏr, ōris, *m. a river in Samnium*, now *the Calore.*

Calpē, ēs, *f. one of the Pillars of Hercules in* Hispania Baetica, *now Gibraltar.*

Calpurnĭus, a, *name of a distinguished Roman* gens. Esp. *f.* **Calpurnĭa**, *the wife of Caesar.* Hence **Calpurnĭānus**, a, um.

Calvīnus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. C. Sextius Calvinus, *an eminent pleader.*

Calvisĭus, ii, *m. the name of several Romans:* esp. C. Calvisius Sabinus, *one of Caesar's lieutenants, and subsequently praetor in Africa.*

Călȳdon, ōnis, *f. a very ancient town in Aetolia, on the river Evenus, the residence of Oeneus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Diomedes. It was celebrated for the hunt of the boar sent by Diana and killed by Meleager.* Hence **Călȳdōnĭus**, a, um, *Calydonian*, heros, i. e. *Meleager, and* **Călȳdōnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Calydonian woman*, i. e. *Deianira* (Ov.).

Călymnē, ēs, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, near Rhodes.*

Călypsō, ūs (*Acc.* regularly Calypso, *f. a nymph, daughter of Atlas* (or *of Oceanus*), *who ruled in the island Ogygia, in the Sicilian Sea.*

Cămărīna, ae (Gr. *acc.* Camarinan, Ov.), *f. a city on the south coast of Sicily*, now *Camarana.* Near Camarina was a marsh, which was forbidden to be disturbed: whence the prov. *"move not Camarina."*

Cambўses, is, *m. the son and successor of the elder Cyrus; the second king of Persia*, B.C. 529.

Cămēnae, ārum, *f. plu. goddesses of prophecy and song, belonging to the religion of ancient Italy; in after times regarded as identical with the Greek Muses.*

Cămĕrĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium.* Hence **Cămĕrīnus**, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Sulpicia.

Cămerīnum, i, *n. a town in Umbria, on the borders of Picenum*, now *Camerino.* Hence **Cămers**, ertis, *adj.: Plu.* **Cămertes**, Ium, *m. the Camertes*, and **Cămertīnus**, a, um.

Cămilla, ae, *f. a Volscian heroine, who was killed in the war between Aeneas and Turnus.*

Cămillus, i, *m. a cognomen of several persons in the* gens Furia, esp. *of* M. Furius Camillus, *who took Veii and freed Rome from the Gauls.*

Cămīrus or ŏs, i, *m. a Dorian town on the west coast of Rhodes, birth-place of the poet Pisander, and said to have been so named after its founder.*

Campānĭa, ae, *f. a region of central Italy; chief city, Capua.* Hence **Campānus**, a, um, **Campānĭcus**, a, um, and **Campānĭus**, a, um; **Campāni**, ōrum, *m. the Campanians;* and in Plaut. **Campas**, ātis (Campans, antis, Fl.), *adj. Campanian.*

Campi, ōrum, *m. pl. plains:* esp. **Campi Alēĭi**, *the Aleian plains* (v. Aleius); **Campi Lăpĭdēi**, *the stony plains; now La Crau, in the S. of France.*

Campus Martĭus, *sometimes simply* Campus, *a grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, where the* Comitia Centuriata *assembled.* (Part I. Campus.)

Camulŏdūnum, i, *n. a town of the Trinobantes in Britain*, now *Colchester.*

Cănăcē, ēs, *f. daughter of Aeolus, and sister of Macareus.*

Cănĭdĭa (prob. a fictitious name), ae, *a sorceress, in* Hor.

Caninĕfas (Cannin-), usually *plur.* **Caninĕfātes**, um, *m. a branch of the Batavi who dwelt in the west of the Batavian peninsula.* Also **Caninĕfas**, ātis, *adj.*

Cănīnĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Caninius Rebilus, *one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, and consul for part of a day only*, B.C. 44. Hence **Cănīnĭānus**, a, um.

Cannae, ārum, *f. plu. a village in Apulia, on the south bank of the Aufidus, famous for a great victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans near it*, B.C. 216. Hence **Cannensis**, e.

Cănōpus, i, *m. a town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.* Hence **Cănōpĭcus**, a, um, and **Cănōpēus**, a, um; also, **Cănōpītae**, ārum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Canopus.*

Cantăbrĭa, ae, *f. a province in the north-west of Spain, corresponding to Asturias and Biscay.* **Cantăber**, bri, *m. a Cantabrian*, and *pl.* **Cantăbri**, ōrum; and **Cantăbrĭcus**, a, um.

Cantĭum, ii, *n. a district in Britain*, now *Kent.*

Cănŭlēius, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Canuleius, *author of a law permitting intermarriage of patricians and plebeians.*

Cănŭsĭum, ii, *n. a very ancient town in Apulia, near the Aufidus, celebrated for its wool*, now *Canosa.* Hence **Cănŭsīnus**, a, um; also **Cănŭsīnātus**, a, um, *clothed in Canusian wool.*

Căpăneus (trisyl.), ei (*Voc.* Capaneu, Ov.), *m. one of the seven heroes who attacked Thebes.* Hence **Căpănēus** (**-ēĭus**), a, um.

Căpēna, ae, *f. an ancient city of Etruria, 24 miles from Rome*, now *San Martino.* Hence **Căpēnas**, ātis, and **Căpēnus**, a, um. Porta Capena, *a gate of Rome looking S.E.*

Căpĕtus, i, *m. a mythical king of Alba.*

Căphāreus or **Căphēreus** (trisyl.), ei (*Acc.* Căphārĕă, Ov.), *m. a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Euboea, where the Grecian fleet was wrecked on its return from Troy;* now *C. Doro.* Hence **Căphārēus** (-ĕus, Prop.), a, um.

Căpĭtīnus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Capitium, a town of Southern Sicily.*

Căpĭto, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. C. Ătēius Capito, *an eminent Roman jurist, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.*

Căpĭtōlĭum, ii, *n. the Capitol at Rome:* in a restricted sense, *the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the summit of* Mons Tarpeius: in a wider

sense, *the whole hill*. Hence **Căpĭtōlīnus**, a, um. **Căpĭtōlīni**, ōrum, *m. persons who had the charge of the Capitoline games.*

Cappădŏcĭa, ae, *f. a province of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.* Hence **Cappădox**, ŏcis, *m. a Cappadocian*; and **Cappădŏcus**, a, um.

Căprĕae, ārum, *f. plu. an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, off the coast of Campania*, now *Capri*.

Capsa, ae, *f. a city in Gaetulia, taken by Marius*, now *Cafsa*. Hence **Capsenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Capta, ae, *f. a surname of Minerva* (Ov.).

Căpŭa, ae, *f. the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury.*

Căpys, ўos, *m. son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises.* 2. *a companion of Aeneas.* 3. *the eighth king of Alba.* 4. *a king of Capua.*

Car, v. Caria.

Cărăcalla, ae, *the Emperor* Antoninus Caracalla, A.D. 211–217.

Caractăcus (**Caratăcus**), i, *m. king of the Silures in Britain, conquered and taken prisoner to Rome in the reign of Claudius*, A.D. 51.

Cărălis, is, *f.*, and **Cărăles**, ium, *f. plu. the chief city of Sardinia*, now *Cagliari*. Hence **Cărălītānus**, a, um, and **Cărălītāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Carbo, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Papiria.

Carchēdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = Καρχηδόνιος, *Carthaginian.*

Cardăces, um (*Acc.* Cardacas), *m. a class of Persian soldiers mentioned by Nepos.*

Cardĭa, ae, *f. a town on the Thracian Chersonesus.* Hence **Cardĭānus**, a, um.

Cārĭa, ae, *f. a province in the southwest of Asia Minor.* Hence **Cār**, Cāris, *a Carian*, and **Cāres**, um (*Acc.* Cārăs, Virg.), *m. the Carians*: also **Cārĭcus**, a, um. As *Subst.* **Cārĭca**, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ficus), *a Carian dried fig*; hence *any dried fig* (Ov.). 2. *a town in Caria.*

Cārīnae, ārum, *f. the Keels*; *a district of Rome, between the Esquiline and Caelian Hills.*

Carmāni, ōrum, *m. a people on the shores of the Persian Gulf.* Hence **Carmānĭa**, ae, *f. the country of the Carmani.*

Carmēlus, i, *m. a celebrated mountain in Palestine, Mount Carmel.*

Carmentis, is, *f. the mother of Evander, who delivered oracles on the Capitoline Hill*; *the chief of the Camenae.* Hence **Carmentālis**, e: Porta Carmentalis, *a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, through which the Fabii issued to their destruction*: *hence called* Porta Scelerata.

Carmo, ōnis (**-ōna**, ae), *a town of Hispania Baetica.* Hence **Carmōnenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Carna, *f. a goddess* (previously called Cranae), *guardian of door-hinges* (cardo, cardinis), i. e. *of family-life* (Ov.).

Carnĕădes, is, *m. a distinguished philosopher born at Cyrene, the founder of the New Academy.* Hence **Carnĕădēus**, a, um.

Carni, ōrum, *m. a people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Carinthia*: *their chief town was* **Carnūs**, untis, *f.* (Liv.). Hence **Carnĭcus**, a, um: Alpes, *the Carnic Alps.*

Carnuntum, i, *n. an old town on the Danube, near Haimburg.*

Carnūtes, um, *m. plu. a people near the centre of Gaul, whose chief town was Autricum*, now *Chartres.*

Carpăthus, i, *f. an island between Crete and Rhodes*, now *Skarpanto.* Hence **Carpăthĭus**, a, um. Carpathium mare, *the sea about Carpathus*; *the Carpathian sea.*

Carpēsĭi, or **Carpētāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Carpi, ōrum, *m. a people on the Danube, in Dacia.*

Carrūca, ae, *f. a town of Hispania Baetica.*

Carsĕōli, ōrum, *m. plu. a town of the Aequi, in Latium.* Hence **Carsĕōlānus**, a, um.

Carsŭlae, ārum, *f. a town of Umbria*, 10 miles from Narnia.

Cartēĭa, ae, *f. a very ancient town on the southern coast of Spain*, near *Gibraltar.* Hence **Cartēĭensis**, e. 2. *the chief town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Carthaea, ae, *f. a town on the south-eastern coast of Ceos.* Hence **Carthaeus**, a, um, and **Carthēĭus**, a, um.

Carthāgo (also **Karth-**), inis, *f. the celebrated city of Carthage, in northern Africa, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis.* Hence **Carthāgĭnĭensis**, e. 2. **Carthāgo Nŏva**, *a sea-port town founded by the Carthaginians on the south-eastern coast of Spain*, now *Cartagena.*

Cartismandua (**Cartim-**), ae, *f. queen of the Brigantes in Britain.*

Cārus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen*, esp. *of the poet* T. Lucretius Carus, *and of the Roman emperor*, M. Aurelius Carus (A.D. 282 and 283).

Carventāna arx, *the citadel of Carventum, in Latium.*

Carvilĭus, i, *m. the name of a Roman gens.* 2. *one of the four chiefs of Cantium* (*Kent*) *in the time of Caesar.*

Cărўae, ārum, *f. a village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana.* Hence **Cărўātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants*; **Cărўātis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. an epithet of Diana.* As Subst.: **Cărўātĭdes**, um, *f.* (*sc.* virgines): *the maidens of Caryae, serving in the temple of Diana* (*a work of the sculptor Praxiteles*); and Meton. in Architect., *female figures used instead of columns as supporters in buildings*; *Caryatides.* 2. *a village in Arcadia.*

Cărystos, i, *f. a town in Euboea, celebrated for its marble.* Hence **Cărystēus** (Ius), a, um; also **Cărystĭi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Carystos.*

Casca, ae, *m. a Roman surname in the* gens Servilia.

Cascellĭus (**Casell-**), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. A. Cascellius, *an eminent Roman jurist in the time of Augustus.*

Căsĭlīnum, i, *n. a town in Campania, on the Vulturnus*, on the site of the present Capua. Hence **Căsĭlīnenses**, ium, and **Căsĭlīnātes**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Căsīnum, i, *n. a city of Latium*, now ruins near *San Germano.* Hence **Căsīnas**, ātis.

Căsĭus mons, *a mountain in Syria, on the Orontes.* 2. *a mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompeius was murdered.* Hence **Căsĭus**, a, um.

Caspĕrĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town of the Sabines.*

Caspĭi, ōrum, *m. a people inhabiting the northern part of Media.* Hence **Caspĭus**, a, um; Caspium mare, *the Caspian sea*: Caspiae portae or pylae, *narrow passes in Mt. Taurus.* **Caspĭăcus**, a, um; and **Caspĭădae**, ārum, *m. Caspians.*

Cassander, dri, *m. son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great.*

Cassandra, ae, *f. daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, but with the condition of being believed by no one.*

Cassandrēa, ae, *f. a town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidaea, rebuilt by Cassander.* Hence **Cassandrenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants*; and **Cassandreus** (trisyl.), ei, *m. surname of the tyrant Apollodorus.*

Cassĭŏpē, ēs, *f.* also, **Cassĭŏpēa** (-ēpēa, ēpĭa, ae, *f.*) *the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, afterwards placed among the constellations.* 2. *a town in Corcyra.*

Cassĭtĕrĭdes, um, *f. tin-islands*; prob. *the Scilly Islands.*

Cassĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp.: Sp. Cassius, *author of the first agrarian law*, B.C. 485. 2. L. Cassius, *conquered and slain by the Helvetii*, B.C. 106. 3. C. Cassius Longinus, *one of the murderers of Caesar.* Hence **Cassĭānus**, a, um.

Cassivellaunus, i, *m. a British chief, defeated by Caesar.*

Castălĭa, ae, *f. a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.* Hence **Castălĭus**, a, um, and **Castălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Castalian, epithet*

of the Muses. As Subst.: **Castălĭdes,** um, *f. the Muses.*

Castor, ŏris, *m. son of Tyndareus* and *twin-brother of Pollux.* The two brothers being translated to the sky became the constellation Gemini, and served as a guide to mariners. Hence **Castŏrĕus,** a, um. 2. *a companion of Aeneas.* 3. *a grandson of Deiotarus.* 4. *a gladiator mentioned by Horace.*

Castŭlo, ōnis (*m.* Liv.: *f.* Sil.) *a town in southern Spain,* now *Cazlona.* Hence **Castŭlōnensis,** e.

Cătăbathmos, i, *m. a tract of land and sea-port in north Africa, on the borders of Egypt.*

Cătădūpa, ōrum, *n. plu. the cataract of the Nile, near Syene.*

Cătāna, ae, v. Catina.

Cătălauni (Cătē-), ōrum, *m. a Gallic people, whose name is preserved in that of Châlons-sur-Marne.*

Cătămītus, i. q. Ganymedes, q. v.

Cătăŏnes, um, *m. a people of Southern Cappadocia.* Hence **Cătăŏnĭa,** ae, *f. the country of the Cataones.*

Cătĭlīna, ae, *m.:* L. Sergius, *a Roman patrician, whose conspiracy was detected and defeated by Cicero, when consul,* B.C. 63. Hence **Cătĭlīnārĭus,** a, um.

Cătĭna (Cătāna), ae, *f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Aetna,* now *Catania.* Hence **Cătĭnensis (Cătĭnĭensis),** e; also, **Cătĭnenses,** ium, *m. the inhabitants of Catina.*

Cătĭus, ii, *m. an Epicurean philosopher.* Hence **Cătĭānus,** a, um. 2. *a fictitious name in* Hor.

Cativolcus, i, *m. a king of the Eburones.*

Cāto, ōnis, *m. a surname of several celebrated Romans:* M. Porcius Cato *the elder* (Major), called also Censorius, *the Censor, a severe judge of morals, and distinguished for his simplicity of life; author of the* Origines, *or early History of Rome,* and De Re rustica. Hence **Cātōnĭānus,** a, um. 2. *his great-grandson,* M. Porcius Cato *the younger* (called also Uticensis): *after the battle of Thapsus, he committed suicide at Utica,* B.C. 45. Hence **Cātōnĭni,** ōrum, *m. plu. the adherents* or *friends of Cato.* 3. Valerius Cato, *a grammarian and poet of the time of Sulla.*

Catti, v. Chatti.

Cătullus, i, *m.:* C. Valerius Catullus, *a celebrated Latin lyric and elegiac poet, a contemporary of Cicero.*

Cătŭlus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Lutatia. 1. C. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* B.C. 241, *who defeated the Carthaginians at the Aegatian islands, and brought the first Punic war to a close.* 2. Q. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* B.C. 102 *with Marius.* 3. Q. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* B.C. 78, *son of* No. 2; *both were partisans of Sulla.*

Cătŭrĭges, um, *m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.*

Caucăsus, i, *m. a chain of mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas.* Hence **Caucăsĭus,** a, um.

Caudĭum, ii, *n. a town in Samnium, near which was the mountain pass (Furculae Caudinae) where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites,* B.C. 321. Hence **Caudīnus,** a, um.

Caulōnĭa, ae, *f.* (**Caulon,** ōnis, *m.*; *Acc.* Caulona, Ov.) *a town on the east coast of Bruttii.*

Caunus, or **-ŏs,** i, *f. a town of great antiquity on the coast of Caria.* Hence **Caunēus** (-ĭus), a, um. As Subst. **Caunēa,** ae, *f. a Caunian dried fig.* **Caunēi** (-ĭi), ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.* 2. *a son of Miletus.*

Căystros or **-us,** i. *m. a river in Lydia, celebrated for its swans.* Hence **Căystrĭus,** a, um.

Cēa (Cīa), ae, or **Cēōs,** ō, *f.* (*Acc.* Ceo, Cic.) *one of the Cyclades,* now *Zia.* Hence **Cēus (Cī-),** a, um, esp. as epith. of Simonides, and Ceae Camenae, *his poems* (Hor.). As Subst.: **Cēi,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Cĕbenna (Cĕvenna and **Gĕbenna),** ae, *a range of mountains in southern Gaul, west of the Rhone,* now *Cevennes.*

Cĕbrēn, ēnis, *m. a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone, and of Hesperie,* who is thence called **Cĕbrēnis** (*Acc.* Cebrenida).

Cĕcrops, ŏpis, *m. the first king of Attica, who is said to have gone thither from the Egyptian Sais, and to have founded Athens.* Hence **Cēcrŏpĭus,** a, um. As Subst.: **Cēcropĭa,** ae, *f. the citadel of Athens,* and *Athens.* 2. **Cēcrŏpĭdes,** ae, *m.,* *Voc.* Cecropidā, *a male descendant of Cecrops:* i. e. *Theseus* (Ov.). Meton.: for *one of noble descent* (Juv.), and **Cēcrŏpĭdae,** ārum, *m. Athenians:* **Cēcrŏpĭs,** ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Cecrops;* esp. *his daughter Aglauros* (Ov.): and in *Plur. Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion* (id.). Meton. as Subst.: *an Athenian woman.* As *Adj.: Attic, of Attica.*

Cĕlădon, ontis, *m. a companion of Phineus in* Ov. 2. *one of the Lapithae.*

Cĕlaenae, ārum, *f. a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; the scene of the contest of Apollo and Marsyas.* Hence **Cĕlaenaeus,** a, um.

Cĕlaenō, ūs, *f. daughter of Atlas, placed as one of the Pleiades in the heavens.* 2. *one of the Harpies.* Hence *an avaricious woman.*

Celelātes, ium, *m. a Ligurian tribe in northern Italy.*

Cĕlenna (-emna), ae, *f. a town of Campania mentioned by Virgil.*

Cĕler, ĕris, *m. cognomen of several Roman* gentes. For Celeres, v. Part I.

Celetrum, i, *n. a town of Macedonia,* now *Kastoria.*

Cĕlēŭs (trisyll.), ĕi, *m. king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.*

Celmis, is, *m. one of the Dactyli* or *Corybantes, priests of Cybele; for despising Jupiter, changed by him into adamant.*

Celsus, i, *m.:* esp. A. Cornelius Celsus; *the chief Roman writer on medicine.*

Celtae, ārum, *m. plu. the Celts, a race of people which occupied the greater part of western Europe;* in a more restricted sense, *the inhabitants of central Gaul.* Hence **Celtĭcus,** a, um, as also **Celtĭcŭm,** i, *n.* (*sc.* imperium), *the Celts* or *Celtic nation* (Liv.).

Celtĭbēri, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of central Spain, the descendants of the Celtae and Iberi.* Hence **Celtĭbērĭa,** ae, *f. their country;* **Celtĭbērĭcus,** a, um; and **Celtĭbēr,** ēra, ērum.

Cēnaeum, i, *n. the N. W. promontory of Euboea.* Hence **Cēnaeus,** a, um, epith. of Jupiter (*who had a temple there*) (Ov.).

Cenchrĕae, ārum, *f. plu. one of the harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic gulf.* Hence **Cenchraeus** (ēus), a, um.

Cenchrēïs, ĭdis, *f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha.*

Cenimagni, ōrum, *m. a British people in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.*

Cĕnŏmāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Gallic people who settled in northern Italy.*

Censōrīnus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Marcia. 2. *a Roman grammarian in the 3rd century, author of an extant work,* De Die Natali.

Centaurus, i, *m. a centaur. The Centaurs were fabled monsters, with the front of a man and the body of a horse. They had a fierce conflict with the Lapithae* (q. v.). Hence **Centaurēus, Centaurĭcus,** a, um.

Centrōnes, um, *m. the name of two peoples in Gaul; one in Gallia Narbonensis, the other in Gallia Belgica.*

Centŭmălus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Centum Cellae (also, as one word), ārum, *f. a seaport town of Etruria,* now *Civita Vecchia.*

Centŭrīpae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Aetna,* now *Centorbi.* Hence **Centŭrīpīnus,** a, um, and **Centŭrīpīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ceos, v. Cea.

Cĕphălēnĭa (Cephall-), ae, *f. the largest island in the Ionian Sea,* now *Cephalonia.* Hence **Cĕphălēnes,** um, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cĕphăloedis, is, *f. a small fortified town in Sicily,* now *Cefalu.* Hence **Cĕphăloedītānus,** a, um, and **Cĕphăloedītāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cĕphălus, i, *m. the husband of Procris, whom he unintentionally killed.*

Cĕphēnes, um, *m. a people of Ethiopia, so called from their king Cepheus.*

Cēpheus (dissyl.), ĕi, (*Acc.* Cēphĕă), *m. king of Aethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus.* Hence **Cēphēĭus**, a, um, **Cēphēus** (trisyl.), a, um; and **Cēphēĭs**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Cepheus;* esp. *Andromeda.*

Cēphīsus (os) or **Cēphissus**, i, *m. a river in Phocis and Boeotia, the deity of which was father of Narcissus.* Hence **Cēphīsĭus** or Cēphissius, i, *m.* esp. *Narcissus;* and **Cēphīsis** or Cēphissis, ĭdis, *f. adj.* 2. *a river of Attica.* Hence **Cēphīsĭas** (Cephissias), ădis, *f. adj.*

Cērambus, i, *m. a mythological person, changed into a beetle at the time of the flood of Deucalion* (Ov.).

Cĕrămīcus, i, *m. the name of two open places, one within, the other without the walls of Athens.*

Cĕrastae, ārum, *m. a horned people in Cyprus, changed by Venus into bullocks* (Ov.).

Cĕraunĭa, ōrum, *n.;* also **Ceraunĭi** (Montes), *m. plu. a range of mountains along the coast of Epirus.*

Cerbĕrus, i, *m. the three-headed* (acc. to others, *hundred-headed*) *dog Cerberus, that guarded the entrance of Hades.* Hence **Cerbĕrĕus**, a, um.

Cercīna, ae, *f. an island off the east coast of Africa,* now *Kerkein.* Hence **Cercīnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cercўon, ōnis, *m.* (*Acc.* Cercyona, Stat.) *a cruel tyrant at Eleusis, slain by Theseus.* Hence **Cercўōnēus**, a, um.

Cerdiolātes, ium, *m. a Ligurian people.*

Cĕrĕālis (**-īālis**), is, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Petilius Cerealis, *governor of Britain,* A.D. 71.

Cerellĭa (**Caer-**), ae, *f. a Roman lady, mentioned in Cicero's letters.* Hence **Cerellĭānus**, a, um.

Cĕrēs, ĕris, *f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture,* esp. *of the cultivation of corn.* Hence **Cĕrĕālis**, and **Cĕrĭālis**, e. As *Subst.:* **Cĕrĕālĭa**, ium, *the festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April.*

Cētārĭni, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of a city in Sicily mentioned by* Cic.

Cēthēgus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. M. Cornelius Cethegus, *the distinguished Orator,* called by Ennius Suadae Medulla, "*the Marrow of Persuasion.*" 2. C. Cornelius Cethegus, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Cēvenna, ae, *f.* v. Cebenna.

Cēyx, ўcis (*Gr. acc.* Cēўca, Ov.), *m. son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Alcyone. Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed into kingfishers.*

Chabrĭas, ae, *m. a distinguished Athenian general, whose life has been written by Nepos.*

Chaerōnēa, ae, *f. a town in Boeotia, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks,* B.C. 338; *the birth-place of Plutarch;* now *Kapurna.*

Chalcēdon, ōnis, *f.* (Gr. *acc.* Chalcedona) *a town in Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.* Hence **Chalcēdōnĭus**, a, um, and **Chalcēdōnĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Chalcedonians.*

Chalcĭŏpē, ēs, *f. a daughter of Aeetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus.*

Chalcis, ĭdis, *f. the chief town of Euboea, opposite to Aulis,* now *Egripo.* Hence **Chalcĭdĭcus**, a, um, and **Chalcĭdensis**, e, also **Chalcĭdenses**, ium, *m. the Chalcidians.*

Chaldaei, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Assyria, distinguished in an early age for their knowledge of astrology and of astronomy.* Hence **Chaldaeus**, a, um, and **Chaldāĭcus**, a, um.

Chălўbes, um, *m. plu. a people of Pontus, noted as workers of iron.*

Chămāvi, ōrum, *m. plu. a German people on the Lower Rhine and Lippe.*

Chăraxus, i, *m. one of the Lapithae.* 2. *brother of Sappho.*

Chărĭclō, ūs, *f. a nymph, wife of the centaur Chiron.*

Chărītes, um, *f. plu. the Graces* (pure Lat. Gratiae).

Chăron, ontis, *m. the ferryman of the Lower World.* 2. *a distinguished Theban mentioned by* Nep.

Chărondas, ae, *m. a lawgiver of Catana.*

Chărybdis, is, *f. a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla.* Hence applied to *anything dangerous or destructive* (Hor.).

Chatti or **Catti**, ōrum, *m. plu. one of the great tribes of Germany, in Hesse and Thuringia.*

Chauci, ōrum, *m. plu. a people in Germany, between the Ems and the Elbe.*

Cherrōnēsus or **Chersŏnēsus**, i, *f.* strictly *a peninsula.* Esp. 1. **Chersŏnēsus Thrācĭa**, *the Thracian peninsula, forming the western boundary of the Hellespont, the Chersonese.* 2. **Chersŏnēsus Taurĭca**, *the Crimea.* Hence **Cherrŏnenses** or **Chersŏnenses** (contr for Chersonesenses), ium, *m. plu. the inhabitants.*

Chĕrusci, ōrum, *m. plu. an extensive and warlike German tribe on the Weser and Lippe.*

Chĭlo, ōnis, *m. a Lacedemonian, one of the Seven Sages.*

Chĭmaera, ae, *f. a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body was that of a lion, the hinder part that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat; slain by Bellerophon.* Meton. *a volcano* or *burning mountain of Lycia, said to have given rise to the foregoing fable.* Hence **Chĭmaerēus**, a, um. **Chĭmaerĭfĕra**, ae, *f. adj. producing the Chimaera* (Ov.). 2. *the name of one of the ships of Aeneas.*

Chĭōnē, ēs, *f. the daughter of Daedalion and mother of Autolycus.* 2. *the mother of Eumolpus, who was consequently called* Chionides.

Chĭos or **Chĭus**, i, *f. an island of the Aegean Sea, famous for wine and marble,* now *Scio.*

Chīron, ōnis (*Acc.* Chirōna, Ov.) *m. a centaur distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Philyra, the tutor of Aesculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; placed among the constellations.* Meton. as *a constellation* (Lucan).

Chŏaspes, is, *m. a river in Susiana, famous for its pure water,* now prob. *the Kerrah* or *Kara-su.* 2. *a river in N.W. India,* now perh. *the Kabul, or the Attok.*

Choerĭlus, i, *m. a worthless Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great.*

Chrēmes, ētis or is (*Gen.* also Chremi; *Dat.* Chremeti; *Acc.* Chremem, Chremen, Chremetem, and Chremeta; *Voc.* Chremes and Chreme), *m. an old miser, one of the characters in Terence.*

Chrўses, ae, *m. a priest of Apollo, the father of Astynome.* Hence **Chrўsēĭs**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Astynome; who was detained against her will by Agamemnon.*

Chrўsippus, i, *m. one of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno.* Hence **Chrўsippēus**, a, um.

Chrўsŏgŏnus, i, *m. a freedman of Sulla.*

Cĭbўra, ae, *f. a prosperous commercial town in Phrygia, on the borders of Caria.* Hence **Cĭbўrāta**, ae, *c. an inhabitant of Cibyra;* and **Cĭbўrātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*

Cĭcŏnes, um, *m. plu. a Thracian people near the Hebrus.*

Cĭlĭcĭa, ae, *f. a province in the southern part of Asia Minor.* Hence **Cĭlix**, ĭcis, *Cilician.* As *Subst.:* **Cĭlĭces**, um (*Gr. acc.* Cilicas, Tib.), *m. the Cilicians:* **Cĭlissa**, ae, *f. adj. Cilician* (Prop.). **Cĭlĭcĭus**, a, um, *Cilician.* As *Subst.:* **Cĭlĭcĭum**, ii, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) *a Cilician garment; originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen:* **Cĭlĭcĭensis**, e, *adj. Cilician.*

Cilla, ae, *f.* (*Acc.* Cillan, Ov.) *a town of Troas, distinguished for the worship of Apollo.*

Cilnĭus, a, *m. name of a celebrated Etruscan* gens, *from which Maecenas was descended.*

Cimber, bri, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. L. Tillius Cimber, *one of the murderers of Caesar.*

Cimbri, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of northern Germany, orig. from Jutland; on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius.* Hence **Cimber**,

bra, brum, and **Cimbrĭcus**, a, um, *Cimbrian.*

Cīmĭnus, i, *m. a lake and mountain in Etruria, near Sutrium.* Hence **Cīmĭnĭus**, a, um.

Cimmĕrĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a Thracian people who dwelt on the sea of Azov and in the Crimea* (Chersonesus Taurica). Hence **Cimmĕrĭus**, a, um. 2. *a fabulous people, dwelling in caves between Baiae and Cumae, in perpetual darkness.*

Cīmōlus, i, *f. one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its fine, white earth,* now *Kimolo.* Hence **Cīmōlĭus**, a, um.

Cīmon, ōnis, *m. father of Miltiades.* 2. *son of Miltiades, a distinguished Athenian general.*

Cīnăra, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea,* now *Zinara.* 2. *a female name in* Hor.

Cincinnātus, i, *m.* (L. Quinctius), *a Roman who was summoned from the plough to be dictator.*

Cincĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Cincius Alimentus, *a Roman historian referred to by Livy.*

Cīnēas, ae, *m. a friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, who advised Pyrrhus to make peace with the Romans.*

Cingĕtŏrix, īgis, *m. a Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutiomarus respecting dominion over the Treviri.* 2. *one of the four kings of Cantium* (*Kent*), *in Caesar's time.*

Cingŭlum, i, *n. a small town of Picenum,* now *Cingulo.*

Cinna, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp.: L. Cornelius Cinna, *a confederate of C. Marius.* Hence **Cinnānus**, a, um. 2. *his son, of the same name, one of the murderers of Caesar.* 3. C. Helvius Cinna, *a Roman poet, friend of Catullus.*

Cinyps, ȳphis, *m. a river of Libya, between the two Syrtes, famous for the fine long-haired goats which fed on its banks.* Hence **Cinўphĭus**, a, um. Meton.: *Libyan, African* (Ov.: Lucan).

Cinўras, ae (*Gr. acc.* Cinyran, Ov.), *m. father of Myrrha and Adonis.* Hence **Cinўrēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*: virgo, i. e. *Myrrha*: juvenis, *i. e. Adonis.*

Cippus (**Cīpus**), i, *m. a personage mentioned by Ovid, from whose head horns suddenly grew.*

Circē, ēs (*Gen.* Circae, Virg.: *Acc.* Circam, Plaut.: Circen, Cic.: *Abl.* Circā, Hor.), *f. a daughter of the Sun and of Perse, celebrated for her magic arts; whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be near the promontory of Circeii, in Latium.* Hence **Circaeus**, a, um.

Circēii (trisyll.), and **Circēi**, ōrum (*Abl.* Circēis, Hor.), *m. a town near the promontory of the same name in Latium, celebrated for its oysters.* Hence, **Circēiensis**, e, *adj.* As *Subst.*: **Circēienses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Cirrha (Cirra), ae, *f. a town in Phocis, near Delphi.* Hence **Cirrhaeus**, a, um. Meton.: *Delphic.*

Cirta, ae, *f. an important city in Numidia,* now *Constantine.* Hence **Cirtenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cisseus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.* Hence **Cissēis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Hecuba.* 2. *a companion of Turnus* (*Acc.* Cissēă, Virg.).

Cīthaeron, ōnis, *m. a lofty range of mountains separating Boeotia from Attica.*

Cītĭum, i, *n. a town in Cyprus, the birth-place of the Stoic Zeno.* Hence **Cītĭēus**, i, *m. a Citian.* 2. *a town in Macedonia.*

Clampĕtĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Bruttii,* now *Amantea.*

Clănis, is, *m. a river in Etruria, falling into the Tiber,* now *the Chiana.* 2. *a centaur* (Ov.) 3. *a companion of Phineus* (Ov.).

Clănĭus, ii, *m. a river in Campania,* now *the Lagno.*

Clāros, i, *f. a town in Ionia, near Colophon, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.* Hence **Clārĭus**, a, um, esp. *as an epithet of Apollo.* As *Subst.*: **Clārĭus**, ii, *m. the Clarian god,* i. e. *Apollo* (Virg.): also *the Clarian poet,* i. e. *Antimachus of Colophon* (Ov.).

Claudĭānus, i, *m. a Roman poet in the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, several of whose poems are extant.*

Claudĭus (Clōdius), a, *the name of two very celebrated Roman* gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian). Esp. Appius Claudius, *the notorious and tyrannical decemvir.* 2. App. Claudius, *the blind, a senator in the time of the first Punic war.* 3. P. Clodius, *the enemy of Milo.* 4. Ti. Claudius, *the fourth Roman emperor,* A.D. 41–54. Hence **Claudĭālis**, e, **Claudĭānus**, a, um, and **Clōdĭānus**, a, um.

Clausus, i, *m. a Sabine proper name.* Attus (Atta) Clausus, *ancestor of the* gens Claudia.

Clāzŏmĕnae, ārum, *f. plu. a town on the coast of Ionia.* Hence **Clāzŏmĕnĭus**, a, um, and **Clāzŏmĕnĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Clĕanthes, is (*Acc.* Cleanthem *and* Cleanthen, *Voc.* Cleanthe), *m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno.* Hence **Clĕanthēus**, a, um.

Clēmens, entis, *m. a Roman name, common under the emperors.*

Clēōbis, is, *m. brother of Bito;* v. Bito.

Clēōbūlus, i, *m. of Lindus, one of the Seven Sages.*

Clĕon, ōnis, *m. a celebrated Athenian demagogue in the time of the Peloponnesian war.* 2. *a rhetorician of Halicarnassus.*

Clēōnae, ārum, *a town of Argolis, near Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion.* Hence **Clēōnaeus**, a, um.

Clĕōpātra, ae, *f. sister of Alexander the Great.* 2. *queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, celebrated for her beauty, and her tragical end.*

Clīnĭas, ae, *m. the father of Alcibiades;* hence *the latter is called* **Clīnĭădes.**

Clĭō, ūs, *f. the Muse of history.* 2. *daughter of Oceanus.*

Clītŏrĭum, ii, *n.* or **Clītor**, ŏris, *m. a town in Arcadia.* Hence **Clītŏrĭus**, a, um.

Clītumnus, i, *m. a small river in Umbria,* now *Clitunno.*

Clītus, i, *m. a friend of Alexander the Great, killed by him in a fit of drunkenness.*

Clōdĭus, v. Claudius.

Cloelĭa, ae, *f. a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Porsena, who made her escape back to Rome.*

Clōthō, ūs (but apparently used only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), *f. the "spinner," one of the three Parcae* or *Fates.*

Clŭentĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Clŭĭlĭus, ii, *m. a king of Alba.* Hence **Clŭĭlĭus**, a, um.

Clupĕae, ārum, *f. plu. a town on the coast of Africa, east of Carthage.*

Clūsĭum, ii, *n. one of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Porsena,* now *Chiusi.* Hence **Clūsīnus**, a, um, and **Clūsīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Clūsĭus, ii, *m. a surname of Janus* [from claudo, *I shut*], *whose temple was closed in times of peace.*

Cluvĭa, ae, *f. a town of Samnium.* Hence **Cluvĭānus**, a, um.

Cluvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Cluvĭānus**, a, um.

Clўmēnē, ēs (*Acc.* Clymenēn, Ov.), *f. wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaëthon by Sol.* Hence **Clўmēnēĭus**, a, um. 2. *one of the daughters of Oceanus.* 3. *a female servant and confidante of Helen.*

Clўmēnus, i, *m. a surname of Pluto.*

Clўtaemnestra, ae, *f. daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Polluz; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra. Having murdered her husband, she was slain by her son Orestes.*

Clўtĭē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oceanus, changed into the plant* heliotropium (Ov.).

Cnaeus or **Cnēus** (more properly **Gn-**), i, *m.* (abbrev. Cn.) *a Roman praenomen.*

Cnĭdus (**Gnĭdus**), i, *f. a city on the south-western coast of Caria, famous for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, which stood in one of her three temples there.* Hence **Cnĭdĭus** (Gn-), a, um, also **Cnidĭi** (Gn-), ōrum, *m. the Cnidians.*

Gnōsus, v. Gnosus.

Gōcălus, i, *m. a mythical king in Sicily, who protected Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos.* Hence **Gōcălĭdes**, um, *f. daughters of Cocalus.*

Coccēius (trisyll.), a, *name of a Roman gens, to which the Emperor Nerva belonged.*

Cŏcles, ĭtis, *m.* [= "*one-eyed*"], *the cognomen of Horatius, who, in the war with Porsena, defended alone the bridge across the Tiber.*

Cōcȳtus (-os), i, *m.* = κωκυτός ("*river of wailing*"), *a river in the Lower World.*

Cōdrus, i, *m. an Athenian king, who devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Dorians.* 2. *a poet, ridiculed by Virgil.*

Coelē Sўrĭa, or in one word **Coelēsўrĭa**, ae, *f.* [lit. *Hollow Syria*] *the district between Mts. Libanus and Antilibanus.*

Coelĭus, v. Caelius.

Coeus (dissyl. Coe-us), i, *m. a Titan, father of Latona.*

Colchis, ĭdis, *f. a country in Asia, lying on the eastern side of the Black Sea, celebrated for the golden fleece.* Hence **Colchis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Colchian.* As *Subst.: a Colchian woman;* esp. *Medea.* **Colchus**, a, um, *adj. Colchian.* As *Subst.:* **Colchus**, i, *m. a Colchian.* **Colchĭcus**, a, um, *Colchian.*

Collātĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town of Latium, near Rome.* Hence **Collātīnus**, a, um; esp. as *surname of* L. Tarquinius, *husband of Lucretia;* and **Collātīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Collatia.*

Collīna Porta, *the Colline Gate; a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill* (*called also* Agonensis *and* Quirinalis Porta).

Cōlōnae, ārum, *f. a town of Troas.*

Cōlōnēus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Attic demos Colonus.* Esp. Oedipus Coloneus, *a play by Sophocles.*

Cōlōnĭa Agrippīna or **Agrippīnensis**, *a town on the Rhine, the modern Cologne.*

Cōlŏphon, ōnis, *m. one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea.* Hence **Cōlŏphōnĭus**, a, um, and **Cōlŏphōnĭăcus**, a, um; also **Cōlŏphōnii**, ōrum, *m. the Colophonians.*

Cōlŭmella, ae, *m.:* L. Junius Moderatus Columella: *a writer on husbandry in the first century of the Christian era.*

Cōmētēs, ae, *m. one of the Lapithae,* in Ov.

Commāgēnē, ēs, *f. the northern province of Syria, the capital of which was Samosăta.* Hence **Commāgēnus**, a, um, and **Commāgēni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Commŏdus, i, *m. a Roman emperor,* A.D. 180–192.

Compsa, ae, *f. a town of the Hirpini, in Samnium,* now *Conza.* Hence **Compsānus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Compsāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cōmum, i, *n. a town in* Gallia Transpadana, *birth-place of Pliny the younger,* now *Como.* Hence **Cōmensis**, e; **Cōmenses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Concānus, i, *m. a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood.*

Condrūsi, ōrum, *m. a people in Gallia Belgica.*

Confluentes, ium, *f. plu. a town situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine,* now *Coblentz.*

Cōnon, ōnis (*Acc.* Conōna), *m. a renowned Athenian general.* 2. *a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos.*

Consentĭa, ae, *f. the chief town of the Bruttii,* now *Cosenza.* Hence **Consentīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Constantīnōpŏlis, is, *f. Constantinople, anciently* Byzantium, *the capital of the eastern empire of Rome.*

Constantīnus, i, *m. the name of a Roman emperor surnamed* "the Great," A.D. 306–337.

Constantĭus, *the name of two Roman emperors.* 1. *father of Constantine the Great,* A.D. 305–306. 2. *son of Constantine the Great,* A.D. 337–360.

Consus, i, *m. a very ancient Italian deity.* Hence **Consŭālĭa**, ium, *the games in honour of Consus:* v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

Cōpae, ārum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Boeotia.* Hence **Cōpāis** (Idis, *f.*) *a large lake near this town, famous for its eels.*

Coptos, i, *f. a town of the Thebaid, in Egypt, afterwards called Justinianopolis.*

Cōra, ae, *f. an ancient town of Latium.* Hence **Cōrānus**, a, um.

Cŏrăcēsĭum, ii, *n. a town on the borders of Cilicia and Pamphylia, near a mountain of the same name.*

Corax, ăcis, *m. a Sicilian rhetorician, a contemporary of Lysias.* 2. *a mountain in Aetolia.*

Corbĭo, ōnis, *f. a town of the Aequi.* 2. *a town of Spain, in the territory of the Suessetani.*

Corbŭlo, ōnis, *m. a Roman general under Nero.*

Corcўra, ae, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus;* now *Corfu:* in fable, *Scheria, the abode of Alcinous.* Hence **Corcўraeus**, a, um, and **Corcўraei**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Cordŭba, ae, *f. a town of Spain on the river Baetis,* now *Cordova.*

Corfīnĭum, ii, *n. the chief town of the Peligni,* now *Pelino.* Hence **Corfīnĭensis**, e.

Cōrinna, ae, *f. a celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar.* 2. *a feigned name of Ovid's mistress.*

Cŏrinthus, i (*Nom. Gr.* Corinthos; *Acc. Gr.* Corinthon), *f. a celebrated commercial city of Greece, situated on the isthmus named after it.* Hence **Cŏrinthĭus**, a, um, **Cŏrinthĭăcus**, a, um, and **Cŏrinthĭensis**, e; also, **Cŏrinthii**, ōrum, *m. the Corinthians;* and **Cŏrinthĭa**, ōrum, *n. vessels of Corinthian bronze.*

Cŏrĭŏli, ōrum, *m. plu. a town in Latium, taken by Caius Marcius,* who hence received the surname **Cŏrĭŏlānus.**

Cornēlĭa, ae, *f. daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, and mother of the Gracchi.*

Cornēlĭus, a, *the name of a gens, to which belonged some of the most celebrated Romans, the Scipios, Sulla, the Gracchi, etc.* Hence **Cornēlĭānus**, a, um, and **Cornēlĭāna Castra**, *a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war.*

Cornĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [= "*horn-blower*"], *a cognomen of several persons in the* gens Oppia.

Cornĭcŭlum, i, *n. a town in Latium.* Hence **Cornĭcŭlānus**, a, um.

Cornĭfĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Cornūtus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Cŏroebus, i, *m. a young Phrygian who fought for Priam against the Greeks.*

Cŏrōnēa, ae, *f. a town in Boeotia.* Hence **Cŏrōnaeus**, a, um, and **Cŏrōnensis**, e.

Cŏrōneus (trisyll.), ei, *m. a king of Phocis, father of a daughter who was changed into a crow.*

Cŏrōnis, ĭdis, *f. daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius.* Hence **Cŏrōnīdes**, ae, *m. son of Coronis,* i. e. *Aesculapius.*

Corsĭca, ae, *f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea.* Hence **Corsus**, a, um, **Corsĭcus**, a, um; and **Corsi**, ōrum, *the Corsicans.*

Cortōna, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Etruria, north-west of Lake Trasimenus.* Hence **Cortōnensis**, e, and **Cortōnenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cŏrўbantes, ium, *m. plu. the priests of Cybele.* Hence **Cŏrўbantĭus**, a, um, *Corybantian.*

Cŏrўcĭus, a, um, *belonging to the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus.* (See also foll. art.) Hence **Cŏrўcĭus**, a, um, and **Cŏrўcĭdes** Nymphae, *the Muses.*

Cŏrўcos or **-us**, i, *f. a promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its saffron.* Hence **Cŏrўcĭus**, a, um.

Cŏrўdon, ōnis, *m. name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Cŏrȳthus, i, *f. a town in Etruria,* later called *Cortona.* 2. *the mythical founder of this city.*

Cōs or **Cŏŭs** (Cŏŏs), Coi, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving very fine linen.* Hence **Cōus**, a, m: v. Part I.

Cŏsa, ae, *f.* and **Cŏsae**, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Etruria, not far from the coast.* Hence **Cōsānus**, a, um, and **Cŏsāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* 2 *a town in Lucania.*

Cosmus, i, *m. a maker of unguents at Rome* (Juv.). Hence **Cosmiānus**, a, um.

Cossus, i, *m. a surname in the* gens Cornelia: more esp. *of the military tribune,* A. Cornelius Cossus.

Cossȳra (**Cōsȳ-**) or **Cossūra**, ae, *f. a small island between Sicily and Africa,* now prob. *Gozo.*

Cŏtĭso, ōnis, *m. a king of the Dacians in the time of Horace.*

Cotta, ae, *m. a surname in the* gens Aurelia.

Cottĭus, ii, *m. a king of several Ligurian tribes, in the time of Augustus.* Hence **Cottĭānus**, a, um, and **Cottĭus**, a, um. **Alpes Cottĭae**, *the Cottian Alps, including Mt. S. Genèvre.*

Cŏtys, ȳos, *m. the name of various Thracian kings.* 2. *a king of Armenia.*

Cŏtyttō, ūs, *f. a foul Thracian divinity, whose worship was adopted at Athens.*

Cous, a, um: v. Part I.

Crăgus, i, *m. a mountainous tract in Lycia.*

Crānon, ōnis, *m. a town of Thessaly.* Hence **Crānō ĭus**, a, um.

Crantor, ŏris, *m. the armour-bearer of Peleus.* 2. *a distinguished philosopher of the Old Academy*

Crassus, i, *m. a family name in the* gens Licinia. The most distinguished were L. Licinius Crassus, *a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero,* and M. Licinius Crassus, *the triumvir.* Hence **Crassĭānus**, a, um.

Crătaeis, ĭdis, *f. the mother of Scylla.*

Crătĕrus, i, *m. a general of Alexander the Great.* 2. *a physician in the time of Cicero.*

Crātes, is, *m. an Athenian Academic philosopher.*

Crāthis, ĭdis, *m. a river in Bruttium, near the site of Sybaris, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.*

Crātīnus, i, *m. a celebrated comic Athenian poet, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.*

Crātippus, i, *m. a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens.*

Crēmera, ae, *f. a small river in Etruria, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii.* Hence **Crēmērensis**, e.

Crēmōna, ae, *f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Padus.* Hence **Crēmōnensis**, e, and **Crēmōnenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Crēnaeus, i, *m. a centaur in* Ov.

Crēo or **Crĕon**, ontis, *m. king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason.* 2. *a brother of Jocaste at Thebes.*

Cres, etis, v. Creta.

Crēta, ae (*Nom.* **Crētē**; *Acc.* Crētēn), *f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea,* now *Candia.* Hence 1. **Crēs**, ētis, *m. adj. Cretan;* and **Crētes**, um, *m. the Cretans* (Cic.) 2. **Cressa**, ae, *f. adj. Cretan,* and **Cressa**, ae, *f. a Cretan woman:* esp. *Ariadne* or *Aërope.* 3. **Crēsĭus**, a, um, *Cretan.* 4. **Crētaeus**, a, um, *Cretan* (Prop.). 5. **Crētānus**, i, *m. a Cretan* (Pl.). 6. **Crētensis**, e, *Cretan;* and **Cretenses**, ĭum, *m. the Cretans.* 7. **Crētĭcus**, a, um, *Cretan.* Also **Crētĭcus**, i, *m. an agnomen of* Q. Metellus, *from his subjugation of Crete.* 8. **Crētis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.: Cretan.*

Crēūsa, ae, *f. daughter of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason.* 2. *daughter of Priam, and wife of Aeneas.* 3. *a town in Boeotia.*

Crīmīsus, i, *m. a river in the southwest of Sicily.*

Crispus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen:* esp. of C. Sallustius Crispus, *the historian.*

Crĭtĭas, ae, *m. one of the oligarchy called "the Thirty" at Athens.*

Crĭto, ōnis, *m. a wealthy disciple and friend of Socrates.*

Crĭtŏlāus, i, *m. a peripatetic philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians as ambassador to Rome.* 2. *a leader of the Achaians against the Romans.*

Croesus, i, *m. a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches.* Meton.: *a very rich man* (Ov.).

Crŏmȳon, ōnis, *m. a village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth.*

Crŏton, ōnis, *comm.* (Crŏtōna, ae, *f.*) *an important town on the east coast of Bruttium,* now *Crotone.* Hence **Crŏtōnĭātes**, ae, *m. an inhabitant of Crotona;* and **Crŏtōnĭensis**, e, *belonging to Crotona.*

Crustŭmĕrĭa, ae, *f.* Crustŭmĕrĭum, ii, *n.*, and Crustŭmĕri, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient town in the country of the Sabines.* Hence **Crustŭmīnus**, a, um; **Crustŭmīni**, ōrum, *the inhabitants,* and **Crustŭmĭus**, a, um.

Ctēsĭphōn, ontis, *m. an Athenian who proposed the bestowment of a crown on Demosthenes.* 2. *a city of Assyria, winter residence of the Parthian kings, and afterwards capital of the Parthian Empire.*

Cūmae, ārum, *f. plu an ancient city on the coast of Campania, renowned for its Sibyl.* Hence **Cūmānus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Cūmāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants;* and **Cūmānum**, i, *n. an estate* (*of Cicero's*) *near Cumae.* Also **Cūmaeus**, a, um.

Cunctātor, ōris, *m. "the Delayer": an agnomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.*

Cŭpīdo, ĭnis, *m. the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus.* Hence **Cŭpīdĭnēus**, a, um.

Cŭrēs, ĭum, *m.* and *f. plu. the ancient chief town of the Sabines.* Hence **Cŭrensis**, e.

Cūrētes, um, *m. plu. an ancient mythical people in Crete.* Hence **Cūrētis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Cŭrĭātĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. an Alban gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome. To this gens belonged the three brothers who fought with the Horatii.*

Cūrĭōsōlites, um (*Acc.* Curiosolitas, Caes.), *m. a Gallic tribe in Armorica.*

Cūrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M' Curius Dentatus, *who conquered the Samnites and Pyrrhus.* Hence **Cūrĭānus**, a, um.

Cursor, ōris, *m. a cognomen of L. Papirius.*

Curtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. 1. Curtius Mettius, *who leaped into a gulf in the Roman forum.* 2. Q. Curtius Rufus, *the historian of Alexander the Great.*

Cūtĭlĭa, ae, and **Cŭtĭlĭae**, ārum, *f. an ancient Sabine city.*

Cȳănē, ēs, *f. a nymph who was changed into a fountain,* in Ov.

Cȳănēae, ārum, *f. plu. two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus,* also called Symplēgădes (q. v.). Hence **Cȳănēus**, a, um.

Cȳănē, ēs, *f. daughter of Maeander, and mother of Caunus and Byblis.*

Cȳbēlē (**Cȳbēbē**), ēs, *f. a goddess, originally Phrygian, subsequently worshipped in Rome also as* Ops *or* Mater Magna. Hence **Cȳbēlēĭus**, a, um. 2. *a mountain in Phrygia.*

Cȳclădes, um, *f. plu. the Cyclades; a numerous group of islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Aegean Sea.*

Cȳclops, ōpis (*Acc.* Cyclōpa, Hor.), *m. a Cyclops;* plur. Cyclōpes, um, *a fabulous one-eyed race of giants in Sicily, who were Vulcan's workmen;* esp. *the Cyclops Polyphemus.* Hence **Cȳclōpĭus**, a, um, *Cyclopian.*

Cȳdippē, ēs, *f. the wife of Acontius.* 2. *a Nereid.*

Cydnŏs or **Cydnus**, i, *m. a river in Cilicia.*

Cȳdōnĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town on the north coast of Crete.* Hence **Cȳdōnĭus**, a, um and **Cȳdōnēus**, a, um, *Cydonian;* also in the poets = *Cretan.* **Cȳdōnĭātae**, ārum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Cydonia.*

Cygnus or **Cȳcnus**, i, *m. king of the Ligurians, who was changed into a swan.* 2. *a son of Neptune.* Hence **Cygnēĭus**, a, um.

Cyllărus, i, *m. a centaur in* Ov. **2.** *the war-horse of Castor in* Virg.

Cyllēnē, ēs and ae, *f. a mountain in Arcadia, on which Mercury was born.* Hence **Cyllēnĭus**, a, um; and *Subst.* **Cyllēnĭus**, i, *m. Mercury;* also **Cyllēnēus**, a, um, and **Cyllēnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* **2.** *a town in Elis.*

Cynŏsarges, is, *n. a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules; where Antisthenes taught.*

Cynoscĕphălae, ārum, *f.* "*the Dog's heads*"; *two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly.*

Cynŏsūra, ae, *f.* lit. "*the Dog's Tail;*" *the same as* Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear.* Hence **Cynŏsūris**, ĭdis, *adj. belonging to the Lesser Bear.*

Cynthus, i, *m. a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.* Hence **Cynthĭus**, a, um, *Cynthian;* **Cynthĭus**, i, *m.* = *Apollo:* and **Cynthĭa**, ae, *f.* = *Diana.*

Cyparissus, i, *m. a youth who was changed into a cypress in* Ov.

Cypassis, is, *f. a woman's name in* Ov.

Cyprus (os), i, *f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulness, and for the worship of Venus.* Hence **Cyprĭus**, a, um; Cypria, ae, *f.* = *Venus.*

Cypsēlus, i, *m. a despot of Corinth.*

Cyrēnē, ēs, and **Cyrēnae**, ārum, *f. the chief city of a flourishing Grecian colony in north-eastern Africa, founded by the Theraeans; the birth-place of Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic philosophy.* Hence **Cyrēnāĭcus**, a, um; **Cyrēnaeus**, a, um, and **Cyrēnensis**, e; also, **Cyrēnāĭci**, ōrum, and **Cyrēnaei**, ōrum, *m. adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy,* and **Cyrēnenses**, ium, *m. inhabitants of Cyrene.*

Cyrnos, i, *f. the Greek name of Corsica.* Hence **Cyrnēus**, a, um.

Cyrus, i, *m. the founder of the Persian monarchy,* B.C. 560. **2.** Cyrus Minor, *a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed at Cunaxa,* B.C. 401. **3.** *an architect of the time of Cicero.* **4.** *the name of a youth in* Hor.

Cytae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Colchis, said to have been the birth-place of Medea.* Hence **Cytaeaeus**, a, um, **Cytaeus**, a, um, *Colchian;* **Cytaeis**, ĭdis, *f. Medea.*

Cythēra, ōrum, *n. an island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus,* now *Cerigo.* Hence, **1. Cythĕrēus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Cythĕrēa**, ae, *f. Venus.* **2. Cythĕrēĭus**, a, um: heros, *i. e. Aeneas.* As *Subst.:* **Cythĕrēĭa**, ae, *f. Venus.* **3. Cythērĭăcus**, a, um. **4. Cythĕrēis**, ĭdis, *f. i. e. Venus.* **5. Cythĕrēĭas**, ădis, *f. adj. belonging to Venus.*

Cythnos (-us), i, *f. an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades,* now *Thermia.* Hence **Cythnĭus**, a, um.

Cytōrus (-os), i, *m. a mountain of Paphlagonia, famous for its box-wood.* Hence **Cytōrĭăcus** (-ĭus), a, um.

Cyzĭcum, i, *n.* and **-us** or **-os**, i, *f. a celebrated town of Mysia, on an island or peninsula in the Black Sea.* Hence **Cyzĭcēnus**, a, um, and **Cyzĭcēni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Dăae, v. Dahae.

Dāci, ōrum, *m. plu. the Dacians, a warlike people, orig. from Thrace, who occupied an extensive country on both sides of the lower Danube.* Hence **Dācĭa**, ae, *f. their country,* and **Dācus**, **Dācĭcus**, a, um, *Dacian.*—As *Subst.:* **Dācĭcus**, i, *m. a gold coin struck under Domitian, conqueror of the Dacians* (Juv.).

Daedălĭōn, ōnis, *m. brother of Ceyx, changed into a hawk* (Ov.).

Daedălus, i, *m.* (*Gr. acc.* Daedalon) *a mythical personage, skilful as a sculptor and architect, father of Icarus.* Hence **Daedălĕus**, a, um, and **Daedălus**, a, um.

Dāhae (less correctly Dăae), ārum, *m. plu. a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea.*

Dalmătae or **Delmătae**, ārum, *m. plu. a people on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea.* Hence **Dalmătĭa** (Del-), ae, *f. their country,* and **Dalmătĭcus** (Del-), a, um.

Dāma, ae, *m. the name of a slave in* Hor.

Dămălis, is, *f. the name of a woman in* Hor.

Dămascus, i, *f. the capital of Coele-Syria.* Hence **Dămascēnus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Damascēnum**, i, *n. a Damascene plum, a damson.*

Dămăsichthon, ōnis, *m. a son of Amphion and Niobe.*

Dămăsippus, i, *m. a follower of Marius, put to death by Sulla.* **2.** *a cognomen in the* gens Licinia. **3.** *the name of a merchant in* Hor. **4.** *the name of an actor* (Juv.).

Dămŏcles, is, *m. a courtier of Dionysius the younger.*

Damoetas, ae, *m. a shepherd in* Virg.

Dāmon, ōnis, *m. a Pythagorean, renowned for his friendship with Phintias.* **2.** *a celebrated Athenian musician.* **3.** *a goat-herd in* Virg.

Dănaē, ēs, *f. daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter.* Hence **Dănaēĭus**, a, um.

Dănaus, i, *m. son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus:* he came from Egypt into Greece, and there became king of Argos. Hence **Dănaus**, a, um; **Dănăi**, ōrum, *m. plu. the Danai or Greeks,* and **Dănăĭdes**, um, *f. plu. the daughters of Danaus, the Danaides; who, with the exception of one, murdered their husbands, and were punished for it in Tartarus, being employed in the endless task of baling out water with vessels having no bottoms to them.*

Dānŭbĭus (more correctly Dānŭvĭus), ii, *m. the Danube;* sometimes called the *Ister.*

Daphnē, ēs, *f. daughter of the river-god Peneus, who was changed into a laurel-tree.*

Daphnis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Daphnim and Daphnin), *m. a Sicilian shepherd, son of Mercury.*

Dardăni, ōrum, *m. plu. a tribe in the south-west of Moesia.* See also Dardanus.

Dardănĭdae, v. Dardanus.

Dardănus, i, *m. son of Jupiter and Electra, ancestor of the royal race of Troy.* Hence **Dardănus**, a, um, and **Dardănĭus**, a, um; **Dardănĭa**, ae, *f. a city founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont* (whence its mod. name, *the Dardanelles*), but oftener, esp. in Virgil = *Troja;* **Dardănĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Dardanus;* pl. **Dardănĭdae**, ārum and um, *the Trojans,* and **Dardănis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Dardanian* = *Trojan.* As *Subst. a Trojan woman.*

Dārēs, ētis and is (*Acc.* Darēta and Daren, Virg.): *m. a famous boxer.*

Dārēus (better than Dārĭus), ii, *m. the name of several Persian kings.* Esp. D. Hystaspis, or *Darius the son of Hystaspes, father of Xerxes;* D. Nothus, *father of Artaxerxes and Cyrus the younger;* and D. Codomannus, *overthrown by Alexander the Great.*

Datămes, is, *m. a distinguished Persian general, who revolted against Artaxerxes II.* (Mnemon) *and was assassinated.*

Dātis, is, *m. one of the commanders of the Persian army defeated at Marathon.*

Daulis, ĭdis, *f. a city of Phocis, scene of the fable of Tereus, Procne and Philomela.* Hence **Daulĭus**, a, um, and **Daulĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.:* Daulias ales, i. e. *Procne,* and Dauliades puellae, i. e. *Procne and Philomela.*

Daunus, i, *m. king of Apulia, ancestor of Turnus.* Hence **Daunĭus**, and **Daunĭăcus**, a, um, *Daunian* or *Apulian;* also in the poets = *Italian;* and **Daunĭas**, ădis, *f. Apulia.*

Dāvus, i, *m. a name often given to Roman slaves.*

Děcělēa (less correctly **-ĭa**), ae, *f. a demos of Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.*

Děcentĭus, ii, *m. brother of the Emperor Magnentius, by whom he was created Caesar,* A.D. 351.

Decetĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Aedui on the Loire,* now *Decise.*

Decidĭus, ii, *m. a military officer who served under Caesar.*

Dĕcĭmus, *a Roman praenomen, abbreviated* D.

Dĕcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. *the two Decii*, P. Decius Mus, *father and son, who devoted themselves to death for Rome.* Hence **Dĕcĭānus**, a, um. 2. *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 249–251.

Dēĭānīra, ae, *f. daughter of Oeneus, wife of Hercules.*

Dēĭdămīa, ae, *f. daughter of Lycomedes and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.*

Dēĭŏnīdes, ae, *m. son of Deïone by Apollo*, i. e. *Miletus.*

Dēĭŏpēa, ae, *f. one of Juno's nymphs in* Virg.

Dēiŏtărus, i, *m. a king in Asia Minor; defended by Cicero in an oration delivered before Caesar.*

Dēĭphŏbē, ēs, *f. daughter of Glaucus.*

Dēĭphŏbus, i, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.*

Dēlĭum, ii, *n. a town on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo.*

Delmătĭa, v. Dalmatia.

Dēlos, i (*Acc.* Delum and Delon), *f. the smallest of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.* Hence **Dēlĭus**, a, um, *Delian.* As *Subst.*: **Dēlĭus**, ii, *m. the Delian god, Apollo*; **Dēlĭa**, ae, *f. the Delian goddess, Diana.* **Dēlĭăcus**, a, um, *Delian.*

Delphi, ōrum, *m. plu. a small town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo*; now *Kastri.* Also **Delphi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Delphi*; and **Delphĭcus**, a, um, *Delphic.* As *Subst.*: **Delphĭcus**, i, *m. the Delphic god, i. e. Apollo.*

Dēmādes, is, *m. an Athenian orator, contemporary of Demosthenes.*

Dēmărātus (**Dām-**), i, *m. the father of Tarquinius Priscus.* 2. *a Spartan king.*

Dēmētrĭas, ădis, *f. a city in Thessaly*, previously called Pagasae.

Dēmētrĭus, ii, *m.* the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are: Demetrius Poliorcētes, *son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia.* 2. Demetrius Phalēreus, *a famous orator, governor of Athens.* 3. Demetrius Magnes, *a contemporary of Cicero.*

Dēmŏchăres, is, *m. an Athenian orator.*

Dēmŏcrĭtus, i, *m. a celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, the author of the theory of atoms adopted by Epicurus.* Hence **Dēmocrĭtĭcus**, a, um, and **Dēmocrĭtēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um; also, **Dēmocrĭtĭi**, ōrum, *m. the followers of Democritus.*

Dēmŏphōon, ontis, *m. son of Theseus and Phaedra.*

Dēmosthĕnes, is (*Gen.* also Demosthenī, Cic.), *m. the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*

Dēōïs, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Deo* (Ceres), i. e. *Proserpine.* Hence **Dēōĭus**, a, um.

Dercētis, is, and **Dercētō**, ūs, *f. a Syrian goddess.*

Dertōna, ae, *f. a city in Liguria*, now *Tortona.*

Deucălĭon, ōnis, *m. son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.* He and his wife were the only human survivors of a great deluge. Hence **Deucălĭōnēus**, a, um.

Dĭa, ae, *f. the old name of the island of* Naxos.

Diablintes, um, *m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne.*

Dĭāgŏras, ae, *m. a Greek philosopher and poet of Melos, surnamed "the Atheist."* 2. *a conqueror in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes.*

Dīāna, ae, *f. an ancient Italian divinity, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo: the virgin moon-goddess* (Luna), *patroness of virginity*; also *presiding over childbirth* (*in which character she is called* Lucīna), *and the chase.* Diana is used Meton. for *the moon* and *the chase.* Hence **Dīānĭus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Dīānĭum**, ii, *n. a place or temple sacred to Diana.* (ii) *a promontory in Spain*, now *Denia.*

Dĭcaearchus, i, *m. a pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer.*

Dictē, ēs, *f. a mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter was reared.* Hence **Dictaeus**, a, um, *Cretan*: Dictaeus rex, *Jupiter* (Virg.): also *Minos* (Ov.).

Dictynna, ae, *f. an appellation of Diana*, perh. *as the huntress* (δίκτυον, *a net*). Hence **Dictynnaeum** (**-nēum**), i, *n. a place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta.* 2. *another name of the nymph Britomartis* (Virg. Cir.).

Dictys, ўos, *m. a sailor changed by Bacchus into a dolphin.* 2. *a centaur in* Ov.

Dĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman plebeian gens.* 2. Didius Julianus, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 193, *who purchased the imperial dignity from the Praetorians.*

Dīdō, ūs and ōnis (*Acc.* Dido, Virg.) *f. the foundress of Carthage*, called also *Elisa* or *Elissa.*

Dĭespĭter, tris, *m. father of the Day; another name for Jupiter.*

Dĭgentĭa, ae, *f. a small stream that ran through Horace's Sabine farm*, now *Licenza.*

Dīnarchus, i, *m. the last of the ten Attic orators.*

Dindўmus (os), i, *m.* and **Dindўma**, ōrum, *n. plur. a mountain in Mysia, near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele.* Hence **Dindўmēnē**, ēs, *f.* i. e. *Cybele.*

Dīnŏmăchus, i, *m. a Greek ethical philosopher.*

Dĭoclētĭānus, i, *m. Diocletian, Roman emperor*, A.D. 284–305.

Dĭŏdōrus, i, *m. a peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Critolaus.* 2. *a famous dialectician.* 3. Diodorus Siculus, *a well-known historian of the time of Augustus.*

Dĭŏdŏtus, i, *m. a Stoic, teacher of Cicero.*

Dĭōgĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes.* 2. *the Cynic philosopher of Sinope; 4th cent.* B.C. 3. *a Stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laelius.*

Dĭŏmēdes, is, *m. son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, a famous hero at the siege of Troy.* Hence **Dĭŏmēdēus** (**-ĭus**), a, um. 2. *a cruel king of the Bistones in Thrace.*

Dĭon (Dĭo), ōnis, *m. brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.*

Dĭōnē, ēs (**-a**, ae), *the mother of Venus.* 2. *Venus.* Hence **Dĭōnaeus**, a, um, *of Dione* (*Venus*): Caesar, as *descended from Venus* (Virg.).

Dĭŏnўsĭus, ii, *m. the name of several celebrated Greeks*; esp. *the elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.* 2. *his son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse.* 3. *of* Heraclea, *a pupil of Zeno.* 4. *a Stoic, contemporary with Cicero.*

Dĭŏnўsus or **-os**, i, *m. the Greek name of Bacchus.* Hence **Dĭŏnўsĭa**, ōrum, *n. plu. the festival of Bacchus.*

Dīphĭlus, i, *m. a celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus.* 2. *an architect employed by Q. Cicero.*

Dĭpўlon, i, *n. a gate at Athens.*

Dircē, ēs (*Acc.* Dircam, Pl.), *f. a fountain in Boeotia.* Hence **Dircaeus**, a, um, *Dircean, Boeotian*: Dircaeus cycnus, *the Theban swan*, i. e. *Pindar.* 2. *the wife of the Theban prince Lycus, killed by being tied to a bull.*

Dīs, Dītis, *m. the god of the infernal regions, identified with the Greek Pluto.*

Divico, ōnis, *m. a chief of the Helvetii.*

Divitiacus, i, *m. chief of the Aedui, brother of Dumnorix, and a friend of Caesar.* 2. *chief of the Suessiones.*

Dōdōna, ae, *f. a city in Epirus*, famed on account of a very ancient oracle of Jupiter. Hence **Dōdōnaeus**, a, um, and **Dōdōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Dŏlābella, ae, *m. the name of a Roman family in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. P. Cornelius Dolabella, *Cicero's son-in-law.*

Dŏlĭchos, i, *m. the name of a gladiator in* Hor.

Dŏlo, ōnis, *m. a spy of the Trojans.*

Dŏlŏpes, um (*Acc. sing.* Dolopem, Liv.), *m. plu. a warlike people in*

Thessaly. Hence **Dŏlŏpĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Dŏmĭtĭānus, i, *m.:* T. Flavius Domitianus; *Domitian, Roman emperor*, A.D. 81–96.

Dŏmĭtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, *general of Pompey in the civil war.* Hence **Dŏmĭtĭānus**, a, um.

Dŏnūsa, ae, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Denusa.*

Dōres, um, *m. plu. the Dorians, one of the four great Hellenic tribes.* Hence **Dōrĭcus**, a, um, **Dōrĭus**, a, um, and **Dōris**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, also **Dōrĭenses**, ĭum, *m. the Dorians.*

Dōris, ĭdis, *f.* 1. *a country of Greece; the abode of the Dorians.* 2. *a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs.* Meton. *the sea* (Virg.).

Dossennus, i, *m. a burlesque character in the Atellane farces.*

Dōtō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph.*

Drăco, ōnis, *m. an Athenian lawgiver, notorious for his severity:* B.C. 621.

Drĕpăna, ōrum, *n. plu. a town on the north-west coast of Sicily*, now *Trapani.* Called also **Drĕpănum**, i, *n.* Hence **Drĕpănītānus**, a, um, and **Drĕpănītāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Drŭentĭa, ae, *f. a tributary of the Rhone;* now the *Durance.*

Drŭĭdes, um, see Part I.

Drūsilla, ae, *f. the name of several women of the* gens Livia. Esp. Livia Drusilla, *the second wife of Augustus.* 2. *the daughter of Drusus Germanicus.* 3. *daughter of the emperor Caligula.* 4. *daughter of Herodes Agrippa I.*

Drūsus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Livia. Esp. M. Livius Drusus, tribunus plebis, B.C. 91, *who renewed several of the propositions of the Gracchi, and was assassinated.* 2. Cl. Drusus Nero, *son of Livia Drusilla and Tiberius Claudius Nero; father of Germanicus.* Hence **Drūsīnus**, a, um, and **Drūsĭānus**, a, um.

(1) **Dryas**, antis, *m. the father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace.* 2. *one of the Lapithae.* 3. *one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.*

(2) **Dryas**, ădis, *f. a Dryad, a wood-nymph;* usu. in plur. **Dryădes.**

Drymō, ūs, *f. a water-nymph* in Virg.

Dryŏpē, ēs, *f. the mother of Amphissus*, in Ov. 2. *the mother of Tarquitus*, in Virg.

(1) **Dryops**, ŏpis, usu. **Dryŏpes**, um, *m. plu. a people of Epirus.*

(2) **Dryops**, ŏpis, *m. a companion of Aeneas.*

Dūbis, is, *m. a river of Gaul*, now *Doubs.*

Dŭillĭus (also **Dŭllĭus**, not **Dŭellĭus**), ĭi, *m. a Roman consul who defeated the Carthaginians in the first naval battle ever won by the Romans*, B.C. 260.

Dūlĭchĭum, ii, *n. an island of the Ionian Sea, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses*, called also **Dūlĭchĭa**, ae, *f.* Hence **Dūlĭchĭus**, a, um, *Dulichian, relating to Ulysses.*

Dumnŏrix, ĭgis, *m. a turbulent chieftain of the Aedui, in the time of Caesar; brother of Divitiacus.*

Dūrocortŏrum, i, *n. the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica*, now *Rheims.*

Dymas, antis, *m. father of Hecuba*, who is hence called **Dymantis**, ĭdis.

Dymē, ēs, *f. a town on the coast of Achaia:* also called **Dymae**, ārum, *f. plu.* Hence **Dymaeus**, a, um, and **Dymaei**, ōrum, *m. the Dymaeans.*

Dyrrăchĭum, ii, *n. a port in Grecian Illyria*, formerly called Epidamnus, now *Durazzo.* Hence **Dyrrăchīni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Eborācum or **Eburācum**, i, *n. a town of the Brigantes in Britain*, now *York.*

Eburōnes, um, *m. plu. a nation of* Gallia Belgica.

Ebŭsus (-os), i, *f. an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain*, now *Iviza.*

Ecbătăna, ōrum, *n. plu. the principal city of Media*, now *Hamadan.*

Ecĕtra, ae, *f. a city of the Volsci.* Hence **Ecetrāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Echĕcrătes, ae, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.*

Echidna, ae, *f. the Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules.* 2. *a monster, half woman, half serpent, the mother of Cerberus.* Hence **Echidnēus**, a, um.

Echīnădes, um, *f. plu. a group of small islands at the mouth of the Acheloüs.*

Echīon, ōnis, *m. one of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.* Hence **Echīōnĭdes**, ae, *m. the son of Echion*, i.e. *Pentheus*, and **Echīōnĭus**, a, um, *Cadmean* or *Theban* (Hor.). 2. *a son of Mercury, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.* Hence **Echīōnĭus**, a, um. 3. *a celebrated Greek painter.*

Echō, ūs, *f. a nymph who was changed by Juno into an echo.*

Edessa, ae, *f. the ancient capital of Macedonia.* Hence **Edessaeus**, a, um. 2. *a city of Mesopotamia.*

Ēdōni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Thrace much given to revelry.* Hence **Ēdōnus**, a, um, *Edonian, Thracian;* and **Ēdōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*; as *subst.: a Bacchante* (Prop.).

Ēĕtĭon, ōnis, *m. the father of Andromache, king of Thebe in Cilicia.* Hence **Ēĕtĭōnēus**, a, um.

Ēgĕrĭa, ae, *f. one of the Camenae* (q. v.), *the instructress of Numa.*

Egnātĭa or **Gnātĭa**, ae, *f. a town on the coast of Apulia.*

Egnātĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Egnātĭānus**, a, um.

Ēlātēa, ae, *f. a city of Phocis.*

Ēlātēĭus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Elatus, a prince of the Lapithae:* Caeneus, *i. e. his son Caeneus.*

Ĕlăver, ĕris, *n. a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Loire*, now *the Allier.*

Ĕlĕa, ae, *f. a city of Lucania, also called* Velia, *the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy.* Hence **Ĕlĕātes**, *a native of Elea:* and **Ĕlĕātĭcus**, a, um, *Eleatic;* **Ĕlĕātĭci**, ōrum, *m. the Eleatics.*

Ēlectra, ae (*Acc.* Electran, Ov.), *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter.* 2. *daughter of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, and sister of Orestes.*

Ĕlĕleus, ei, *m.* (from ἐλελεῦ, the cry of the Bacchantes), *a surname of Bacchus.* Hence, **Ĕlĕlēĭdes**, um, *f. Bacchantes.*

Ĕlĕphantinē, es, *f. a small island of the Nile, in the Thebaid, with a city of the same name.*

Ĕleusis and **Ĕleusīn**, ĭnis, *f. a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres.* Hence **Ĕleusīnus** (-īnĕus), a, um, and **Ĕleusīnĭus**, a, um, *Eleusinian.*

Ēlĭcĭus, ii, *m. a surname of Jupiter, because from him celestial signs* or *omens were called forth* (elicio); or, acc. to others, *because he was called forth by incantations.*

Ēlis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Elin or Elidem; *Abl.* usually Elide, but sometimes Eli), also, in Plautus, Ālis (q. v.), *f. a country on the west coast of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated.* Hence **Ēlēus**, a, um, *Elean;* Meton. *Olympian* (Hor.); and **Ēlēi** or **Ēlĭi**, ōrum, *m. plu. the Eleans;* also **Ēlĭas**, ădis, *f. adj. Elean;* Meton. *Olympian* (Virg.).

Ēlissa (Ellsa), ae, *f.* another name for *Dido.*

Ēlōrus (Hel.), i, *m. a city on the E. coast of Sicily.* Hence **Ēlōrĭus**, a, um, and **Ēlōrīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* 2. *a river of the same name.*

Elpēnor, ŏris, *m. one of the companions of Ulysses.*

Ēlŭsa, ae, *f. a city of Aquitania*, now *Eause.* Hence **Ēlŭsātes**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Elvīna (Hel-), *f. a surname of Ceres in* Juv.

Ĕlўmāis, ĭdis, *f. a district of Susiana in Persia.* Hence **Ĕlўmaeus**, a, um, and **Ĕlўmaei**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Ēlўsĭum, ii, *n. the abode of the blessed in the lower world.* Hence **Ēlўsĭus**, a, um, *Elysian:* campi, *the Elysian fields* (Virg.).

Ēmăthĭa, ae, *f. a district of Macedonia:* hence poet. *Macedonia* and sometimes *Thessaly*, esp. with ref. to *Pharsalia* (Virg.). Hence **1. Ēmăthĭus**, a, um, *Macedonian and Thessalian.* **2. Ēmăthis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Thessalian:* **Ēmăthĭdes**, um, *f. the Macedonian maidens;* i.e. *the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus; the Pierides.*

Empĕdŏcles, is, *m. a famous natural philosopher of Agrigentum*, about B.C. 444. Hence **Empĕdŏclēus**, a, um.

Empŏrĭae, ārum, *f. a city of Spain near the Pyrenees*, now *Ampurias.* Hence **Empōrītāni**, ōrum, *its inhabitants.*

Encĕlădus, i, *m. one of the giants whom Jupiter buried under Etna.*

Endўmĭon, ōnis, *m. a youth renowned for his beauty and his perpetual sleep on Mount Latmos, in Caria; with whom Luna fell in love.*

Engŭĭum (Engўon), *n. a city of Sicily.* Hence **Engŭīnus**, a, um, and **Engŭīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ēnīpeus (trisyl.), ei (*Voc.* Enīpeu, Ov.), *m. a tributary of the Peneus, in Thessaly.* **2.** Meton.: *the river-god.*

Enna, Ennaeus, and **Ennensis,** v. Henn.

Ennĭus (Q.), i, *m. the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria*, B.C. 239; *died* B.C. 169.

Ennŏsĭgaeus, i, *m.* = Ἐννοσίγαιος, "*the earthshaker*"; i.e. *Neptune.*

Entella, ae, *f. a city of Sicily.* Hence **Entellīnus**, a, um.

Entellus, i, *m. a Sicilian champion in* Virg.

Ēōs (occurring only in *Nom.*), *f. the dawn*, pure Lat. Aurora. Hence **Ēōus**, a, um, *eastern, orient;* **Ĕōus**, i, *m. the morning-star*, also, *an inhabitant of the East.*

Ĕpămīnondas, ae, *m. a celebrated Theban general, who conquered the Lacedaemonians at Leuctra* (B.C. 371) *and Mantinea, where he fell* (B.C. 362).

Ĕpăphrŏdītus, i, *m. a freedman of Nero.*

Ĕpăphus, i, *m. son of Jupiter and Io.*

Ĕpēus (also **Ĕpīus**), i, *m. son of Panopeus, and contriver of the Trojan horse.*

Ĕphĕsus, i, *f. the chief of the twelve Ionian cities in Asia Minor, with a celebrated temple of Diana.* Hence **Ĕphĕsĭus**, a, um, and **Ĕphĕsĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Ephesians.*

Ephĭaltes, ae, *m. the son of Alōeus and brother of Otus, one of the giants who attempted to storm heaven.*

Ĕphŏrus, i, *m. of Cumae in Aeolis, a celebrated Greek historian, a disciple of Isocrates.*

Ĕphўra, ae, and (poet.) **Ĕphўrē**, ēs, *f. the ancient name of Corinth, taken from that of a sea-nymph.* Hence **Ĕphўrēĭus**, a, um, *Corinthian.*

Ĕpĭcharmus, i, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided chiefly in Syracuse;* about B.C. 500.

Ĕpĭcūrus, i, *m. a famous Greek philosopher, a native of Samos, but who spent most of his life at Athens; the founder of the Epicurean philosophy; died* B.C. 270. Hence **Ĕpĭcūrēus**, a, um, *Epicurean*, and **Ĕpĭcūrēi**, ōrum, *m. the Epicureans.*

Ĕpĭdamnus, i, *m. the old name of Dyrrachium* (q. v.). Hence **Ĕpĭdamnĭus**, a, um, and **Ĕpĭdamnĭensis**, e.

Ĕpĭdaurus, i, *f. a city in Argolis with a famous temple of Aesculapius. There was a kind of serpent found in the neighbourhood, sacred to Aesculapius* (serpens Epidaurius, Hor.). Hence **Ĕpĭdaurĭus**, a, um. As subst. **Ĕpĭdaurĭus**, ii, *m.* Aesculapius.

Ĕpĭgŏni, ōrum, *m. plu. the sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes.*

Ĕpĭmēnĭdes, is, *m. a famous Greek poet and prophet of Crete.*

Ĕpĭmētheus, ĕi, *m.* (= "*afterthought*"), *son of Iapetus, and brother of Prometheus* (= "*fore-thought*"). Hence **Ĕpĭmēthis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Pyrrha.*

Ēpīrus or **-os**, i, *f. a country in the north-west of Greece* (*Albania*). Hence **Ēpīrōtes**, ae, *m. a native of Epirus; an Epirote;* **Ēpīrōtĭcus**, a, um, and **Ēpīrensis**, e, *belonging to Epirus, Epirotic.*

Ĕpŏna, ae, *f. the protecting goddess of horses, asses, &c.* (Juv.).

Ĕpŏrēdĭa, ae, *f. a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the district of the* Salassi, *on the* Duria (*Dorea Baltea*), now *Ivrea.*

Ĕpŏrēdŏrix, ĭgis, *m. a noble Aeduan who served in Caesar's army.* **2.** *another Aeduan mentioned by Caesar.*

Ĕrăsīnus, i, *m. a river of Argolis*, now *Kephalari.*

Ĕrăsistrătus, i, *m. a famous physician of Alexandria, in the time of Ptolemy Lagides, founder of a medical school.*

Ĕrătō (only in *Nom.*), *f. the Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.* Meton.: for *Muse in general* (Virg.). **2.** *an Armenian queen mentioned in* Tac.

Ĕrătosthĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria.*

Ĕrĕbus, i, *m. god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox.* Meton. *the Lower World.* Hence **Ĕrĕbēus**, a, um, *belonging to the Lower World.*

Ĕrechtheus (trisyl.), ĕi, *m. an ancient and mythical king of Athens.* Hence **Ĕrechthēus**, a, um; **Ĕrechthĭdae**, ārum, *m. plu. the Athenians;* and **Ĕrechthis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Erechtheus*, viz. *Orithyia* or *Procris.*

Ĕrĕtrĭa, ae, *f. one of the principal cities of Euboea.* Hence **Ĕrĕtrĭus**, a, um, **Ĕrĕtrĭensis**, e, **Ĕrĕtrĭăcus**, a, um, and **Ĕrĕtrĭcus**, a, um; also **Ĕrĕtrĭenses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of Eretria;* **Ĕrĕtrĭāci**, ōrum, and **Ĕrĕtrĭci**, ōrum, *m. the Eretrians*, i.e. *followers of Menedemus, a philosopher of Eretria.*

Ērētum, i, *n. a city of the Sabines.* Hence **Ērētīnus**, a, um.

Ĕrichthō, ūs, *f. a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompeius.* Hence Meton.: *any witch* (Ov.).

Ĕrichthŏnĭus, ii, *m. son of Vulcan, king of Athens.* Hence **Ĕrichthŏnĭus**, a, um, *Athenian.* **2.** *a son of Dardanus, father of Tros and king of Troy.* Hence **Ĕrichthŏnĭus**, a, um, *Trojan.*

Ērĭdănus, i, *m. the Greek name of the river Padus;* now *the Po.*

Ērĭgŏnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Icarius, who was translated to the sky as the constellation* Virgo. Hence **Ērĭgŏnēĭus**, a, um.

Ērillus, v. Herillus.

Ērinna, ae (**-e**, ēs), *a Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho.*

Ērīnys (not Erinnys), ўos (*Acc.* Erinyn, Ov.), *f. one of the Furies.* Plur. **Ērīnўes**, *the Furies.*

Ērĭphўla, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Talaüs, and wife of Amphiaraüs, slain by her son Alcmaeon.*

Ērōs, ōtis, *m.* = Ἔρως, *Cupid.* **2.** *a common name of Roman slaves or freedmen.*

Ērўmanthus, i, *m. a chain of mountains in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place.* Hence **Ērўmanthĭus**, a, um, and

Ĕrўmanthis, ĭdis, *f. adj. Erymanthian* or *Arcadian: ursa, i.e. Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky.* 2. *a river of Arcadia.*

Ĕrўsichthon, ŏnis, *m. son of the Thessalian king Triopas: punished with furious hunger for cutting down a grove of Ceres.*

Ĕrўthēa (-īa), ae, *f. a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt.* Hence **Ĕrўthīus**, a, um, and **Erўthēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Erythean.*

Ĕrўthrae, ārum, *f. plu. one of the twelve chief cities of Ionia.* Hence **Ĕrўthraeus**, a, um, and **Erythraei**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.* 2. *a port on the Gulf of Corinth.*

Ĕrўthraeum mărĕ, *the Persian Gulf*, sometimes *the Indian Ocean.*

Ĕrўx, ўcis, and **Ĕrўcus**, i, *m. a high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for its temple of Venus, with a city of the same name.* According to the fable, it was so called after a Sicilian king, Eryx, the son of Butes and Venus. Hence **Ĕrўcīnus**, a, um; also Subst.: **Ĕrўcīna**, ae, *f. Venus.*

Esquĭlĭae, ārum, *f. plu. the Esquiline; one of the seven hills of Rome.* Hence **Esquĭlĭus**, a, um, **Esquĭlīnus**, a, um, and **Esquĭlĭārĭus**, a, um.

Essŭi, ōrum, *n. a tribe of the Gauls:* perh. the same as Esubii, q. v.

Esubĭi, ōrum, *m. a tribe of the Gauls*, prob. *between the Seine and Loire.*

Ĕtĕŏcles, is and ĕos, *m. son of Oedipus and Jocaste, brother of Polynices.*

Ĕtrūrĭa, ae, *f. a country on the west coast of central Italy.* Hence **Ĕtruscus**, a, um, *Etruscan*, and **Ĕtrusci**, ōrum, *m. the Etruscans.*

Euboea, ae, *f. the largest island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Negroponte, separated from Greece by the Euripus.* Hence **Eubŏĭcus**, a, um, *Euboean.*

Euclīdes, is, *m. of Megara, founder of the Megaric philosophy.* 2. *Euclid, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, author of a famous work on geometry; died* B.C. 283.

Eudoxus, i, *m. a famous astronomer of Cnidus.*

Eugănĕi, ōrum, *m. a people of Northern Italy.* Hence **Eugănĕus**, a, um.

Euhan (**euan** less correctly ēvan), *m. a surname of Bacchus:* v. evius.

Euhēmĕrus, i, *m. a Greek philosopher, noted for his rationalizing of the popular myths and religion.*

Eulus, v. Evius.

Eumedes, is, *m. a Trojan, father of Dolon.*

Eumĕnes, is, *m. a famous general under Alexander the Great.*

Eumĕnĭdes, um, *f. plu.* = Εὐμενίδες ("the gracious ones"), *a euphemistic name for the Erinyes* or *Furies.*

Eumolpus, i, *m. a priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries to Attica.* Hence **Eumolpĭdae**, ārum, *m. plu. his descendants.* 2. *a son of Musaeus and descendant of the preceding.*

Euphorbus, i, *m. son of Panthus, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself through transmigration, and whose shield he is said to have recognized and claimed.*

Euphŏrĭon, ōnis, *m. an eminent grammarian and poet, born at Chalcis in Euboea; he flourished about* 220 B.C.

Euphrānor, ŏris, *m. a celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxiteles.*

Euphrātes, is, *m. the largest river of Western Asia, it rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf.*

Eupŏlis, ĭdis, *m. a celebrated comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.*

Eurīpĭdes, is, *m.* (*Dat.* also Euripidae), *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.* Hence **Eurīpĭdēus**, a, um.

Eurīpus (os), i, *m. the channel between Boeotia and Euboea, the waters of which were believed to ebb and flow seven times a day.*

Eurōpa, ae, and **Eurōpē**, ēs, *f. daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete.* Hence **Eurōpaeus**, a, um. 2. *the continent of Europe, named after her.*

Eurōtas, ae, *m. the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood;* now *Iri* (or Eurotas).

Eurўălus, i, *m. friend of Nisus in* Virg.

Eurўdĭcē, ēs, *f. the wife of Orpheus.*

Eurўlŏchus, i, *m. one of the companions of Ulysses.*

Eurўmĕdon, ontis, *m. a river of Pamphylia.*

Eurўmĭdes, ae, *m. a son of Eurymus*, i. e. *the seer Telemus.*

Eurўnŏmē, ēs, *f. a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.*

Eurўpўlus, i, *m. son of Neptune and king of the island of Cos.* Hence **Eurўpўlis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Coan.* 2. *the leader of a body of troops before Troy.*

Eurўsăces, is, *m. a son of Ajax, so named from the broad shield* [εὐρὺ σάκος] *of his father.*

Eurўsthĕnes, is, *m. twin-brother of Procles and king of Sparta, the ancestor of one of the two royal families of Lacedaemon.*

Eurystheus (trisyl.), ĕi (*Acc.* Eurysthĕă, Virg.), *m. son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.*

Eurўtus, i, *m. king of Oechalia and father of Iole.* Hence **Eurўtis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Iole.* 2. *a centaur, also called* **Eurўtĭon**, ōnis.

Euterpē, ēs, *f. the Muse of lyric poetry.*

Eutrăpĕlus, i, *m.* = εὐτράπελος, "*witty*": *P. Volumnius, friend of Antony, so called on account of his wit.*

Eutrŏpĭus, ii, *m. a surname given to Flavius, the author of a short summary of Roman history, who lived in the fourth century of the Christian era.*

Euxīnus Pontus (also Subst. **Euxīnus**, i, *m.*), *the Black Sea.*

Ēvadnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Iphis and wife of Capaneus.*

Ēvan, v. Euhan.

Ēvander, dri (Evandrus, i, better Euander; *Voc.* Evandre), *m. son of Mercury, a native of Arcadia: he emigrated to Italy, and there founded Pallanteum, at the foot of the Palatine hill.* Hence **Ēvandrĭus** (Eu-), a, um. 2. *an Academic philosopher.*

Ēvēnus, i, *m. a river of Aetolia*, now *Fidari.* Hence **Ēvēnīnus**, a, um.

Ēvĭus (better Euhius), ii, *m. a surname of Bacchus; so named from the shout of* Evoe (εὐοῖ), *with which he was worshipped.* Hence **Ēvĭas**, ădis, *f. a Bacchante.*

Făbăris, is, *a small tributary of the Tiber*, now *Farfa.*

Făbĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens, which was said to have been almost exterminated in a war with Veii,* B.C. 477. Esp. Fabius Pictor, *an early Roman historian.* 2. Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, *the famous dictator in the second Punic war.* Hence **Făbĭus**, a, um, and **Făbĭānus**, a, um, *Fabian.*

Făbrāterĭa, ae, *f. a small town in Latium, near the modern Falvaterra.* Hence **Făbrāterni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Făbrĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Fabricius Luscinus, *who distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus.* Hence **Făbrĭcĭus**, a, um: pons, *leading over the Tiber to the island of Aesculapius:* and **Făbrĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Faesŭlae, ārum, *f. plu. a city of Etruria*, now *Fiesole.* Hence **Faesŭlānus**, a, um.

Falcĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Falcĭdĭānus**, a, um.

Fālĕrĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a city in Etruria, the capital of the* Falisci.

Fălernus ăger, *a district of Campania, famed for its wine; called Falernian.* Hence **Fălernus**, a, um.

Fălisci, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of Etruria.* Hence **Fălisĉus**, a, um.

Fannĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. In partic. *a vain poetaster mentioned by* Hor. Hence **Fannĭānus**, a, um.

Fānum, i, *n. a city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea,* now *Fano.*

Farfărus, i, *m. a river, called also* Fabaris (q. v.).

Faunus, i, *m. a mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, institutor of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles.* Hence **Fauni**, ōrum, *m. plu. silvan deities, part human and part animal; Fauns.*

Faustŭlus, i, *m. the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.*

Faustus, i, *m. a surname of L. Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator.* Also **Fausta**, ae, *f. the daughter of Sulla.*

Făventĭa, ae, *f. a city of* Gallia Cispadana, now *Faënza.*

Făvōnĭus, ii, *m. the name of the W. wind, wind of spring=Zephyrus.* 2. *a contemporary of Cicero, and imitator of M. Cato.*

Fēlix, ĭcis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Antonius Felix, *procurator of Judaea under Claudius.*

Fĕrentīnum, i, *n. a small town of the Hernici,* now *Ferentino.* Hence **Fĕrentīnus**, a, um; **Ferentīna**, ae, *f. a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum,* and **Fĕrentīnas**, ātis, *m. adj.*; and in *plur.* **Fĕrentīnātes**, ium, *m. the Ferentines.* 2. *a city of Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho,* now *Ferento.*

Fĕrĕtrĭus, ii, *m. a surname of Jupiter.*

Fĕrōnĭa, ae, *f. an ancient Italian deity. Several groves sacred to her are mentioned, one on Mt. Soracte.*

Fescennĭa, ae, *f. a town of Etruria, famous for a kind of licentious verses named after it* (versus Fescennini). **Fescennīnus**, a, um, *adj.*

Festus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Portius Festus, *procurator of Judaea under Claudius.* 2. *a Roman grammarian of uncertain date.*

Fībrēnus, i, *m. a small stream in Latium, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's,* now *Fibreno.*

Fĭcāna, ae, *f. a small town of Latium.*

Fĭcŭlĕa, ae, *f. a small but ancient town of the Sabines.* Hence **Fĭcŭlensis**, e.

Fīdēnae, ārum, *f. plu.* (also *sing.* **Fīdēna**, ae, once **Fīdēna**, with ĭ short, Virg.) *a very ancient town on the Tiber, five miles from Rome,* now *Castel Giubileo.* Hence **Fīdēnas**, ātis, *adj.* and **Fīdēnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Fīdĭus, ii, *m. a surname of Jupiter*: v. Part I.

Fimbrĭa, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Flavia.

Firmum, i, *n. a city of Picenum,* now *Fermo.* Hence **Firmānus**, a, um, and **Firmāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Flaccus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Q. Horatius Flaccus, *Horace, the poet.*

Flāmĭnīnus, i, *m. a Roman surname in the* gens Quintia: esp. of T. Quintius Flamininus, *the conqueror of Philip of Macedonia.*

Flāmĭnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Flaminius Nepos, *who was overcome by Hannibal at the Lake of Trasimenus.* Hence **Flāmĭnĭus**, a, um: Flaminia via, *leading from Rome to Ariminum.*

Flāvīna, ae, *f.* or **Flāvīnĭum**, ii, *n. a small city in Etruria.* Hence **Flāvīnĭus**, a, um.

Flāvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. To the gens Flavia belonged the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Hence **Flāvĭus**, a, um, **Flāvĭālis**, e, and **Flāvĭānus**, a, um.

Flōra, ae, *f. the goddess of flowers and spring.* Hence **Flōrālis**, e.

Flōrentĭa, ae, *f. a city of Etruria,* the modern *Florence.* Hence **Flōrentīni**, ōrum, *m. the Florentines.*

Flōrus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Julius Florus, *an orator and poet,* to whom Horace addressed several epistles. 2. L. Annaeus Florus, *the writer of a short history of Rome down to the time of Augustus, who lived about* A.D. 115.

Flūmentāna Porta, *a gate of Rome near the Tiber.*

Fōlĭa, ae, *f. a witch of Ariminum, mentioned by* Hor.

Fontēĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Fonteius, *praetor in Gaul, in defence of whom Cicero delivered an oration, of which part is extant.*

Fŏrentum (Fĕrentum), i, *n. a town in Apulia*; now *Forenzo.*

Formĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Laestrygonians,* now *Mola di Gaëta.* Hence **Formĭānus**, a, um, **Formĭāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Formiae*; and **Formĭānum**, i, *n., Cicero's villa at Formiae.*

Fŏrŭli, ōrum, *m. plu. a village of the Sabines,* now *Civitâ Tommasa.*

Fŏrum, i, *n.* the name of several towns. Forum Appii, *a town in Latium, on the Via Appia, now in ruins.* 2. Forum Aurēlium, *a town near Rome, on the Via Aurelia,* now *Montalto.* 3. Forum Cornēlium, *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Imola.* 4. Forum Gallōrum, *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Castel Franco.* 5. Forum Jūlii, *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Fréjus.* Hence Forojuliensis, e, and Forojulienses, ium, *m. its inhabitants.* 6. Forum Voconii, *a town 24 miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees,* now, acc. to some, *Canet,* acc. to others, *Luc.*

Frĕgellae, ārum, *f. plu. a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris,* now *Ceprano.* Hence **Frĕgellānus**, a, um, and **Frĕgellāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Frĕgēnae, ārum, *f. plu. a small town of Etruria,* now *Torre di Maccarese.*

Frentāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Samnite people, on the Adriatic Sea.* Hence **Frentānus**, a, um.

Frīsii, ōrum, *m. plu. the Frisians, a people of Northern Germany, in what is now Holland.* Also, **Frīsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*

Frontīnus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Sex. Julius Frontinus, *who wrote a work on aqueducts in the time of Nerva.*

Frŭsĭno, ōnis, *m. a city of the Hernici, in Latium,* now *Frosinone.* Hence **Frŭsĭnas**, ātis, and **Frŭsĭnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Fūcīnus, i, *m. a large lake in the centre of Italy, and in the territory of the Marsi,* now *Lago di Celano.*

Fūfĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Fūfĭdĭānus**, a, um.

Fūfĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Fundi, ōrum, *m. plu. a town of Latium, on the Appian Way,* now *Fondi.* Hence **Fundānus**, a, um.

Fuscus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Aristius Fuscus, *poet, rhetorician, and grammarian; an intimate friend of Horace.*

Găbii, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles east from Rome.* Hence **Gābīnus**, a, um, and **Gābīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Gābīnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. A. Gabinius, *consul* B.C. 59, *a personal enemy of Cicero.* Hence **Gābīnĭus**, a, um, and **Găbīnĭānus**, a, um.

Gādes, ium, *f. plu. a celebrated city founded by the Phoenicians on an island on the south-western coast of Spain,* now *Cadiz.* Hence **Gādītānus**, a, um, and **Gādītāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Gaetūli, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of north-western Africa, bordering on the Sahara.* Hence **Gaetūlus**, a, um, and **Gaetūlĭcus**, a, um.

Gāius, v. Caius.

Gălaesus (Galēs-), i, *m. a small river of Calabria, near Tarentum*; now *the Galeso.*

Gălanthis, idis, *f. a female attendant of Alcmene, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel.*

Gălătae, ārum, *m. plu. a Celtic people who migrated from Gaul into Asia Minor in the 3rd century* B.C.; *the Galatians.* Hence **Gălătĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Gălătēa, ae, *f. a sea-nymph.* 2. *a rustic maiden in* Virg. 3. *a woman in* Hor.

Galba, ae, *m. a cognomen in the gens* Sulpicia. Esp. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *Roman emperor,* A.D. 68, 69.

Galerĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Galerius Maximianus, *Roman emperor,* A.D. 305. 2. In *fem.*, Galeria, *wife of the Emperor Vitellius.*

Gălĭlaea, ae, *f. Galilee, a province in northern Palestine.* Hence **Gălĭlaei**, ōrum, *m. the Galileans.*

Gallaeci (**Callaeci** and **Callăĭci**), ōrum, *m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.* Hence **Gallaecus** (**Gallăĭ-**, **Callăĭ-**), a, um, *adj.*, and **Gallaecĭa** (**Call-**), ae, *f. the country.*

Galli, ōrum, *m. plu. a widely diffused race, the Galli or Gauls, whose principal abodes were* Gallia Transalpina, now *France, and* Gallia Cisalpina, *the northern part of Italy.* Hence **Gallĭa**, ae, *f. Gaul, the country of the Gauls;* and **Gallĭcus**, a, um, *Gallic:* canis, *a greyhound* (Ov.). As *Subst.* **Gallĭca** (*sc.* solea), ae, *f. a kind of slipper* (Cic.). Also **Gallĭcānus**, a, um, *connected with Gaul.*

Gallĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Gallograeci, ōrum, *m. plu.* = Galatae, q. v.; *Gauls who migrated into Asia Minor.* Hence **Gallograecĭa**, ae, *f.* = *Galatia; their country.*

Gallōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Gallus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. C. Cornelius Gallus, *a Roman poet, friend of Virgil.* 2. *a tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, the water of which, according to fable, made those who drank it mad.* Hence **Galli**, ōrum, *m. the priests of Cybele, so called because of their frenzy.* In *Sing.:* **Gallus**, i, *m. a priest of Cybele.* **Gallĭcus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to the river Gallus;* poet. *Phrygian, Trojan:* also, *belonging to the priests of Cybele.* Transf. *of the priests of Isis, Gallic.*

Gangărĭdae, ārum (*Gen. pl.* Gangaridūm, Virg.), *m. plu. an Indian people on the Ganges.*

Ganges, is, *m. the river Ganges.* Hence **Gangētĭcus**, a, um, and **Gangētis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Gănȳmēdes, is, *m. a beautiful youth who was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to Olympus, and there made cup-bearer in place of Hebe.* Hence **Gănȳmēdēus**, a, um.

2. *an eunuch in the service of Arsinoë, an enemy of Caesar.*

Gărāmantes, um, *m. plu.* (*Acc.* -ăs, Virg.) *a nation of Africa; about the modern Fezzan.* Hence **Gărāmantis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Gargānus, i, *m. a mountain and promontory in Apulia;* now *Gargano.* Hence **Gargānus**, a, um.

Gargăphĭē, ēs, *f. a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, where Actaeon was torn to pieces by his own hounds.*

Gargăra, ōrum, *n. plu. one of the summits of Mt. Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.*

Gargĭlĭus, ii, *m. a would-be sportsman in* Hor.

Garītes, um, *m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul.*

Gărumna, ae, *m. a large river in the south of Gaul,* now *the Garonne.*

Gărumni, ōrum, *m. a Gallic people on the Garumna.*

Gaurus, i, *m. a mountain in Campania.* Hence **Gaurānus**, a, um.

Gāvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Gāvĭānus**, a, um.

Gāza, ae, *f. a city in the S. of Palestine.* Hence **Gāzētĭcus**, a, um.

Gĕbenna, v. Cebenna.

Gedrōsi or **Cedrōsi** (**-ĭi**), *m. a people on the Indian Ocean, W. of India, in Beloochistan.* Hence **Gedrōsĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Geidūni, ōrum, *m. a Gallic people of Gaul, subject to the Nervii.*

Gĕla, ae, *f. a city on the south coast of Sicily,* now *Terra Nuova.* 2. *m. the river Gela, on which the city stood.* Hence **Gĕlōus**, a, um, and **Gĕlenses**, ium, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Gela.*

Geldŭba, ae, *f. a fortified place of the Ubii, on the Rhine.*

Gellĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Aulus Gellius, *a grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the* 'Attic Nights.'

Gĕlon, ōnis, *m. a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.*

Gĕlōni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Scythian people in the S. of what is now Russia.* As *adj.* **Gĕlōnus**, a, um; and (rarely) Gelonus, i, *m. a Gelonian.*

Gēnăbum, i, *n. the capital of the* Carnūtes, *on the* Liger, *afterwards called* Aurelianensis urbs *or* Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name *Orleans.* Hence **Gēnăbensis**, e, and **Gēnăbenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Gēnauni, ōrum, *m. plu. a mountain tribe in the Rhaetian Alps.*

Gĕnēva or **Gĕnāva**, ae, *f. a city of the Allobroges, on the frontiers of the Helvetii,* now *Geneva.*

Gĕnŭa, ae, *f. an important seaport town of Liguria,* now *Genoa.*

Gĕnŭsus, i, *m. a river of Illyria, north of Apollonia.*

Gĕraestus, i, *f. a promontory and town at the southern extremity of Euboea,* now *Geresto* (acc. to others, *Kastri*).

Gergŏvĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Arverni* (in Auvergne), perh. in the neighbourhood of the modern *Clermont.* 2. *a town of the Boii.*

Germāni, ōrum, *m. the Germans.* Also **Germānus**, a, um, *adj. German,* and **Germānĭa**, ae, *f. Germany. The Germans on the west of the Rhine, were divided into two Roman provinces, called* Germania Superior *and* Germania Inferior, and together Germaniae, *the two Germanies.* Hence also **Germānĭcus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to, the Germans.* As *Subst.:* **Germānĭcus**, i, *m. surname of several generals who gained victories over the Germans,* esp. *of* Germanicus Caesar, *brother of the Emperor Claudius.* Germanicus *was also the name of a coin struck by Domitian, who had the title of Germanicus.* Hence **Germānĭcĭānus**, a, um, *adj. stationed* or *serving in Germany:* exercitus (Suet.). As *Subst.:* **Germānĭcĭāni**, ōrum, *m. Roman soldiers stationed in Germany.*

Gērōnĭum (or **-ūnĭum**), ii, *n. a small town in Apulia.*

Gērȳon, ōnis, and **Gērȳŏnes**, ae (archaic *Gen. sing.* Geryonāī, Lucr.), *m. a mythic king in the I. of Erythia* (*Cadiz*) *who had three bodies or three heads, and who was slain by Hercules.* Hence **Gērȳŏnācĕus**, a, um.

Gēsŏrĭācus (*sc.* portus), i, *m.*, and **Gēsŏrĭācum**, i, *n. a town on the coast of Gaul, afterwards Bononia,* now *Boulogne.*

Gĕta and **Gĕtes**, ae, *m.*; usu. *pl.* **Gĕtae**, ārum, *m. a people on the Lower Danube.* Hence, **Gĕtĭcus**, a, um, *belonging to the Getae;* poet. *Thracian.*

Gētŭli, v. Gaetuli.

Gĭgantes, um, *m. plu. a fabulous race of monsters who endeavoured to storm Olympus, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Etna and other volcanoes.* Hence **Gĭgantēus**, a, um.

Glabrĭo, ōnis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Acilia.

Glaucĭa, ae, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Servilia; *also in the* gens Mallia.

Glaucus, i, *m. son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses.* 2. *the commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war; who fought with Diomede and exchanged arms with him.* 3. *a fisherman of Anthēdon, in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god.*

Glēsārĭa (**Glaes-**) insula, *an island in the North Sea which yielded amber* (Plin.).

Glȳcĕra, ae, *f. a woman's name in* Hor.

Glȳcĕrĭum, ii, *f. dim. a female character in the Andria of Terence.*

Glȳcon, ōnis, *a famous wrestler* (Hor.).

Gnaeus, v. Cnaeus.

Gnātho, ōnis, *m. a parasite in the*

Eunuchus of Terence. Hence *any parasite*. Also **Gnăthōnĭci**, ōrum, *m. parasites* (Ter.).

Gnātĭa, v. Egnatia.

Gnĭdus or **Gnĭdos**, v. Cnidus.

Gnōsus or **Gnōsos** (**Gnoss-**, **Cnoss-**), *the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos*. Hence **Gnōsĭus**, a, um, *adj. Gnosian, Cretan*. As *Subst.*: **Gnōsĭa**, ae, *f. the Cretan (princess)*, i. e. *Ariadne*: **Gnōsĭi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Gnosus*. 2. **Gnōsĭăcus**, a, um, *Gnosian, Cretan*: rex, i. e. *Minos* (Ov.). 3. **Gnōsĭas** (**Gnoss-**), ădis, *f. Gnosian, Cretan*. As *Subst.*: **Gnōsĭas**, ădis, *f.* i. e. *Ariadne* (Ov.). 4. **Gnosis**, Idis, *f. Gnosian; Cretan*: corona, i. e. *the constellation of Ariadne's Crown* (Ov.). As *Subst.*: **Gnōsis**, Idis, *f.* i. e. *Ariadne* (Ov.).

Gomphi, ōrum, *m. plu. a town of Thessaly*. Hence **Gomphenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants*.

Gonni, ōrum, *m. plu.* or **Gonnus**, i, *m. a town of Thessaly*.

Gordĭum, ii, *n. a city of Phrygia*.

Gordĭus, ii, *m. king of Gordium, famous for the inextricable knot on the yoke of his chariot, which was cut by Alexander the Great*.

Gorgē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oeneus, and sister of Meleager and Deianira*.

Gorgĭas, ae, *m. a famous Greek sophist in the time of Socrates, native of Leontini in Sicily*.

Gorgon, ŏnis, *f. daughter of Phorcus, also called* Medusa, *whose head was covered with snakes instead of hair, and who turned all she looked upon to stone; she was killed by Perseus. She had two sisters like herself*.

Gortўna, ae, and **Gortўnē**, ēs, *f an important and ancient city of Crete*. Hence **Gortўnĭus**, a, um, **Gortўnĭăcus**, a, um, **Gortўnis**, Idis, *f. adj. Gortynian*; and poet. *Cretan*.

Gothi, ōrum, *m. the Goths, a great tribe of Northern Germany*: called at an earlier period, **Gŏthōnes** (**Got-**), um, and **Gŭtōnes**, um, *m.*

Gothīni, ōrum, *m. a tribe inhabiting the region about the modern Cracow* (Tac.).

Gracchus, i, *m. a Roman family name in the* gens Sempronia. *The most celebrated are* Ti. Sempronius Gracchus *the elder, and his two sons* Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, *tribunes of the plebs, the former*, B.C. 133, *and the latter*, B.C. 123. Hence **Gracchānus**, a, um, *belonging to Gracchus*.

Grādīvus (Grăd- once in Ov.), i, *m. a name of Mars* (prob. from his warlike tread: grăd-ior).

Graeae, ārum, *f.* = Γραῖαι, "*old women*," *daughters of Phorcus, sisters of the Gorgons, gray-haired from birth, having but one eye and one tooth among them*.

Graeci, ōrum, *m. plu. the Greeks* (this was a Roman name, the people called themselves *Hellenes*). *Adj.*: **Graecus**, a, um, *Greek*; and **Graecĭa**, ae, *f. the country of the Greeks, Greece; also applied to Lower Italy, called* Magna Graecia, Major Graecia. **Graecŭlus**, a, um, *in contemptuous sense*; and Subst. **Graecŭlus**, i, *m. a paltry Greek*. **Graecanĭcus**, a, um, *of Greek origin, in Greek fashion*.

Grāii, ōrum (*Gen.* also Graiûm), *m. plu.* a less freq. and mostly poet. form for Graeci, *the Grecians, Greeks*. Also **Grāius**, a, um, *Grecian*.

Graiocĕli (**Garoc-**), ōrum, *m. a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mont Cenis*.

Grānĭcus, i, *m. a small river in Mysia, famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians, which took place on its banks*, B.C. 334.

Grāiŭgĕna, ae (*Gen. plu.* Grajugenûm, Virg.), *m. a Grecian by birth, a Greek*.

Grampĭus mons, *a mountain range in Caledonia*, now *the Grampian mountains*.

Grātĭae, ārum, *f the three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia*.

Grātĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*. Esp. Gratius Faliscus; *a contemporary of Ovid, author of a poem on hunting*, Cynēgĕtĭca. Hence **Grātĭānus**, a, um.

Grāviscae, ārum (also Gravisca, ae), *f. plu. a small town of Etruria, said to be very unhealthy*.

Grosphus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in* Hor.

Grudii, ōrum, *m. a people in Gallia Belgica*.

Grumentum, i, *n. a town of Lucania*, near the modern *Saponara*.

Grunĭum (**Gry-**), ii, *n. a town and fortress in Phrygia*; by some identified with foll.

Grўnīa, ae, *f.* and **Grўnĭum**, ii, *n. a small town in Aeolis, with a temple of Apollo*. Hence **Grўnēus**, a, um.

Gulussa, ae, *m. a son of Masinissa, king of Numidia*.

Gўăros, i, and Gўăra, ae, *f.*: also Gўăra, ōrum, *n. a small barren island in the Aegean Sea*.

Gўas, ae, *m. a giant with a hundred arms*. 2. *a companion of Aeneas in* Virg. 3. *a Latin slain by Aeneas*.

Gўges, is or ae, *m. a king of Lydia, famous for his wealth*. Hence **Gўgaeus**, a, um. 2. *name of a handsome youth in* Hor.

Gўlippus, i, *m. a Spartan general who assisted the Syracusans in their conflict with the Athenians*.

Gyndes, is, *m. a river of Assyria*: now prob. *the Diyala*.

Gyrton, ōnis, and Gyrtōnē, ēs, *f. a town of Thessaly*.

Gythēum or **Gythĭum**, i, *n. a seaport in southern Laconia*.

Hădrĭa (not Adria), ae, *f. a city in Picenum*, now Atri. Hence **Hădrĭānus**, a, um. 2. *a city in Northern Italy, on the coast of the sea named after it*, now *Adria*. Hence **Hădrĭātĭcus**, a, um: Hadriaticum mare, or as *Subst.* Hadriaticum, *the Adriatic Sea*: also **Hădrĭăcus**, a, um. 3. **Hădrĭa**, ae, *m. the Adriatic Sea* (Hor.).

Hădrĭānus, P. Aelius, Roman emperor, A.D. 117–138.

Hadrūmētum (also Adrum.), i, *n. a city of* Africa propria. Hence **Hadrūmētīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants*.

Haedĭlĭa, ae, *f.* perh. *a hill near the Sabine villa of Horace*.

Haemon, ŏnis, *m. son of Creon, king of Thebes, the lover of Antigone*.

Haemŏnĭa (also Aemonia), ae, *f. a poetical name of Thessaly*. Hence **Haemŏnĭus**, a, um, *Thessalian*; and **Haemonis**, Idis, *f. a Thessalian woman*.

Haemus or **Haemos**, i, *m. an extensive range of mountains in Thrace*, now *the Balkans*. 2. *a celebrated actor* (Juv.).

Halcyone, v. Alc.

Hales, ētis, *m. a small river in Lucania*; now *the Alente*.

Hălaesa (not Halēsa, Alēsa, Alaesa), ae, *f. a town on the northern coast of Sicily*. Hence **Hălaesīnus**, a, um.

Hălaesus (not Halēsus nor Alesus), i, *m. a son of Agamemnon; the founder of Falisci, an ally of Turnus*. 2. *one of the Lapithae*.

Hălĭacmon (Aliacmon), ŏnis, *m. a river of Macedonia*, now *the Vistritza*.

Hălĭartus, i, *f. a city of Boeotia*. Hence **Hălĭartĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*.

Hălĭcarnassus or **Hălĭcarnassos** (also -āsus), i, *f. a city of great antiquity in Caria, the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius*. Hence **Hălĭcarnasseus**, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*; also **Hălicarnassĭi**, ōrum, and **Hălĭcarnassenses**, ium, *m. the Halicarnassians*

Hălĭcўensis, e, *adj. belonging to the city Halicyae in Sicily*, now *Salemi*.

Hălys,ўos (*Acc.* Halym and Halyn), *m. the principal river of Asia Minor*, now *Kisil-Irmak; formerly the boundary of the kingdom of Lydia*.

Hămādrўas, ădis (Gr. *Dat.* Hamadryasin, Prop.), *f. a wood-nymph*.

Hămilcar (**Am-**), ăris, *m. a celebrated Carthaginian general in the first Punic war, surnamed* Barcas; *father of Hannibal*.

Hammon, v. Ammon.

Hannĭbal (not **Anni-**), ălis, *m. a Punic name. Esp. Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war*.

Hanno (not **Anno**), ōnis, *m. a Punic name. The most celebrated was a con-*

temporary of Hannibal, leader of the anti-Barcine party at Carthage.

Harmŏnĭa, ae, *f.* (*Acc. sing.* Harmonien, Ov.) daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus.

Harpălȳcē, ēs, *f.* daughter of a Thracian king, and brought up as a warrior.

Harpȳiae (trisyl.), ārum, *f. plu.* (*sing.* Harpyia, Virg.) =Ἅρπυιαι, the Harpies, rapacious monsters, half bird, half woman.

Hasdrŭbal (**As-**), ălis, *m.* son-in-law of Hamilcar, whom he succeeded as Carthaginian general in Spain. 2. brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain at the battle of the Metaurus, B.C. 207.

Hēbē, ēs, *f.* the goddess of youth (pure Lat. Juventas), daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of Hercules, after his deification.

Hĕbrāeus, a, um, belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew.

Hĕbrus, i, *m.* the principal river of Thrace, now Maritza. 2. a beautiful youth in Hor.

Hĕcălē, ēs, *f.* a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus.

Hĕcătē, ēs, *f.* daughter of Perses (or Persaeus) and Asteria; goddess of enchantments, etc.: she is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is therefore represented with three heads. Hence, **Hĕcătēĭus**, a, um, and **Hĕcătēĭs**, ĭdos, *f. adj.*

Hector, ŏris (Hectŏris, Enn. ap. Cic.; *Acc.* Hectorem, id.), *m.* son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache; the bravest of the Trojans, slain by Achilles. Hence **Hectŏrĕus**, a, um, Hectorian; of Hector. Meton. Trojan: gens (Virg.).

Hĕcŭba, ae, and **Hĕcŭbē**, ēs, *f.* wife of Priam: after the destruction of Troy she became a captive, and was ultimately changed into a dog.

Hĕlĕna, ae, or **Hĕlĕnē**, ēs, *f.* daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Polluz and of Clytaemnestra, wife of Menelaus: she was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war. 2. the mother of the Emperor Constantine.

Hĕlĕnus, i, *m.* son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer.

Hēlĭădes, um, *f. plu.* daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaëthon, who were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), and their tears into amber.

Hĕlĭcē, ēs, *f.* the name of two cities; in Achaia and in Mysia. 2. =Ursa major, the Great Bear.

Hĕlĭcon, ōnis, *m.* a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; now Zagara. Hence **Hĕlĭcōnĭus**, a, um; and **Hĕlĭcōnĭădes, Hĕlĭcōnĭdes**, um, *f. plu.* the Muses.

Hēlĭŏdōrus, i, *m.* a celebrated surgeon. 2. a celebrated rhetorician.

Hēlĭŏpŏlis (Heliūpolis), is, *f.* a city of Lower Egypt. 2. a city of Coele-Syria, now Baalbek.

Hellas, ădis, *f.* Greece. 2. a female proper name in Hor.

Hellē, ēs, *f.* daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus: while fleeing from her step-mother on a ram with a golden fleece, she was drowned in the strait called after her, Hellespontus.

Hellēn, ēnis, *m.* a son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks were supposed to have been called Hellenes.

Hellespontus, i, *m.* the strait connecting the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) with the Aegean, now the Dardanelles: cf. Helle. Hence **Hellespontĭus**, a, um, and **Hellespontĭăcus**, a, um.

Hēlōrus, v. Elōrus.

Hēlōtes (**Hĭl-**), um; also **Hĭlōtae** (Il-), ārum, *m. plu.* the original inhabitants of Laconia, afterwards the slaves of the Spartans, the Helots.

Helvētĭi, ōrum, *m. plu.* a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in mod. Switzerland. *Adj.* **Helvētĭus**, a, um, and **Helvētĭcus**, a, um.

Helvĭi, ōrum, *m. plu.* a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose country was celebrated for its wine.

Hĕnēti, v. Veneti.

Hēnĭŏchi, ōrum, *m.* a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. Hence **Hēnĭŏchus** (**-ĭus**), a, um.

Henna (not Enna), ae, *f.* a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, from the neighbourhood of which Pluto was said to have carried off Proserpina. Hence **Hennensis**, e, and **Hennaeus**, a, um; **Hennenses**, ĭum, *m.* its inhabitants.

Hēphaestĭon, ōnis, *m.* a friend of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals.

Hēra, ae, *f.* the Grecian goddess Hera, identified with the Juno of the Romans. Hence **Hēraea**, ōrum, *n. plu.* her festival.

Hērăclēa or **Hērăclīa**, ae, *f.* a sea-port of Lucania, on the river Siris, near the modern town of Policoro. Hence **Hēraclēōtes**, ae, *m.* a native of Heraclea; and **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclīenses**, ĭum, *m. plu.* its inhabitants. 2. a very ancient city of Sicily, called in earlier times Minoa. Hence **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclīenses**, ĭum, *m. plu.* its inhabitants. 3. a maritime town of Pontus. 4. a city of Macedonia (H. Sintica).

Hērăclēum, i, *n.* a town of Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.

Hērăclĭdes, ae, *m.* a Greek philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, hence surnamed Ponticus.

Hērăclītus, i, *m.* a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, surnamed "The Obscure" and also "The Weeping philosopher;" flourished about 500 B.C.

Herbīta, ae, *f.* a town in Sicily. Hence **Herbītensis**, e, and **Herbītenses**, ĭum, *m.* the inhabitants.

Hercēus, i, *m.* an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure. Hence **Hercēus**, a, um.

Hercŭlānēum, ēi, *n.* a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii; buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence **Hercŭlānēus**, a, um, and **Hercŭlānensis**, e.

Hercŭles, is and i (*Voc.* Hercŭles, Hercŭle and Hercle, as an oath: v. Part I.), *m.* son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe; he was the god of strength: the poplar was sacred to him. Hence **Hercŭlēus**, a, um, **Hercŭlānēus**, a, um: Herculanea pars, the tenth part (dedicated to H.). Also from the Greek form of the name Heracles, **Hērăclēus** or **Hērăclĭus**, a, um; and **Hērăclĭdes**, ae, *m.* a male descendant of Hercules.

Hercȳnĭa silva, a forest extending across great part of Germany; 60 days' journey from E. to W. and 9 from N. to S.

Herdonĭus, ii, *m.*: Turnus Herdonius, of Aricia, the enemy of Tarquinius Superbus. 2. Applus Herdonius, a Sabine chief.

Hērennĭus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Herennĭānus**, a, um.

Hērillus, i, *m.* a philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Zeno. Hence **Hērillĭi**, ōrum, *m.* the followers or disciples of Herillus.

Hermaeum, i, *n.* the name of a frontier town of Boeotia, over against Euboea.

Hermăgŏras (**-a**), ae, *m.* a celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes.

Hermăphrŏdītus, i, *m.* a son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person. Hence in gen. an hermaphrodite.

Hermarchus, i, *m.* of Mitylene, a rhetorician and disciple of Epicurus.

Hermes (**-a**), ae, *m.* the Greek name of Mercury; hence a Hermes-pillar, a Hermes; i. e. a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post. Hence **Hermaeum**, i, *n.* a small chamber where Hermes was worshipped.

Hermĭnĭus, a, name of a Roman gens of Etruscan origin.

Hermĭŏnē, ēs, and **-a**, ae, *f.* daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes. 2. a maritime city of Argolis, now Kastri. Hence **Hermĭŏnēus**, a, um, and **Hermĭŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Hermĭŏnes, um, *m.* a people of central Germany.

Hermŏgĕnes, is, *m.* a money-lender at Rome mentioned by Cic. 2. a detractor of Horace.

Hermundŭri, ōrum, *m.* a German people on the Elbe.

Hermus, i, *m. a river of Asia Minor*; now *the Sarabat.*

Hernĭci, ōrum, *m. plu. the Hernicans, a warlike people of Latium.* *Adj.* **Hernĭcus**, a, um.

Hērō, ūs, *f. a priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos.*

Hērōdes, is, *m. Herod; the name of several kings of Palestine.*

Hērŏdŏtus, i, *m. the father of Greek history, a native of Halicarnassus, born* B.C. 484.

Hērŏphĭlē, ēs, *f. a priestess of Apollo in* Tib.

Hersē, ēs, *f. daughter of Cecrops* (Ov.).

Hersĭlĭa, ae, *f. the wife of Romulus.*

Hēsĭŏdus, i, *m. Hesiod, an ancient Greek poet, born at Ascra in Boeotia, author of* 'Works and Days' *and* 'The Generation of the Gods.' Hence **Hēsĭŏdēus** or **-īus**, a, um.

Hēsĭŏnē, ēs, and **Hēsĭŏna**, ae, *f. daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster.*

Hespĕrĭa, v. Hesperus.

Hespĕrĭdes, v. Hesperus.

Hespĕrĭē, ēs, *f. daughter of the river Cebren, in* Ov.

Hespĕrus (**-os**), i, *m. the evening star*, in myth. *a son of Cephalus and Aurora*; or (acc. to some) *the son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas.* Hence **Hespĕrĭus**, a, um, *Western, Hesperian.* As *Subst.:* **Hespĕrĭa**, ae, *f. the land of the evening star, the western land*, i. e. *Italy and Spain.* **Hespĕris**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Western*, and **Hesperĭdes**, um, *f. the Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus* (or *of Erebus and Nox*), *who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watched a garden with golden apples.* Also *a group of islands in the Atlantic.*

Hĭbēres (not Ibēres), um, *m. Iberians, Greek name for Spaniards.* Hence **Hĭbērus** (**Ib-**), a, um. As *Subst.:* **Hĭbēri**, ōrum, *m. the Iberians, Spaniards.* **Hĭbērĭa**, ae, *f. Iberia*, the Greek name of *Spain.* **Hĭbērĭcus**, *Iberian, Spanish.* **Hĭbērĭăcus**, a, um, *Iberian, Spanish.* **Hĭbērĭna**, ae, *f. a female Iberian, a Spanish woman.* 2. Also **Hĭbēri**, ōrum, *m. an Asiatic people near Mt. Caucasus, neighbours of the Colchians, in modern Georgia.* Hence **Hĭbērĭa** (**Ib-**), ae, *f. the country of Iberia*, now *Georgia.*

Hĭbernĭa, ae, *f. Hibernia* or *Ireland.* Also called **Jūverna**, ae, *in* Juv.; and **Ĭernē**, ēs, *in* Claud.

Hĭbērus (less correctly **Ĭbērus**), i, *m. a river of Spain*, now *the Ebro.*

Hĭcĕtas, ae, *m. a tyrant of Leontini in Sicily.* 2. *a Syracusan, one of the earlier Pythagoreans.*

Hiempsal, ălis, *m. son of Micipsa and king of part of Numidia.*

Hĭĕro, ōnis, *m. ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides of Ceos, about* 478 B.C. 2. *a later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century* B.C., *a friend of the Romans.* Hence **Hĭĕrōnĭcus**, a, um.

Hĭĕrŏcaesărĭa (or **-ēa**), ae, *f. a city of Lydia.* Hence **Hĭĕrŏcaesărĭenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hĭĕrŏcles, is, *m. a celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older contemporary of Cicero.*

Hĭĕrōnўmus, i, *m. a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero* (q. v.). 2. *a Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes.* 3. *a father of the Church in the 5th century, usually called* Jerome.

Hĭĕrōsŏlўma, ōrum, *n. Jerusalem, a city of Palestine.* (*Acc. sing. f.* Hierosolymam, Flor.) Abbreviated, **Sŏlўma**, ōrum, *n.* Hence **Hĭĕrŏsŏlўmārĭus**, ii, *m. a surname given to Pompeius from his taking Jerusalem.* **Sŏlўmus**, a, um, *belonging to Jerusalem:* leges, i. e. *of the Jews* (Juv.).

Hĭlōtes, v. Helotes.

Himella, ae, *f. a small river in the Sabine territory.*

Himĕra, ae, *m. a large river of southern Sicily which falls into the sea at Phintia.* 2. *a small river of northern Sicily on which the city of Himera was situated.* 3. *f. the city of Himera*; also Himĕra, ōrum, *n.*

Hipparchus, i, *m. a son of Pisistratus, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton.* 2. *a celebrated astronomer of Nicaea.*

Hippĭas, ae, *m. the elder son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.* 2. *a famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates.*

Hippo, ōnis, *m. a city of Numidia* (*also with surname of* regius), *afterwards a bishop's see*, now *Bona.* Hence **Hippōnensis**, e. 2. *a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toletum.*

Hippŏcōon, ontis, *m. one of the Calydonian hunters.* 2. *a companion of Aeneas in* Virg.

Hippŏcrātes, is, *m. a celebrated Greek physician of Cos, about* 430 B.C.

Hippŏcrēnē, ēs, *f.* (ἵππου κρήνη), *a fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, fabled to have been produced by a stroke from the hoof of Pegasus.*

Hippŏdămē, ēs (**-īa**), ae, *f. daughter of Oenomaus, king of Elis.* 2. *daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous.*

Hippŏlўtē, ēs, and **-ă**, ae, *f. an Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus.* 2. *the wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.*

Hippŏlўtus, i, *m. son of Theseus and Hippolyte: in consequence of a false accusation brought against him by his step-mother Phaedra, he was torn to pieces by horses, but was restored to life by Aesculapius.*

Hippŏmĕnes, ae, *m. son of Megareus, who conquered* (*the Boeotian*) *Atalanta in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.*

Hippōnax, actis, *m. a Greek poet of Ephesus, about* 540 B.C. *celebrated for the bitterness of his satires.* Hence **Hippōnactēus**, a, um.

Hippŏtădes, ae, *m. a male descendant of Hippotes*, i. e. *Aeolus.*

Hippŏthŏos, i, *m. son of Cercyon, king of Arcadia.*

Hirpīni (not Irpini), ōrum, *m. plu. a people who dwelt in the south of Samnium.* Hence **Hirpīnus** (**Irp-**), a, um.

Hirtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. A. Hirtius, *consul* B.C. 43, *and author of the eighth book of the Commentaries on Caesar's Gallic wars.* Hence **Hirtīnus**, a, um.

Hispālis, is, *f. a city of southern Spain*, now *Seville.* Hence **Hispālĭenses** (-lenses), ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hispāni, ōrum, *m. plu. the Spaniards.* Also **Hispānus**, a, um, *Spanish*; **Hispānĭa**, ae, and (because divided into two parts, citerior and ulterior), **Hispānĭae**, ārum, *f. the country of the Spaniards, Spain*; **Hispānĭensis**, e, and **Hispānĭcus**, a, um, *connected with Spain*; the latter esp. of armies *serving in Spain*, etc.

Hister, v. Ister.

Histri (less correctly **Istri**), ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of* **Histrĭa** (Istria), ae, *f. a country of Italy, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea.* Hence **Histrus**, **Histrĭcus**, a, um (**Istr-**), *Istrian.*

Hŏmērus, i, *m. Homer, the earliest and most celebrated of the Greek poets.* Hence **Hŏmērĭcus**, a, um, and **Hŏmērĭus**, a, um; also **Hŏmērōnĭdes**, ae, *m. an imitator of Homer.*

Hŏmŏlē, ēs, *f. a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe.*

Hōnōrĭus, ii, *m. son of the emperor Theodosius, and Roman emperor of the West*, A.D. 395–423.

Hŏra, ae, *f. the wife of Quirinus* (*Romulus*), *who was worshipped as a goddess, called before her death Hersilia.*

Hōrae, ārum, *f. plu. the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven.*

Hōrātĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Horatii, *the three brothers who fought against the Alban* Curiatii. 2. Horatius Cocles, *who in the war with Porsena, defended single-handed the bridge over the Tiber.* 3. Q. Horatius Flaccus, *the celebrated Augustan poet.* Hence **Hōrātĭus**, a, um.

Hortălus, i, *m. a surname of the orator* Q. Hortensius *and his descendants.*

Hortānum, i, *n. a city of Etruria*, now *Orte.* Hence **Hortīnus**, a, um (Virg.).

Hortensĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Q. Hortensius Hortalus, *a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero.* Hence **Hortensĭānus**, a, um.

Hostīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Hostus Hostilius, *who fought victoriously against the Sabines;* and *his grandson*, Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome.* Hence **Hostīlĭus**, a, um.

Hўăcinthus or **-os**, i, *m. a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name.* Hence **Hўăcinthĭa**, ōrum, *the Hyacinthia, a festival celebrated at Sparta in the spring, in honour of Hyacinthus.*

Hўădes, um, *f. a group of seven stars in the head of the constellation Taurus:* v. Part I.

Hўantes, um, *m. plu.* an old name of the *Boeotians.* Hence **Hўantēus**, a, um, and **Hўantĭus**, a, um, *Boeotian.*

Hўas, antis (*Acc.* Hyan, Ov.), *m. a son of Atlas.*

Hўbla, ae, and **Hўblē**, ēs, *f. the name of three towns in Sicily, a mountain near one of which was celebrated for producing honey.* Hence **Hўblaeus**, a, um, *Hyblean.* Also *Subst.:* **Hўblenses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Hўdaspes, is, *m. a large tributary of the Indus*, now *the Jelum.*

Hўdra, ae, *f. a monstrous water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake; it had seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprang up in its stead.* Meton.: *the constellation of the Water-snake.* 2. *a hydra with fifty heads, that kept watch at the gates of the Lower World.*

Hўdrŏchŏus, i, *m. the constellation Aquarius* (Cat.).

Hўdrūs, untis, *f. a city of Calabria*, now *Otranto*, also called **Hydruntum**, i, *n.*

Hўgēa (**-īa**), (rarely Hўgĭēa), ae, *f. daughter of Aesculapius, the goddess of health.*

Hўlaeus, i, *m. a centaur.* Hence Hylaeus, a, um.

Hўlas, ae, *m. a beautiful youth, companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition: on landing for water on the coast of Mysia, he was carried off by the nymphs.*

Hўleus (dissyll.), ĕi, *m. one of the Calydonian hunters.*

Hўlŏnŏmē, ēs, *f. the wife of the centaur Cyllarus.*

Hyllus (also Hylus), i, *m. son of Hercules and husband of Iole.*

Hўmen, ĕnis, and **Hўmĕnaeus** or **-ōs**, i, *m. the god of marriage, Hymen.* Hence **Hўmĕnēĭus**, a, um.

Hўmettus or **-os**, i, *m. a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble.* Hence **Hўmettĭus**, a, um.

Hўpaepa, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Lydia.* Hence **Hўpaepēni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hўpānis, is, *m. a river of Sarmatia*, now the *Bug.*

Hўpăsis or **Hўphăsis**, is, *m. a tributary of the Indus*, now *the Sutlej.*

Hўpăta, ae, *f. a small town of Thessaly.* Hence **Hўpătaei**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hўperbŏrēi, ōrum, *m. plu. a fabulous people living in the extreme north.* Hence **Hўperbŏrēus**, a, um.

Hўpĕrīdes, is, *m. a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.*

Hўpĕrīon, ŏnis, *m. son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun.* 2. *the Sun himself.* Hence **Hўpĕrīŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. daughter of the Sun, i. e.* Aurora.

Hўpermnestra, ae (ē, ēs), *f. one of the daughters of Danaus, who alone saved her husband's life.*

Hypsĭpўlē, ēs, *f. daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts.* Hence **Hypsĭpўlēus**, a, um.

Hyrcāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people who dwelt on the Caspian Sea.* Hence **Hyrcānus**, a, um.

Hўrĭē, ēs, *f. a town and lake in Boeotia.*

Hўrĭeus (trisyl.), ĕi, *m. father of Orion.* Hence **Hўrĭēŭs** (quadrisyl.), a, um.

Hyrtăcus, i, *m. father of Nisus in* Virg. Hence **Hyrtăcĭdes**, ae, *m. son of Hyrtacus*, i. e. *Nisus.*

Hystaspes, is *or* i, *m. father of the Persian king Darius* I.

Ĭacchus, i, *m. a poetic appellation of Bacchus.* Hence, meton. *wine* (Virg.).

Ĭāpĕtus, i, *m. a Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.* Hence **Ĭāpĕtĭŏnĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Iapetus.*

Ĭāpis, ĭdis, *m. Aeneas's physician, in* Virg.

Ĭāpўdes, um, *m. plu. a people of Illyria.* Hence **Ĭāpys**, ўdis, *adj. Iapydian*, or *belonging to the Iapydes*, and **Ĭāpўdĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Ĭāpyx, ўgis, *m. son of Daedalus, who ruled in southern Italy.* Hence **Ĭāpўgĭa**, ae, *f. the southern part of Apulia;* and **Ĭāpyx**, ўgis, *adj.* 2. *a wind blowing from Apulia* (W.N.W.) *towards Greece.*

Ĭarbas, or **Ĭarba**, ae, *m. a king of Mauretania.* **Ĭarbĭta**, ae, *m. a Mauretanian, whose proper name was Cordus* (Hor.).

Ĭāsĭus, ĭi, *m. son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved by Ceres;* called also **Ĭāsĭon**, ŏnis. Hence **Ĭāsĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Iasius.* 2. *a king of Argos.* Hence **Ĭāsis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter*, i. e. *Atalanta.*

Ĭāson, ŏnis, *m. Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Aeson, king of Thessaly; the leader of the Argonauts, husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creüsa.* Hence **Ĭāsŏnĭus**, a, um, *belonging to Jason*, also *Argonautic:* and **Ĭāsŏnĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Jason.* 2. *tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly.*

Ĭassus or **Ĭāsus**, i, *f. a city of Caria.* Hence **Ĭassenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Ĭāzўges or **Jāzўges** (trisyl.), um, *m. plu. a Sarmatian people on the Theiss and Danube.*

Ĭbēres, **Ĭbērus**, etc., v. Hib-.

Ĭbўcus, i, *m. a Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, whose murder was brought to light by the cranes who witnessed it.*

Ĭcărĭus, v. Icarus, 2.

Ĭcărus, i, *m. a son of Daedalus, who, on his flight from Crete, which he attempted on wings made by his father, fell into the sea.* Hence, **Ĭcărĭus**, a, um: esp. *epithet of part of the Aegean Sea, into which he fell; the Icarian Sea.* 2. **Ĭcărus** or **Ĭcărĭus**, ĭi, *m. son of Oebalus, king of Sparta, father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Böötes.* Hence **Ĭcărĭus**, a, um: also **Ĭcăris**, ĭdis, and **Ĭcărĭōtis**, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Icarus* or *Icarius*, i. e. *Penelope.* As *Adj.: of Penelope* (Ov.).

Iccĭus Portus, v. Itius.

Ĭcĕlos, i, *m. son of Somnus.*

Icēni, ōrum, *m. a British people dwelling in Suffolk and Norfolk, who revolted from the Romans under Boadicea.*

Ichnŏbătes, ae, *m.* (ἰχνοβάτης, "*that goes in the track*"), *one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Ĭcŏnĭum, ĭi, *n. a city of Lycaonia*, now *Kuniyeh.*

Īda, ae, or **Īdē**, ēs, *f. a mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up.* Hence **Īdaeus**, a, um. 2. *a mountain range near Troy.* Hence **Īdaeus**, a, um, *Idaean*, also *Phrygian, Trojan, and Roman.*

Īdălĭum, ĭi, *n. a mountain city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus;* called also **Īdălĭa**, ae, *f.* Hence **Īdălĭus**, a, um, *Idalian*, also *Cyprian;* and **Īdălĭē**, ēs, *f. Venus.*

Idmon, ŏnis, *m. father of Arachne.*

Hence **Idmŏnĭus**, a, um. 2. *a prophet of Argos, one of the Argonauts.*

Īdŏmĕneus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m. king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy.*

Īdūmaea, ae, *f. a region to the S. of Palestine.* Hence **Īdūmaeus**, a, um, *Idumean.*

Īdўia (trisyll.), ae, *f. wife of Aeetes and mother of Medea.*

Ierne, v. Hibernia.

Igilĭum, ii, *n. a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea*, now *Giglio.*

Īgŭvĭum, ii, *n. a city of Umbria*, now *Gubbio* or *Eugubio; where some copper plates with inscriptions in Etruscan and Latin characters were discovered.* Hence **Īgŭvīnātes**, ium, and **Īgŭvīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ĭlerda, ae, *f. a city in Spain*, now *Lerida.*

Ilergavonenses (**Illurg-**), ium, *m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.* Also Illurgavonensis, e, *adj.*

Ilergētes, um, *m. plu. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Īlĭa, ae, *f. a poetical name of* Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus.* Hence **Īlĭădes**, ae, *m. son of Ilia*; i. e. *Romulus* or *Remus.*

Īlĭas, ădis, *a Trojan woman.* 2. *the Iliad:* v. Ilium.

Īlĭŏna, ae (**-ē**, ēs), *f. the eldest daughter of Priam.*

Īlĭŏneus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m. the youngest son of Niobe.* 2. *a Trojan, a follower of Aeneas.*

Ilios, i, v. Ilium.

Īlīthўia (quadrisyl.), ae, *f. a goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth.* (Lat. Juno Lucina.)

Īlĭum or **Īlĭon**, ii, *n. a poetical name for* Troja, *the city of Ilium* (*Troy*). Called also **Īlĭos**, i, *f.* Hence **Īlĭus**, a, um; **Īlĭăcus**, a, um; **Īlĭenses**, ium, *m. plu. the Trojans;* **Īlĭădes**, ae, *m. son of Troy:* esp. Ganymede; and **Īlĭas**, ădis, *f. a Trojan woman.* **Īlĭas**, ădis, *f. is also the name of the epic poem on the Trojan war, the Iliad. On account of the great extent of the poem,* Ilias *is used figuratively to represent a great quantity, a number, an Iliad, a whole Iliad* (Ov.).

Illўrĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania.* Hence **Illўrĭus**, a, um; **Illўrĭa**, ae, *f. their country*, and (as consisting of two parts, one Greek, the other Roman) **Illўrĭae**, ārum, *the (two) Illyrias.* Hence **Illўrĭcus**, a, um, and **Illўris**, Idis, *f. Illyrian:* as *Subst.* **Illўrĭcum**, i, n., and **Illўris**, Idis, *f. the country.*

Īlōtae, v. Helotes.

Īlus, i, *m. son of Tros, father of Laomedon and founder of Ilium.* 2. *a surname of* Ascanius.

Ilva, ae, *f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea*, now *Elba.*

Imbros and **Imbrus**, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Imbro.* Hence **Imbrĭus**, a, um.

Īnăchus or **-os**, i, *m. the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus.* Hence **Īnăchĭus**, a, um, *Inachian*, also *Argive, Grecian:* juvenca, i. e. *Io* (Virg.). **Īnăchĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Inachus*, and **Īnăchis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Inachian: subst. a female descendant of Inachus:* esp. *Io.* 2. *a river in Argolis, named after Inachus.*

Īnărĭmē, ēs, *f. an island on the coast of Campania*, now *Ischia.*

Indebĭlis, v. Mandonius.

Indĭa, ae, *f. a large country extending from the Indus to China.* Hence **Indĭcus**, a, um, and **Indus**, a, um. As *Subst.* **Indi**, ōrum, *m. the Indians.*

Indĭgētes, v. Indiges, Part 1.

Induciomārus (**-tiomārus**), i, *m. a chief of the Treviri.*

Indus, i, *m. a large river forming the western boundary of India.* 2. *a river in Caria.*

Ingaevŏnes, um, *m. a tribe in the N. of Germany.*

Ingauni, ōrum, *m. a people of Liguria.*

Īnō, ūs, *f. daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta. Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-deities.* Hence **Īnōus**, a, um, epith. of Melicerta (Virg.).

Insŭbres, ium, *m. the Insubrians, a people of Cisalpine Gaul:* their capital was Mediolānum (*Milan*). Also **Insŭber**, bris, *adj.*

Intĕramna, ae, *f. a city of Umbria surrounded by the river Nar, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus*, now *Terni.* Hence **Intĕramnas**, ātis, *adj.* and **Interamnātes**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.* 2. *a town in Latium, on the Liris, at its confluence with a smaller river.*

Īnŭus, i, *m. a name of Pan, the god who gave fruitfulness to herds.*

2. **Castrum Īnŭi**, *called simply* Castrum *by Ovid, an ancient town of Latium, on the coast between Antium and Lavinium.*

Īō, ūs, or **Īōn**, ōnis, *f.* (*Acc.* Io, Ov.), *daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed by him, through fear of Juno, into a cow. In Egypt she recovered her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.*

Ĭŏlāus, i, *m. a youth, the constant companion of Hercules.*

Ĭolcos or **Iolcus**, i, *f. a town of Thessaly, on the Pelasgic gulf, whence Jason with the Argonauts set out in quest of the golden fleece.* Hence **Ĭolcĭăcus**, a, um.

Ĭŏlē, ēs, *f. daughter of Eurytus, king of Oechalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deianira, and whom Hyllus afterwards married.*

Ĭollas, ae, *m. a shepherd in* Virg.

Ĭon, ōnis, *m. an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia.* Hence **Ĭōnĭa**, ae, *f. a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Aeolis;* and **Ĭōnes**, um, *m. the Ionians.* Hence **Ĭōnĭăcus**, a, um, **Ĭōnĭcus**, a, um, and **Ĭōnĭus**, a, um, *Ionian.* As Subst.: **Ĭōnĭum**, i, *n. the Ionian Sea.*

Ĭordānes, ae (**-is**, is), *m. a river of Palestine*, now *the Jordan.*

Iōsēphus, i, *m. Josephus, a Jewish historian in the time of the Emperor Vespasian.*

Īphĭānassa, ae, *f.* = *Iphigenia* (Lucr.).

Īphĭas, ădis, *f. the daughter of Iphis*, i. e. *Evadne.*

Īphĭclus, i, *m. a son of Phylacus and Clymene, an Argonaut.* 2. *father of Protesilaus, who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy.*

Īphĭcrătes, is, *m. a celebrated Athenian general.* Hence **Īphĭcrătensis**, e, *adj.*

Īphĭgēnĭa, ae (*Acc.* -an, Ov.), *f. daughter of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, who was to be offered up by way of expiation for an offence committed by her father against Diana; but the goddess put a hart in her place, and conveyed her away to the Tauric Chersonese.*

(1) **Īphis**, is, *m. a youth of Cyprus, who hanged himself because his love for Anaxarete was not returned* (Ov.).

(2) **Īphis**, ĭdis, *f. a Cretan girl who was changed into a man* (Ov.).

Īphĭtus, i, *m. a Trojan in* Virg. 2. *a king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games.*

Īris, ĭdis, *f.* (*Acc.* Irim, Virg.), *daughter of Thaumas and Electra, sister of the Harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods*, esp. *of Juno.*

Irpīni, v. Hirpini.

Īrus (*Gr. acc.* Iron, Ov.), i, *m. a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca:* hence *any poor man.*

Īsaeus, i, *m. a Greek orator, the instructor of Demosthenes; many of whose orations are extant.* 2. *a*

Greek orator, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.

Īsăra, ae, *m. a river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone*, now *Isère.*

Īsauri, ōrum, *m. the Isaurians, the inhabitants of* **Īsaurĭa**, ae, *f. a country of Asia between Pamphylia and Cilicia.* Hence **Īsaurĭcus**, a, um, *Isaurian.* As Subst.: **Īsaurĭcus**, i, *m. an agnomen of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria.*

Ischŏmăchē, ēs, *f. also called Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithae.*

Īsĭdōrus, i, *m. a mimic actor mentioned by Cicero.* 2. *a Cynic philosopher in the time of Nero.*

Īsis, is and ĭdis (*Acc.* Isin, Ov.), *f. an Egyptian goddess.* Hence **Īsĭăcus**, a, um.

Ismărus, i, *m.* or **Ismăra**, ōrum, *n. plu. a town and mountain in Thrace.* Hence **Ismărĭus**, a, um, *Ismarian* or *Thracian:* tyrannus, i. e. Tereus (Ov.).

Ismēnĭas, ae, *m. a Theban general.*

Ismēnus (os), i, *m. a river of Boeotia, flowing through Thebes.* Hence **Ismēnĭus**, a, um, *Ismenian* or *Theban*, and **Ismēnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Theban woman.*

Īsŏcrătes, is, *m. a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens: died* B.C. 338. Hence **Īsŏcrătēus**, a, um.

Issa, ae, *f. a small island in the Adriatic Sea, with a town of the same name*, now *Lissa.* Hence **Issaeus**, a, um: as *Subst.* **Issaei**, ōrum, *the inhabitants.* **Issăĭcus**, a, um, and **Issensis**, e: as *Subst.:* **Issenses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Issē, ēs, *f. the daughter of the Lesbian king Macareus in* Ov.

Issus, i, *f. a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great,* B.C. 333. Hence **Issĭcus**, a, um.

Istaevŏnes, um, *m. a people of Germany bordering on the Rhine.*

Ister (**Hister**), tri, *m. the lower part of the Danube.*

Isthmus (**Isthmos**), i, *m. a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus*, esp. *the Isthmus of Corinth.* Hence **Isthmĭus**, a, um, and **Isthmĭa**, ōrum, *n. plu. the Isthmian games celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth.*

Istri, **Istria**, v. Histri.

Ītălĭa, ae, *f. Italy.* Hence **Ĭtălus**, a, um, *Italian:* as *Subst.:* **Ĭtăli**, ōrum (*Gen. pl.* Ĭtălûm, Virg.), *the Italians.* 2. **Ītălĭus**, a, um, *Italian.* 3. **Ītălis**, ĭdis, *adj. f. Italian.* As *Subst.:* **Ītălĭdes**, um, *f. Italian women* (Virg.). 4. **Ītălĭcus**, a, um, *Italian:* jus, *the Italian right:* bellum, *the Italian* (or *Social*) *war.* As *Subst.* **Ītălĭci**, ōrum, *m. the Italian confederates* (*in the Social war*).

Ītălĭca, ae, *f. the name given by the Confederates to the city of Corfinium during the Social war.* 2. *a city of Hispania Baetica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birth-place of the Emperor Trajan.* Hence **Ītălĭcensis**, is, *m. an Italican.*

Ithăca, ae (Ithăcē, ēs), *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses.* Hence **Ithăcensis**, e, and **Ithăcus**, a, um, *Ithacan.* As *Subst.:* **Ithăcus**, i, *m. the Ithacan, Ulysses.*

Itĭus or **Iccius Portus**, *a port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Caesar sailed over to Britain;* prob. *Witsand.*

Ĭtōnē, ēs, or **Ĭtōnus**, i, *m. a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas.* Hence **Ĭtōnĭus**, a, um.

Ĭtūraea (Ityr.), ae, *f. a country in Coele-Syria.* Hence **Ĭtūraeus** (Ityr.), a, um; and **Ĭtūraei**, ōrum, *m. the Ituraeans.*

Ĭtўlus, i, *m. son of Zethus.* (In Cat. Itylus is confounded with Itys.)

Ĭtys, ўos (*Acc.* Ităn), *m. son of Tereus and Procne: he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Procne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into an owl.* 2. *a Trojan killed by Turnus, in* Virg.

Ĭūlus, i, *m. son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, whom the* gens Julia *regarded as their ancestor.* Hence **Ĭūlēus**, a, um, *Iulian.* Meton.: *belonging to Julius Caesar or Augustus.* 2. Iulus Antonius, *son of the triumvir Antonius and Fulvia.*

Ixĭon, ŏnis, *m. son of Phlegyas, king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father of Pirithoüs. For an offence committed against Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel. His offspring were the Centaurs.* Hence **Ixĭŏnĕus** (Ixĭŏnĭus), a, um; and **Ixĭŏnĭdes**, ae, *m. Pirithous*, and in *plur.* **Ixĭŏnĭdae**, ārum, *the Centaurs.*

Jabolēnus (**Jav-**), i, *m. a celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius.*

Jacetāni, ōrum, *m. a people in Northern Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees.*

Jānĭcŭlum, i, *n. one of the seven hills of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.* Hence **Jānĭcŭlāris**, e.

Jānus, i, *m. an old Italian deity.* He was represented with one face in front and another on the back of his head. Hence **Jānŭālis** or **Jānālis**, e; and **Jānĭgĕna**, ae, *m. child of Janus* (Ov.). Also **Jānŭārĭus** (mensis), *the month January, dedicated to Janus.* See also Part I., Janus, Januarius.

Jāson, v. Iason.

Jēsūs (also Ĭēsus, trisyll.), ū, *m. Jesus.*

Jŭba, ae, *m. king of Numidia, who joined the party of Pompeius, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus,* B.C. 45. 2. *son of the former, who after his father's death, was brought by Caesar to Rome.*

Jūdaea, ae, *f. the country of the Jews.* Also **Jūdaeus**, a, um, *Jewish.* As *Subst.:* Judaeus, i, *m. a Jew:* **Jūdăĭcus**, a, um, *Jewish:* bellum (Tac.).

Jŭgurtha, ae, *m. a king of Numidia, conquered by Marius,* B.C. 106. Hence **Jŭgurthīnus**, a, um.

Jūlĭa, ae, *f. daughter of Caesar, the dictator, wife of* Cn. Pompeius. 2. *daughter and only child of Augustus, wife of Tiberius.*

Jūlĭānus, i, *m.* Didius Julianus: v. Didius. 2. "The Apostate," Roman emperor, A.D. 361–363.

Jūlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens, of which the Caesars* (q. v.) *were the most distinguished family.* Hence **Jūlĭus**, a, um, *adj. Julian.* As *Subst.:* **Jūlĭus**, ĭi, *m. the month of July* (so called after Julius Caesar); *previously called Quintilis.* Also **Jūlĭānus**, a, um, *belonging to Julius Caesar: and as Subst.:* **Jūlĭāni**, ōrum, *m. soldiers who were on the side of Caesar in the civil war.*

Jūlus, v. Iulus.

Jūnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens, of which* Brutus (q. v.) *was the most distinguished family.* Hence **Jūnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Jūnĭus**, ĭi, *m. the month of June.* Also **Jūnĭānus**, a, um.

Jūno, ōnis, *f. the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women.* Hence **Jūnonĭcŏla**, ae, *c. a worshipper of Juno;* **Jūnōnĭgĕna**, ae, *m. Juno-born*, i. e. *Vulcan;* and **Jūnōnĭus**, a, um; and **Jūnōnālis**, e, *belonging to Juno.*

Juppĭter (better than Jūpĭter), Jŏvis, *m. Jupiter* or *Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans;* corresp. to Gr. Ζεύς. 2. Transf.: Jupiter Stygius, *i. e.* Pluto. 3. *as the god of heaven,* Juppiter *is used by the poets for the sky, open air, heaven.*

Jūra, ae, *m. a chain of mountains in Gaul, on the borders of Helvetia; Mt. Jura.*

Justīnus, i, *m. a Roman historian,*

of uncertain date. 2. Usually called Justin Martyr, *who wrote in defence of the Christians under Antoninus Pius.*

Jŭturna, ae, *f. a fountain in Latium;* also *a nymph, sister of Turnus, the king of the Rutuli.*

Jŭvĕnālis, is, *m.:* D. Junius Juvenalis, *a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.*

Jŭverna or **Jŭberna,** ae, *f. Ireland, also called* Hibernia (q. v.).

Labdăcus, i, *m. a king of Thebes, father of Laius.* Hence **Labdăcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* and **Labdăcĭdes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Labdacus,* esp. *Polynices, grandson of Laius.*

Labĕātes, ium, *m. plu. a people of Illyria.* Hence **Labĕātis,** idis, *f. adj.*

Lăbĕrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. D. Laberius, *celebrated as a composer of mimes.*

Lăbīci (Lăvĭci), ōrum, *m. plu. a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste.* Hence **Lăbīcānus (Lăvī-),** a, um; and **Lăbīcāni** (Lăbĭc- in Mart.), ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lăbĭēnus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. T. Atius Labienus, *lieutenant of Caesar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey.* Hence **Lăbĭēnĭānus,** a, um. 2. Q. Atius Labienus, *an uncle of the former, and an adherent of Saturninus.*

Labro, ōnis, *f. a port in Etruria,* now prob. *Livorno (Leghorn).*

Labros (-us), i, *m.* = λαβρός, "*rushing,*" *the name of a dog in* Ov.

Lăbўrinthus, i, *m. a building with many winding passages:* esp. *that built by Daedalus near Gnossus, in Crete.*

Lăcaena, ae, *f. adj. Spartan, Lacedaemonian; Subst.: a Lacedaemonian* or *Spartan woman;* esp. Helen (Virg.).

Lăcĕdaemon (also Lăcĕdaemo), ŏnis (*Acc.* Lăcĕdaemŏna; *Abl.* Lăcĕdaemŏne; and *Locat.* Lăcĕdaemŏni), *f. the city of Lacedaemon* or *Sparta.* Hence **Lăcĕdaemŏnĭus,** a, um, *Lacedaemonian* or *Spartan;* and *Subst.:* **Lăcĕdaemŏnĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Lacedaemonians* or *Spartans.*

Lacētāni, ōrum, *m. a people of Spain in Catalonia;* and **Lacētānĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Lăchĕsis, is, *f. one of the three Parcae* or *Fates; who prescribed the measure of the thread of life.*

Lăcĭădes, ae, *m. one belonging to the demos Laciadae in Attica.*

Lăcīnĭum, ii, *n. a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, with a temple to Juno;* now *Capo delle Colonne.* Hence **Lăcīnĭus,** a, um.

Lăco (-on), ōnis, *m. a Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan. Plur.:* **Lăcōnes,** um, *m.;* of Castor and Pollux: (Mart.). Hence **Lăcōnĭa,** ae, *f. the country of which the chief city was Sparta,* or *Lacedaemon.* Also **Lăcōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Lăcōnĭca,** ae, *f. Laconia:* **Lăcōnĭcum,** i, *n. the sweating-room in hot baths, first used by the Lacedaemonians:* **Lăcōnis,** idis, *adj. Laconian, Lacedaemonian.* 2. *a Spartan dog* or *hound* (Hor.).

Lăcўdes, is, *m. an Academic philosopher of Cyrene.*

Lădas, ae, *m. a renowned runner, whose name became a proverb for swiftness.*

Lădon, ōnis, *m. a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus; father of Daphne.* 2. *the name of one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Laeca, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. M. Porcius Laeca, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Laelĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Laelius, *a friend of Scipio Africanus.* **Laelĭa,** ae, *f. daughter of C. Laelius, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her intellectual culture.* Hence **Laelĭānus,** a, um.

Lāërtes, ae, *m.* (*Acc.* Laerten, Ov.) *the father of Ulysses.* Hence **Lāërtĭus,** a, um; and **Lāërtĭădes,** ae, *m. son of Laertes, Ulysses.*

Laestrўgon (Lestr.), ŏnis, *m.* more freq. *plur.* Laestrўgŏnes, um, *a fabulous race of giants, supposed to have lived in Sicily, from whence they passed over to Italy and founded Formiae.* Hence **Laestrўgŏnĭus,** a, um, *Formian* (Hor.).

Laevi, ōrum, *m. a Ligurian people.*

Laevīnus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Valeria (q. v.). Esp. P. Valerius Laevinus, *consul in the war with Pyrrhus, by whom he was defeated* B.C. 280. 2. M. Valerius Laevinus, *consul in the second Punic War.*

Lāgus, i, *m. father of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt.* Hence **Lāgēus,** a, um, *Egyptian.*

Lāïs, idis and idos, *f. a celebrated courtezan of Corinth.*

Lāĭus (or Lājus), i, *son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Oedipus.* Hence **Lāĭădes,** ae, *m. Oedipus.*

Lālăgē, ēs, *f. fancy name of a girl in* Hor.

(1) **Lămĭa,** ae, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Aelia; *said to have been derived from Lamus, the founder of Formiae.* Hence **Lămĭānus,** a, um.

(2) **Lămĭa,** ae, *f. a town of Thessaly,* now *Zeitun.*

(3) **Lămĭa,** ae, *f. a sorceress in* Hor.

Lampĕtĭē, ēs, *f. daughter of Phoebus and sister of Phaëthon.*

Lampsăcum, i, *n.* and **Lampsăcus (-os),** i, *f. a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont.* Hence **Lampsăcēnus,** a, um, and *Subst.* **Lampsăcēni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lămus, i, *m. a mythical king of the Laestrygonians, son of Neptune, and founder of Formiae.* 2. *son of Hercules and Omphale.*

Langŏbardi, ōrum, *m. a people of Northern Germany.*

Lānŭvĭum (Laniv.), ii, *n. a town of Latium, on the Via Appia.* Hence **Lānŭvīnus** (Laniv.), a, um; and *Subst.* **Lānŭvīni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lāŏcŏon, ontis, *m. a Trojan, priest of Apollo, who with his two sons was killed by two serpents from the sea.*

Lāŏdămīa, ae, *f. daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus.*

Lāŏdĭcē, ēs, *f. a woman mentioned by Ovid.* 2. *the wife of Antiochus, king of Syria.*

Lāŏdĭcēa, ae, *f. the name of several cities,* esp. *one in Great Phrygia,* now *Eski Hissar.* Hence **Lāŏdĭcensis,** e, *of Laodicea.*

Lāŏmēdon, ontis, *m. father of Priam, king of Troy.* Hence **Lāŏmēdontēus,** a, um; **Lāŏmēdontĭus,** a, um; *Laomedontian;* and **Lāŏmēdontĭādes,** ae, *m. a male descendant of Laomedon; Priam:* in plur.: *the Trojans* (Virg.).

Lăpĭthae, ārum (*Gen.* also Lapithûm, Virg.) *m. plu. a rude people inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly. They engaged in a fierce conflict with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lapithae.* Hence **Lăpĭthaeus,** a, um, and **Lăpĭthēĭus,** a, um.

Lār or **Lars,** tis, *m. a praenomen of Etruscan origin, usually given to the first-born of a princely house, while a younger son was called Aruns,* q. v.

Lăra, ae, and **Lărunda,** ae, *f. daughter of the river-god Almo, worshipped in Rome under the name of* Tacita *or* Muta (Ov.).

Larcĭus (-tĭus), ii, *m.:* T. Larcius Flavus, *the first Roman dictator,* B.C. 498.

Lārentĭa (not Laurentia), ae, *f.* also Acca Larentia, *wife of Faustulus, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus.* Hence **Lārentālĭa,** ium, *n. plu. a festival celebrated in honour of Larentia.*

(1) **Lăres (Lăses),** um and ium, *the Lares; tutelar deities of a house, domestic* or *household gods; whose images were placed either in a little shrine by the hearth, or in a small chapel* (lararium) *in the interior of the house.*—Sing.: **Lār,** Lăris, *m.: one of the Lares, a Lar.* Transf.: of *the tutelar deities of cities and roads,* etc. Meton.: *a hearth, dwelling, home:* (Hor.). See also Part I.

(2) **Lăres,** ium, *f. a city in Numidia.*

Lārīnum, i, *n. a town of Apulia on the Tifernus,* now *Larino.* Hence **Lārīnas,** ātis, *adj.;* as Subst., **Lārīnātes,** ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Lārissa, ae, *f. a city in Thessaly, on the Peneus*, now *Larisse*. Hence **Lārissaeus**, a, um; as *Subst.:* Larissaei, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants;* also **Lārissenses**, ium, *m. plu. the inhabitants.* 2. *a city in Phthiotis*, also called Larissa Cremaste. 3. *a fortress of Argos.*

Lārissus (-īsus), i, *m. a river in Achaia*, now *Mana.*

Lārius, ii, *m. a lake in Northern Italy*, now *Como.*

Lars, artis, v. Lar.

Lāses, v. Lares.

Lătĕrānus, a, *a family name in the* gens Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia.

Lătĕrensis, is, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Juventia.

Lătĕrĭum, ii, *n. a villa of Q. Cicero at Arpinum.*

Lătĭālis (-āris), v. Latium.

Lătĭar, āris, v. Latium.

Lātīni, v. Latium.

Lătīnus, i, *m. a king of the Laurentians, who gave Aeneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.*

Lătĭum, ii, *n. a country of Italy, bounded by the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Tiber: Rome was situated at its northern extremity.* **Jūs Lătĭi** or *simply* **Lătĭum**, *the political rights which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterwards granted by the Romans to other people.* Hence, **Lătĭus**, a, um, *adj. Latian, Latin;* poet. for *Roman.* 2. **Lătĭālis (-āris)**, e, *adj. Latin. Subst.:* **Lătĭar**, āris, *n. the festival of Jupiter Latiaris.* 3. **Lătīnus**, a, um, *Latin.* As *Subst.:* **Lătīni**, ōrum, *m. the Latins.* Hence **Lătīnĭensis**, e, *adj. Latin* (Auct. Har. Resp.). As *Subst.:* **Lătīnĭenses**, ium, *m. the Latins* (id.).

Latmus (-os), i, *m. a mountain in Caria, where Luna kissed the sleeping Endymion.* Hence **Latmĭus**, a, um.

Latŏbrigi, ōrum, *a people of Gallia Belgica, neighbours of the Helvetii.*

Lātōna, ae, also Greek form **Lāto**, ūs, *f. a daughter of the Titan Coeus and of Phoebe, and mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the island of Delos.* Hence **Lātōnĭus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lātōnĭa**, ae, *f.*, i.e. *Diana.* 2. **Lātōĭus** (**Lētō-**), a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lātōĭus**, ii, *m.*, i.e. *Apollo.* 3. **Lātōus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lātōus**, *m.*, i.e. *Apollo.* 4. **Lātōis** (**Lēto-**), idis *or* idos, *adj. f.* As *Subst.:* **Lātōis**, idos, *f.*, i.e. *Diana.* 5. **Lātŏnĭgĕna**, ae, *c. one born of Latona;* Latonigenae duo, i. e. *Apollo and Diana* (Ov.).

Lătris, idis, *f. name of a woman in* Prop.

Laurentum, i, *n. a maritime town in Latium*, now *Torre di Paterno.* Hence **Laurens**, entis, *adj.* Also as *Subst.:* Laurentes, um, *m. the Laurentines.* **Laurentīnus**, a, um, and **Laurentĭus**, a, um.

Laurĕōlus, i, *m. a notorious robber* (Juv.).

Lauron, ōnis, *f. a city in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Laus, Laudis, *f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul, north-west of Placentia*, now *Lodi Vecchio.*

Lausus, i, *m. the son of Mezentius, whom Aeneas slew.* 2. *son of Numitor and brother of Rhea Silvia.*

Lautŭlae (Lautŏlae), ārum, *f. plu. a place in Rome where there were warm baths.* 2. *a place in Latium having warm baths.*

Lāverna, ae, *f. the goddess of gain* (lawful or unlawful), *and hence of rogues and thieves.*

Lavĭci, v. Labici.

Lāvīnĭa, ae, *f. daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas.*

Lāvīnĭum, ii, *n. a city of Latium, near the sea-coast, founded by Aeneas in honour of his wife Lavinia*, now *Pratica.* Hence **Lāvīnĭus**, a, um.

Lēander, dri (*Voc.* Leandre, Ov.), *m. a youth of Abydos, who swam nightly across the Hellespont, to visit Hero in Sestos, until he was drowned in a storm.* Hence **Lēandrĭus**, a, um.

Lĕarchus, i, *m. son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father.* Hence **Lĕarchēus**, a, um.

Lēbĕdĭa (-ēa), ae, *f. a Boeotian city near Mount Helicon, above which was situated the cave of Trophonius;* now *Livadia.*

Lĕlĕdus, i, *f. a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where every year theatrical games were celebrated in honour of Bacchus.*

Lĕbinthos or **Lĕbynthos**, i, *f. one of the Sporades.*

Lĕchaeum, i, *n.*, and **Lĕchaeae**, ārum, *f. plu. the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.*

Lēda, ae, and **Lēdē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndareus; mother of Pollux, Helen, Castor and Clytaemnestra.* Hence **Lēdaeus**, a, um, *Ledaean;* also *Spartan.*

Lēlĕges, um, *m. plu. an ancient race who lived scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece.* Hence **Lēlĕgēĭus**, a, um, and **Lēlĕgēis**, idis, *adj.*

Lĕmannus, i, *m.* (either alone or with lacus) *the Lake of Geneva.*

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i, *f. one of the largest islands in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan;* now *Stalimene.* Hence **Lemnĭus**, a, um; as *Subst.:* **Lemnĭi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants;* **Lemnĭensis**, e; **Lemnĭas**, ădis, *f. a Lemnian woman*, and **Lemnĭcŏla**, ae, *m. the dweller in Lemnos*, i. e. *Vulcan.*

Lemonĭa tribus, *a rustic tribe on the Via Latina.*

Lĕmŏvices, um, *m. a people of Gallia Aquitanica:* hence the modern *Limoges.*

Lemovĭi, ōrum, *m. a Germanic people on the Baltic.*

Lĕmūres, um, *m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres.* Hence **Lĕmŭrĭa**, ium, *m. a festival held at night on the 9th of May, to appease the ghosts of the dead.*

Lēnaeus, a, um, *adj.* [ληνος, *a wine-press*] *Lenaean, Bacchic:* Lenaei latices, i. e. *wine* (Virg.), and *absol.* **Lēnaeus**, i, *m. Bacchus.*

Lentŭlus, i, *m. a cognomen of a distinguished family in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.* Hence **Lentŭlĭtas**, ātis, *f. name or nobility of a Lentulus* (Cic. *colloq.*).

Lĕōcŏrĭon, i, *n. a temple in Athens, reared in honour of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine.*

Lĕōĭdes, um, *f. the daughters of Leos:* v. preced. art.

Lĕon, ontis, *m. a town near Syracuse*, now *Magnisi.* 2. *a ruler of Phlius mentioned in* Cic.

Lĕōnĭdas (rarely **Lĕōnĭda**), ae, *m. king of Sparta, who fell fighting against the Persians at Thermopylae*, B.C. 490.

Lĕōnĭdes, ae, *m. a teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens.*

Leonnātus, i, *m. one of Alexander's generals.*

Lĕontīni, ōrum, *m. an ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily*, now *Lentini; birth-place of the famous sophist Gorgias.* Hence **Lĕontīnus**, a, um, and **Lĕontīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lĕontĭum, ii, *f. an Athenian woman, a friend of Epicurus.*

Lĕōtўchĭdes, ae, *m. brother of Agesilaus.*

Lĕpĭdus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Aemilia. Esp. M. Aemilius Lepidus, *triumvir with Antony and Octavian.*

Lĕpontĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Ticinus;* their name is retained in the *Val Leventina.*

Lĕprĕum, i, *n. a town on the coast of Elis.*

Leptis, is, *f. a town in Africa, situated on the Great Syrtis;* called Leptis magna. 2. **Leptis parva**, *near Hadrumetum*, now *Lamta.* Hence **Leptitānus**, a, um, and **Leptitāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lerna, ae, and **Lernē**, ēs, *f. a forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name; there abode the Lernaean Hydra, which Hercules slew, and then drained the marsh.* Hence **Lernaeus**, a, um.

Lesbos (-us), i, *f. a celebrated island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Mysia, the birth-place of the lyric poets Alcaeus and Sappho, and famous for its wine;* now *Mitilini.* Hence **Lesbĭăcus**, a, um, and **Lesbĭus**, a, um, *Lesbian:* civis, i. e. *Alcaeus* (Hor.): vates, i. e. *Alcaeus or Sappho.* As *Subst.:* **Lesbĭum**, ii, *n. Lesbian wine.*

2. **Lesbōus**, a, um, *adj. Lesbian.*

3. **Lesbĭas**, ădis, and **Lesbis**, Idis, *f. a Lesbian woman.*

Lēthaea, ae, *f. wife of Oleĕnus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone* (Ov.).

Lēthē, ēs, *f.* [λήθη, *forgetfulness*], *a river in the infernal regions, the water of which caused forgetfulness of the past.* Hence **Lēthaeus**, a, um, *Lethean, oblivious.*

Lētōis, Lētōĭus, v. Latona.

(1) **Leucădĭa**, ae, and **Leucas**, ădis, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Acarnania, with a famous temple of Apollo; now S. Maura.* Hence **Leucădĭus**, a, um, and **Leucădĭi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.* **Leucas**, ădis, *f.* also *the capital of Leucadia.*

(2) **Leucădĭa**, ae, *f. a woman's name in* Prop.

Leucāta, ae, and **Leucātes**, ae, *m. a promontory in the island of Leucadia*, now *Ducato.*

Leuci, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Leucippus, i, *m. father of Phoebe and Hilaria, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux.* Hence **Leucippis**, Idis, *f. a daughter of Leucippus.*

2. *a disciple of Zeno the Eleatic, and one of the founders of the atomic philosophy.*

Leucōn, ōnis, *m. one of Actaeon's hounds.* 2. *a king of Pontus* (Ov.).

Leucŏpĕtra, ae, *f. a promontory near Rhegium; now Capo dell' Armi.*

Leucŏphrўna, ae, *f. a surname of Diana in Magnesia.*

Leucŏsĭa, ae, *f. a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, south of Paestum*, now *Piana.*

Leucōthĕa, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. the name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she was received among the sea-deities.*

2. *daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, and Eurynome.*

Leuctra, ōrum, *n. plu. a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans*, B.C. 371. Hence **Leuctrĭcus**, a, um.

Levaci, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Lexŏvĭi, ōrum, *m. a people in the N.W. of Gaul, at the mouth of the Seine, whence the name of Lisieux.*

Lĭbănus, i, *m. a celebrated mountain range in Syria; Lebanon.*

Lĭbentīna (**Lŭb-**), ae, *f. the goddess of (sensual) pleasure, Venus.*

Lĭber, ĕri, *m. an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification;* identified with *Bacchus.* Hence **Lĭbĕrālĭa**, Ium, *n. plu. a festival in honour of Liber, celebrated on the 17th of March, on which day youths received the manly toga.*

Lĭbĕra, ae, *f. Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, and sister of* Liber. 2. = *Ariadne* (because she was the wife of Bacchus).

Lĭbēthrum, i, *n. an ancient town in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Lĭbēthrĭdes**, um, *f. plu. the Muses* (Virg.).

Lĭbĭtīna, ae, *f. the goddess of the dead, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out.* Hence meton.: *death* (Hor.), v. Libitina, Part I.

Lĭbo, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Lĭbŭi, ōrum, *m. a people in northern Italy.*

Lĭburni, ōrum, *m. an Illyrian people, between Istria and Dalmatia, celebrated for their swift-sailing ships.* Hence **Lĭburnus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lĭburna**, ae, *f. a Liburnian galley* (Hor.). 2. **Lĭburnĭa**, ae, *f. Liburnia.* 3. **Lĭburnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Lĭburnĭca**, ae, *f. a Liburnian galley.* See also Part I.

Lĭbўa, ae, and **Lĭbўē**, ēs, *f. Libya, the northern part of Africa;* also in gen. *Africa.* Hence **Lĭbўcus**, a, um; **Lĭbўs**, ўos; **Lĭbўssus**, a, um; **Lĭbўstīnus**, a, um; **Lĭbўstis**, Idis, *f. adj.*, and **Lĭbўus**, a, um, *African.*

Lĭbўphoenīces, um, *m. a Libyan people in the territory of Byzacium, in Africa Proper, descended from Phoenicians.*

Lĭcĭnus, ae, *m. an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Deianira.*

Lĭcĭnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. *the orator* C. Licinius Crassus, and *the 'triumvir'* M. Licinius Crassus, *who perished in a war against the Parthians*, B.C. 55. Hence **Lĭcĭnĭus**, a, um, and **Lĭcĭnĭānus**, a, um.

Lĭcĭnus, i, *m. a barber and freedman of Augustus, celebrated for his wealth.*

Lĭgārĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Q. Ligarius, *whom Cicero defended.* Hence **Lĭgārĭānus**, a, um.

Ligdus (**Lyg-**), i, *m. a Cretan, father of Iphis*, q. v.

Lĭgēa, ae, *f. a wood nymph in* Virg.

Lĭger or **Lĭgĕris**, ĕris, *m. the largest river of Gallia Transalpina*, now *Loire.*

Ligii (**Lyg-**), ōrum, *m. the Ligii* or *Lygii; a German people on the Weser.*

Lĭgŭres, um, *m. plu. a people who occupied that part of northern Italy which extends along the coast from the frontiers of Gaul to those of Etruria.* Hence **Lĭgur** and **Lĭgus**, ūris, *adj.;* and *subst. a Ligurian;* **Lĭgŭrĭa**, ae, *f. their country;* **Lĭgustĭcus**, a, um, and **Lĭgustīnus**, a, um.

Lĭlўbaeum (or **-ŏn**, Ov.), i, *n. the most westerly promontory of Sicily*, now *Cape Boco, with a town of the same name.* Hence **Lĭlўbaetānus**, a, um, and **Lĭlўbēĭus**, a, um.

Limnaea, *f. a town of Thessaly.*

Limnātis, Idis, *f. a surname of Diana.*

Lĭmўra, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. a river, with a town of the same name in Mysia.*

Lindus (**-os**), i, *f. a town in the island of Rhodes, with a temple of Minerva.*

Lingŏnes, um, *m. plu. a people of Gaul, whence the modern name of the town Langres.* Hence **Lingŏnĭcus**, a, um, **Lingŏnus**, i, *m. a Lingonian.*

Lingos (**us**), i, *m. a mountain in Epirus.*

Lĭnus (**-os**), i, *m. son of Apollo and one of the Muses, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with a lyre, in anger at his scolding him.*

Lĭpăra, ae, and **Lĭpărē**, ēs, *f. one of the Aeolian Isles, north of Sicily, with a city of the same name*, now *Lipari:* in *plur.* **Lĭpărae**, ārum, *f. the Aeolian islands.* Hence **Lĭpărāeus**, a, um, and **Lĭpărensis**, e; as *Subst.:* **Lĭpărenses**, Ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lĭrĭŏpē, ēs, *f. a nymph, the mother of Narcissus.*

Lĭris, is, *m. a river of Latium, which it divides from Campania;* now *Garigliano.*

Lissus, i, *f.* and **Lissum**, i, *n. a city in southern Dalmatia.*

Lĭtāna silva, or absol. **Lĭtāna**, ae, *f. a large forest on the Apennines, near Mutina.*

Lĭternum (Lint.), i, *n. a city on the coast of Campania*, now *Patria.* Hence **Lĭternus**, a, um, and **Lĭternīnus**, a, um.

Lĭvĭa, ae, *f. the second wife of Augustus.* 2. *wife of Caligula.*

Lĭvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. M. Livius Andronicus, *the first Roman tragic poet;* and T. Livius Patavinus, *the celebrated historian, who was born at Patavium (Padua).* Hence **Lĭvĭus**, a, um, and **Lĭvĭānus**, a, um.

Lŏcri, ōrum, *m. the Locrians, a* people of Greece, consisting of several tribes. 1. Locri Epicnemidii, *on the Cephissus.* 2. Locri Ozŏlae, *bordering on the Aetolians.* 3. Locri Epizephyrii, *in the territory of the Bruttii, a Grecian colony, with a city of the same name near the modern Gerace.* Hence **Lŏcrensis**, e, and **Lŏcrenses**, Ium, *m. the Locrians;* also **Lŏcris**, Idis, *f. the country of Locris.*

Lōcusta (Lūcusta), ae, *f. a woman notorious for her skill in poisons, in the time of Nero and Claudius.*

Lōcūtĭus, v. Aius.

Lollĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Lollĭānus**, a, um,

Londīnĭum (Lundin.), ii, *n. a city of Britain*, now *London.* Hence **Londīnĭensis**, e.

Longĭmānus, i, *m. "the long-armed," a surname of Artaxerxes I., king of Persia.*

Longŭla, ae, *f. a Volscian city.* Hence **Longŭlāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Longuntĭca, ae, *f. a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Lōtis, ĭdis, and **Lōtos**, i, *f. a daughter of Neptune, who was changed into a lotus-tree* (Ov.).

Lōtŏphăgi, ōrum, *m. the Lotus-eaters; a fabulous African people on the Lesser Syrtis.*

Lŭa, ae, *f. a goddess who expiated blood shed in battle.*

Lūca, ae, *f. a city of Etruria*, now *Lucca.* Hence **Lūcensis**, e.

Lūcāni, ōrum, *m. plu. the Lucanians; a people of Southern Italy.* Also *adj.* **Lūcānus**, a, um; **Lūcānĭa**, ae, *f. their country*, and **Lūcānĭcus**, a, um. Also **Lūca (bos)**, *an elephant*; v. Part I.

Lūcānus, i, *m.*: M. Annaeus Lucanus, *author of the poem entitled* Pharsalia, *put to death by Nero*, A.D. 65.

Luccēĭus, i, *m. a Roman proper name.* Esp. L. Lucceius, *a friend of Cicero and Pompeius, author of a work on the Italian and Civil wars.*

Luceium, ii, *n. a fortress in Galatia.*

Lŭceres, v. Part I.

Lūcĕrĭa, ae, *f. an ancient city of Apulia*, now *Lucera.* Hence **Lūcĕrīnus**, a, um, and **Lūcĕrīni**, ōrum, *m. the Lucerians.*

Lūcĭfer, v. Part I.

Lūcĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Lucilius, *a native of the Campanian Suessa; the father of Roman satire.* Hence **Lūcĭlĭānus**, a, um, *Lucilian, of Lucilius.*

Lūcīna, v. Part I.

Lūcĭus, i, *m. a Roman praenomen, usually represented by* L.

Lŭcrētĭa, v. Lucretius.

Lŭcrētĭlis, is, *m. a mountain in the Sabine territory*; now *M. Genaro.*

Lŭcrētĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Sp. Lucretius, *the father of Lucretia, consul* B.C. 508. **2.** In *fem.* Lucretia, *daughter of Sp. Lucretius, and wife of Collatinus, who, being dishonoured by Sex. Tarquinius, killed herself.* **3.** T. Lucretius Carus, *author of the poem* De rerum natura; *contemporary with Cicero.*

Lŭcrīnus, i, *m.* (alone, or with lacus), *the Lucrine; a small lake on the coast of Campania, in the neighbourhood of Baiae, famous for its oysters*; now *Lucrino.* Hence **Lŭcrīnus**, a, um, and **Lŭcrīnensis**, e.

Lūcullus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Licinia. Esp. L. Licinius Lucullus, *the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury.* Hence **Lūcullēus**, a, um, and **Lūcullĭānus**, a, um.

Lugdūnum, i, *n. a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus*, now *Lyons.* Hence **Lugdūnensis**, e. **2. Lugdūnum Bătăvōrum**, now *Leyden.*

Lūna, ae, *f. a city of Etruria*, now *Luni.* Hence **Lūnensis**, e.

Lŭpercus, i, *m.* [lupus and perh. arceo] *a deity who protected the flocks from wolves.* Hence **Lŭpercal**, ālis, *n. a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to him*; and **Lŭpercālĭa**, ium *and* ōrum, *n. plu. his festival, celebrated in February.*

Lupĭa or **Luppĭa**, ae, *f. a river in the N.W. of Germany*, now the *Lippe.*

Lūsītānĭa, ae, *f. the western part of Hispania, including the mod. Portugal.* Also **Lūsītāni**, ōrum, *m. the Lusitanians.*

Lūtātĭus (Luctatius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens *of which the most distinguished family was that of Catulus*: v. Catulus.

Lūtētĭa, ae, *f. a city of Gaul* (also *called* Lutetia Parisiorum), now *Paris.*

Lŷaeus, i, *m. a surname of Bacchus.* Hence **Lŷaeus**, a, um. Poet. meton.: *wine* (Hor.).

Lŷcăbas, ae, *m. a Tuscan, who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin* (Ov.).

Lŷcaeus, i, *m. a mountain in Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped.* Hence **Lŷcaeus**, a, um, *Lycean*; esp. as epithet of Pan.

Lŷcambes, ae, *m. a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such bitter lampoons that both he and his daughter hanged themselves.* Hence **Lŷcambēus**, a, um.

Lŷcāon, ŏnis, *m. king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf.* Hence **Lŷcāŏnĭus**, a, um, and **Lŷcāŏnĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Lŷcēum and **Lŷcĭum**, i, *n. a gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught.*

Lŷcĭa, ae, *f. a mountainous country in the south-west of Asia Minor.* Hence **Lŷcĭus**, a, um, *Lycian*, and **Lŷcĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Lycians.* Lycius deus = *Apollo; from his oracle at Patara, in Lycia.*

Lŷcĭdas, ae, *m. a centaur in* Ov. **2.** *a poetic pastoral name in* Virg.

Lŷcŏmēdes, is, *m. a king of the isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire.*

Lŷcŏphron, ŏnis, *m. a native of Chalcis, in Euboea, an Alexandrine grammarian, author of an extant poem called* 'Cassandra.'

Lŷcōrĭas, ădis, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Lŷcormas, ae, *m. a river of Aetolia.*

Lŷcōtas, ae, *m. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.*

Lyctus or **-os**, i, *f. a city of Crete.* Hence **Lyctĭus**, a, um, *Lyctian* or *Cretan.*

Lŷcurgus, i, *m. son of Dryas, king of the Edoni, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus, and was punished by him with madness and death.* **2.** *lawgiver of the Spartans*, about 825 B.C. Hence **Lŷcurgēi**, ōrum, *m. disciples of Lycurgus*, i. e. *severely upright.* **3.** *an Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, noted for his inflexible integrity.*

Lŷcus (-os), i, *m. husband of Antiope, who divorced her and married Dirce.* **2.** *a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.* **3.** *a companion of Aeneas.* **4.** *a river of Bithynia.* **5.** *a river of Phrygia Major.* **6.** *f. an Illyrian city in the territory of the Dessaretes.*

Lŷdē, ēs, *f. wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros.* **2.** *a female quack-doctor, in* Juv.

Lŷdĭa, ae *f. a country of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardis; whence the Etruscans were said to have come.* Hence **Lŷdĭus**, a, um, *Lydian* or *Etruscan.* Lydius fluvius, *i. e. the Tiber* (Virg.). **Lŷdus**, a, um, and **Lŷdi**, ōrum, *m. the Lydians* or *the Etruscans.*

Lyncestae, ārum, *m. a people in the south-western part of Macedonia.* Hence **Lyncestĭus**, a, um.

Lynceus (dissyll.), ĕi, *m. a Messenian, one of the Argonauts, famed for the keenness of his sight.* **Lync-ēus**, a, um, *Lyncean* (Cic.). **Lyncĭdes**, ae, *m. a descendant of Lynceus.* **2.** *a son of Aegyptus, and husband of Hypermnestra, who was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death by their wives.* **3.** *one of the companions of Aeneas.*

Lyncus, i, *m. a Scythian king, who was changed by Ceres into a lynx.* **2.** *f. a city of Macedonia.*

Lyrnēsus (Lyrnessus), i, *f. a town in Troas, the birth-place of Briseis.* Hence **Lyrnēsĭus** (Lyrnessius), a, um; and **Lyrnēsis** (Lyrnessis), ĭdis, *adj. f.*; as *subst.*, Briseis.

Lŷsander, dri, *m. a celebrated Spartan general, who took Athens and terminated the Peloponnesian war*, B.C. 404. **2.** *an ephor at Sparta, who supported the plans of king Agis.*

Lŷsĭădes, ae, *m. an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phaedrus.*

Lŷsĭas, ae, *m. a famous Athenian orator in the time of Socrates.*

Lŷsĭmăchĭa, ae, *f. a city of Thrace.*

Hence **Lȳsĭmăchĭenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Lȳsĭmăchus, i, *m. one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the death of the latter, and founder of Lysimachia.*

Lȳsĭnŏe, ēs, *f. a city of Pisidia.*

Lȳsippus, i, *m. a celebrated worker in brass and statuary of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him.*

Lȳsis, Idis, *m. a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.*

Măcăreus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* (*Voc.* Macareu), *son of Aeolus.* Hence **Măcărēis**, Idis (*Acc.* Macarēida, Ov.), *f. his daughter, Isse.* 2. *companion of Ulysses, afterwards of Aeneas.* 3. *a centaur in* Ov.

Măcēdŏnes, um, *m. plu. the Macedonians:* in *sing.:* **Măcēdo**, ŏnis, *m. a Macedonian.* Hence **Măcēdŏnĭa**, ae, *f. their country, situated between Thessaly and Thrace:* **Măcēdŏnĭcus**, a, um, and **Măcēdŏnĭus**, a, um; also **Măcēdŏnĭensis**, e.

Măcer, cri, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. C. Licinius Macer, *a Roman historian, of whose works but little is known.*

Măcētae (**-dae**), ārum, *m. another form of the name of the Macedonians.*

Măchāon, ŏnis, *m. son of Aesculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.* Hence **Măchāŏnĭus**, a, um, *medical.*

Măcra (ā, Lucan), ae, *m. a river on the N. boundary of Italy;* now *the Magra.*

Măcra Cōmē, ēs, *f. a town in Locris, on the borders of Thessaly.*

Măcri Campi, *a region on the river Macra* (q. v.).

Măcris, Idis, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, near Ionia.*

Măcrŏbĭi, ōrum, *m.* = Μακρόβιοι, i. e. *the long-lived, a people of Aethiopia.*

Măcrŏbĭus, ii, *m.* a Roman grammarian at the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth centuries, author of some philological works still extant.

Măcrŏchīr, *m.* = Μακρόχειρ, pure Lat. Longimanus (q. v.).

Madytos (**-us**), i, *a sea-port town in the Thracian Chersonese.* Hence **Maduatēni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Maeander, also Maeandros and Maeandrus, dri, *m. a river, proverbial for its many windings: it rises in Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and falls into the Aegean Sea near Miletus;* now *Mendere Su.* 2. Personified: *a river-god, the father of Cyane, and grandfather of Byblis and Caunus, in* Ov. Hence **Maeandrĭus**, a, um: juvenis, i. e. *Caunus* (Ov.). 3. On the metaphorical use of the word, v. Maeander, Part I.

Maecēnas, ātis, *m. an Etruscan name.* Esp. C. Cilnius Maecenas, *a Roman eques, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil.* Hence **Maecēnātĭānus**, a, um.

(1) **Maecĭus**, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

(2) **Maecĭus (Mētĭus)**, ii, *m. Maecius; the name of a place in Latium, near Lavinium.* Hence **Maecĭa**, ae, *f. a Roman tribe.*

Maedi (Mēdi), ōrum, *m. plu. a Thracian people.* Hence **Maedĭcus** (Med.), a, um,

Maelĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Sp. Maelius, *who was suspected of aiming at kingly power, and was slain by Ahala.* Hence **Maelĭānus**, a, um, *belonging to Maelius,* and **Maelĭāni**, ōrum, *m. his partisans.*

Maenălus or **-os**, i, *m.* and **Maenăla**, ōrum, *n. plu. a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan.* Hence **Maenălĭus**, a, um, *Maenalian, Arcadian;* deus, *i. e. Pan* (Ov.). **Maenălis**, Idis, *f.:* ursa, *i. e. Callisto, "The Great Bear"* (id.).

Maenas, ădis, *f.* =μαινάς, *a Bacchante;* usu. *pl.* **Maenădes**, um.

Maenĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Maenĭus**, a, um: Maenia Columna, *a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which insolvent debtors were summoned; a whipping-post.* **Maenĭānum**, i, *n. a projecting gallery, balcony (first made use of by a Maenius):* v. Part I.

Maeŏnes, um, *m. the Maeonians, an ancient name of the Lydians.* Hence **Maeŏnĭa**, ae, *f. Maeonia, Lydia:* also *Etruria (because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians:* v. Lydia). 2. **Maeŏnĭdes**, ae, *m. a native of Maeonia; a poetical designation of Homer, because believed to have been born in Lydia.* Also *an Etrurian* (Virg.). 3. **Maeŏnis**, Idis, *adj. a Lydian woman:* esp. *Arachne* or *Omphale* (Ov.). 4. **Maeŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj. Lydian,* also *Homeric* (Hor.).

Maeōtae, ārum, *m. a Scythian people on Lake Maeotis.* Hence **Maeōtis**, Idis, *Scythian:* Maeotis palus or lacus, *the sea of Azov;* also **Maeōtĭus**, a, um.

Maera, ae, *f. a woman who was changed into a dog in* Ov.

Maevĭus, ii, *m. a Roman proper name.* Esp. 1. *a secretary of Verres.* 2. *a wretched poet, a contemporary of Virgil.*

Magnēsĭa, ae, *f. a district of Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea.* 2. *a city in Caria, near the Maeander.* 3. *a city in Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus.* Hence **Magnēs**, ētis, *m. a Magnesian:* also *adj.*, Magnes lapis, *the Magnesian stone, a magnet.* **Magnēsĭus**, a, um, **Magnessa**, ae, *f. a Magnesian woman:* **Magnētis**, Idis, *f. adj.*

Magnētarches, ae, *m. the chief magistrate of the Magnesians.*

Magni Campi, ōrum, *m. the name of a place in Africa not far from Utica.*

Māgo, ōnis, *m. a Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal.* 2. *another Carthaginian, author of a work on agriculture in 28 books, which was translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate.*

Māgontĭăcum (Mōg-), i, *n. a city of Germany on the Rhine,* now *Mainz.*

Maharbal, ălis, *m. son of Himilco, and a distinguished cavalry officer under Hannibal in the second Punic war.*

Māia, ae, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter; one of the Pleiads.* Hence **Māius**, *the month of May.*

Mălēa and **Mălēa**, ae, *f. the south-eastern promontory of Peloponnesus;* now *C. Malio.* Hence **Mălēus**, a, um.

Mălĕventum, v. Beneventum.

Mălĭăcus Sĭnus, *a gulf between Thessaly and Phocis;* now *G. of Zeitoun.* Hence **Mālĭensis**, e, and **Mālĭus**, a, um.

Mamercus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Aemilia.

Māmers, tis, *m. the Oscan name for Mars.* Hence **Māmertīni**, ōrum, *m. a name assumed by certain mercenary troops of Agathocles, who after his death seized Messana, massacred the inhabitants, and settled there about* 282 B.C. Hence **Māmertīnus**, a, um.

Mamilĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. *Adj.* **Mamilius**, a, um.

Māmŭrĭus, ii, *m.* (in full, Mamurius Veturius) *the maker of the eleven* ancilia, *in imitation of the shield sent down from heaven.*

Māmurra, ae, *m. a wealthy Roman eques of Formiae.*

Mancīnus, i, *m. a Roman proper name.* Esp. C. Hostilius Mancinus, *a consul who made a dishonourable treaty of peace with the Numantines,* 137 B.C. *which the Senate refused to ratify.* Hence **Mancīnĭānus**, a, um.

Mandēla, ae, *f. a town in the Sabine territory.*

Mandŏnĭus, i, *m. a chief of the Ilergetes in Spain, who, together with his brother Indibilis* (or *Indebilis*), *played an important part in the second Punic war.*

Mandubĭi, ōrum, *m. a Gallic people, whose chief town was Alesia.*

Mānes, v. Part I.

Mānĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Mānĭlĭus**, a, um, and **Mānĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Mānĭus, ii, *m.* abbrev. **M'**; *a Roman praenomen.*

Manlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman*

gens. Esp. M. Manlius Capitolinus, *who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war.* Hence **Manlĭus,** a, um, and **Manlĭānus,** a, um.

Mannus, i, *m. a god of the ancient Germans, son of Tuisco.*

Mantĭnēa, ae, *f. a city of Arcadia, near which Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, but was himself slain.*

Mantō, ūs, *f. a propheteſs, daughter of Tiresias.* 2. *an Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua.*

Mantŭa, ae, *f. a city of* Gallia Transpadana, *on the Mincius, near which was Andes, the birth-place of Virgil.* Hence **Mantŭānus,** a, um.

Mărăthon, ōnis, *f. a village on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the victory gained near it by Miltiades over the Persians,* B.C. 490. Hence **Mărăthōnĭus,** a, um.

Marcellus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in the plebeian* gens Claudia. Esp. M. Claudius Marcellus, *the first to gain an advantage over Hannibal, and the taker of Syracuse.* Hence **Marcellīa** (or **-ēa**), ōrum, *n. plu. a festival in honour of the Marcelli in Syracuse.* 2. M. Claudius Marcellus, *nephew of Augustus; whose early death is referred to in the Aeneid.* Hence **Marcellīānus,** a, um.

Marcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Ancus Marcius, *the fourth king of Rome.* Hence **Marcĭus,** a, um, and **Marcĭānus,** a, um.

Marcŏmani (ă in Stat.) and **-manni,** ōrum, *m. plu. a powerful people in central Germany, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi.* Hence **Marcŏmănĭcus** (-mannicus), a, um.

Marcus, i, *m.* abbrev. M., *a Roman praenomen.*

Mardi, ōrum, *m. plu. a plundering race dwelling in the highlands south of the Caspian Sea.*

Mardŏnĭus, ii, *m. son-in law of Darius Hystaspis, and general of the Persians; he was defeated and slain at Plataea,* B.C. 479.

Mărĕa and **Mărĕōta,** ae, *f. a town and lake in Egypt, not far from Alexandria.* Hence **Mărĕōtĭcus,** a, um, and **Mărĕōtis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.:* as *Subst.: the Mareotic lake.*

Margum, i, *n. a city in Upper Moesia, on the Margis.*

Mărĭca, ae, *f. a Latin nymph, the mother of Latinus; after whom the Lake of Minturnae was named* Palus Maricae *or simply* Marica.

Maricus, i, *m. a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius.*

Mărĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated is C. Marius, *conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Cimbri and Teutoni.* Hence **Mărĭus,** a, um, and **Mărĭānus,** a, um; **Mărĭāni,** orum, *m. his partisans.*

Marmărĭca, ae, *f. a district in the N.E. of Africa;* now *Barca.* Hence **Marmărĭdes,** æ, *m. an African* (Ov.).

(1) **Măro,** ōnis, *m. the surname of the poet Virgil.* Hence **Mărōnēus, Mărōnĭānus,** a, um, *Virgilian.*

(2) **Măro,** ōnis, *m. a statue near a spring,* prob. *a Silenus* (Prop.: dub.).

Marŏbŏdŭus, i, *m. a king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius and fled to Augustus.*

Mărōnēa or **Mărōnĭa,** ae, *f. a town of Thrace, famous for its wine.* Hence **Mărōnēus,** a, um. 2. *a town of the Samnites;* now *Marano.*

Marpēsĭus (Marpessĭus), a, um, *belonging to Marpesus* (a mountain in Paros, q. v.); *Marpesian, Parian.*

Marrŭbĭum or **Marrŭvĭum,** ii, *n. the capital of the Marsians.* Hence **Marrŭbĭus,** a, um.

Marrūcīni (Marūcīni), ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Italy, near the river Aternus, whose chief city was* Teate, now *Chieti.* Hence **Marrūcīnus,** a, um.

Mars (poet. Māvors), tis, *m. the god of war; who, as father of Romulus, was the progenitor of the Roman people.* Hence **Martĭus** (poet. **Māvortĭus**), a, um: as *Subst.* **Martĭus,** ii, *m. the month of March:* and **Martĭālis,** e: v. Part I., Mars, Martius, Martialis.

Marsăci (**-ăcĭi**), ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Marsi, ōrum, *m. plu. the Marsians; an ancient and very warlike nation of central Italy; the chief opponents of the Romans in the Social War.* Hence **Marsus,** a, um, and **Marsĭcus,** a, um, *Marsian.* 2. *a people of Germany.*

Marsigni, ōrum, *m. a people of Germany, a division of the Suevi.*

Marsўas and **Marsўa,** ae, *m. a satyr who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive.* There was a statue of Marsyas in the forum at Rome, near which business was transacted (Hor.). 2. *a river in Phrygia.*

Martĭālis, is, *m.*: M. Valerius, *a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, an epigrammatic poet under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, whose works are extant.*

Martĭcŏla, ae, *m. a worshipper of Mars* (Ov.).

Martĭgĕna, ae, *c. begotten by Mars* (Ov.).

Masgaba, ae, *m. a son of Masinissa* (Liv.). 2. *a favourite of Augustus* (Suet.).

Măsĭnissa (**Massin-**), ae, *m. a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha.*

Masaesўli (**Mass-**), ōrum, *m. a people of W. Numidia.*

Maso (**-sso**), ōnis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Papiria.

Massăgĕtae, ārum, *m. plu. a Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea.*

Massĭcus, i, *m.* (with or without mons) *a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine,* now *Monte Massico.* Hence **Massĭcus,** a, um; as *Subst.:* **Massĭcum,** i, *n. Massic wine.*

Massĭlĭa, ae, *f. a celebrated seaport of Gallia, situated on the Mediterranean, a colony of Phocaea,* now *Marseilles.* Hence **Massĭlĭensis,** e, and **Massĭlĭenses,** ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Massŭrĭus (**Măsŭ-**), ii, *m.* Sabinus, *a celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.*

Massўli, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of E. Numidia.* Hence **Massўlus** and **Massўlĭus,** a, um, *Massylian, Numidian.*

Mātīnus, i, *m. a mountain in Apulia, near which Horace was born; famous for honey.* Hence **Mātīnus,** a, um.

Matisco, ōnis, *m. a city of the Aedui, in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Arar,* now *Mâcon.*

Mātĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Mātĭānus,** a, um.

Matrōna, ae, *m. a river in Gaul,* now the *Marne.*

Mattĭăcus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Mattiacum,* the modern *Wiesbaden.* As *Subst.:* **Mattĭăci,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Mattĭum, ii, *n. a city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti.*

Mātūta, ae, *f. the goddess of the dawn, the same as* Aurora. 2. *a name of Ino,* called also Mater Matuta.

Mauri, ōrum, *m. plu. the Moors, a people of north-western Africa.* Hence **Maurus,** a, um; **Maurītānĭa** (**Maurēt-**), ae, *f. their country.* Also **Maurūsĭa,** ae, *f. the Greek name of Mauretania,* and **Maurūsĭus,** a, um; also **Maurūsĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Mauretanians.*

Mausōlus, i, *m. king of Caria, husband of Artemisia.* Hence **Mausōlēus,** a, um: as *Subst.* **Mausōlēum,** i, *n. the magnificent tomb erected by Queen Artemisia for her husband Mausolus.*

Māvors, ortis, v. Mars.

Maxentĭus, ii, *m. Roman emperor,* A.D. 306.

Maxĭmĭānus, i, *m. Roman emperor,* A.D. 286. 2. *Roman emperor,* A.D. 305.

Maxĭmīnus, i, *m. Roman emperor,* A.D. 235. 2. *Roman emperor,* A.D. 305.

Maxĭmus, i, *m. a cognomen in several* gentes.

Māzăca, ae, *f.* and **-a,** ōrum, *n. a town of Cappadocia.*

Māzăces, um, *m. a people of Numidia, afterwards called* Mazacenses.

Mēdēa, ae, *f. daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis, who assisted Jason in obtaining the golden fleece, and accompanied him to Greece. When Jason afterwards repudiated her in order to marry Creüsa, she killed their chil-*

dren. Hence **Mēdēis,** Idis, *f. adj. magical:* herbae (Ov.).

Mēdi, ōrum, *m. plu. the Medes, a people of Asia:* poet. also for *the Assyrians, Persians,* and *Parthians.* Hence **Mēdus,** a, um; **Mēdĭa,** ae, *f. their country,* and **Mēdĭcus,** a, um.

Mēdĭōlānum or **Mēdĭōlānĭum** (Μεδιο- in Ptol.), i, *n. a city in Northern Italy,* now *Milan.* Hence **Mēdĭōlānensis,** e.

Mēdĭŏmatrĭci, ōrum, *m. a people of Gaul;* about *Metz.*

Medobrēga (Medubrīga, Mundobrīga), ae, *f. a city of Lusitania.* Hence **Medubrīgenses,** ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Mēdon, ontis, *m. a centaur.* 2. *son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first Archon.* Hence **Mēdontĭdae,** ārum, *m. the descendants of Medon.*

Mēdŭli, ōrum, *m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, whose coast was famous for oysters,* in the modern *Medoc.*

Mēdullĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium.* Hence **Mēdullīnus,** a, um.

Mēdus, i, *m. a river in Persia flowing into the Araxes.* Hence perh. *adj.* Medus, a, um (Hor.).

Mēdūsa, ae, *f. daughter of Phorcus, one of the Gorgons. Minerva turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes the power of converting every thing they looked upon to stone. Perseus slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprang.* Hence, **Mēdūsaeus,** a, um.

Mēgaera, ae, *f. one of the Furies.*

Mēgălē, ēs, *f. a surname of Cybele.* Hence **Mēgălensis,** e; **Mēgălensĭa,** or **Mēgălēsĭa,** ium, *n. plu. a festival in honour of Cybele, celebrated on the 4th of April;* and **Mēgălēsĭăcus,** a, um.

Mēgălŏpŏlis, is, *f. a city of Arcadia.* Hence **Mēgălŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants,* and **Mēgălŏpŏlītānus,** a, um; also **Mēgălŏpŏlītāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Mēgăra, ae, *f.* and **Mēgăra,** ōrum (*Abl. plur.* in Plautus, Megaribus), *n. plu. a Grecian city, the capital of* **Mēgăris,** Idis, *f. a country in Greece, lying between Phocis and Attica.* Hence **Mēgărēus,** i, *m. a Megarean.* **Mēgărĭcus,** a, um. *As Subst.:* **Mēgărĭci,** ōrum, *m. the Megarics;* i. e. *the followers of Euclid of Megara.* Also **Mēgărus,** a, um. 2. *A city of Sicily, also called* Megaris, *and formerly Hybla.* Hence **Mēgărēa,** ōrum, *n. plu. the country of Megara.*

Mēgăreus (trisyl.), ĕi, *m. son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes.* Hence **Mēgărēĭus,** a, um.

Mēgăris, Idis, *f.,* v. Megara.

(1) **Mēla,** ae, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. Pomponius Mela, *geographer, a native of Spain, under the Emperor Claudius.*

(2) **Mēla** or **Mella,** v. Mella.

Melae, ārum (-es, ium), *f. a town in the Samnite country.*

Melambĭum, ii, *n. a place in Thessaly, near Scotussa.*

Mĕlampūs, ŏdis, *m. a celebrated physician and soothsayer.* 2. *son of Atreus.* 3. *the name of a dog,* in Ov.

Mĕlanthĭus, ii, *m. a goat-herd of Ulysses.*

Mĕlanthō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Neptune.*

Mĕlanthus, i, *m. a river of Sarmatia* (Ov.). 2. *one of the seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins.*

Mĕlas, ānis and ae, *m. the name of several rivers in Boeotia, Sicily, etc.*

Meldi, ōrum, *m. a people of Gaul, about Meaux.*

Mĕlĕāger and **Mĕlĕăgros** (-agrus), gri, *m. son of the Calydonian king Oeneus, one of those engaged in the Calydonian boar-hunt.* Hence **Mĕlĕāgrĭdes,** um, *f. plu. the sisters of Meleager, changed into birds.*

Mĕles, ētis, *m. a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born, whence his name* Melesigenes. Hence **Mĕlētēus,** a, um, *Homeric.*

Mĕlĭcerta and **Mĕlĭcertes,** ae, *m. son of Ino and Athamas. His mother, being pursued by her mad husband, threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks* Palaemon, *and by the Romans* Portunus.

Mĕlĭboea, ae, *f. a maritime town of Thessaly, the birth-place of Philoctetes.* Hence **Mĕlĭboeus,** a, um, *Thessalian.*

Mĕlĭboeus, i, *m. the name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Mĕlissus, i, *m. a grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus.*

Mĕlĭta, ae, or **Mĕlĭtē,** ēs, *f. Malta.* Hence **Mĕlĭtensis,** e, *Malteze.* As *Subst.:* **Mĕlĭtensĭa,** ium (*sc.* vestimenta), *Maltese garments of fine linen.* 2. *an island off the coast of Dalmatia,* now *Meleda.* 3. *a sea-nymph.*

(1) **Mella** or **Mēla,** ae, *m. a river in Northern Italy, falling into the Ollius,* now *Mella.*

(2) **Mella,** ae, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Annaea.

Mĕlŏdūnum, i, *n. a city of the Senones,* perhaps the modern *Melun.*

Mēlos, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, the most south-westerly of the Cyclades,* now *Milo.* Hence **Mēlĭus,** a, um.

Melōtis, Idis, *f. a country of Thessaly.*

Melpŏmĕnē, ēs, *f. the Muse of tragic poetry.*

Memmĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Memmius, *to whom Lucretius dedicated his poem on Nature.* Hence **Memmĭădes,** ae, *m. a (scion of the house of) Memmius,* and **Memmĭānus,** a, um.

Memnon, ŏnis, *m. son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians: he went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles.* Hence **Memnŏnĭus,** a, um, *Memnonian;* also poet. *Oriental, Moorish, black* (Luc.: Ov.).

Memphis, is and Idos, *f. a city of Middle Egypt, now in ruins.* Hence **Memphītes,** ae, *m. Memphite; Egyptian:* bos, i. e. *Apis* (Tib.). **Memphītĭcus,** a, um, *Egyptian.* **Memphītis,** Idis, *f. adj. Egyptian:* vacca, i. e. *Io* (Ov.).

Mĕnae, ārum, *f. plu.* or **Mĕnaenum,** i, *n. a town of Sicily,* now *Mineo.* Hence **Mĕnaeus, Mĕnaenĭus** or **Mĕnaenus,** a, um; **Mĕnaeni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Mĕnalcas, ae, *m. a shepherd in* Virg.

Mĕnander or **Mĕnandros** (-us), dri (also *Gen.* Menandru = Μενάνδρου, Ter.), *m. a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model;* about 300 B.C. Hence **Mĕnandrēus,** a, um.

Mĕnăpĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.*

Mendes, ētis, *adj. belonging to the Egyptian town Mendes.* Also **Mendēsĭcus (sĭus),** a, um.

Mĕnēdēmus, i, *m. an Eretrian philosopher, a disciple of Plato.* 2. *an Athenian rhetorician in the time of Crassus.* 3. *a general of Alexander the Great.*

Mĕnēlāus, i, *m. son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.* Hence **Mĕnēlāēus,** a, um.

Mĕnēnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Menenius Agrippa, *who told the plebs the fable of the belly and the limbs,* B.C. 494. Hence **Mĕnēnĭānus,** a, um, and **Mĕnēnĭus,** a, um. 2. *a foolish person mentioned by Horace.*

Mĕnestheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m. a son of Iphicrates the Athenian* (Nep.). 2. *a Trojan mentioned by Virgil,* also called *Mnestheus.*

Mēninx, gis, *f. an island off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis;* now *Jerbah.*

Mĕnippus, i, *m. a Cynic philosopher, famous for his sarcasm, whence Varro gave to his satires the name Menippeae.* 2. *a famous Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.*

Mēnĭus, i, *m. a son of Lycaon* (Ov.).

Mĕnoeceus (trisyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for his country.*

Mĕnoetes, is, *m. a companion of Aeneas.* 2. *an Arcadian slain by Turnus in* Virg.

Mĕnoetĭus, ii, *m. father of Patroclus.* Hence **Mĕnoetĭădes,** ae, *m. Patroclus.*

Mentor, ŏris, *m. friend of Ulysses.* 2. *a celebrated artist in embossed metal work.* Meton. *a cup of his workmanship* (Juv.). Hence **Mentŏrēus,** a, um.

Mercŭrĭus, ii, *m. the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods;*

as a herald, the god of eloquence; the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads; conductor of departed souls to the Lower World. Hence **Mercŭrĭālis**, e. As *Subst.:* **Mercŭrĭāles**, ium, *m. a corporation of traders at Rome.*

Mērĭŏnes, ae, *m. the charioteer and pilot of Idomeneus.*

Merměros, i, *m. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.*

Mermessĭus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Mermessus, a town of Troas, celebrated as the residence of a Sibyl.*

Mĕrŏē, ēs, *f. a district of Ethiopia, usually called an island, because nearly surrounded by the Nile.* Hence **Mĕrŏētĭcus**, a, um.

Mĕrŏpē, ēs, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.* **2.** *sister of Phaëthon.*

Mĕrops, ŏpis, *m. king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Phaëthon.*

Mĕsembrĭa, ae, *f. a city of Thrace, on the Euxine.* Hence **Mĕsembrĭăcus**, a, um.

Mĕsŏpŏtămĭa, ae, *f. the country between the Euphrates and Tigris.*

Messāla, better **Messalla**, ae, *m. a Roman surname in the* gens Valeria. Esp. M. Valerius Messala Corvinus, *an orator in the time of Cicero and Augustus.*

Messālīna or **Messallīna**, ae, *f. the wife of the Emperor Claudius.* **2.** *the wife of the Emperor Nero.*

Messālīnus (or **Messall-**), i, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Messāna, ae, *f. a city of Sicily, situated on the straits which separate Italy and Sicily,* now *Messina.*

Messāpĭa (Mesapia), ae, *f. the Greek name of Calabria.* Hence **Messāpĭus** (Mesap.), a, um; **Messāpii**, ōrum, *m. the Messapians.*

Messēnē, ēs, or **Messēna** (Messāna), ae, *f. the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus.* Hence **Messēnĭus** (also Messānius), a, um; **Messēnĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Messenians.*

Mĕtăbus, i, *m. king of the Volscians, father of Camilla, a heroine who assisted Turnus against Aeneas.*

Mĕtăpontum, i, *n. a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras lived;* now *Torre a Mare.* Hence **Mĕtăpontīnus**, a, um; **Mĕtăpontīni**, ōrum, *m. the Metapontines.*

Mĕtaurus, i, *m. a small river in Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal on its banks,* B.C. 207; now *the Metaro.* Hence **Mĕtaurus**, a, um.

Mĕtellus, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Caecilia. Esp. Q. Caecilius Metellus, *surnamed* Numidicus, *from his victories over Jugurtha.* Hence **Mĕtellīnus**, a, um.

Mĕtĕrĕa turba, *a name given by Ovid to a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea.*

Mĕthymna, ae, *f. a city in the island of Lesbos, the birth-place of the poet Arion; also famed for its excellent wine.* Hence **Mĕthymnaeus**, a, um, and **Mĕthymnĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Metiosedum, i, *n. a city of Gaul,* now *Meudon* or *Melun.*

Mĕtiscus, i, *m. the charioteer of Turnus in* Virg.

Metĭus, Mettĭus, or **Mettus**, i, *m. an Italian proper name.* Esp. Metius Fufetius, *the Alban dictator slain by Tullus Hostilius.*

Mĕton, ōnis, *m. a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, which brings the sun and moon into nearly the same relative positions again.*

Mētrŏdōrus, i, *m. of Athens and Lampsacus; an Epicurean philosopher.* **2.** *of Stratonice in Caria, a pupil of Carneades.* **3.** *of Chios, a pupil of Democritus.* **4.** *an Academic philosopher of Skepsis, famous for his memory.*

Mētrŏpŏlis, is, *f. a city in Thessaly.* Hence **Mētrŏpŏlītānus**, a, um; also **Mētrŏpŏlītae**, ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Mēvānĭa, ae, *f. a city in Umbria,* now *Bevagna.*

Mezentĭus, i, *m. a tyrant of Caere* or *Agylla, slain by Aeneas.*

Mĭcipsa, ae, *m. son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia.* In *plur.* poet. for *Numidians, Africans* (Juv.).

Mĭdas (Mĭda), ae, *m. son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. He requested and received from Bacchus the gift that everything he touched should turn to gold. He was saved from starvation by bathing in the river Pactolus, whose sands from that time were golden. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.*

Mĭlănĭon, ōnis, *m. the husband of Atalanta* (No. 2), *whom he outran by means of the golden apples.*

(1) **Mĭlētus**, i, *m. the father of Caunus and Byblis* (Ov.). Hence **Mĭlētis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Byblis.*

(2) **Mĭlētus**, i, *f. one of the principal cities of Asia Minor.* Hence **Mĭlēsĭus**, a, um; **Mĭlēsii**, ōrum, *m. the Milesians, notorious for their luxury and wantonness.* Also **Mĭlētis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.:* urbs, i. e. *Tomi, a colony of Miletus* (Ov.).

(1) **Mĭlo** and **Mĭlon**, ōnis, *m. a celebrated athlete of Crotona. He was caught in a tree which he tried to rend, and devoured by wild beasts.* **2.** *a king of Pisa, in Elis* (Ov.).

(2) **Mĭlo**, ōnis, *m. a family name in the* gens Annia. Esp. T. Annius Milo, *a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter in a skirmish at Bovillae, and when tried for murder, was defended by Cicero.* Hence **Mĭlōnĭānus**, a, um.

Mĭlōnĭus, ii, *m. a parasite mentioned by Horace.*

Miltĭădes, is, *m. the general who commanded the Athenians in the battle of Marathon,* B.C. 490.

Milўas, ădis, *f. a district and city of Lycia.* Hence **Milўădes**, um, *m. the inhabitants.*

Mĭmallōnes, um, *f. plu. Bacchantes* (Stat.). Hence **Mĭmallōnĕus**, a, um; **Mĭmallōnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Bacchante,* Ov.

Mĭmas, antis, *m. a promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios.* **2.** *one of the Giants* (Hor.).

Mimnermus, i, *m. a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon,* about 560 B.C.

Mĭncĭus, ii, *m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul,* now *Mincio.*

Mĭnerva, ae, *f. a Roman goddess, identified with the Greek Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving.*

Mĭnervĭum, ii, *n. a city and castle in Calabria, also called* arx Minervae (Virg.).

Mĭnĭo, ōnis, *m. a small river in Etruria,* now *Mignone.*

Mīnōs, ōis (also -ōnis; *Acc.* Minōem and Minōa), *m. son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death judge in the infernal regions.* **2.** *grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete; the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne.* Hence **Mīnōis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Minos;* **Mīnōĭus**, a, um, and **Mīnōus**, a, um, *belonging to Minos,* also *Cretan.*

Mīnōtaurus, i, *m. a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man; slain by Theseus.*

Minturnae, ārum, *f. plu. a city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, at the mouth of the Liris, near which Marius hid himself in the marshes from his pursuers.* Hence **Mĭnturnensis**, e. *Subst.:* **Minturnenses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants.*

Mĭnŭcĭus (Minutius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Minucius Rufus, Master of the Horse under the dictator Fabius Maximus.

Mīnўas, ae, *m. a mythical king of Thessaly.* Hence **Mīnўae**, ārum, *m. plu. the Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason;* **Mīnўēĭas**, ădis, *f. a daughter of Minyas;* **Mīnўēĭdes**, *f. plu. the daughters of Minyas,* and **Mīnўēĭus**, a, um.

Mīsēnum, ii, *n. a promontory, town, and harbour in Campania, named after Misenus;* now *Miseno.* Hence **Mīsēnensis**, e.

Mīsēnus, i, *m. son of Aeolus, a trumpeter of Aeneas.*

Mĭthras and **Mĭthres**, ae, *m. the sun-god* of the Persians.

Mĭthrĭdātes (**Mithrad-**), is, *m. the name of several kings of Pontus:*

esp. *of* Mithridates VI. *surnamed the Great, who waged war with the Romans; he was at last conquered by Pompey, and killed himself* B.C. 63. Hence **Mĭthrĭdātēus**, a, um, and **Mĭthrĭdātĭcus**, a, um. 2. Mithridates V., *father of the preceding, surnamed Euergētes, an ally of the Romans against Carthage in the third Punic War.* 3. *a king of Armenia*, A.D. 35. 4. Several kings of Parthia also bore this name.

Mĭtўlēnē or **Mўtĭlēnē**, ēs, *f.*, and **Mĭtўlēnae**, ārum, *f. plu. the capital of the island of Lesbos.* Hence **Mĭtўlēnaeus** or **Mўtĭlēnaeus**, a, um, and **Mĭtўlēnensis**, e.

Mnēmon, ŏnis, *m. a surname of Artaxerxes II., king of Persia.*

Mnēmŏnĭdes, um, *f. plu. the Muses* (Ov.).

Mnēmŏsўnē, ēs, *f.* (μνημοσύνη, *memory*), *the mother of the Muses.*

Mnĕsarchus, i, *m. a Stoic philosopher.*

Mnestheus, v. Menestheus.

Moenus, i, *m. a river of Germany*, now *the Main.*

Moesi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people who dwelt between Thrace and the Danube.* Hence **Moesĭa**, ae (and **Moesiae**, ārum, i. e. Moesia Superior and Moesia Inferior), *f. their country*, mod. *Bulgaria* and *Servia*, and **Moesĭăcus**, a, um.

Mōgontĭăcum, v. Magontiacum.

Mŏlorchus, i, *m. a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules.* Hence **Mŏlorchaeus**, a, um.

Mŏlossi, ōrum, *m. the Molossians, a people in Epirus, who are said to have derived their name from Molossus, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache.* Hence **Mŏlossus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Mŏlossus**, i, *m. a Molossian hound* (Virg.). **Mŏlossis**, ĭdis, *f. the country of the Molossi.*

Mŏna, ae, *f. the Isle of Man* (Caes.). 2. *the Isle of Anglesey* (Tac.).

Mŏnaeses, is, *m. a leader of the Parthians, otherwise unknown* (Hor.).

Mŏnēta, ae, *f. a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.* V. Part I.: moneta.

Mŏnoecus, i, *m. a surname of Hercules.* Monoeci arx, *a promontory in Liguria*; now *Monaco.*

Montānus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Curtius Montanus, *a favourite of the emperor Tiberius.* 2. Votienus Montanus, *an orator in the reign of Tiberius.*

Mopsŏpĭa, ae, *f. an ancient name of Attica and Athens.* Hence **Mopsŏpĭus**, a, um: juvenis, i. e. *Triptolemus* (Ov.): urbs, i. e. *Athens* (Ov.).

Mopsus, i, *m. a soothsayer in Argos.* 2. *a soothsayer in Thessaly.* 3. *a shepherd, in* Virg.

Mŏrĭni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul, opposite to Britain.*

Morpheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. the son of Sleep and god of dreams.*

Mŏsa, ae, *m. a river in Gallia Belgica*, now the *Meuse.*

Mosconi, ōrum, *m. a people between the Black and the Caspian Seas.*

Moschus, i, *m. a rhetorician of Pergamus* (Hor.).

Mōsella (Mosula), ae, *m.* and *f. a river of Gallia Belgica*, now the *Moselle.*

Mōses or **Mōўses**, is, *m. Moses; the famous Jewish lawgiver.*

Mostēni, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Mostena* or *Mostene, a city of Lydia.*

Mūcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Mucius Scaevola, *who attempted to assassinate Porsena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand.* Hence **Mūcĭus**, a, um, and **Mūcĭānus**, a, um.

Mulcīber, bri, *m. a name of Vulcan.*

Mulucha, ae, *m. a river in northern Africa.* 2. *f. a city standing upon it.*

Mulvĭus (Mīlvius), a, um, *Mulvian.* Mulvius pons, *a bridge across the Tiber.* Hence **Mulvĭānus**, a, um.

Mummĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Mummius Achaicus, *the destroyer of Corinth*, B.C. 146.

Mūnātĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Munatius Plancus; *a lieutenant of Caesar.*

Munda, ae, *f. a city in the south of Spain*, now *Monda.* Hence **Mundensis**, e.

Mūnўchĭa, ae, *f. one of the ports of Athens.* Hence **Mūnўchĭus**, a, um.

Mūraena (-ēna), ae, *m. a Roman cognomen in the gens* Licinia. Esp. L. Licinius Murena, *who was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.*

Murcĭa, ae, *f. the goddess of sloth*, or *of the slothful.* 2. (also Murtea, Myrtea), *an epithet of Venus, said to have been taken from the myrtle, which was sacred to her.*

Murgantĭa, ae, *f. a city in Samnium.* 2. *a city in Sicily, also called* Murgentia. Hence **Murgentīnus**, a, um; **Murgentīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Murrānus (Murrhan.), i, *m. a mythic king of the Latins.*

Mursa (-ĭa), ae, *f. a city of Pannonia*, now *Eszek.*

Mūsa, ae, *f. a Muse, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts, who were nine in number.* Hence **Mūsēus**, a, um; and **Mūsēum** (-īum), i, *n. a seat of the Muses, a museum.*

Mūsaeus, i, *m. a mythical Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.*

Musulāmĭi, ōrum, *m. an African tribe west of the Great Syrtis.*

Mūta, ae, *f. a goddess, called also* Lara *and* Larunda, *whom Jupiter, on account of her talkativeness, struck dumb.*

Muthul, *a river in Numidia* (Sall.).

Mūtĭna, ae, *f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul*, now *Modena.* Hence **Mūtĭnensis**, e.

Mutīni, ōrum, *the inhabitants of the city of Mute in Sicily.*

Mycălē, ēs, *f. a promontory of Ionia, opposite Samos.* Hence **Mўcălaeus**, a, um, *and* **Mўcălensis**, e.

Mўcēnae, ārum, or Mycēnē, ēs, *f. a very ancient and celebrated city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king.* Hence **Mўcēnaeus**, a, um, **Mўcēnensis**, e; as *Subst.* **Mўcēnenses**, ium, *m. the inhabitants*; and **Mўcēnis**, ĭdis, *f.* i. e. *Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.*

Mўcon (Micon), ōnis, *m. the name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Mўcōnos (-us), i, *f. one of the Cyclades.*

Mygdŏnes, um, *m. a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia.* Hence **Mygdŏnĭa**, ae, *f. Phrygia.* **Mygdŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Mygdonian, Phrygian*; also *Lydian* (Ov.). **Mygdŏnĭus**, a, um, *Mygdonian, Phrygian.*

Mygdŏnĭdes, ae, *m. son of Mygdon*; i. e. *Coroebus, a warrior at the siege of Troy.*

Mўlăsa (-ssa), ōrum, *n. a city of Caria.* Hence **Mўlăsenses**, ium, *m.* and **Mўlăsēni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **Mўlăsĭus** (-ēus), a, um. **Mўlăsĕus** (trisyll.), *an inhabitant of Mylasus.*

Myndus or **-os**, i, *f. a city in Caria.* Hence **Myndĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Myonnēsus (-os), i, *m. a promontory of Ionia, with a city of the same name.*

Myrīna, ae, *f. a fortified sea-port town in Mysia.*

Myrmēcĭdes, ae, *m. a celebrated sculptor.*

Myrmĭdŏnes, um, *m. plu. the Myrmidons; a people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles.*

Mўron, ōnis, *m. a celebrated Greek sculptor*, about 430 B.C.

Myrrha (Mur-), ae, *the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree* (Ov.).

Myrtălē, ēs, *f. a freed-woman, a friend of Horace.*

Myrtĭlus, i, *m. son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.*

Myrtōus, a, um, *Myrtoan.* Esp. Myrtoum mare, *the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea, which derives its name from the island of* Myrtos.

Myscēlos (-us), i, *m. the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy.*

Mўsĭa, ae, *f. a country in the north-*

west of Asia Minor. Hence **Mȳsĭus**, a, um, and **Mȳsus**, a, um, *Mysian*: also **Mȳsi**, ōrum, *m. the Mysians.*

Mȳtĭlēne, v. Mĭtȳlēne.

Mȳūs, untis, *f. a city of Caria.*

Năbătaea (Nabathaea), ae, *f. a district in the N. of Arabia.* Hence **Năbăthaeus**, a, um; also **Năbăthaei**, ōrum, *m. the Nabathaeans*; Poet. *Arabian, eastern.*

Nabdalsa, ae, *m. a general of Jugurtha.*

Nabis, Idis, *m. a despot of Sparta, about* 207 B.C.

Naevĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Cn. Naevius, *a Roman epic and dramatic poet, who died about* 202 B.C. Hence **Naevĭus**, a, um, and **Naevĭānus**, a, um.

Nahanarvali (Nahar-), ōrum, *m. a Germanic people.*

Nāĭas, ădis; more freq. **Nāis**, Idis and Idos, *f. a water-nymph, a Naiad*; transf. *a nymph* in general. Hence **Nāĭcus**, a, um.

Namnētes, um, *m. a people in Gallia Celtica*; giving their name to the modern *Nantes.*

Nantŭātes, um, *m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis, at the foot of the Alps.*

Năpaea, ae, *f.* [Gr. νάπη, *a dell*] *a dell-nymph.*

Nār, Nāris, *m. a river of Central Italy, a tributary of the Tiber*, now *Nera.*

Narbo, ōnis, *m.* (also called Narbo Marcius) *a city in Gaul, from which* Gallia Narbonensis *took its name*, now *Narbonne.* Hence **Narbōnensis**, e.

Narcissus, i, *m. son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope; changed into the flower of the same name.*

Narnĭa, ae, *f. an Umbrian city on the Nar*; now *Narni.* Hence **Narnĭensis**, e.

Nārўcĭon, ii, *n.* and **Nāryx**, ўcis, *f. a city of the Opuntian Locrians, the birth-place of Ajax Oileus.* Hence **Nārўcĭus**, a, um: heros, i.e. *Ajax, son of Oileus* (Ov.).

Năsămōnes, um, *m. a Libyan people to the south-west of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis.*

Nāsĭca, ae, *m. an agnomen in the Scipio family.*

Nāsĭdĭēnus (scanned in Hor. as quadrisyll.), i, *m. a Roman name.*

Nāsĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Nāsĭdĭānus**, a, um.

Nāso, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, *the poet.*

Nāsos (-us), i, *m.* = Νᾶσος, *island, a part of the city of Syracuse.*

Naucrătes, ae, *m. a Greek historian of Erythrae.*

Naupactus (-os), i, and **Naupactum**, i, *n. a city of Locris on the Gulf of Corinth*, now *Lepanto.* Hence **Naupactĭus**, a, um.

Nauplĭus, ii, *son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Euboea, and father of Palamedes.* Hence **Naupliădes**, ae, *m. Palamedes.*

Nauportum, i, *n. a city in Upper Pannonia*, now *Laybach.*

Nausĭcăa, ae (and **-ē**, **-ēs**), *f. the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians.*

Nausĭphănes, is, *m. a Greek philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus.*

Naustathmos, i, *m. a seaport in Ionia, near Phocaea.*

Nautes, is, *m. a Trojan who brought the image of Minerva from Troy to Italy, and from whom the Roman Nautii are said to have been descended.*

Nāva, ae, *m. a river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen*, now *the Nahe.*

Nāvĭus, ii, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. Accius Navius, *the augur*: v. Accius.

Naxos, i, *f. the largest of the Cyclades, famed for its wines, and for the desertion of Ariadne by Theseus*; now *Naxia.* Hence **Naxĭus**, a, um.

Nĕaera, ae, *f. a Greek female name in* Hor.

Nĕāpŏlis, is, *f. a celebrated maritime city in Campania*, now *Napoli, Naples.* Hence **Nĕāpŏlītānus**, a, um; **Nĕāpŏlītāni**, ōrum, *m. the Neapolitans.*

Nĕarchus, i, *m. an admiral of Alexander the Great.* 2. *a Tarentine who entertained the elder Cato.*

Nĕbrŏphŏnos, i, *m.* "*fawn-killer*"; *the name of a dog in* Ov.

Nectanēbis, is *or* Idis, **Nectănēbus**, i, *m. a king of Egypt about* 374 B.C.

Nēleus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, king of Pylos, and father of Nestor.* Hence **Nēlēĭus**, a, um, and **Nēlēus**, a, um; **Nēlīdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Neleus.*

Nēmausum, i, *n.* and **-us**, i, *f. a city of Gallia Narbonensis*; now *Nismes.*

Nĕmĕa, ae, and **Nĕmēē**, ēs, *f. a city in Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion.* Hence **Nĕmēaeus**, a, um, **Nĕmĕus**, a, um, *Nemean*; and **Nĕmēa**, ōrum, *n. pl. the Nemean games.*

Nĕmĕsis, is and Ios, *f. the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.*

Nēmētes, um, *m. a people of Gaul, about Spires.*

Nēmētŏcenna, ae, *f. a city of Gallia Belgica, in the territory of the Atrebates, near the modern Arras.*

Nēōbūlē, ēs, *f. the name of a woman in* Hor.

Nĕŏcles, is and i, *m. father of Themistocles.* Hence **Nĕŏclĭdes**, ae, *m. Themistocles.* 2. *father of Epicurus.*

Nĕontīchos, *n.* = νέον τεῖχος, "*new-fort*," *a fortress in Thrace.*

Nĕoptŏlĕmus, i, *m. son of Achilles, also called Pyrrhus.* 2. *one of Alexander's generals.*

Nēpe or **Nēpēte**, is, *n. a city in Etruria.* Hence **Nēpēsīnus** (Nepens.), a, um; also **Nēpēsīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Nēphēlē, ēs, *f. wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle.* Hence **Nēphēlēis**, ĭdos, *f. Helle.*

Nēpos, ōtis, *m. a surname in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. Cornelius Nepos, *a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero.*

Neptūnus, i, *m. the god of the sea and other waters, brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite.* Hence **Neptūnĭus**, a, um.

Nequīnum, i, *n. a city of Umbria, on the site of which Narnia afterwards stood.*

Nēreus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.* Hence **Nērēis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, a Nereid*; **Nērēĭus**, a, um, and **Nērīnē**, ēs, *f.* i. q. Nereis.

Nērĭtos (-us), i, *m. a mountain in Ithaca, and an island near it.* Hence **Nērĭtĭus**, a, um: dux, i.e. *Ulysses* (Ov.).

Nēro, ōnis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Claudia. Esp. C. Claudius Nero, *consul with M. Livius, conqueror of Hasdrubal*; and C. Claudius Nero, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 54–68. Hence **Nērōnēus**, a, um, **Nērōnĭānus**, a, um, and **Nērōnĭus**, a, um.

Nersae, ārum, *f. a city of the Aequi.*

Nerthus, i, *a goddess of the ancient Germans*; *the Earth.*

Nerŭlum, i, *n. a city of Lucania*, near the modern *Rotonda.*

Nerva, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. M. Coccelus Nerva, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 96. Hence **Nervĭus**, a, um.

Nervĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike people of Gallia Belgica, conquered by Caesar.* Hence **Nervĭcus**, a, um.

Nēsaeē, ēs, *f. one of the Nereids.*

Nessus, i, *m. a centaur who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.* Hence **Nessēus**, a, um.

Nestor, ŏris, *m. son of Neleus, and king of Pylos, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.*

Nētum, i, *n. a town in Sicily, south-west of Syracuse.* Hence **Nētīnenses**, ium, and **Nētīni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Nīcaea, ae, *f. a city in Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius, formerly called Antigonia*, now *Isnik* or *Nice.* Hence **Nīcaeensis**, e, and **Nīcaenus**, a, um.

2. *a city in Locris, near Thermopylae.* 3. *a city on the Hydaspes, founded by Alexander the Great.*

Nīcander, dri, *m. a physician, poet, and grammarian of Claros, near Colophon.*

Nīcĭas, ae, *m. an Athenian statesman and general during the Peloponnesian war.* 2. Nicias Curtius, *a grammarian, companion of Cicero in Cilicia.*

Nīcŏclēs, is, *m. tyrant of Sicyon, overthrown by Aratus.*

Nīcŏmēdes, is, *m. the name of several kings of Bithynia.*

Nīcŏpŏlis, is, *f. a city of Epirus, built by Augustus in memory of the battle of Actium.*

Nīleus (dissyll.), ei, *m. Nileus, one of the enemies of Perseus in* Ov.

Nīlus, i, *m. the Nile* Hence **Nīlĭăcus,** a, um, and **Nīlōtĭcus,** a, um.

Ninus, i, *m. son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh.* 2. *f. the city of Nineveh, called also Ninos.*

Nĭŏba, ae, and **Nĭŏbē,** ēs, *f. daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona.* Hence **Nĭŏbēus,** a, um.

Nīphātes, ae, *m. a part of the Taurus range of mountains in Armenia.*

Nīreus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. the handsomest man in the Greek host before Troy.*

Nīsus, i, *m. king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off her father's purple hair, on which his life depended: Nisus was then changed into a sea-eagle.* Hence **Nīsaeus,** a, um; **Nīsēis,** Idis, *f. the daughter of Nisus;* **Nīsēĭus,** a, um; and **Nīsĭas,** ădis, *f. adj. Megarian.* 2. *son of Hyrtacus, friend of Euryalus in* Virg.

Nitĭobrīges, um, *m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern Agen.*

Nixi, ōrum, *m. three guardian deities of women in labour.*

Nodīnus, i, *m. a rivulet near Rome mentioned in* Cic.

Nōla, ae, *f. a city of remote antiquity in Campania.* Hence **Nōlānus,** a, um; also **Nōlāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nōmentānus, i, *m. a notorious spendthrift in* Hor.

Nōmentum, i, *n. a Sabine town near Rome.* Hence **Nōmentānus,** a, um; also **Nōmentāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nŏmĭus (-os), ii; **Nŏmĭōn,** ōnis, *m. the Pasturer, a surname of Apollo because he tended the flocks of Admetus.* 2. *son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly*

Nōnăcris, is, *f. a mountain and town in Arcadia.* Hence **Nōnăcrīnus,** a, um, and **Nōnăcrĭus,** a, um, *Arcadian;* **Nōnăcrĭa,** ae, *f. Atalanta* (Ov.).

Nōra, ōrum, *n. a hill-fort in Cappadocia.* Hence **Nōrensis,** e.

Norba, ae, *f. a town in Latium,* now *Norma.* Hence **Norbānus,** a, um, and **Norbāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nōrēia, ae, *f. a town of Noricum.*

Nōrĭcum, i, *n. a mountainous country lying between the Danube and the Alps,* now *Styria; famous for its steel.* Hence **Nōrĭcus,** a, um.

Nortĭa or **Nurtĭa,** ae, *f. a goddess of the Volsinii,* prob. *Fortuna.*

Nŏtĭum, ii, *n. a city and promontory near Colophon, in Ionia.*

Nŏvensĭdes, v. Part I.

Nŏvesĭum, ii, *n. a city of Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine,* now *Neuss.*

Nŏvĭŏdūnum, i, *n. a city of the Bituriges,* now *Nouan.* 2. *a city of the Aedui,* now *Nevers.* 3. *a city of the Suessones,* now *Soissons.*

Nŏvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Nūcĕrĭa, ae, *f. a city in Campania,* now *Nocera.* Hence **Nūcĕrīnus,** a, um, and **Nūcĕrīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nuithōnes, um, *m. a Germanic people near the Elbe.*

Nŭma, ae, *m.:* Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome.* 2. Numa Marcius (-tius), *a Sabine, a friend of the former, and high priest.* 3. *a Rutulian in* Virg.

Nŭmantĭa, ae, *f. a city in the north of Spain on the upper Douro, which was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger,* B.C. 133. Hence **Nŭmantīnus,** a, um, and **Nŭmantīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nŭmānus, i, *m. a Rutulian, surnamed* Remulus (Virg.).

(1) **Nŭmĕrĭus,** ii, *m. a Roman praenomen,* abbrev. N.

(2) **Nŭmērĭus,** a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Nŭmĕrĭānus,** a, um.

(1) **Nŭmĭcĭus,** ii, and **Nŭmĭcus,** i, *m. a small river in Latium.*

(2) **Nŭmĭcĭus,** a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

(1) **Nŭmĭda,** ae, *m. a Numidian; pl.* **Nŭmĭdae,** ārum, *the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa.* Hence **Nŭmĭdĭa,** ae, *f. their country, and* **Nŭmĭdĭcus,** a, um, *Numidian.*

(2) **Nŭmĭda,** ae, *m. a Roman name in* Hor.

Nŭmĭtor, ōris, *m. a king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.* 2. *a Rutulian in* Virg.

Nŭmĭtōrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Nursĭa or **Nurtĭa,** ae, *f. a Sabine town,* now *Norcia.* Hence **Nursīnus,** a, um.

Nyctēlĭus, a, um, *belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic* (strictly, *nightly,* because *the mysteries of Bacchus were celebrated by night*).

Nycteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Hyrieus and father of Antiope.* Hence **Nyctēis,** Idis, *f. Antiope.*

Nyctĭmēnē, ēs, *f. the daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos, changed by Minerva into a night-owl.*

Nymphaeum, i, *n. a port and promontory in Illyria.*

Nȳsa (Nyssa), ae, *f. a city in Caria,* now *Nasli.* Hence **Nȳsaei,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* 2. *a city in India, where Bacchus was brought up.* Hence **Nȳsaeus,** a, um; **Nȳsēis,** Idis, *f. adj.;* **Nȳseus** (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. Bacchus;* **Nȳsĭas,** ădis, *f. adj.* **Nȳsĭgĕna,** ae, *m. born at Nysa;* epith. of Bacchus; and **Nȳsĭus,** a, um.

Ōărĭon, ōnis, *m. a poet. form for* Orion *in* Cat.

Ŏaxes, or **Ŏaxis,** is, *m. a river in Crete mentioned by* Virg.

Obba, ae, *f. a town in Africa, not far from Carthage.*

Obrĭmas, ae, *m. a river of Phrygia Major, flowing into the Maeander.*

Ōcĕănus, i, *m. the son of Caelus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs.* Hence **Ōcĕănītis,** Idis, *f. a daughter of Ocean.* Meton.: *the great sea encompassing the land, the ocean.*

Ōcĕlum, i, *n. a city of Gallia Cisalpina,* now *Uzeau.*

Ōchus, i, *m. a surname of Artaxerxes III., king of Persia.* 2. *son of Darius Codomannus.*

Ocnus or **-os,** i, *m. the founder of the city of Mantua.*

Ŏcrēsĭa or **Ŏcrīsĭa,** ae, *f. the mother of Servius Tullius.*

Ocrĭcŭlum, i, *n. a town in Umbria,* now *Otricoli.* Hence **Ocrĭcŭlānus,** a, um; also **Ocrĭcŭlāni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Octāvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Octavius, *the father of the Emperor Augustus.* Hence **Octāvĭānus,** a, um. As *Subst.:* **Octāvĭānus,** i, *m. a surname of the Emperor Augustus, when he was adopted out of the* gens Octavia *into the* gens Julia.

Octāvĭa, ae, *f. the name of two sisters of the Emperor Augustus.* 2. *daughter of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina.*

Octōdūrus, i, *m. a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis,* now *Martigny.*

Octogēsa, ae, *a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, near the modern La Granja.*

Ōcўrrhŏe (Ōcўrh-), ēs, *f. a daughter of Chiron.*

Ŏdŏmantes, um, *m. a people of Thrace.* Hence **Ŏdŏmantĭcus**, a, um.

Ŏdrўsae (ŭsae), ārum, *m. a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus.* Hence **Ŏdrўsĭus**, a, um, *Thracian*; and **Ŏdrўsĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Thracians.*

Ŏdyssēa (-īa), ae, *f. the Odyssey; a poem of Homer; also a poem of Livius Andronicus.* 2. Ŏdyssēae portus, *the southern extremity of Sicily.*

Oea, ae, *f. a town of Africa*, now *Tripoli.* Hence **Oeensis**, e, and **Oeenses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Oeăger (**ăgrus**), i, *m. a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus.* Hence **Oeăgrĭus**, a, um, *Thracian.*

Oebălĭa, ae, *f. poetic name for Tarentum:* v. foll. art.

Oebălus, i, *m. king of Sparta, the father of Tyndareus and grandfather of Helen.* Hence **Oebălĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Oebalus; in plur.:* **Oebălĭdae**, ārum, *m.* i.e. *Castor and Pollux.* **Oebălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Spartan.* **Oebălĭus**, a, um, *Spartan*, and hence (i) *Tarentine;* because Tarentum was found by a colony from Sparta; and (ii) *Sabine;* because the Sabines were believed to be descended from the Spartans. 2. *a king of Caprea, and son of Telon, mentioned by* Virg.

Oechălĭa, ae, *f. a town in Euboea.* Hence **Oechălĭs**, ĭdis, *f. a woman of Oechalia.*

Oecleus (dissyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m. father of Amphiaraus, and grandfather of Alcmaeon.* Hence **Oeclĭdes**, ae, *m. son of Oecleus,* i.e. *Amphiaraus.*

Oeclus, i, *m. a centaur in* Ov.

Oedĭpus, ŏdis and i, *m. king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx.* Oedipus Colonēus, *Oedipus at Colonus, the name of a tragedy of Sophocles.* Hence **Oedĭpŏdes**, ae, *m. another form of Oedipus, and* **Oedĭpŏdĭōnĭus**, a, um.

Oeneus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Aetolia* or *Calydon, the husband of Althaea, and father of Meleager and Deianira.* Hence **Oenēus** (trisyl.), a, um, and **Oenĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Oeneus,* i. e. *Meleager,* or *Diomedes, son of Tydeus.*

Oenŏmāus, i, *m. king of Pisa in Elis, the father of Hippodamia.*

Oenōnē, ēs, *f. a Phrygian nymph, wife of Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.*

Oenŏpĭa, ae, *f. the ancient name of Aegina.* Hence **Oenōpĭus**, a, um.

Oenōtrĭa, ae, *f. an old name of the south-eastern part of Italy,* and poet. for *Italy in general.* Hence **Oenōtrĭus**, a, um, and **Oenōtrus**, a, um, *Italian, Roman.*

Oeta, ae, or **Oetē**, ēs, *f. a mountain range in the south of Thessaly, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile,* now *Katavóthra.* Hence **Oetaeus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Oetaeus**, i, *m. the Oetean god;* i. e. *Hercules.*

Ōgўges, is, also Ogўgus, i, *m. the mythic founder and king of Thebes in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.* Hence **Ōgўgĭus**, a, um, *Theban.*

Ŏīleus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Locris, father of Ajax.* Hence **Ŏīlīdes**, ae, *m. the son of Oileus Ajax "the less."*

Olbĭa, ae, *f. a city in Sardinia.* Hence **Olbĭensis**, e.

Olcădes, um, *m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, beyond the Ebro.*

Olcinĭātes, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of* Olcinium, *a seaport in Illyricum,* the modern *Dulcigno.*

Ōlĕăros, i, *f. one of the Cyclades near Paros,* now *Antiparos.*

(1) **Ōlĕnos** (**-us**), i, *m. the husband of Lethaea, changed with her into a stone.*

(2) **Ōlĕnos** (**-us**), i, *f. a city of Achaia.* 2. *a city of Aetolia.* Hence **Ōlĕnĭus**, a, um, *Achaian* or *Aetolian.*

(1) **Ōlympĭa**, ae, *f. a sacred region in* Elis Pisatis, *with an olive-grove, where the Olympian games were held.* Hence **Ōlympĭăcus**, a, um, **Ōlympĭcus**, a, um, **Ōlympĭus**, a, um. **Ōlympĭum**, ii, *n. the temple of the Olympic Jupiter.*

(2) **Ōlympĭa**, ōrum, *n. plu. the Olympic games held every four years at Olympia.*

(1) **Ōlympĭas**, ădis, *f. an Olympiad, the period of four years between the Olympic games, which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time. The first Olympiad is reckoned from* B.C. 776.

(2) **Ōlympĭas**, ădis, *f. the wife of Philip, and mother of Alexander the Great.*

Ōlympus, i, *m. the name of several mountain ranges, the most celebrated of which is one on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, regarded as the seat of the gods.* Other mts. of the same name were in Mysia, Lycia, Galatia, etc.

Ōlynthus or **-os**, i, *f. an important city of Macedonia.* Hence **Ōlynthĭus**, a, um; **Ōlynthĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Omphălē, ēs, *f. a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.*

Onchestus, i, *f. a city of Boeotia.* Hence **Onchestĭus**, a, um. 2. *m. a river of Thessaly.*

Ŏnўtes, is, *m. a Rutulian in* Virg.

Ŏpheltes, ae, *m. an Etruscan seaman in* Ov. 2. *father of Euryalus in* Virg.

Ŏphĭon, ŏnis, *m. one of the giants.* 2. *a companion of Cadmus.* 3. *father of Amycus the centaur.* Hence **Ŏphĭōnĭdes**, ae, *m.* i.e. *Amycus.*

Ŏphĭūchus, i, *m. the Serpent-holder, a constellation.* (Pure Latin Anguitenens.)

Ŏphĭūsĭa, ae, *f. an old name of the island of Cyprus.* Hence **Ophĭūsĭus**, a, um, *Cyprian.*

Ŏpĭmĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Ŏpĭmĭānus**, a, um.

Ŏpis, is, *f. a nymph in the train of Diana in* Virg.

Ŏpĭtergĭum, ii, *n. a city of Venetia,* now *Oderzo.* Hence, **Ŏpĭtergĭni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Oppĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Ŏps (rarely Opis), Ŏpis, *f. the goddess of plenty, wife of Saturn, and patroness of husbandry.*

Ŏpūs, untis, *f. a town of Locris, in Greece.* Hence **Ŏpuntĭus**, a, um; also **Ŏpuntĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Opuntians.*

Ōra (Hŏra), ae, *the name of Hersilia, as a goddess.*

Orbĭlĭus, i, *m. a Roman grammarian, teacher of Horace.*

Orbĭtānĭum, ii, *n. a town in Samnium.*

Orbōna, ae, *f. the tutelary goddess of bereaved parents.*

Orcădes, um, *f. islands N. of Scotland, the Orkneys.*

Orchămus, i, *m. a king of Babylonia, the father of Leucothoë.*

Orchŏmēnus or **-os**, i, *m. a city in Boeotia.* Hence **Orchŏmēnĭus**, a, um. 2. *a city in Arcadia.*

Orcus, i, *m. the Lower World, the abode of the dead.* Hence **Orcīnus**, a, um, v. Part I. 2. Personified: *the god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto.* Hence poet. *death* (Hor.).

Ordovices, um, *m. a people of Britain in N. Wales.*

Ŏrēas, ădis, *f. an Oread* or *mountain-nymph.*

Ŏrĕsĭtrŏphos, i, *f. one of Actaeon's hounds* in Ov.

Ŏrestae, ārum, *m. a people of Macedonia.*

Ŏrestes, is and ae, *m. son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother.* Hence **Ŏrestēus**, a, um.

Ōrētāni, ōrum, *m. a powerful people in the S. W. of Spain.*

Orgĕtŏrix, ĭgis, *m. a chief of the Helvetii mentioned by* Caes.

Ŏrībăsus, i, *m. one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Ōrĭcos or **Ōrĭcus**, i, *f.*, or **Ōrĭcum**, i, *n. a sea-port town of Illyria, on the frontier of Epirus.* Hence **Ōrĭcīni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants,* and **Ōrĭcĭus**, a, um.

Ŏrīon, ōnis and ōnis, *m. son of Hyrieus, a handsome giant and hunter; transformed into the constellation so called.*

Ōrīthȳia (quadrisyl.), ae, *f. daughter of Erechtheus, and mother of Calais and Zetes by Boreas.*

Ormĕnis, idis, *f.* (*Voc.* Ormeni), *a female descendant of Ormenius,* viz. *Astydamia* (Ov.).

Ŏrŏanda, ae, *f. a city of Pisidia.* Hence **Ŏrŏandenses,** ium, *m. its inhabitants,* and **Orŏandĭcus,** a, um.

Ŏrōdes, is and i, *m. a king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death.* 2. *a son of the former.* 3. *a king of the Colchians* (Flor.). 4. *a king of the Albanians* (Eutr.). 5. *a warrior slain by Mezentius in* Virg.

Ōrōmĕdon, ontis, *m. one of the giants* (Prop.).

Ŏrontes, is *or* ae (*Gen.* Oronti, Virg.), *m. the principal river of Syria.* Hence, **Ŏrontēus,** a, um, also *Syrian.* 2. *a companion of Aeneas and chief of the Lycii.*

Ōrōpus, i, *m. a town on the borders of Attica and Boeotia.*

Orpheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos (*Dat.* Orphei; *Acc.* Orphĕă and Orphĕā; *Voc.* Orpheu), *m. a famous* (*mythical*) *master of music and song, the son of Oeagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice.* Hence **Orphēus,** a, um, and **Orphĭcus,** a, um, *Orphean, Orphic.*

Ortōna, ae, *f. a city and port of the Frentani in Latium,* now *Ortona.*

Ortȳgĭa, ae, or **Ortȳgĭē,** ēs, *f. the ancient name of Delos.* Hence **Ortȳgĭus,** a, um, *Delian;* epith. of *Apollo and Diana.* 2. *an island forming part of Syracuse.* 3. *a sacred wood near Ephesus.*

Osca, ae, *f. a town in Spain,* now *Huesca.* Hence **Oscensis,** e; also **Oscenses,** ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Osci, ōrum, *m. plu. one of the most ancient tribes of Italy in Campania and Samnium; akin to the Latins. In more remote times called* **Ŏpĭci** and **Opsci.** Hence **Oscus,** a, um.

Osdrōēna, ae, *f. a country in the western part of Mesopotamia.* Hence **Osdrōēni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Osi, ōrum, *m. a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube.*

Ŏsīrĭus, *m. a king of Clusium, and ally of Aeneas in* Virg.

Ŏsīris, is and idis, *m. an Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis.* 2. *a Rutulian warrior killed by Thymbraeus in* Virg.

Ossa, ae, *f.* (rarely *m.*), *a mountain range in the north-east of Thessaly.* Hence **Ossaeus,** a, um.

Ostĭa, ae, *f.* and **Ostĭa,** ōrum, *n. a sea-port town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber.* Hence **Ostĭensis,** e.

Ostōrĭus, v. Scapula.

Ŏtācĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Ŏtho, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero.* 2. M. Salvius Otho, *Roman emperor* A.D. 69. Hence **Ŏthōnĭānus,** a, um; and **Ŏthōnĭāni,** ōrum, *m. partisans of Otho.*

Ŏthrўădes, ae, *m. son of Othrys* i. e. *Panthus in* Virg. 2. *a Spartan general, who in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor.*

Ŏthrys, ўos, *m. a mountain in southern Thessaly.*

Ŏvĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, *a celebrated Latin poet in the time of Augustus; born at* Sulmo.

Oxĭmum, i, *n. a city of Picenum, also called* Auximum, now *Osimo.*

Oxiones, um, *m. a people in Sarmatia.*

Oxos or **-us,** i, *m. a river in Central Asia, which flows into the Caspian Sea,* now *the Amu* or *Jihon.*

Păchўnum, i, *n.*, and **Păchўnus** (-os), i, *m.* and *f. the south-eastern promontory of Sicily,* now *Cape Passaro.*

Păcĭdēiānus (Plăc-), i, *m. a famous gladiator, whose combat with Aeserninus the Samnite, mentioned by Lucilius, became proverbial* (Hor.).

Pacōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Păcōrus, i, *m. son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus.*

Pactōlus, i, *m. a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands.* Hence **Pactōlis,** idis, *f. adj.*

Pactўē, ēs, and **Pactўa,** ae, *f. a town of Thrace.*

Pācŭvĭus, ii, *m. a celebrated Roman tragic poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius.* Hence **Pācŭvĭānus,** a, um.

Pădaei, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of India about Multan or Ajmeer.*

Pădus, i, *m. the principal river of Italy,* now *the Po.*

Pădūsa, ae, *f. the southern mouth of the Padus, which has now ceased to exist.*

Paeān, ānis, *m. an appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity.* Hence **Paeōnĭus,** a, um, *Paeonian;* meton. *healing.*

Paeligni, v. Peligni.

Paeŏnes, um, *m. plu. a people of northern Macedonia.* Hence **Paeŏnĭa,** ae, *f. their country;* and **Paeŏnis,** idis, *f. adj. Paeonian.*

Paestum, i, *n. a city of Lucania, formerly called* Posidonia; now *Pesto.* Hence **Paestānus,** a, um. Also **Paestāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Paetus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Păgăsa, ae, *f.*, and **Păgăsae,** ārum, *f. plu. a maritime town of Thessaly, where the Argo was built.* Hence **Păgăsaeus,** a, um: Pagasaeus sinus, *the Gulf of Volo:* puppis, *the Argo* (Ov.).

Păgăsus, i, *m. a Trojan warrior in* Virg.

Pălaemon, ōnis, *m. a sea-god, formerly called* Melicerta, q. v. 2. Remmius Palaemon, *a Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius.* 3. *a shepherd in* Virg.

Pălaestē, ēs, *f. a sea-port in Epirus.* Hence **Pălaestīnus,** a, um.

Pălaestīna, ae, and **Pălaestīnē,** ēs, *f. the country of Palestine.* Hence **Pălaestīnus,** a, um; also **Pălaestīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pălămēdes, is, *m. son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, who lost his life before Troy through the artifices of Ulysses.*

Pălātĭum, ii, *n. one of the seven hills of Rome.* Hence **Pălātīnus,** a, um, *Palatine.*

Pāles, is, *f. the tutelary goddess of shepherds and cattle.* Hence **Pālĭlis,** e; and **Pālĭlĭa,** ium, *n. plu. the feast of Pales celebrated on the 21st of April.*

Pălīci, ōrum, *m. plu.* (*sing.* Pălīcus, i, *m.* Virg. and Ov.), *twin sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia, worshipped at Palica, in Sicily.*

Pălīnūrus, i, *m. the pilot of Aeneas, who was drowned off the coast of Lucania.* 2. *A promontory named after him; Cape Palinuro.*

(1) **Pallas,** ădis and ădos, *f. the Greek name for Minerva* (q. v.). Hence **Pallădĭus,** a, um, *Palladian, belonging to Pallas or Minerva.* As *Subst.:* **Pallădĭum,** ii, *n. the image or statue of Pallas at Troy, which fell from heaven, in the reign of Ilus, and during the Trojan war was carried off by Ulysses and Diomed, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of it.*

(2) **Pallas,** antis (*Voc.* Pallă, Virg., of No. 4), *m. a giant.* 2. *son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva mentioned by Cicero.* 3. *a king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander.* 4. *son of Evander.* Hence **Pallantēus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Pallas, the ancestor of Evander.* *Subst.:* **Pallantēum,** i, *n.* (i) *a city in Arcadia, the residence of Pallas.* (ii) *the city founded by Evander in Italy, where Rome afterwards stood.* Also **Pallantĭas,** ădis, *f.* and **Pallantis,** idos and idis, *f. Aurora, so called because descended from Hyperion, uncle of the giant Pallas.*

Pallēnē, es, *f. a peninsula and town of Macedonia.* Hence **Pallēnensis,** e.

Palmўra (Palmīra), ae, *f. a city of Syria, the ruins of which still remain.* Hence **Palmўrēnus (Palmīr-),** a, um.

Pammĕnes, is, *m. a Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus.* Hence

Pammĕnĭa, ōrum, *n. the opinions of Pammenes* (Cic.).

Pamphăgus, i, *m.* = πάμφαγος, "*all-eating*," *the name of a dog in* Ov.

Pamphĭlus, i, *m. a disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard.* 2. *a rhetorician mentioned by* Cic.

Pamphўlĭa, ae, *f. a country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia.* Hence **Pamphўlĭus**, a, um; also **Pamphўlĭi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Pān, Pānos (*Acc.* Pāna), *m. the chief god of woods and of shepherds, son of Mercury. Plur.:* Pānes, *gods of the woods resembling Pan.*

Pănaetĭus, ii, *m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the younger; from whom Cicero took the greater part of his treatise* De Officiis.

Pănaetōlĭus and **Pănaetōlĭcus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to the whole of Aetolia, Panaetolian.* As *Subst.:* **Pănaetōlĭum**, ii, *n. the general assembly of the Aetolians.*

Pănăthēnāĭcus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Panathenaea, a festival of the Athenians.* As *Subst.: a festival oration of Isocrates pronounced at the Panathenaea.*

Panchāĭa, ae, *f. a region in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense.* Hence **Panchaeus**, a, um, and **Panchāĭus**, a, um.

Pandărus, i, *m. a Lycian, and a distinguished archer in the Trojan army.* 2. *son of Alcanor, companion of Aeneas, killed by Turnus in* Virg.

Pandātārĭa (**-ērĭa**), ae, *f. a small island near the Bay of Naples;* now *Vandotina.*

Pandĭon, ŏnis, *m. king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela.* Hence **Pandĭŏnĭus**, a, um.

Pandōsĭa, ae, *f. city of Epirus, on the Acheron.*

Pandōra, ae, *f. the first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods; wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha.*

Pandrōsos, i, *f. a daughter of Cecrops.*

Pangaeus, i, *m.* and **Pangaea**, ōrum, *n. plu. a range of mountains in Thrace and Macedonia.*

Pănhormus, v. Panormus.

Pāniscus, i, *m. a little Pan.*

Pannōnĭa, ae, *f. a country on the Danube including parts of Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia.* Hence **Pannōnĭcus**, a, um, **Pannōnĭus**, a, um, and **Pannōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Pănomphaeus, i, *m.* "*author of all oracles*," *an epithet of Jupiter.*

Pănŏpē, ēs, and **Pănŏpēa**, ae, *f. a sea-nymph.* 2. *a town in Phocis.*

Pănormus (Panh.), i, *f.* and **Pănormum** (Panh.), i, *n. a city on the north coast of Sicily,* now *Palermo.* Hence **Pănormītānus** (Panh.), a, um.

Pansa, ae, *m. a Roman surname.*

Pantăgĭas, **Pantăgĭes**, and **Pantăgĭa**, ae (*Acc.* Pantagien), *m. a small river in the east of Sicily.*

Panthŏus and **Panthūs**, i, *m. a priest of Apollo at Troy, and father of Euphorbus.* Hence **Panthŏĭdes**, ae, *m. son of Panthous,* i. e. *Euphorbus.*

Pantŏlăbus, i, *m. the name of a parasite in* Hor.

Paphlăgŏnĭa, ae, *f. a province of Asia Minor on the Black Sea.* Hence Paphlăgo (-on), ŏnis, *m. a Paphlagonian,* and **Paphlăgŏnes**, um, *m. Paphlagonians.*

Păphos or **-us**, i, *m. son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name.* 2. *f. a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.* Hence **Păphĭus**, a, um, *Paphian;* also **Păphĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Păpīrĭus (old form, Papisius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Păpīrĭus**, a, um, and **Păpīrĭānus**, a, um.

Păpĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Păraetŏnĭum, ii, *n. a sea-port town in Northern Africa, west of Alexandria.*

Parca, ae, *f. a goddess of Fate:* plur. *the Fates.*

Păris, ĭdis (*Voc.* Părĭ), *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, also called* Alexandros. *He decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the last, who promised him Helen as a reward. By carrying her off, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he was slain by Philoctetes.* 2. *an actor, a freedman of Domitia.* 3. *a pantomimic actor* (Suet.).

Părīsĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called* Lutetia Parisiorum *and* Parisii, now *Paris.*

Părĭum, ii, *n. a city of Mysia.* Hence **Părĭānus**, a, um.

Parma, ae, *f. a town in* Gallia Cispadana, *famous for its breed of sheep.* Hence **Parmensis**, e; and **Parmenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Parmĕnĭdes, is, *m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elea. He visited Athens* B.C. 448.

Parmĕnĭo (**-on**), ōnis, *m. a general of Alexander the Great.*

Parnāsus and **-os**, also **Parnassus** or **-os**, i, *m. a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, on the slopes of which were the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring.* Hence **Parnāsis** (Parnassis), ĭdis, *f. adj.;* and **Parnāsĭus** (Parnassius), a, um.

Parŏpamīsus (**Parăp-**) or **Parŏpanīsus** (Parăp-), *a mountain-range beyond the Caspian Sea,* now *Hindu-Kush.* Hence **Parŏpamīsădae**, ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Păros (-us), i, *f. one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.* Hence **Părĭus**, a, um, *Parian;* and **Părĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Parrhăsĭa, ae, *f. a district of Arcadia, on the Messenian frontier, with a town of the same name.* Hence **Parrhăsis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Arcadian:* ursa, *the Great Bear* (Ov.). As *Subst.:* **Parrhăsis**, ĭdis, *f. an Arcadian woman* (Ov.). Also **Parrhăsĭus**, a, um, *Arcadian:* dea, *i. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander* (Ov.): Virgo, i. e. *Callisto* (Id.).

Parrhăsĭus, ii, *m. a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus. Flourished about* B.C. 400.

Parthāon, ŏnis, *m. son of Agenor, king of Calydon, and father of Oeneus.*

Parthĕnĭae, ārum, *m.* ("*maidens' children*") *a name given to the Spartan colonists who founded Tarentum under Phalantus.*

Parthĕnĭus, ii, *m. a mountain in Arcadia.* Hence **Parthĕnĭus**, a, um. 2. *the chief river of Paphlagonia.* 3. *a Greek grammarian, an instructor of Virgil.*

Parthĕnŏpaeus, i, *m. son of Meleager and Atalante, one of the Seven who fought against Thebes.*

Parthĕnŏpē, ēs, *f. one of the Sirens, from whom Neapolis derived its original name of* Parthenope, *by which it is often called in the poets.* Hence **Parthĕnŏpēĭus**, a, um, *Neapolitan.*

Parthi, ōrum, *m. plu. the Parthians; a Scythian people, situated to the south-east of the Caspian, famed in antiquity as skilful archers.* Hence **Parthus**, a, um; **Parthĭa**, ae, *f. their country;* and **Parthĭcus**, a, um, *Parthian.*

Parthus, i, *f. a city in Illyria.* Hence **Parthĭni** (**-ēni**), ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pāsĭphăē, ēs, and **Pāsĭphăa**, ae, *f. daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne; also of the Minotaur by a bull.* Hence **Pāsĭphăēĭus**, a, um; **Pāsĭphăēĭa**, ae, *f. Phaedra* (Ov.).

Pāsītēles (*Acc.* -en), *m. a famous statuary and silver chaser of Magna Graecia.*

Pāsĭthĕa, ae, and **Pāsĭthĕē**, ēs, *f. one of the three Graces.*

Pătăra, ae, *f. a sea-port town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo.* Hence **Pătărēus** (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. a surname of Apollo;* **Pătăraeus**, a, um, and **Pătărānus**, a, um; also **Pătărāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pătăvĭum, ii, *n. an important city of Northern Italy, the birth-place of Livy,* now *Padua.* Hence **Pătăvīnus**, a, um; and **Pătăvīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants:* also, **Pătăvīnĭtas**, ātis, *f. Paduan provinciality* (*ascribed to Livy*).

Patrae (ā in Ov.), ārum, *f. plu. a very ancient city in Achaia,* now *Patras.* Hence **Patrensis**, e; and Patrenses, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pătrŏclus, i (Patrocles, is; *Acc.* Patroclem), *m. son of Menoetius, the friend of Achilles, slain by Hector.*

Paulus (Paullus), i, *m. a Roman surname in the* gens Aemilia. Esp. L. Aemilius Paulus, *who fell in the battle of Cannae*, B.C. 216. Hence **Paulīnus** (Paull-), a, um.

Pausānĭas, ae, *m. son of Cleombrotus, leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea.* 2. *a Macedonian, the murderer of Philip II.*

Pausĭas, ae, *m. a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles.* Hence **Pausĭăcus**, a, um.

Pēdĭātĭa, ae, *f. a nick-name of the Roman knight Pediatius, on account of his effeminacy* (Hor.).

Pēdĭus, ii, *m. a joint-heir with Augustus to Caesar's estate*

Pēdūcaeus, i, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. Sex. Peducaeus, *a praetor in Sicily, when Cicero was quaestor there.*

Pēdum, i, *n. a town of Latium, near Rome*, now *Gallicano.* Hence **Pēdānus**, a, um, and **Pēdāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

(1) **Pēgăsus** (-os), i, *m. a winged horse, which sprang from the blood of Medusa: with a blow of his hoof he caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon mounted him, and with his aid destroyed the Chimaera.* Hence **Pēgăsēĭus**, a, um, **Pēgăsĕus**, a, um, and **Pēgăsis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* As *Subst.:* Pēgăsis, ĭdis, *f. a fountain nymph;* Pēgăsĭdes, um, *f. the Muses.*

(2) **Pēgăsus**, i, *m. a celebrated jurist in Vespasian's time.*

Pēlăgŏnes, um, *m. a people of Macedonia.* Hence **Pēlăgŏnĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Pēlasgi, ōrum, *m. plu. ancient inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries:* often used by the poets for *Greeks.* Hence **Pēlasgĭas**, ădis, and **Pēlasgis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* and **Pēlasgus**, a, um (poet.), *Grecian.*

Pēlēthrōnĭus, a, um, *belonging to Pelethronia, a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithae.*

Pēleus, ĕi and ĕos (*Acc.* Pelea; *Voc.* Peleu; *Abl.* Peleo), *king of a district in Thessaly, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles.* Hence **Pēlīdes**, ae, *m. the son of Peleus*, i. e. *Achilles; also the grandson of Peleus*, i. e. *Neoptolemus, son of Achilles.*

Pēlĭas, ae, *m. king of Iolcos in Thessaly. Being guardian of his nephew Jason, he induced him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea.* Hence **Pēlĭădes**, um, *f. plu. his daughters.*

Pēligni or **Paeligni**, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Central Italy.* Hence **Pēlignus**, a, um.

Pēlĭon, ii, *n. a lofty range of mountains in eastern Thessaly.* Hence **Pēlĭăcus**, a, um, **Pēlĭus**, a, um, and **Pēlĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Pella, ae, and **Pellē**, ēs, *f. a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great.* Hence **Pellaeus**, a, um; juvenis, i. e. *Alexander* (Juv.). Also *Alexandrian; because Alexander founded Alexandria* (Lucan).

Pellēnē, ēs, *f. a city of Achaia.* Hence **Pellēnaeus**, a, um, and **Pellēnensis**, e.

Pēlŏpĭdas, ae, *m. a celebrated Theban general, friend of Epaminondas.*

Pēlŏponnēsus, i, *f. the Peloponnesus* (lit. *island of Pelops*); now *the Morea.* Hence **Pēlŏponnensis**, e, **Pēlŏponnēsĭăcus**, a, um, and **Pēlŏponnēsĭus**, a, um.

Pēlops, ŏpis, *m. son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Being driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Oenomaus, whom he succeeded on the throne.* Hence **Pēlŏpēĭas**, ădis, and **Pēlŏpēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Peloponnesian;* **Pēlŏpēĭus**, a, um, **Pēlŏpēus**, a, um, *Pelopian* or *Mycenean;* and **Pēlŏpĭdae**, ārum, *m. plu. the descendants of Pelops.*

Pēlōrĭas, ădis, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pēlōris, ĭdis, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pēlōrus (-os), i, *m. the north-eastern promontory of Sicily*, now *Cape Faro.*

Pēlūsĭum, ii, *n. a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile.* Hence **Pēlūsĭăcus**, a, um, and **Pēlūsĭus**, a, um.

Pēnātes, v. Part I.

Pēnēlēus, ĕi, *m. a son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors.*

Pēnēlŏpē, ēs, and **Pēnēlŏpa**, ae, *f. daughter of Icarius and Periboea, wife of Ulysses.* Hence **Pēnēlŏpēus**, a, um.

Pēnestae, ārum, *m. a people in Grecian Illyria.* **Pēnestĭa**, ae, *f. their country*, whence **Pēnestĭānus**, a, um.

Pēnēus, i, *m. the principal river of Thessaly, which flows through the valley of Tempe;* now *the Salembria:* in mythology, *a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne.* Hence **Pēnēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.;* **Pēnēĭus**, a, um, and **Pēnēus**, a, um.

Pennīnus (Penīn-, Poenīn-), a, um, *adj. of or belonging to the Pennine Alps, which include the Great St. Bernard.*

Pentĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj. Pentelic, belonging to Mount Pentelicus in Attica, famous for marble.*

Penthĕsĭlēa, ae, *f. queen of the Amazons, who fought against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.*

Pentheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus and king of Thebes. Having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of that god.* Hence **Penthĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Pentheus.*

Pĕpărēthus or **-os**, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Thessaly*, now *Piperi* (not *Skopelo*).

Perdiccas, ae, *m. a distinguished Macedonian general under Alexander the Great.*

Pĕrenna, v. Anna.

Pergămum, i, *n.*, and **Pergămus** (Pergămos), i, *f.;* also, Pergăma, ōrum, *n. plu. the citadel of Troy*, poet. *Troy.* Hence **Pergămēus**, a, um, *Trojan.* 2. **Pergămum**, i, *n. a city in Mysia, on the Caicus, the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, with a celebrated library.* Hence **Pergămēnus**, a, um; and **Pergămēni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pergus, i, *m. a lake in Sicily, near Henna, where Pluto carried off Proserpine.*

Pĕrĭcles, is and i (*Voc.* Pericle), *m. a famous Athenian orator and statesman.*

Pĕrĭclўmĕnus, i, *m. a son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure.*

Pĕrilla, ae, *f. a woman's name in* Ov.

Pĕrillus, i, *m. a famous worker in metal, celebrated for the brazen bull which he made for the tyrant Phalaris* (v. Phalaris). Hence **Pĕrillēus**, a, um.

Pĕrĭmēdēus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the sorceress Perimede; magical* (Prop.).

Pĕrĭmēlē, ēs, *f. a nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name.*

Pĕrinthus (-os), i, *f. a city of Thrace.* Hence **Pĕrinthĭus**, a, um.

Pĕrĭpătētĭci, ōrum, *m. the Peripatetics, or followers of Aristotle.*

Pĕrĭphas, antis, *m. a king of Attica in* Ov. 2. *one of the companions of Pyrrhus in* Virg. 3. *one of the Lapithae in* Ov.

Permessus, i, *m. a river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*

Pēro, ōnis, *f. daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor.*

Perperna or **Perpenna**, ae, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. M. Perperna, *the assassin of Sertorius.*

Perrhaebi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Thessaly.* Hence **Perrhaebus**, a, um, and **Perrhaebĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Persae, ārum, *m. the Persians* (Sing. **Persa** or **Perses**, ae), *often used by the poets for the Parthians* (Hor.). Hence **Persis**, ĭdis, *f.* and **Persĭa**, ae, *f. their country, Persia.* (Persis, ĭdis, also as *adj. Persian.*) **Persĭcus**, a, um, *Persian, also luxurious.* As *Subst.:* **Persĭcum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* malum), *a peach.*

Persē, ēs, or **Persa**, ae, *f. daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe.* Hence **Persēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. magical.*

Persĕphŏnē, ēs, *f. the Greek name of Proserpine.*

Perses, ae, also **Perseus** (dissyl.), ĕi (*Gen.* rarely Persi; *Dat.* Persi), *m. the last king of Macedonia, conquered by Aemilius Paulus,* B.C. 169. Hence **Persĭcus**, a, um.

Perseus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos (*Acc.* Persea), *m. son of Jupiter and Danae. He killed Medusa, and cut off her head, by means of which he turned into stone a sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married.* Hence **Persēus**, a, um, and **Persēĭus**, a, um.

Persĭus, ii, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. C. Persius, *an orator, contemporary of the Gracchi;* and A. Persius Flaccus, *a celebrated satirist in the reign of Nero.*

Pĕrŭsĭa, ae, *f. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria,* now *Perugia.* Hence **Pĕrŭsīnus**, a, um; and **Pĕrŭsīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pessĭnūs and **Pēsĭnūs**, untis, *f. a very ancient town in Galatia, celebrated for its worship of Cybele.* Hence **Pessĭnuntĭus**, a, um.

Pĕtēlĭa (Pētīlĭa), ae, *f. an ancient Greek town on the coast of Bruttium.* Hence **Pĕtēlīnus**, a, um.

Pĕtīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Petīna, ae, *f. wife of the emperor Claudius.*

Pĕtŏsīris, ĭdis, *m. an Egyptian mathematician and astrologer.* Hence *any mathematician, astrologer* (Juv.).

Petovĭo, ōnis, *f. a city of Pannonia,* now *Pettau.*

Pĕtra, ae, *f. a city of Arabia Petraea.* Hence **Pĕtraeus**, a, um. 2. *a city of Pieria.* 3. *a city of Thrace.* 4. *a city of Umbria.* 5. *a hill near Dyrrhachium.*

Petrēius, ii, *m. a lieutenant of Pompeius in the civil war.* Hence **Petrēiānus**, a, um.

Pĕtrīni, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily.*

Pĕtrīnum, i, *n. a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania.*

Pĕtrŏcŏrĭi, ōrum, *m. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania,* in the mod. *Périgueux.*

Pŏtrōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Petronius Arbiter, *a Roman knight, a favourite of the emperor Nero, the author of a Latin romance still extant.*

Pettălus, i, *m. the name of a mythic hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus.*

Peucētĭa, ae, *f. a region in Apulia.* Hence **Peucētĭus**, a, um.

Phaeăces, um, *m. plu. a fabulous people, described as inhabiting the isle of Scheria,* perhaps *Corcyra.* Also *poet. in sing.:* **Phaeax**, ācis, *subst.* and *adj.* Hence **Phaeācĭa**, ae, *f. their country;* **Phaeācis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Phaeacian;* as *Subst. a poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phaeacia:* also **Phaeācĭus**, a, um, and **Phaeācus**, a, um.

Phaedo or **Phaedon**, ōnis, *m. a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato:* hence *the name of one of Plato's dialogues.*

Phaedra, ae, *f. daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus.*

Phaedrus, i, *m. a pupil of Socrates:* hence *the name of one of Plato's dialogues.* 2. *an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero.* 3. *a freedman of Augustus, celebrated as a writer of fables.*

Phaestum, i, *n. a town of Crete.* Hence **Phaestĭas**, ădis, *f. a female inhabitant of it,* and **Phaestĭus**, a, um. 2. *a town of Thessaly.*

Phăĕthon, ontis, *m. an epithet of the sun (φαέθων, shining).* 2. *son of Helios (the Sun-god) and Clymene, who perished while trying to drive his father's chariot.* Hence **Phăĕthontĭus**, a, um; **Phăĕthontĭădes**, um, *pl. f. the sisters of Phaethon;* **Phăĕthūsa**, ae, *f. the name of a sister of Phaethon.*

Phălantus, i, *m. a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum.*

Phălăris, ĭdis, *m. a tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. Perillus was the first to suffer; but Phalaris himself afterwards suffered the same fate.*

Phălēris, is, *m. a Trojan, slain by Turnus.*

Phălērum, i, *n. one of the harbours of Athens.* Hence **Phălērĕus**, ĕi and ĕos, *m. adj.*, and **Phălērĭcus**, a, um.

Phănae, ārum, *f. plu. a promontory in Chios, noted for its wine.* Hence **Phănaeus**, a, um.

(1) **Phăon**, ōnis, *m. a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho.*

(2) **Phăon**, ontis, *m. a freedman of Nero's.*

Pharnăces, is, *m. grandfather of Mithridates, king of Pontus.* 2. *son of Mithridates, defeated by Caesar.*

Pharsālos or **Pharsālus**, i, *f. a town in Thessaly near which Caesar defeated Pompeius.* Hence **Pharsālĭcus**, a, um, **Pharsālĭus**, a, um; and **Pharsālĭa**, ae, *f. the territory of Pharsalus.*

(1) **Phărus** or **-os**, i, *f.* (rarely *m.*) *an island near Alexandria, in Egypt, famous for its lighthouse.* Hence **Phărĭus**, a, um, *Pharian, Egyptian.*

(2) **Phărus**, i, *m. a Trojan slain by Turnus in* Virg.

Phăsēlis, ĭdis, *f. a town on the coast of Lycia.* Hence **Phăsēlītae**, ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Phāsis, ĭdis or ĭdos (*Acc.* also Phasin, *Voc.* Phasi), *m. a river in Colchis, which flows into the Euxine Sea.* Hence **Phāsis**, ĭdis, *adj. f. Colchian;* as *Subst.: the Colchian woman,* i. e. *Medea.* **Phāsĭăcus**, a, um, *Colchian.* **Phāsĭānus**, i, *m. a pheasant.* **Phāsĭas**, ădis, *adj. f. Colchian.*

Phēgeus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. father of Alphesiboea.* Hence **Phēgēĭus**, a, um; and **Phēgis**, ĭdis, *f.* (*Acc.* Phegida), *daughter of Phegeus,* i. e. *Alphesiboea, wife of Alcmaeon.*

Phĕnĕos or **-us**, i, *f. a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name.* Hence **Phĕnĕātae**, ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Phĕrae, ārum, *f. plu. a city of Thessaly, the residence of Admetus.* Hence **Phĕraeus**, a, um, and **Phĕraei**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* 2. *a city in Messenia.*

Phĕrĕclēus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Phereclus, who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen.*

Phĕrĕcȳdes, is, *m. a philosopher of Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras.* Hence **Phĕrĕcȳdēus**, a, um. 2. *an Athenian chronicler, about* B.C. 480, *mentioned by* Cic.

Phĕres, ētis, *m. a Trojan in* Virg.

Phĕrētĭădes, ae, *m. a son of Pheres, king of Pherae,* i. e. *Admetus.*

Phĭălē, ēs, *f. a companion of Diana in* Ov.

Phīdĭas, ae (*Acc.* Phidian), *m. a famous Athenian sculptor, contemporary with Pericles.* Hence **Phīdĭăcus**, a, um.

Phīdippĭdes, is, *m. a famous Athenian courier.*

Phĭlădelphĭa, ae, *f. a city in Lydia.* Hence **Phĭlădelphēni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Phĭlădelphus, i, *m. a surname of Ptolemaeus II., king of Egypt,* B.C. 285.

Phĭlae, ārum, *f. an island in the Nile.*

Phĭlaeni, ōrum (or Philaenŏn), *m. plu.* = φίλαινοι, "*lovers of praise,*" *two Carthaginian brothers, who, to extend the boundaries of their country, submitted to be buried alive.* Philenŏn arae, "*the altars of the Philaeni,*" *a place on the frontiers of Carthage and Cyrene, named after them.*

Phĭlammon, ōnis, *m. a son of Apollo, a celebrated singer.*

Phĭlēmo (**-on**), ōnis, *m. a rustic, the husband of Baucis:* v. Baucis. 2. *a Greek comic poet, a native of Soli, in Cilicia, and a contemporary of Menander.*

Phĭlētas, ae, *m. a Greek elegiac poet of Cos.* Hence **Phĭlētēus**, a, um.

Phĭlippi, ōrum, *m. plu. a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius,* B.C. 42. Hence **Phĭlippensis**, e, and **Phĭlippēus**, a, um.

Phĭlippŏpŏlis, ĕos (*Acc.* Philippopolim or -in; *Abl.* Philippopoli), *f. an important city in Thrace,* now *Philippopoli.*

Phĭlippus, i, *m. the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom were* (1) Philip II. *the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great;* and (2) Philip V. *contemporary with Hannibal.* Hence as name of *a gold coin* (= 20 *drachmae*): in this sense usu. with second syll. short in Pl. **Phĭlippēus** (rarely Phĭlippĭus), a, um, and **Phĭlippĭcus**, a, um.

Phĭlistus, i, *m. an historian of Syracuse.*

Phĭlo or **-on**, ōnis, *m. an Academic philosopher, teacher of Cicero.*

Phĭloctētes, ae, *m. son of Poeas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a friend of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.* Hence **Phĭloctētaeus**, a, um.

Phĭlŏdēmus, i, *m. an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.*

Phĭlŏlāus, i, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, contemporary with Plato.*

Phĭlŏmēla, ae, *f. daughter of Pandion, and sister of Procne; changed into a nightingale.* Hence poet.: *the nightingale* (Virg.).

Phĭlŏmēlĭum, ii, *n. a city in Phrygia.* Hence **Phĭlŏmēlenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Phĭlōpoemen, ĕnis, *m. a celebrated general of the Achaean league.*

Phĭlus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Phĭlўra, ae, *f. daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron.* Hence **Phĭlўrēĭus**, a, um, **Phĭlўrēus**, a, um; and **Phĭlўrĭdes** (Phill.), ae, *m. son of Philyra,* i.e. *Chiron.*

Phīneus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Salmydessus, in Thrace. He was tormented by the Harpies, from whom he was at length freed by the Argonauts.* Hence **Phīnēĭus** and **Phīnēus**, a, um; also **Phīnīdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Phineus.* 2. *brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone.*

Phintĭa, ae, *f. a city of Sicily.*

Phintĭas, ae, *m. a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.*

Phlĕgēthon, ontis, *m.* = φλεγέθων, "*flaming,*" *a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water.* Hence **Phlĕgēthontis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Phlĕgon, ontis, *m.* = φλέγων, "*flaming,*" *one of the four horses of the sun in* Ov.

Phlĕgra, ae, *f. a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene.* Hence **Phlĕgraeus**, a, um.

Phlĕgraeus, i, *m. one of the Centaurs.*

Phlĕgўae, ārum, *m. plu. a Thracian or Thessalian people who are said to have destroyed the temple at Delphi.*

Phlĕgўas, ae, *m. king of the Lapithae, and father of Ixion and Coronis.*

Phlīūs, untis, *f. a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis.* Hence **Phlīāsĭus**, a, um; and **Phlīāsĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Phōcaea, ae, *f. a maritime town of Ionia, a colony from which founded Massilia in the 6th century* B.C. Hence **Phōcaeenses**, ium, and **Phōcaei**, ōrum, *m. plu. the Phocaeans;* **Phōcăĭcus**, a, um, *Phocean* or *Massilian.*

Phōcĭon, ōnis, *m. an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes.*

Phōcis, ĭdis, *f. a country of Northern Greece, west of Boeotia.* Hence **Phōcenses**, ium, and **Phōcĭi**, ōrum, *m. plu. the Phocians;* **Phōcēus**, a, um, and **Phōcăĭcus**, a, um.

Phōcus, i, *m. a son of Aeacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus.*

Phoebē, ēs, *f. the moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus.* 2. *daughter of Leda and sister of Helen.*

Phoebus, i, *m. a name of Apollo, the sun-god.* Hence **Phoebĭgĕna**, ae, *m. his son Aesculapius;* **Phoebēĭus**, a, um, and **Phoebēus**, a, um; also **Phoebas**, ădis, *f. a priestess of Apollo, a prophetess.*

Phoenīcē, ēs, *f. Phoenicia,* i.e. *the territory of Tyre, Sidon, etc.; famed for its commerce:* called also **Phoenīcĭa**, ae, *f.* Hence **Phoenīces**, um, *m. plu. the Phoenicians,* and **Phoenissa**, ae, *f. a Phoenician woman;* esp. *Dido* (Virg.).

Phoenix, īcis, *m. son of Amyntor, the teacher and companion of Achilles.*

Phōlōē, ēs, *f. a forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.* 2. *a mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the Centaurs.* 3. *name of a woman in* Hor.

Phōlus, i, *m. a centaur, son of Ixion.* 2. *a Trojan in* Virg.

Phorbas, antis, *m. a son of Priam, father of Ilioneus in* Virg. 2. *a chief who joined with the Phlegyae in plundering the temple of Delphi.*

Phorcus, i, and Phorcys,ўos (ўn, ynos) *m. son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons; who was changed after death into a sea-god.* Hence **Phorcis**, ĭdos, *f. a female descendant of Phorcus, Medusa* (but sorores Phorcides, *the Graeae,* Ov.), also **Phorcўnis**, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f. Medusa.*

Phormĭo, ōnis, *m. a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus.* 2. *the name of a play of Terence.*

Phōrōneus (trisyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Inachus, and brother of Io.* Hence **Phōrōnis**, ĭdis, *f. Io.*

Phrāātes or **Phrāhātes**, ae, *m. the name of several kings of Parthia;* esp. *one contemporary with Horace, expelled from his kingdom for his cruelty and restored by the Scythians.*

Phrixus (*not* Phryxus), i, *m. son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis, mounted on a ram with a golden fleece.* Hence **Phrixēus**, a, um.

Phўăces, ae, *m. a king of the Getae in* Ov.

Phrўges, um, *m. plu. the Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor.* Hence **Phrўgĭa**, ae, *f. their country, divided into Great and Little Phrygia;* **Phrўgĭus**, a, um, *Phrygian,* and, because Troy was in Phrygia Minor, *Trojan;* also **Phryx**, ўgis, *adj. Phrygian, Trojan.*

Phrўnē, ēs, *f. a celebrated and wealthy courtezan at Athens.*

Phthĭa, ae, *f. a district of Thessaly, the country of Achilles.* Hence **Phthĭas**, ădis, *f. a woman of Phthia:* **Phthĭōta**, ae, and **Phthĭōtes**, ae, *m. a Phthiote;* **Phthĭōtis**, ĭdis, *f.* = *Phthia;* **Phthĭōtĭcus**, a, um, and **Phthĭus**, a, um. Phthĭus rex, i.e. *Achilles* (Ov.).

Phўlăcē, ēs, *f. a small town of Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned.* Hence **Phўlăcēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* and **Phўlăcēĭus**, a, um, also **Phўlăcĭdes** (Phyll.), ae, *m. Protesilaus, a native of Phylace.* 2. *a town of the Molossi in Epirus.*

Phўlē, ēs, *f. a strongly fortified place in Attica, on the frontiers of Boeotia.*

Phyllis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f. daughter of Sithon, a Thracian king, changed into an almond tree, in* Ov. 2. *the name of a woman in* Virg.

Phyllĭus, ii, *m. a Boeotian, in love with Cygnus.*

Phyllŏdŏcē, ēs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Phyllus, i, *f. a town in Thessaly.* Hence **Phyllēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* and **Phyllēĭus**, a, um, *Thessalian:* Juvenis, i.e. *Caeneus* (Ov.).

Pĭcēnum, i, *n. a district of Central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic.* Hence **Pĭcens**, entis, *adj.*, **Pĭcentes**, ium, *m. the inhabitants,* and **Pĭcēnus**, a, um, *Picenian.*

Pictāvi, v. Pictones.

Picti, ōrum, *m. the Picts or ancient Caledonians, thought to be so named from their practice of staining or tattooing their bodies.*

Pictŏnes, um, afterwards called **Pictāvi**, ōrum, *m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul,* in the mod. *Poitou.* Hence **Pictŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Pictor, ōris, *m. a cognomen in the gens Fabia.* Esp. Fabius Pictor, *the earliest historian of Rome.*

Pĭcus, i, *m. son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus; changed by Circe into a woodpecker.*

Pĭĕrĭa, ae, *f. a country of Macedonia, south of the Haliacmon.* Hence **Pĭĕrĭus**, a, um, *Pierian.* 2. *a country of Syria, between Cilicia and Phoenicia, with a mountain of the same name, and the capital city* Seleucia Pieria.

Pĭĕros (**-us**), i, *m. a king of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the*

names of the nine Muses (Ov.). According to others, *a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses.* Hence **Pĭĕris,** ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f. daughter of Pierus; a Muse.* Plur.: **Pĭĕrĭdes,** um, *f. the Muses.* **Pĭĕrĭus,** a, um, *Pierian,* and hence, *musical, poetic.* As *Subst.:* **Pĭĕrĭae,** ārum, *f. the Muses.*

Pīlumnus (Pĭc-), i, *m. the father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus.*

Pimpla, ae, *f. a town in Pieria, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Pimplēus** (Pipl-), a, um, and **Pimplēa,** ae, *f. a Muse:* also Pimplēis, ĭdis, *f. adj.,* and as *subst. a Muse.*

Pīnārĭus, a, *the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.*

Pindārus, i, *m. Pindar; a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Aeschylus.* Hence **Pindārĭcus,** a, um, *Pindaric.*

Pindenissus, i, *m.,* or **-um,** i, *n. a town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero.* Hence **Pindĕnissae,** ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pindus or **-os,** i, *m. a lofty mountain range separating Thessaly from Epirus.*

Pīraeeus (trisyll.) and **Pīraeus,** i, *m.* also **Pīraea,** ōrum, *n. the principal harbour of Athens, with which it was connected by long walls.* Hence **Pīraeus,** a, um.

Pīrēnē, ēs, *f. a fountain in the citadel of Corinth* (Acrocorinthus), *near which Bellerophon caught Pegasus.* Hence **Pīrēnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.:* Pirenis Ephyre, *i. e. Corinth* (Ov.).

Pīrĭthŏus, i, *m. son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus, with whom he descended to the infernal regions, where he was seized and detained in chains.*

Pīrustae, ārum, *m. a people of Illyria.*

Pīsa, ae, less frequently **Pīsae,** ārum, *f. a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated.* Hence **Pīsaeus,** a, um. *Subst.* **Pīsaea,** ae, *f.* = *Hippodamia.*

Pīsae, ārum, *f. a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis,* now *Pisa.* Hence **Pīsānus,** a, um; and **Pīsāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pīsander, drī, *m. a son of Polyctor, one of Penelope's suitors.*

Pīsaurum, i, *n. a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus,* now *Pesaro.* Hence **Pīsaurensis,** e.

Pĭsĭdae, ārum, *m. plu. the Pisidians, a warlike people in the S. of Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians.* Hence **Pĭsĭdĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Pīsistrătus, i, *m. a celebrated tyrant of Athens.* Hence **Pīsistrătĭdae,** ārum, *m. plu. his sons, Hippias and Hipparchus.* 2. *a Boeotian chief, a friend of the Romans.*

Pīso, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Calpurnia. Hence **Pīsōnĭānus,** a, um.

Pistōrĭum, ii, *n. a city in Etruria,* now *Pistoja.* Hence **Pistōrĭensis,** e.

Pĭtănē, ēs, *f. a city on the coast of Mysia.*

Pĭthēcūsa, ae, *f.* and **Pĭthēcūsae,** arum, *f. plu.:* v. Aenaria.

Pittăcus or **-os,** i, *m. one of the seven wise men of Greece, a native of Mitylene, in Lesbos.*

Pittheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Aethra, the mother of Theseus.* Hence **Pitthēus,** a, um, **Pitthēĭus,** a, um; also **Pitthēis,** ĭdos, *f. daughter of Pittheus,* i. e. *Aethra.*

Plăcentĭa, ae, *f. a city in* Gallia Cispadana *on the Po,* now *Piacenza.* Hence **Plăcentīnus,** a, um; and **Placentīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Plaetōrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Plaetōrĭānus,** a, um.

Planasĭa, ae, *f. an island in the Mediterranean, S. of Elba,* now *Pianosa.*

Plancĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Cn. Plancius, *whom Cicero defended against a charge of bribery in an extant oration.*

Plancus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Munatius Plancus, consul B.C. 42 ("consule Planco," Hor.).

Plătaeae, ārum, *f. plu. Plataea; a celebrated city in Boeotia, near which the Greeks finally defeated the Persians,* B.C. 479. Hence **Plătaeenses,** ium, *m. plu. the Plataeans.*

Plăto or **Plăton,** ōnis, *m. a celebrated Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy, born about* 430 B.C. Hence **Plătōnĭcus,** a, um; also **Plătōnĭci,** ōrum, *m. the Platonists.*

Plautĭus (Plōtĭus), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Plautĭus** (Plot.), a, um, and **Plautĭānus** (Plot.), a, um.

Plautus, i, *m.:* T. Maccius (incorrectly, M. Accius) Plautus, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of Sarsina in Umbria, born about* 254 B.C. Hence **Plautīnus,** a, um.

Plēĭăs (Plĭăs), ădis, *f.:* more freq. *pl.* **Plēĭădes** (Pliades), um, *f. the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were placed among the stars; the Pleiades.*

Plēĭōnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades.*

Plemmўrĭum, ii, *n. a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse.*

Pleumosĭi or Pleumoxii, *a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Pleuron, ōnis, *f. a city in Aetolia.* Hence **Pleurōnĭus,** a, um.

Plīnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated are, C. Plinius Secundus, also called the Elder, *author of a work on natural history, who perished in an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. 79; and his nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called the Younger, *author of Letters and a Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan.* Hence **Plīnĭānus,** a, um.

Plisthĕnes, is, *m. son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus and Thyestes.* Hence, **Plisthĕnĭus,** a, um.

Plūto or **Plūton,** ōnis, *m. the king of the Lower World, husband of Proserpina, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune.* Hence **Plūtōnĭus,** a, um. **Plūtŏnĭa,** ōrum, *n. an unhealthy region in Asia* (Cic.).

Plūtus, i, *m.* = πλοῦτος, *the god of riches.*

Pŏdălīrĭus, ii, *m. son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician.* 2. *a Trojan in* Virg.

Poeas (Paeas), antis, *m. father of Philoctetes.* Hence **Poeantĭădes** (Paeant.), ae, *m. son of Poeas,* i. e. *Philoctetes;* and **Poeantĭus,** a, um.

Poeni, ōrum, *m. plu. the Carthaginians,* so called because descended from the Phoenicians. Hence **Poenus** (rarely Pūnus), a, um, **Pūnĭcus** (Poen.), a, um, and **Pūnĭcĕus** (Poen.), a, um, *Carthaginian* (the last rare).

Pŏlĕmon, ōnis, *m. a Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Xenocrates.* Hence **Pŏlĕmōnēus,** a, um. 2. *a king of Pontus in the time of Nero.* Hence **Pŏlĕmōnĭăcus,** a, um.

Pŏlītes, ae, *m. a son of Priam.*

Politōrĭum, ii, *n. a town of Latium.*

Pollentĭa (Polentia), ae, *f. a city in Picenum.* 2. *a city in Liguria.* Hence **Pollentīnus** (Pōlent.), a, um.

Pollĭo (**Pŏl-**), ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Asinius Pollio, *a distinguished orator, poet and historian of the Augustan age, whose works are lost.*

Pollux (rarely **Pollūces**), ūcis (*Voc.* contr. Pol, *by Pollux,* v. Part I.), *m. son of Tyndareus and Leda, and brother of Castor; famous as a boxer.*

Pŏlўaenus, i, *m. a mathematician, friend and follower of Epicurus.*

Pŏlўbĭus, ii, *m. a celebrated Greek historian, a native of Megalopolis, and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus. Parts of his works are still extant.*

Pŏlўclētus (**-ītus**), i, *m. a celebrated Greek sculptor, contemporary with Pericles.*

Pŏlўcrătes, is, *m. tyrant of Samos, celebrated for his long-continued good fortune, but at last crucified by Oroetes,* B.C. 522.

Pŏlўdaemon, ŏnis, *m. a descendant of Semiramis, slain by Perseus in* Ov.

Pŏlўdămas (**Pŏl-,** Ov.), antis, *m. son of Panthous and friend of Hector.*

Pŏlўdectes or **-ta,** ae, *m. king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.*

Pŏlўdōrus, i, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba; murdered by Polymnestor,*

king of Thrace. Hence **Pŏlўdōrēus,** a, um.

Pŏlygnōtus, i, *m. a celebrated Greek painter and statuary of Thasos and Athens, in the 5th century* B.C.

Pŏlўhymnĭa, ae, *f. one of the Muses of lyric poetry.*

Pŏlўĭdus, i, *m. a soothsayer, native of Corinth.*

Pŏlymnestor and **Pŏlўmestor,** ŏris, *m. king of the Thracian Chersonese, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam.*

Pŏlўnīces, is, *m. son of Oedipus and brother of Eteocles.*

Pŏlўphēmus, i, *m. son of Neptune, one of the Cyclopes in Sicily.*

Pŏlўphoetes, ae, *m. a Trojan, priest of Ceres.*

Pŏlyxĕna, ae, *f. daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave.* Hence **Pŏlyxĕnĭus,** a, um.

Pōmētĭa, ae, *f.* or **Pōmētĭi,** ōrum, *m. plu. a very old town of the Volsci, also called* Suessa Pometia. Hence **Pōmētīnus,** a, um.

Pōmōna, ae, *f. the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.*

Pompēii, ōrum, *m. plu. a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. 79. Hence **Pompēiānus,** a, um; also **Pompēiāni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Pompēius (trisyl.) or **Pompēĭus** (quadrisyl.), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, *defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus,* B.C. 48. Hence **Pompēius** (Pompēĭus), a, um, and **Pompēiānus,** a, um; also **Pompēiāni,** ōrum, *m. the soldiers of Pompeius.*

Pompĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome.* Hence **Pompĭlĭus,** a, um.

Pompōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. T. Pomponius Atticus, *an intimate friend of Cicero.* Hence **Pompōnĭānus,** a, um.

Pomptīnus, a, um, *adj. Pomptine;* esp. **Pomptīnae palūdes,** *a marshy district in Latium near the sea coast, still called the Pomptine (Pontine) Marshes.*

Pontĭa, ae, *f.* or **Pontĭae,** ārum, *f. plu. an island off the coast of Latium;* now *Ponza.*

Pontĭcus, i, *m. a poet, contemporary with Propertius.*

Pontĭus, i, *m.*: C. Pontius, *a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass.* 2. Herennius Pontius, *father of the preceding.*

Pontus, i, *m. the Euxine* or *Black Sea;* in full, Pontus Euxinus. 2. *a north-eastern province of Asia Minor.* Hence **Pontĭcus,** a, um.

Popilĭus and **Popillĭus,** a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Poplĭcŏla (Poplĭcŭla), or **Publĭcŏla,** ae, *m. a surname of* P. Valerius, *and of his descendants.*

Poppaea Săbīna, ae, *f. wife of the Emperor Nero.* Hence **Poppaeānus,** a, um.

Pŏpŭlōnĭa, ae, *f.* also **Pŏpŭlōnĭum,** ii, *n.* and **Pŏpŭlōnii,** ōrum, *m. plu. a town on the coast of Etruria.* Hence **Pŏpŭlōnĭenses,** ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Porcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens: v. Cato.

Porphўrĭon, ōnis, *m. one of the Giants.*

Porrĭma, ae, *f. a Roman goddess, worshipped by women,* perh. another name for Carmentis.

Porsĕna and **Porsenna,** ae, *m. king of Clusium in Etruria, who made war against Rome in the cause of the banished Tarquins, and compelled the Romans to pay him tribute.*

Portūnus (Portumnus), i, *m. the protecting god of harbours,* identified with Palaemon.

Pōrus, i, *m. an Indian king, who encountered Alexander the Great.*

Pŏsĭdes, ae, *m. a freedman of the Emperor Claudius* (Juv.).

Pŏsĭdōnĭus, ii, *m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher at Rhodes, an instructor of Cicero.*

Postŭmĭus (incorrectly written Posthumius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Postŭmĭānus,** a, um.

Postŭmus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Pŏtentĭa, ae, *f. a town in Picenum.*

Pŏtĭtĭus, ii, *m. the name of a Roman* gens.

Potnĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a village in Boeotia, famous for its pastures and breed of horses.* Hence **Potnĭas,** ădis, *f. adj.*

Praenestĕ, is, *n. an ancient town in Latium,* now *Palestrina; situated on a lofty hill, famed for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it.* Hence **Praenestīnus,** a, um; and **Praenestīni,** ōrum, *m. the Praenestines.*

Praxĭtĕles, is, *m. a celebrated Athenian sculptor in the 4th century* B.C. Hence **Praxĭtĕlĭus,** a, um.

Precĭāni, ōrum, *m. a people in Gallia Aquitanica.*

Prellĭus or **Prillĭus lacus,** *a small lake in Etruria,* now *Lago di Castiglione.*

Prĭămus, i, *m. son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra,* etc.; *he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.* Hence **Prĭămēis,** ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Priam,* esp. *Cassandra;* **Prĭămēĭus,** a, um; and **Prĭāmĭdes,** ae, *m. a son of Priam.* 2. *his grandson, named after him, the son of Polites.*

Prĭāpus, i, *m. the god of fruitfulness;* hence *of flocks, gardens, and vineyards.* Hence **Prĭāpēĭus,** a, um.

Prĭēnē, ēs, *f. a maritime town of Ionia, the birth-place of Bias.*

Princeps, ĭpis, *m. a celebrated flute-player at Rome* (Phaedr.).

Priscus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Prīvernum, i, *n. a very ancient town of Latium,* now *Piperno.* Hence **Prīvernas,** ātis, *adj.;* also **Prīvernātes,** ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Prŏcas and **Prŏca,** ae, *m. king of Alba, father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Prŏchўta, ae, and **Prŏchўtē,** ēs, *f. a small island off the coast of Campania,* now *Procida.*

Prŏcles, is *or* i, *m. twin-brother of Eurysthenes, founder of one of the two royal houses of Sparta.*

Prŏcnē (Prŏgne), ēs, *f. daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus: changed into a swallow.*

Prŏconnēsus, i, *f. an island in the Propontis* (q. v.), *famous for its marble;* now *Marmora.*

Prŏcris, is and ĭdis, *f. daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who shot her in mistake for a wild beast.*

Prŏcrustes, ae, *m. a noted robber in Attica; said to have cruelly stretched his victims to the length of his bed, or mutilated them if too long. He was slain by Theseus.*

Prŏcŭlēius, i, *m. a Roman eques, friend of Augustus. He shared his fortune equally with his brothers, who had lost theirs in the civil wars.*

Prŏcŭlus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Julius Proculus, *a Roman senator, who asserted that Romulus had appeared to him after his death.*

Prŏcўon, ŏnis, *m. a star in* Canis Minor; pure Lat. ante canem or as one word Antĕcănis, is, *m.*

Prŏdĭcus, i, *m. a noted Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates.* Hence **Prŏdĭcĭus,** a, um.

Proetus, i, *m. king of Tiryns.* Hence **Proetĭdes,** um, *f. plu. his daughters.*

Progne, v. Procne.

Prŏmētheus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He is represented as a great benefactor of mankind, and as thus incurring the hatred of Jupiter.* Hence **Prŏmēthēus,** a, um; and **Prŏmēthĭdes** (or Prŏmēthlădes), ae, *m. son of Prometheus,* i. e. *Deucalion.*

Prŏpertĭus, ii, *m.*: Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.*

Prōpoetĭdes, um, *f. Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone.*

Prŏpontis, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f. the small sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus,* now *the Sea of Marmora.* Hence **Prŏpontĭăcus,** a, um.

Prŏserpĭna, ae, *f. daughter of*

Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto. Poet. *the Lower World.*

Prōtăgŏras, ae, *m. a celebrated sophist of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates.*

Prōtēsĭlāus, i, *m. son of Iphiclus, the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first man killed.* Hence **Prōtēsĭlāēus,** a, um.

Prōteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos (*Acc.* Prōtĕă), *m. a sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased.* Hence *a fickle or cunning person.*

Prōtŏgĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated Greek painter of Caria.*

Prūsĭas, ae, *m. king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.*

Psămăthē, ēs, *f.* [Gr. ψάμαθος, *sand*] *a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus.*

Psĕcas, ădis, *f. an attendant of Diana in* Ov.

Pseudŏ-philippus, i, *m. the false-Philip,* i. e. *Andriscus.*

Psōphis, ĭdis, *f. a city in Arcadia.*

Psȳchē, ēs, *f. a maiden beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.*

Psylli, ōrum, *m. an African people south-west of the Syrtis Major, celebrated as serpent-charmers.*

Ptĕlĕum (-on), i, *n.* and **Ptĕlĕos,** i, *f. a port in Thessaly, over against Euboea.*

Ptĕrĕlas, ae, *m. a prince of Taphus.* 2. *one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Ptŏlĕmaeus, i, *m. the name of a dynasty of kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great.* 2. *an astrologer in the time of the Emperor Otho.* 3. *a king of Mauretania* (Tac.). Hence **Ptŏlĕmaeēus,** a, um, and **Ptŏlĕmaeus,** a, um.

Ptŏlĕmāis, ĭdis, *f. a city in Egypt, and another in Phoenicia.*

Publĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Publĭcĭānus,** a, um.

Publĭcŏla, v. Poplicola.

Publĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. *Publilia, Cicero's second wife.*

Publĭus, ii, *m. a Roman praenomen, abbreviated* P.

Pūni and **Pūnĭcus,** v. Poeni.

Pupinĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* regio) *a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome;* also called Pupinius (and Pupiniensis) ager.

Pūpĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Pŭtĕŏli, ōrum, *m. plu. an important commercial city on the coast of Campania, having mineral springs;* now *Pozzuolo.* Hence **Pŭtĕŏlānus,** a, um; also **Pŭtĕŏlāni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Pydna, ae, *f. a city in Macedonia, near which was fought the battle in which Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus,* B.C. 169. Hence **Pydnaei,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Pygmaei, v. Part I.

Pygmălĭon, ōnis, *m. a king of Cyprus who became enamoured of a statue which he had made.* 2. *son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido; whose husband Sichaeus he murdered.*

Pylădes, ae and is, *m. son of Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes.* Hence **Pylădēus,** a, um.

Pylae, ārum, *f. plu.* = πύλαι, lit. *"gates"; a narrow pass:* e. g. Tauri, *between Cappadocia and Cilicia.* Esp. *the pass of Thermopylae.* Hence **Pylăĭcus,** a, um; esp. Pylaicus conventus, *the congress of Thermopylae.*

Pylaemĕnes, is, *m. king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam.*

Pylus and **Pylos,** i, *f. the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus:* one in Elis; one in Messenia, where Neleus reigned, now *Old Navarino;* and the third in Triphylia, the abode of Nestor. Hence **Pylĭus,** a, um; as Subst. *the Pylian,* i. e. *Nestor.*

Pyra, ae, *f. a place on Mount Oeta where Hercules is said to have burned himself.*

Pyracmon, ŏnis, *m.* [πῦρ, *fire;* ἄκμων, *anvil*], *a cyclops in the smithy of Vulcan in* Virg.

Pyracmos, i, *m. a centaur present at the wedding of Pirithous* (Ov.).

Pyrămus, i, *m. the lover of Thisbe.* 2. *a river in Cilicia.*

Pyrēnē (ȳ in Tib.), ēs, *f. a range of mountains in the north of Spain, the Pyrenees.* Hence **Pyrēnaeus** (ȳ in Lucan), a, um.

Pyrēneus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. a king of Thrace.*

Pyrgi, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient town in Etruria.* Hence **Pyrgensis,** e.

Pyrgō, ūs, *f. the nurse of Priam's children in* Virg.

Pyrŏis (-eis), entis, *m.* [πυρόεις, *fiery*], *one of the horses of the sun.*

Pyrrha, ae, and **Pyrrhē,** ēs, *f. daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.*

Pyrrhĭas, ădis, *adj. f. of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian.*

Pyrrho, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school of philosophy.* Hence **Pyrrhōnēi,** ōrum, *m. his followers, the Pyrrhonists.*

Pyrrhus, i, *m. son of Achilles and Deidamia* (otherwise called Neoptolemus), *founder of a kingdom in Epirus.* Hence **Pyrrhĭdae,** ārum, *m. the inhabitants of the said kingdom.* 2. *a king of Epirus, who invaded Italy to assist the Tarentines against Rome.*

Pythăgŏras, ae, *m. a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about* 540 B.C. *He settled in Italy, and was the founder of the system of philosophy which received its name from him.* Hence **Pythăgŏrēus,** a, um, and **Pythăgŏrĭcus,** a, um; also **Pythăgŏrēi,** and **Pythagorici,** ōrum, *m. the Pythagoreans.*

Pythō, ūs, *f. an old name of Delphi.* Hence **Pythĭcus,** a, um, and **Pythĭus,** a, um, *Delphian:* also **Pythĭa,** ae, *f. the priestess at Delphi, the Pythia,* and **Pythĭa,** ōrum, *n. the Pythian games*

Python, ōnis, *m. the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.*

Quādi, ōrum, *m. a German people in the modern Moravia.*

Quadrīgārĭus, ii, *m.:* Q. Claudius, *a Roman historian of the first century* B.C., *called simply* Claudius *by Livy.*

Quintĭlĭānus (Quinct-), i, *m. Quintilian, a Roman surname.* Esp. M. Fabius Quintilianus, *a celebrated rhetorician, native of Calagurris* (now *Calahorra*) *in Spain, whose rhetorical work,* De Institutione Oratoria, *is still extant.*

Quintĭlĭus (Quinct-), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Quintilius Varus, *proconsul of Syria, afterwards commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius* about A.D. 7. 2. *a poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil.*

Quintĭus (Quinc-), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Quintius Cincinnatus: v. Cincinnatus. Hence **Quintĭānus (Quinct-),** a, um.

Quīntus, *a Roman praenomen, abbreviated* Q.

Quĭrīnus, i, *m. the name given to Romulus after his deification.* Hence **Quĭrīnus,** a, um, and **Quĭrīnālis,** e, *adj. belonging to Quirinus* (*Romulus*); *Quirinal:* collis, *the Quirinal Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome,* now *Monte Cavallo.* As *Subst.:* **Quĭrīnālĭa,** ĭum, *n. the festival in honour of Romulus celebrated annually on the 17th of February. The name* Quirinus *is used* poet.: (i) *of* gemini Quirini, i. e. *Romulus and Remus* (Juv.): (ii) *of Janus:* (iii) *of Augustus and* (iv) *of Antony.*

Quĭris, Quĭrītes, v. Part I.

Răbīrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Rabirius, *a tribune of the plebs,* and C. Rabirius Postumus, *an eques, both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant.* 2. *a poet mentioned by Ovid.* Hence **Răbīrĭānus,** a, um.

Racilius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Raeti (not Rhaeti), ōrum, *m a people who dwelt between the Alps and the Danube.* Hence **Raetĭa,** ae, *f. their country,* now *the Grisons and the*

Tyrol. Also **Raetĭcus, Raetĭus, Raetus,** a, um.

Ramnes, Ramnenses, v. Part I.

Raudĭi campi, *a plain near Vercellae in North Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbri,* B.C. 101.

Raurăci (-ĭci), ōrum, *m. a people of* Gallia Belgica, *neighbours of the Helvetii, near Basle.*

Răvenna, ae, *f. a celebrated city in* Gallia Cispadana *on the Adriatic, still bearing the same name.* Hence **Răvennas,** ātis, *adj.*

Rēāte, is, *n. a very ancient town of the Sabines,* now *Rieti.* Hence **Rēātīnus,** a, um; also **Rēātīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Rēgillus, i, and **Rēgilli,** ōrum, *m. a town of the Sabines.* Hence **Rēgillānus,** a, um, and **Rēgillensis,** e. 2. *a lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained on its banks by the Romans under the dictator Postumius,* B.C. 496. Hence **Rēgillensis,** *surname of the Postumii.* 3. *a Roman surname in the* gens Aemilia.

Rēgĭum, also **Rhēgĭum (Lēpĭdi),** ii, *m. a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Reggio.* Hence **Rēgĭenses,** ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* 2. v. Rhegium.

Rēgŭlus, i, *m. a Roman surname;* esp. *of the celebrated consul,* M. Atilius Regulus, *who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.*

Rēmi or **Rhēmi,** ōrum, *m. a people of* Gallia Belgica, *in the neighbourhood of the modern Rheims.*

Rēmŭlus, i, *m.:* Silvius, *a king of Alba.* 2. *a personage mentioned in the Aeneid.*

Rĕmus, i, *m. the brother of Romulus; slain by him.*

Rex, Rēgis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Marcia.

Rhădămanthus, i, *m. son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions.*

Rhaeti, v. Raeti.

Rhamnūs, untis, *f. a town on the east coast of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis.* Hence **Rhamnūsĭus,** a, um; also **Rhamnūsĭa,** ae, *f.* and **Rhamnūsis,** Idis, *f. Nemesis.*

Rhănis, Idis, *f. a nymph in the train of Diana, in* Ov.

Rhēa Silvĭa, *daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.*

Rhĕa, ae, *f. another name for Cybele,* q. v.

Rhēdŏnes (Rēdŏnes), um, *m. a people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, *near the modern Rennes.*

Rhēgĭum (Rēgium), ii, *n. a town on the coast of Bruttium, on the Sicilian Straits,* now *Reggio.* Hence **Rhēgīnus,** a, um; also **Rhēgīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Rhēnus, i, *m. the Rhine.* Hence **Rhēnānus,** a, um.

Rhēsus, i, *m. a Thracian prince who came to the assistance of Troy, where he was killed by Diomedes and Ulysses.*

Rhīpaei, v. Riphaei.

Rhĭum, i, *n. a promontory of Achaia,* now *Kastro Moreas.*

Rhŏdănus, i, *m. the Rhone.*

Rhŏdŏpē, ēs, *f. a lofty mountain range in Thrace,* now *Despoto Dagh.* Hence **Rhŏdŏpēĭus,** a, um, *Thracian:* vates, i.e. Orpheus (Ov.).

Rhŏdos (rarely Rhodus), i, *f. an island on the south coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, and for the skill of its people in navigation,* now *Rhodes.* Hence **Rhŏdĭus,** a, um, and **Rhŏdĭensis,** e; also **Rhŏdĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Rhodians.* 2. *the nymph of the island of Rhodes.*

Rhoetēum, i, *n. a promontory of the Troad, on the Hellespont.* Hence **Rhoetēus,** a, um. Poet.: *Trojan:* ductor, i.e. *Aeneas* (Virg.). As *Subst.:* **Rhoetēum,** i, *n. the sea about the promontory of Rhoeteum* (Ov.).

Rhoetus (Rhoecus), i, *m. a giant in* Hor. 2. *a centaur in* Virg. and Ov. 3. *a companion of Phineus.* 4. *a king of the Marsians, in* Virg.

Rīphaei (not Ripaei or Rhipaei), montes, *a mountain-range in the northern part of Scythia.*

Rōma, ae, *f. Rome.* Hence **Rōmānus,** a, um.

Rōmŭlus, i, *m. the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as* Quirinus. Hence **Rōmŭlēus,** a, um, **Rōmŭlus,** a, um; and **Rōmŭlĭdae,** ārum, *m. plu. the descendants of Romulus, the Romans.*

Roscĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero, tribune of the plebs,* B.C. 67. 2. Q. Roscius, *a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of Cicero, and defended by him in an extant oration.* Hence **Roscĭānus,** a, um. 3. Sex. Roscius, *of Ameria, defended by Cicero, in an extant oration, from a charge of murder.*

Rōsĕa or **Rōsĭa,** ae, *f. a fertile district near Reate.* Hence **Rōsĕus** (Rosius), a, um.

Roxānē, ēs, *f. daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, a wife of Alexander the Great.*

Rŭbi, ōrum, *m. plu. a town in Apulia,* now *Ruvo.*

Rŭbĭco, ōnis, *m. a small stream which formed the boundary between Italy Proper and Cisalpine Gaul;* now *the Pisatello.*

Rŭbrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Rŭbrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs.*

Rŭdĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Calabria, the birth-place of Ennius.* Hence **Rŭdīnus,** a, um.

Rŭfrae, ārum, *f. a town of the Samnites on the border of Campania, probably the same as* Rufrium.

Rŭfrĭum, v. Rufrae.

Rūfus, i, *m. a common Roman cognomen.*

Rugĭi, ōrum, *m. a German people,* who have given their name to the island *Rügen.*

Rullus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. P. Servilius Rullus, *tribune of the plebs in the consulate of Cicero, who directed against him three orations on the Agrarian law.*

Rūmīna, ae, *f. a Roman goddess, who was worshipped in a separate temple near the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus had sucked the breast* (rumis) *of the she-wolf.* **Rūmīnālis,** e, *adj.:* ficus, *the fig-tree of Romulus and Remus* (Liv.): called also Rumĭna ficus (Ov.).

Rŭpĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Ruscĭno, ōnis, *f. a town of Gallia Narbonensis;* now *la Tour de Rousillon.*

Rūsellae, ārum, *f. plu. a very ancient town of Etruria.* Hence **Rūsellānus,** a, um; also **Rūsellāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Rŭtēni, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Aquitanica.*

Rutilĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was* Ardea. Hence **Rŭtŭlus,** a, um, *Rutulian.*

Rŭtŭpĭae, ārum, *f. a town in the S.E. of Britain;* now *Richborough.* Hence **Rŭtŭpīnus,** a, um.

Săba, ae, *f. a town in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense.* Hence **Săbaeus,** a, um, *Sabaean;* also **Săbaei,** ōrum, *m. the Sabaeans:* **Săbaea,** ae, *f. the country.*

Săbāzĭus, ii, *m. a surname of Bacchus.* Hence **Săbāzĭa,** ōrum, *n. plu. a festival in honour of Bacchus.*

Săbelli, ōrum, *m. plu.* (appy. *dim. of* Sabini), *a name for the Sabines.* Hence **Săbellus,** a, um, and **Săbellĭcus,** a, um.

Săbīni, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of central Italy, whose country lay to the north of Latium.* *Adj.* **Săbīnus,** a, um; **Săbīna,** ae, *f. a Sabine woman;* **Săbīnum,** i, *n. Sabine wine.*

Săbīnus, i, *m. a Roman surname,* in partic. of *a poet, a friend of Ovid.*

Sabis, is, *m. a river in Gallia Belgica,* now the *Sambre.*

Sabrīna, ae, *f. a river in Britain,* now *the Severn.*

Săcae, arum, *m. plu. a Scythian tribe.*

Săcrānus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Sacrani, an ancient people of Latium.*

Săcrātor, ōris, *m. a warrior mentioned in Virgil.*

Săcrī-portus, ūs, *m.* (Săcrī portus, *in tmesi*, Lucan) *a place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius.*

Saepīnum (Sēp-), i, *n. a town in Samnium.*

Săgăris, is (Sangărĭus, i), *m. a river of Asia Minor, falling into the Euxine;* now *the Sakari.* Hence **Săgărītis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Săguntum, i, *n.*, and **Săguntus** (-os), i, *f. a city on the east coast of Spain, the taking of which by Hannibal occasioned the second Punic war;* now *Murviedro.* Hence **Săguntīnus,** a, um; also **Săguntīni,** ōrum, *m. the Saguntines.*

Sāĭtae, ārum, *m. the inhabitants of Sais, in Lower Egypt.*

Sălămis (a later form, Salamina, ae), ĭnis (*Acc.* Salamina; *Abl.* Salamine), *f. an island in the Saronic gulf, opposite Eleusis,* now *Koluri.* Hence **Sălămīnĭus,** a, um; also **Sălămīnĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

2. *a city in Cyprus, founded by Teucer.*

Sălăpĭa, ae, *f. a town in Apulia.* Hence **Sălăpīnus,** a, um; **Sălăpīni,** ōrum and **Sălăpītāni,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sălentīni (Sall.), ōrum, *m. plu. a people who occupied the south-eastern extremity of Italy.* Hence **Sălentīnus,** a, um,

Sălernum, i, *n. a maritime town in the south of Campania,* now *Salerno.*

Sallustĭus (not Salustius), ii, *m.:* C. Sallustius Crispus, *a celebrated Roman historian.* Hence **Sallustiānus** a, um. 2. Crispus Sallustius, *grandnephew of the historian, famed for his great wealth. The* Sallustiani horti *were named after him.*

Salluvĭi, ōrum, also Salўes, um, *m. a Ligurian tribe in Gaul.*

Salmăcis, ĭdis (*Voc.* Salmaci, Ov.), *f. a fountain in Caria, fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it.* Hence personified, *the nymph of the fountain.* Also *a weak effeminate person.*

Salmōneus (trisyl.), ĕos, *m. son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by Jupiter.* Hence **Salmōnis,** ĭdis, *f. his daughter Tyro.*

Sălōnae, ārum, *f. plu. the capital of Dalmatia.*

Salpīnātes, um, *m. an Etrurian people.* Also **Salpīnas,** ātis, *adj.*

Sămărītae, ārum, *m. the Samaritans, in Palestine.*

Samarŏbriva, ae, *f. the chief town of the* Ambiani, now *Amiens.*

Sămē, ēs, *f.* less freq. Sămos, i, *f.* (Ov.), *the ancient name of the island of Cephallenia.* 2. *the capital of the island.* Hence **Sămaei,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Samnĭum, ii, *n. a country of central Italy, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines.* Hence **Samnis,** ĭtis, *adj. Samnite,* also as subst. *a kind of gladiator* (Cic.); **Samnītes,** ium (*Gen.* also, but rarely, Samnitum; Gr. *Acc.* Samnitas), *m. plu. the Samnites;* and **Samnītĭcus,** a, um.

Sămos (Samus), i, *f. an island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birth-place of Pythagoras, and for the worship of Juno; its chief city had the same name;* now *Syssam* or *Samo.* Hence **Sămĭus,** a, um; and **Sămĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Samians.*

Sămŏthrācĭa, ae, *f. an island in the northern Aegean, the chief seat of the mystic worship of the Cabiri,* now *Samothraki;* also called **Sămothrācē,** ēs, *f.* and **Sămothrāca,** ae, *f.* Hence **Sămothrācĭus,** a, um; and **Sămothrāces,** um, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Samothrace.*

Sancus, i, *m. a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome; prob. identical with* Dius Fidius.

Santŏni, ōrum (Cantŏnes, um), *m. plu. a people of Aquitania, in the neighbourhood of Saintes.* Hence **Santŏnĭcus,** a, um.

Săpaei, ōrum, *m. a Thracian people on the Propontis.*

Sapphō, ūs (*Acc.* Sappho), *f. a celebrated lyric poetess, born at Mitylene in the island of Lesbos, who is said to have thrown herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea.* Hence **Sapphĭcus,** a, um, *Sapphic.*

Sardănăpălus, i, *m. the last king of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh.*

Sardēs (**Sardis**), ium, *f. plu. Sardis; the capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus;* now *Sart, with considerable ruins.* Hence **Sardĭānus,** a, um; and **Sardĭāni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Sardi, ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Sardinia.* Hence **Sardus,** a, um, **Sardōus,** a, um, *Sardinian;* **Sardĭnĭa,** ae, *f. Sardinia;* and **Sardĭnĭensis,** e.

Sarmătae (Saurŏmătae), ārum, *m. plu. the Sarmatians; a barbarous people, who occupied the eastern parts of Europe;* esp. *portions of S.E. Russia.* Hence **Sarmătĭa,** ae, *f. their country;* **Sarmătĭcus,** a, um, and **Sarmătis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Sarmatian.*

Sarnus, i, *m. a river in Campania, near Pompeii,* now *the Sarno.*

Sarpēdon, ŏnis, *m. son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia.* 2. *his grandson, killed before Troy by Patroclus.*

Sarra (rarely Sara), ae, *f.* (=Hebr. *Zor*), *another name for the city of Tyre.* Hence **Sarrānus,** a, um, *Tyrian.*

Sarrastes, um, *m. a people of Campania, near the Sarnus.*

Sarsīna, ae, *f. a town in Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus, still called by the same name.* Hence **Sarsīnātis,** e, *adj.*

Sătĭcŭla, ae, *f. a town of Samnium, near Campania.* Hence **Sătĭcŭlānus,** a, um; and **Sătĭcŭlus,** i, *m. a native of Saticula* (Virg.); also **Sătĭcŭlāni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Satrĭcum, i, *n. a town in Latium.* Hence **Satrĭcāni,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sătŭrae palus, *a marsh in Latium,* perh. *a part of the Pontine Marshes.*

Sătŭrēiānus, a, um, *Satureian;* prob. = *Apulian* (from some district of that name in Apulia, famous for its horses).

Sāturnīnus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus, *tribune of the plebs,* B.C. 102.

Sāturnus, i, *m. a mythical king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general; hence early identified with the* Κρόνος *of the Greeks, and regarded as the father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, and Juno.* Hence **Sāturnĭus,** a, um; as *Subst.:* **Sāturnĭus,** ii, *m. Jupiter,* also *Pluto:* **Sāturnĭa,** ae, *f. Juno, also a town on the Capitoline Hill, the fabled beginning of Rome;* and **Sāturnālis,** e. As *Subst.:* **Sāturnālĭa,** ium and iōrum, *n. the Saturnalia; a festival in honour of Saturn:* v. Part I.

Sătўrus, i, *m. a Satyr, a wood-deity, resembling an ape, with two goat's feet.* Plur.: *Greek satyric plays.*

Saurŏmătae, v. Sarmatae.

Saxa Rŭbra, *n. pl. a village on the Flaminian way, nine miles from Rome, so called from the redness of the tufo rocks there.*

Scaea porta, ae, *f. the Scaean* or *western gate of Troy.*

Scaeva, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Scaevŏla, ae, *m.* [lit. left-handed] *a surname of* C. Mucius, *who made his way into the camp of Porsena to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand. After his time, it became a frequent surname in the* gens Mucia.

Scaldis, is (*Acc.* Scaldim), *m. a river in the N. of Gallia Belgica,* now *the Scheldt.*

Scămander, dri, *m. a river near Troy.*

Scaptĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town in Latium.* Hence **Scaptĭus,** a, um, and **Scaptĭensis,** e.

Scăpŭla, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. P. Ostōrĭus Scapula, *propraetor in Britain, about* 50 A.D. 2. M. Ostorius Scapula, *his son.*

Scaurus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen;* esp. in the gens Aemilia *and* gens Aurelia. In partic. M. Aemilius Scaurus, *whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is extant.*

Scepsis, is, *f. a town in Mysia.* Hence **Scepsĭus**, a, um; as *Subst. Metrodorus, born at Scepsis.*

Schoeneus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. king in Boeotia, father of Atalanta.* Hence **Schoenēĭs**, ĭdis, *f. Atalanta;* and **Schoenēĭus**, a, um: virgo, i.e. *Atalanta* (Ov.).

Scĭăthos (-us), i, *an island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Skopelo.*

Scīpĭo, ōnis, *a celebrated family in the* gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the 2nd, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the 3rd Punic war. Hence **Scīpĭădes**, ae (*Acc. sing.* Scipiadem; *Acc. plur.* Scipiadas), *m. one of the Scipio family, a Scipio* (a patronymic form coined for use in hexam. verse: Virg.).

Scīron, ōnis, *m. a noted robber, killed by Theseus.* 2. *an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.*

Scŏpas, ae, *m. a famous Grecian sculptor of Paros.* 2. *a Thessalian despot, the grudging patron of Simonides of Ceos.*

Scўlăcēum (Scylacium), i, *n. a town on the coast of Bruttium*, now *Squillace.* Hence **Scўlăcēus**, a, um.

Scylla, ae, *f. a celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis.* Personified as *the daughter of Phorcus, transformed by Circe into a sea-monster, with dogs about her haunches.* Hence **Scyllaeus**, a, um. 2. *daughter of Nisus:* v. Nisus.

Scўros or **Scўrus**, i, *f. one of the Sporades near Euboea*, now *Scyro.* Hence **Scўrĭus**, a, um, and **Scўrĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.:* puella, i.e. *Deidamia* (Ov.).

Scўtha and **Scўthes**, ae, *m. a Scythian;* but most frequently in *plur.* **Scўthae**, ārum, *the Scythians*, a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the centre and north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea. Hence **Scўthĭa**, ae, *f. their country;* **Scўthĭcus**, a, um, *Scythian:* amnis, i.e. *the Tanais* (Hor.): **Scўthissa**, ae, *f.* and **Scўthis**, ĭdis, *f. a Scythian woman.*

Sēbēthos, i, *m. a small stream in Campania.* Hence **Sēbēthis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Sedūni, ōrum, *m. a tribe of the Helvetii*, about the mod. *Sion.*

Sedusĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Germany.*

Sĕgesta, ae, *f. an ancient city on the north-western coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx.* Hence **Sĕgestānus**, a, um; and **Sĕgestāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Segni, ōrum, *m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.*

Segontĭăci, ōrum, *m. a tribe in the S. of Britain.*

Sēgūsĭāvi (not -ani), ōrum, *m. plu. a Gallic tribe, neighbours of the* Aedui, *in Gallia Lugdunensis.*

Sējus or **Sēius**, i, *m. a Roman name.* Hence **Sējānus**; esp. L. Aelius Sejanus, *the powerful* Praefectus praetorii *of Tiberius.*

Sĕleucīa (Seleucēa), ae, *f. a city in Syria, forming a port to Antioch*, now *Kepse.* 2. *the capital of the Parthians.*

Sĕleucus, i, *m. the name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the death of the latter, founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae.* 2. *a player on the cithern in* Juv.

Sĕlīnūs, untis, *f. a town on the south-west coast of Sicily.* 2. *a town on the coast of Cilicia.*

Sēlymbrĭa, ae, *f. a town of Thrace, on the Propontis.*

Sĕmĕlē, ēs or **Sĕmĕla**, ae, *f. daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.* Hence **Sĕmĕlēĭus**, a, um: proles, i.e. *Bacchus* (Ov.).

Sēmīrămis, is or ĭdis (*Acc.* Semiramin; *Abl.* Semirami and Semiramide), *f. a celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus.* Hence **Sēmīrămĭus**, a, um.

Semnŏnes, um, *m. a people of Northern Germany*, in the modern *Brandenburg.*

Sēmo, ōnis, *m.* and Semo Sancus, *an ancient god who presided over crops.*

Semprōnĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus: v. Gracchus. Hence **Sempрōnĭānus**, a, um.

Sēna, ae, *f. a town on the coast of Umbria*, now *Senigaglia.* Hence **Sēnensis**, e.

Sēnĕca, ae, *m. a surname in the* gens Annaea. Esp. M. Annaeus Seneca, *a native of Corduba (Cordova, in Spain), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.* 2. *his son*, L. Annaeus Seneca, *the Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero.*

Sēnŏnes, um, *m. plu. a powerful people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was* Agendicum, now *Sens.* 2. *a people in Gallia Cisalpina, sprung from the preceding.*

Sentīnas, ātis, *adj. belonging to Sentinum, a town of Umbria.*

Sēplāsĭa, ae, *f. a street in Capua, where perfumes were sold.*

Septĭmĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Sēquăna, ae, *f.* (and *m.*) *one of the principal rivers of Gallia Celtica*, now the *Seine.* Hence **Sēquāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. a powerful Gallic tribe dwelling on this river.* **Sĕquanus**, a, um, *adj.* (Aus.).

Sērāpis, is and ĭdis, *m. an important Egyptian divinity.*

Sēres, um, *m. plu.* (*Acc.* Sērās, Hor.) *a people of eastern Asia*, the mod. *Chinese*, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Hence **Sērĭcus**, a, um, *Seric, silken:* vestis (Tac.). As *Subst.:* **sērĭca**, ōrum, *n. plur., silken garments* (Prop.).

Sergestus, i, *m. a follower of Aeneas in* Virg.

Sergĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Sergius Catilina: v. Catilina.

Sĕrīphus or **-os**, i, *f. a small and unimportant island, one of the Cyclades*, now *Serpho.* Hence **Sĕrīphĭus**, a, um.

Serrānus, i, *m. an agnomen of C. Atilius Regulus;* also *of other Atilii.*

Sertōrĭus (Q.), ii, *m.: a general of Marius, who maintained himself in Spain against the partisans of Sulla, until he was assassinated by Perperna.* Hence **Sertōrĭānus**, a, um; and **Sertōrĭāni**, ōrum, *m. the partisans of Sertorius.*

Servīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Servilius Ahala: v. Ahala. There were many consuls, praetors, etc., from this gens. Hence **Servīlĭus**, a, um, and **Servīlĭānus**, a, um.

Servĭus, a, *a Roman proper name*, esp. in the gens Sulpicia; abbreviated Ser.

Servĭus Tullĭus, ii, *m. the sixth king of Rome.*

Sĕsostris, is, or **Sĕsōsis**, ĭdis, *m. a celebrated king of Egypt, belonging to the 12th Dynasty, who effected great conquests.*

Sestĭus (Sextius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. P. Sestius, *tribune of the plebs, whom Cicero defended in an extant oration.* Hence **Sestĭus** (Sextius), a, um.

Sestos or **-us**, i, *f. a town in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero.* Hence **Sestus**, a, um: puella, i.e. *Hero;* and **Sestĭānus**, a, um.

Sesuvĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Celtic Gaul.*

Sētābis (Saet-), is, *f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its flax*, now *Jativa.* Hence **Sētăbus**, a, um.

Sētĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine*, now *Sesse* or *Sezza.* Hence **Sētīnus**, a, um; and **Sētīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Sĕvērus, i, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. Cornelius Severus, *a poet in the Augustan age.* 2. Septimius Severus, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 193. 3. Alexander Severus, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 222.

Sĕvērus, Mons, *a mountain in the country of the Sabines.*

Sĭbylla, v. Part I.

Sĭcambri, v. Sigambri.

Sĭcāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a very ancient people of Italy, a portion of whom migrated to Sicily.* Hence **Sĭcānus** (Sĭcānus, Aus.), a, um, **Sĭcānĭus**, a, um, *Sicilian;* **Sĭcānĭa**, ae, *f. the island of Sicily;* and **Sĭcānis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Sicilian.* (Variations of quantity

of 1st and 2nd syll. due to exigencies of metre.)

Sicca, ae, *f. a town of Numidia.* Hence **Siccenses,** ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sichaeus (Sych.) i, *m.* (the first syllable is sometimes long) *the husband of Dido.* Hence **Sichaeus,** a, um.

Sicinius, i, *m. the name of a plebeian* gens. Esp. 1. L. Sicinius Bellūtus, *leader of the plebs in their first Secession,* B.C. 494. 2. Q. Sicinius (called also Siccius) Dentatus, *a brave soldier whose death was procured by the Decemvirs,* B.C. 450.

Sicŏris, is, *m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis,* now *the Segre.*

Sicŭli, ōrum, *m. an ancient Italian people, a portion of whom migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them.* Hence **Sicŭlus,** a, um, *Sicilian,* and **Sicilia,** ae, *Sicily.* Also **Sicilienses,** e, *adj. Sicilian,* and **Sicēlis,** idis, *adj. f.:* Sicelides Musae, *Sicilian, with special reference to Theocritus, who was a native of Syracuse.* As *Subst.: a Sicilian woman.*

Sicyon, ōnis, *f. the capital of Sicyonia, in the north-east of the Peloponnesus, famous for its school of art.* Hence **Sicyōnius,** a, um; and **Sicyōnii,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sida, ae, *f. a town in Pamphylia.* Hence **Sidētae,** ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sidicini, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Campania, whose chief town was* Teanum. Hence **Sidicīnus,** a, um.

Sidon, ŏnis, *f. an ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre,* now *Saida.* Hence **Sidŏnius, Sidōnicus,** a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Sidŏnii,** ōrum, *m. the Sidonians,* and **Sidōnia,** ae, *f. the city of Sidon* (Just.). Sidonius also = *Phoenician;* and (because Thebes, in Boeotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus) *Theban.* **Sidŏnis,** idis, *adj. f. Sidonian* and *Phoenician.*

Sigambri (Sicambri, Sygambri, and Sugambri), ōrum, *m. plu. a powerful people of Germany.* Hence **Sigamber,** bra, brum. As *Subst.:* **Sigambra,** ae, *f. a Sigambrian woman.*

Sigēum, i, *n. a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried,* now *Yenishehr.* Hence **Sigēus** (Sigēius), a, um, *Sigean.*

Signia, ae, *f. a town in Latium,* now *Segni.* Hence **Signīnus,** a, um; and **Signīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sila, ae, *f. an extensive forest-range in the country of the Bruttii.*

Silānus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Junia. There were many eminent men from this family.

Silărus, i, *m. a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania,* now *the Sele.*

Silēnus, i, *m. the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, represented as old and bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, usually drunk, and mounted on an ass.* 2. *a Greek historian of Sicilian and Roman affairs.*

Sīlius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Sīlĭānus,** a, um. Esp. C. Silius Italicus, *epic poet, author of a poem called* Punica, *the subject of which is the Second Punic War:* 1st cent. A.D.

Silŭres, um, *m. a warlike British people in South Wales.*

Silvānus (Sylv.), i, *m. a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees.* In plur. *the gods of woods and fields.*

Silvĭus, ii, *m. the name of several kings of* Alba Longa.

Simŏis, entis, *m. a small river in Troas, which falls into the Scamander.*

Simōnides, is, *m. a celebrated lyric poet of* Ceos, about B.C. 500. 2. Simonides of Amorgos, *an Iambic poet, who lived in the seventh century* B.C.

Sinis, is, *m. a cruel robber who frequented the Isthmus of Corinth, and was slain by Theseus. He was said to have killed his victims by fastening them to two trees bent down and then left to recover their position.*

Sinon, ōnis, *m. a Greek who induced the Trojans to take the wooden horse within their city.*

Sinōpē, ēs, *f. a Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic, and the residence of Mithridates.* Hence **Sinōpēus,** a, um; and **Sinōpenses,** ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sinŭessa, ae, *f. a border city of Latium, on the confines of Campania.* Hence **Sinŭessānus,** a, um.

Sipontum, i, *n.* (also called **Sipūs,** untis, *f.*), *an ancient maritime town in Apulia.* Hence **Sipontīnus,** a, um.

Sipylus, i, *m. a mountain in Lydia, on which Niobe was changed into stone.*

Sirēnes, um, *f. plu. the Sirens,* or *sea-nymphs who had the power of charming by their songs all who heard them.*

Sisenna, ae, *m.:* L. Cornelius, *a Roman annalist, born about* 118 B.C. 2. *a notorious slanderer in Rome, mentioned by Horace.*

Sisyphus, i, *m. son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, infamous for his avarice and deceit. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again.* Hence **Sisyphius,** a, um; and **Sisyphides,** ae, *m. a male descendant of Sisyphus, applied to Ulysses.* 2. *a dwarf of M. Antonius, so named on account of his shrewdness.*

Sithŏnii, ōrum, *m. plu. a Thracian people notorious for excess in drinking, for which they were punished by Bacchus;* hence, in gen. *the Thracians.* Hence **Sithŏnius,** a, um, **Sithon,** ŏnis, *adj.;* also **Sithŏnis,** idis, *f. adj.:* as *Subst.: a Thracian woman.*

Smerdis, is, *m. brother of Cambyses.* 2. *the impostor Gomates who personated Smerdis.*

Smintheus (dissyl.), ĕi (*Acc.* Smintheă, Ov.), *m. an epithet of Apollo.*

Smyrna (in many MSS. Zmyrna), ae, *f. a celebrated maritime city of Ionia;* according to some, *the birthplace of Homer;* still called *Smyrna.* Hence **Smyrnaeus** (Zmyrn.), a, um; and **Smyrnaei,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sōcrātes, is (*Voc.* Socrate), *m. a celebrated Athenian philosopher, put to death* B.C. 399. Hence **Sōcrătĭcus,** a, um; and **Sōcrătĭci,** ōrum, *m. the Socratics,* or *disciples of Socrates.*

Sōli, ōrum, *m. a city of Cilicia.*

Sōlon, ōnis, *m. a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece, born about* 638 B.C.

Solonium, ii, *n.;* also Solonius ager, *a district on the northern coast of Latium.*

Sōlўma, v. Hierosolyma.

Sōlўmus, i, *m. a Trojan, the mythical founder of Sulmo.*

Sŏphŏcles, is and i (*Voc.* Sophocle), *m. the second in order of time of the three great Athenian tragic poets.* Hence **Sŏphŏclēus,** a, um.

Sŏphŏnisba (-niba), *f. the wife of Syphax, and daughter of Hasdrubal.*

Sŏphus, i, *m.* = σοφός, "*the wise*"; *a surname of P. Sempronius, the consul.*

Sŏra, ae, *f. a town in Latium, on the Liris.* Hence **Sŏrānus,** a, um.

Sōracte, is, *n. a mountain in Etruria,* 26 *miles N. of Rome;* now *Monte di S. Oreste.*

Sōsius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. *the Sosii, two brothers, famous booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace.*

Sotiātes or **Sontiātes,** um, *m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, whose name is preserved in the modern Sos.*

Sparta, ae, also poet. **Spartē,** ēs (*Acc.* Spartēn), *f. the capital of Laconia,* also called Lacedaemon. Hence **Spartānus,** a, um; **Spartĭātes,** ae, *m. a Spartan;* **Spartĭātĭcus,** a, um (Pl.), and **Spartĭcus,** a, um (Virg.).

Spartăcus, i, *m. a Thracian gladiator, who commanded the gladiators in their war against the Romans,* B.C. 73–71.

Sperchēos or **Sperchīus,** i, *m. a river of southern Thessaly.* Hence **Sperchēĭs,** idis, *f. adj.,* and **Sperchīŏnides,** ae, *m. a dweller by the Spercheos.*

Sperchīae, ārum, *f. a town on the Spercheos.*

Speusippus, i, *m. nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy.*

Spīō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Spōlētium (afterwards called also **Spōlētum**), ii, *n. a city of Umbria,* now *Spoleto.* Hence **Spōlētīnus,** a,

um; and **Spōlētīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Spŏrădes, um, *f. islands in the Aegean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete.*

Spurinna, ae, *m. the haruspex who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March.*

Spŭrĭus (abbrev. Sp.), ii, *m. a Roman praenomen.*

Stăbĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, along with which it was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius*, A.D. 79. Hence **Stăbĭanus**, a, um.

Stăgīra, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle.* Hence **Stăgīrītes**, ae, *m. a native of Stagira; esp. Aristotle.*

Stāiēnus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Statielli (Statelli), ōrum, *m. a Ligurian tribe.* Hence **Statiellas**, ātis, *adj.*; also **Statiellātes**, ium, *m. Their chief town was* Aquae Statiellorum, now *Acqui, in Montserrat.* Hence **Statiellenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Stătĭlĭus, ii, *m. name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Statilius, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Stātĭus, ii, *a Roman name.* Esp. Caecilius Statius, *a comic poet:* v. Caecilius. **2.** P. Papinius Statius, *a poet of the time of Domitian, author of the* Thebais, Silvae, *etc.*

Stellātis ager or **campus**, *a district in Campania, near Cales.* Hence **Stellātīnus**, a, um.

Stentor, ŏris, *m. a Grecian herald, celebrated for his loud voice.*

Stĕrŏpē, ēs, *f. one of the Pleiades.*

Stĕrōpes, is, *m. one of Vulcan's Cyclopes.*

Stertĭnĭus, ii, *m. a Stoic philosopher ridiculed by Horace.* Hence **Stertĭnĭus**, a, um.

Stēsĭchŏrus, i, *m. a Greek lyric poet of Himera.*

Sthĕnĕboea or **Sthĕnŏboea**, ae, *f. daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia, and wife of Proetus, king of Argos, whose advances were rejected by Bellerophon.*

Sthĕnĕlus, i, *m. king of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus.* Hence **Sthĕnĕlēĭus**, a, um: hostis, *i.e. Eurystheus* (Ov.). **2.** *king of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus, who was changed into a swan.* Hence **Sthĕnĕlēĭus**, a, um: proles, *i. e. Cycnus.* **Sthĕnĕlēis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*: volucris, *i.e. Cycnus* (Ov.). **3.** *one of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomede at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse.* **4.** *a Rutulian, slain by Pallas* in Virg.

Stilpon or **Stilpo**, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Megara.*

Stōĭcus, v. Part I.

Străbo, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.*

Străto or **Străton**, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Lampsacus.*

Strătŏcles, is, *m. a celebrated comedian.*

Strătŏnīcēa, ae, *f. one of the chief cities of Caria.* Hence **Strătŏnīcēus**, a, um and **Strătŏnīcensis**, e; also **Strătŏnīcenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Strŏphădes, um, *f. plu. two islands off the coast of Messenia, the residence of the Harpies.*

Strŏphĭus, ii, *m. king of Phocis, the father of Pylades.*

Strўmon, ŏnis, *m. a river forming the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace*, now *Struma.* Hence **Strўmŏnĭus**, a, um, and **Strўmŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Strymonian, Thracian.*

Stymphālus, i, *m.* or **Stymphālum**, i, *n. a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of odious birds of prey, which were destroyed by Hercules.* Hence **Stymphālĭcus**, a, um, **Stymphālĭus**, a, um, and **Stymphālis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Styx, ўgis and ўgos, *f.*=Στύξ, "*the hateful*"; *a river in Arcadia.* **2.** *the principal river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore.* Hence **Stўgĭus**, a, um, *Stygian, infernal,* also rarely, **Stўgĭālis**, e.

Sŭbūra: v. Part I.

Sūcro, ōnis, *m. a river of Spain*, now *Xucar.* **2.** *a town at the mouth of this river.* Hence **Sūcrōnensis**, e. **3.** *the name of a Rutulian, in* Virg.

Suessa, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Latium, called* Suessa Pometia. **2.** *a town in Campania, called* Suessa Aurunca, *the birth-place of the poet Lucilius*, now *Sessa.*

Suessĭōnēs, um, *m. plu. a people of Gaul*, near the modern *Soissons.*

Sŭessŭla, ae, *f. a town of Campania.* Hence **Sŭessŭlāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Suētōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *author of the Lives of the first twelve Roman emperors.*

Suēvi (**Suēbi**), ōrum, *m. plu. a powerful Germanic people; the Suabians.* Hence **Suēvus** (**-bus**), a, um, *Suabian;* **Suēvĭa** (**-bĭa**), ae, *f. their country, Suabia;* and **Suēvĭcus** (**Suēb-**), a, um.

Sulla (incorrectly written Sylla), ae, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, *the Dictator.* Hence **Sullānus**, a, um, *belonging to Sulla, Sullan;* and **Sullāni**, ōrum, *m. the partisans of Sulla.*

Sulmo, ōnis, *m. a town of the* Peligni, *near* Corfinium, *the birth-place of Ovid.* Hence **Sulmōnensis**, e; and **Sulmōnenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.* **2.** *the name of a hero in the Aeneid.*

Sulpĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Sulpĭcĭus**, a, um, and **Sulpĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Summānus (Subm.), i, *m. a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed; by some identified with Pluto.*

Sūnĭum or **Sūnĭon**, ii, *n. a promontory and town of Attica*, now *C. Colonna.*

Sŭperbus, v. Tarquinius.

Surrentum, i, *n. a maritime town of Campania*, now *Sorrento.* Hence **Surrentīnus**, a, um; and **Surrentīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sūsa, ōrum, *n. plu. the ancient capital of Persia.*

Sūtrĭum, ii, *n. an ancient town in Etruria*, now *Sutri.* Hence **Sūtrīnus**, a, um, and **Sūtrīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sўbăris, is, *f. a town of Lucania on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the luxury and effeminacy of its inhabitants.* Hence **Sўbărīta**, ae, *m. a Sybarite;* **Sўbărītĭcus**, a, um; and **Sўbărītis**, ĭdis, *f. the name of a lascivious poem* (Ov.). **2.** *m. the river on which Sybaris was situated.*

Sўēnē, ēs, *f. a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt*, now *Assouan.* Hence **Sўēnītes**, ae, *m. adj.*

Sylla, v. Sulla.

Sўmaethus, i, *m. a river, the southern boundary of Aetna, and a town situated upon it.* Hence **Sўmaethĭus** (y long in Virg.), a, um, **Sўmaethēus**, a, um, and **Sўmaethis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Symplēgădes, um, *f. plu. two floating islands at the entrance of the Euxine, which (according to the fable) crushed whatever attempted to pass between them, until they became fixed on the passage of the Argo.*

Synnăda, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Phrygia, famous for its marble.* Hence **Synnădensis**, e.

Sўphax, ācis, *m. a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.*

Sўrācūsae, ārum, *f. plu. the chief city in Sicily, on the east coast.* Hence **Sўrācūsānus**, a, um, **Sўrācūsĭus**, a, um, and **Sўrācŏsĭus**, a, um (Virg., with reference to the poetry of Theocritus); also **Sўrācūsāni**, ōrum, and **Sўrācŏsĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Syracusans.*

Sўrĭa, ae, *f. a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt.* Hence **Sўrĭus**, a, um, **Sўrus**, a, um, **Sўrĭăcus**, a, um, and **Sўrĭscus**, a, um; also **Sўrĭi**, ōrum, and more freq. **Sўri**, ōrum, *m. the Syrians.*

Sўrinx, ingis, *f. a nymph changed into a reed in* Ov.

Sўrŏphoenix, īcis, *m. a Syrophoenician.*

Sўros, i, *f. one of the Cyclades*, now *Syra.*

Syrtis, is (*Acc.* Syrtim), *f. Syrtis; the name of each of the two great*

gulfs on the north coast of Africa, distinguished as Major and Minor; the former was full of sand banks, and both were very dangerous. 2. poet. *the country bordering on the Syrtes* (Hor.).

Tăburnus, i, *m. a small mountain chain between Samnium and Campania.*

Tăcĭtus, i, *m.*: C. Cornelius, *a celebrated Roman historian, born about* A.D. 60. 2. *Roman emperor,* A.D. 275.

Taenărus (-os), i, *comm.*, and **Taenārum** (-on), i, *n. the most southern point of the Peloponnesus, on which stood a celebrated temple of Neptune; now C. Matapan.* 2. *a town of the same name on the promontory.* Hence **Taenārĭus**, a, um, *Taenarian, Spartan:* Eurotas (Ov.). **Taenārides**, ae, *m. a son of Taenarus*, i. e. *a Spartan;* and **Taenāris**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Taenarian or Spartan.* 3. *the infernal regions, the entrance to which was said to be near Taenarus* (Hor.). Hence **Taenārĭus**, a, um, *belonging to the infernal regions;* fauces (Virg.).

Tăges, is, *m. an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he taught the Etrurians the art of divination.*

Tăgus, i, *m. a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands,* now *Tejo* or *Tagus.*

Tălăus, i, *m. one of the Argonauts.* Hence the patronymic **Tălăĭōnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, i. e. *Adrastus.*

Talthўbĭus, i, *m. the herald of Agamemnon.*

Tălus, i, *m. a Rutulian warrior killed by Aeneas in* Virg.

Tămēsis, is, *m. a river in Britain,* now the *Thames: called also* Tămēsa, ae (Tac.).

Tamfana (Tan-), ae, *f. a German deity.*

Tamphĭlus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Hence **Tamphĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Tana, ae, *m. a river in Numidia.*

Tănăger, gri, *m. a river in Lucania.*

Tănăgra, ae, *f. a town of Boeotia.* Hence **Tanăgraeus**, a, um.

Tănăis, is, *m. a river of Sarmatia,* now *the Don.*

Tănăquil, ĭlis, *f. the wife of the elder Tarquin.*

Tanētum, i, *n. a village in Upper Italy.*

Tantălus, i, *m. son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. Having offended Jupiter by divulging the secrets of his table, to which he had been admitted, he was punished in the infernal regions by continued hunger and thirst, food and drink being apparently within his reach, but always eluding his grasp.* Hence **Tantălĕus**, a, um; **Tantălĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Tantalus*, and **Tantălis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Tantalus.*

Taprŏbănē, ēs, *f. an island in the Indian Ocean,* now *Ceylon.*

Tarbelli, ōrum, *m. plu. a people in Aquitania, extending to the Pyrenees.* Hence **Tarbellus**, a, um.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ōnis or ontis, *m. an Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus.*

Tărentum, i, *n. an important Greek city, situated on the west coast of Calabria,* now *Taranto.* Hence **Tărentīnus**, a, um; and **Tărentīni**, ōrum, *m. the Tarentines.*

Tarpēius, a, *a Roman proper name.* Esp. Tarpeia, ae, *f. a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines.* Hence **Tarpēius**, a, um: esp. mons Tarpeius, *the Tarpeian rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong.*

Tarquĭnii, ōrum, *m. plu. a very ancient and important town of Etruria,* near *Corneto.* Hence **Tarquĭnĭus**, a, um; **Tarquĭnĭus**, ii, *m. the fifth king of Rome, surnamed* Priscus; also *the last king of Rome, surnamed* Superbus; **Tarquĭnĭensis**, e, *belonging to Tarquinii,* and **Tarquĭnĭenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tarrăcīna (Terr.), ae, also **Tarrăcīnae**, ārum, *f. a town on the coast of Latium, formerly called* Anxur, now *Terracina.* Hence **Tarrăcīnensis** (Terr.), e, and Tarracinenses, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tarrăco, ōnis, *f. a town on the east coast of Spain,* now *Tarragona.* Hence **Tarrăcōnensis**, e.

Tarsus, i, *f. the capital of Cilicia.* Hence **Tarsensis**, e; and **Tarsenses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tartărus, v. Part I.

Tartessus or **-os**, i, *f. a very ancient maritime town in the south of Spain.* Hence **Tartessĭus**, a, um, and **Tartessĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tarusātes, ium, *m. a people of Aquitania.*

Tasgetĭus, ii, *m. a prince of the Carnutes.*

Tătĭus, ii, *m.*: T. Tatius, *a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus.* Hence **Tătĭus**, a, um; also **Tătĭenses**, ium, *m. plu. one of the three original Roman tribes.*

Taum, i, *m. an arm of the sea in N. Britain,* now the *Firth of Tay.*

Taunus, i, *m. a mountain range in western Germany.*

Tauri, ōrum, *m. plu. a barbarous people, living in the peninsula now called the Crimea* (Chersonesus Taurica), *who sacrificed foreigners to Diana.* Hence **Taurĭcus**, a, um.

Taurīni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Northern Italy,* about *Turin.* Hence **Taurīnus**, a, um.

Taurŏmĕnĭum, ii, *n. a town on the east coast of Sicily,* now *Taormina,* Hence **Taurŏmĕnītānus**, a, um.

Taurus, i, *m. a mountain chain of Asia Minor.*

Taximagulus, i, *m. a king of Kent.*

Tāўgĕtē, ēs, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.*

Tāўgĕtus, i, *m.* and **Tāўgĕta**, ōrum, *n. plur. a lofty range of mountains in Laconia.*

Tĕānum, i, *n.*: Teanum Apulum, *a town in Apulia.* Hence **Tĕānenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* 2. Teanum Sidicinum, *a town in Campania,* now *Teano.*

Tĕcmessa, ae, *f. daughter of Teuthras, and wife of Ajax the son of Telamon.*

Tectŏsăgi, ōrum, and **Tectŏsāges**, um, *m. a tribe of Gauls who migrated from* Gallia Narbonensis *and settled in Asia Minor (in Galatia) in the 3rd century* B.C.

Tĕgĕa, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Arcadia.* Hence **Tĕgĕaeus**, a, um, *Tegean, Arcadian.* As *Subst.:* **Tĕgĕaeus**, i, *m. the Tegean (god), Pan:* **Tĕgĕaea**, ae, *f. the Arcadian maiden,* i. e. *Atalanta* (Ov.). Also **Tĕgĕātae**, ārum, *m. the Tegeans.*

Tĕlămon, ōnis, *m. an Argonaut, son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus, king of Salamis, and father of Ajax and Teucer.* Hence **Tĕlămōnĭus**, ii, *m.* and **Tĕlămōnĭădes**, ae, *m. a son of Telamon,* i. e. *Ajax.*

Telchīnes, um, *m. plu. a mythical family in Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, famous for their skill in metallurgy and magic arts.*

Tĕlĕbŏae, ārum, *m. plu. a people of Acarnania; also a colony of them in Capreae.*

Tĕlĕbŏas, ae, *m. a centaur in* Ov.

Tĕlĕgŏnus, i, *m. son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him; the reputed founder of Tusculum.*

Tĕlĕmăchus, i, *m. son of Ulysses and Penelope.*

Tĕlĕmus, i, *m. a soothsayer in* Ov.

Tĕlĕphus, i, *m. king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust.*

Tĕlĕsĭa, ae, *f. a town of Samnium,* now *Telese.*

Tĕlestes, is *or* ae, *m. the father of Ianthe* (Ov.).

Tĕlĕthūsa, ae, *f. the wife of Lygdus, and mother of Iphis* (Ov.).

Tellēna, ōrum, *n. a town of Latium, taken by Ancus Marcius.*

Tĕlmessus or **Telmissus**, i, *f. a town of Lycia, famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination.* Hence **Telmessĭcus** (Telmissicus), a, um, **Telmissĭus**, a, um; and **Telmessĭi**, ōrum, and **Telmesses**, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tĕmĕsa, ae, also **Tĕmĕsē**, ēs, and **Tempsa** (Temsa), ae, *f. a town in*

Bruttium, perh. now *Torre del Piano del Casale*. Hence **Tĕmĕsaeus**, a, um, and **Tempsānus**, a, um.

Temnos, i, *f. a city of Aeolis*. Hence **Temnītes**, ae, *adj. m.*; also **Temnītae**, ārum, *m.* and **Temnĭi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants*.

Tempē, *indecl. plur. n. a beautiful valley in Thessaly, through which ran the river Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa*.

Tempўra, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Thrace, on the Aegaean Sea*.

Tenchtĕri (Tencteri), ōrum, *m. plu. a German people on the Rhine*.

Tĕnĕdos or **-us**, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troas*, still called *Tenedos*. Hence **Tĕnĕdĭus**, a, um, and **Tĕnĕdĭi**, ōrum, *the inhabitants*.

Tēnes, is, *m. son of Cycnus; his father had him thrown into the sea in a chest, which was driven upon the island named after him, Tenedos*. Hence **Tĕnĕdĭus**, a, um.

Tēnos or **-us**, i, *f. one of the Cyclades*, now *Tino*.

Tentўra, ōrum, *n. plu. a city in Upper Egypt*, now *Denderah*.

Tĕos or **Tĕus**, i, *f. a town in Ionia, the birth-place of Anacreon*. Hence **Tēĭus**, a, um; and **Tēĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*.

Tĕrentĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Terentius Afer, *the celebrated comic poet, Terence: 2nd century* B.C. 2. M. Terentius Varro, *a celebrated scholar, the contemporary of Cicero*. 3. C. Terentius Varro, *Roman consul at the battle of Cannae*. 4. In *fem.* Terentia, *the wife of Cicero*. **Tĕrentĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*

Tĕrentus (Tar-) or **-os**, i, *f. a place in the* Campus Martius, *where the* ludi seculares *were held*. Hence **Tĕrentīnus**, a, um.

Tēreus, ĕi *or* ĕos, *m. king of Thrace, husband of Procne, sister of Philomela*. Hence **Tērēĭdes**, ae, *m. his son Itys*.

Tĕrīna, ae, *f. a town on the west coast of the Bruttian territory, after which the* Sinus Terinaeus *was called*. Hence **Tĕrīnaeus**, a, um.

Terpsĭchŏrē, ēs, *f. the Muse of choral song and dancing*.

Terraoīna, v. Tarracina.

Tēthys, ўos, *f. a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods*. Hence poet. meton. *the sea*.

Teucer (Teucrus), cri, *m. son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax*. 2. *son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy*. Hence **Teucrus**, a, um; **Teucri**, ōrum, *m. the Trojans*; and **Teucrĭa**, ae, *f. the Trojan country, Troy*.

Teuthras, antis, *m. an ancient king of Mysia, father of Thespius*. Hence **Teuthrantēus**, a, um, *Mysian*, and **Teuthrantĭus**, a, um: turba, *the fifty daughters of Thespius* (Ov.).

Teutomatus, i, *m. a king of the Nitiobriges in Aquitania*.

Teutŏni, orum (**Teutŏnes**, um), *m. plu. the Teutons, a German race*. Hence **Teutŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Thāis, ĭdis, *f. a celebrated courtezan of Athens*.

Thala, ae, *f. a town in Numidia*.

Thălēs, is and ētis (*Acc.* Thalem, Thalēn, and Thaletem; *Abl.* Thale), *m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Sages, born about* 610 B.C.

Thălīa, ae, *f. the Muse of Comedy*. 2. *a sea-nymph*.

Thămўras, ae, and **Thămўris**, ĭdis, *m. a Thracian poet who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his sight*.

Thapsus or **-os**, i, *f. a city in Sicily*. 2. *a city in Africa, where Caesar defeated the partisans of Pompeius*, B.C. 42. Hence **Thapsitāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants*.

Thăsus or **-os**, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Thrace*, now *Thaso*. Hence **Thăsĭus**, a, um.

Thaumas, antis, *m. the father of Iris*. Hence **Thaumantēus**, a, um, **Thaumantĭas**, ădis, *f.*; and **Thaumantis**, ĭdis, *f. Iris*.

Thēbae, arum (**Thēbē**, ēs), *f. plu. Thebes; a very ancient and celebrated city in Upper Egypt*. Hence **Thēbaeus**, a, um, and **Thēbaei**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*. 2. *the capital of Boeotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus*. Hence **Thēbānus**, a, um, *Theban*; **Thēbāni**, ōrum, *m. the Thebans*; and **Thēbāis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*; *plur.* **Thēbădes**, *the women of Thebes*. 3. *a city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles*. Hence **Thēbāna**, ae, *f. Andromache, the daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Mysia*.

Thēbē, ēs, *f. wife of Alexander of Pherae*. 2. *a nymph in* Ov.

Thĕmis, ĭdis, *f. the goddess of justice and of prophecy*.

Thĕmistŏcles, i and is, *m. a celebrated Athenian statesman and general*. Hence **Thĕmistŏclēus**, a, um.

Thĕŏcrĭtus, i, *m. born at Syracuse in the 3rd century* B.C.; *the founder of Greek pastoral poetry*.

Thĕŏdectes, is, *m. a Greek rhetorician and tragic poet, pupil of Isocrates and Aristotle*.

Thĕon, ōnis, *m. a notoriously sarcastic person referred to by Horace*. Hence **Thĕōnīnus**, a, um, *Theonine*, i. e. *calumnious, libellous* (Hor.).

Thĕŏphănes, is, *m. a Greek historian, a friend of Pompeius*.

Thĕophrastus, i, *m. a celebrated Greek philosopher, successor of Aristotle in the Lyceum*.

Thĕŏpompus, i, *m. a Greek historian and orator, pupil of Isocrates*. Hence **Thĕŏpompēus** or **-īnus**, a, um.

Thĕrăpnae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Laconia, the birthplace of Helen*. Hence **Thĕrăpnaeus**, a, um, *Spartan*.

Thērĭcles, is, *m. a famous Greek potter*. Hence **Thērĭclēus**, a, um.

Thermae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Himera*. Hence **Thermītānus**, a, um; **Thermītāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*.

Thermōdon, ontis, *m. a small river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons*. Hence **Thermōdontēus**, a, um, and **Thermōdontĭăcus**, a, um, *Amazonian*.

Thermŏpўlae, ārum, *f. plu. a famous pass between Mt. Oeta and the sea, where Leonidas fell*, B.C. 490.

Thermus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Minucia.

Thērōdămas, antis, *m. a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh*. Hence **Thērōdămantēus**, a, um.

Thersītes, ae, *m. a Greek before Troy, distinguished for ugliness and scurrility*.

Thēseus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕōs, *m. king of Athens, son of Aegeus and Aethra; husband of Ariadne (whom he abandoned), and afterwards of Phaedra; father of Hippolytus; friend of Pirithous; conqueror of the Minotaur*. Hence **Thēsēus**, a, um, **Thēsēĭus**, a, um; and **Thēsīdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Theseus*, esp. Hippolytus; in *plur.* **Thēsīdae**, ārum, *m. the Athenians*.

Thespĭae, ārum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Boeotia*. Hence **Thespĭus**, a, um; **Thespĭenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*; and **Thespĭas**, ădis, *f. adj. Thespian*. As *Subst.* **Thespĭădes**, um, *f. the Muses* (Thespias being situated at the foot of Helicon).

Thespis, is, *m. the founder of Greek tragedy, about* 600 B.C.

Thespĭus, i, *m. a king of Mysia, who had fifty daughters*.

Thesprōtĭa, ae, *f. a district in Epirus*. Hence **Thesprōtĭus**, a, um; **Thesprōti**, ōrum, *m. the Thesprotians*.

Thesprōtus, i, *m. a king in the neighbourhood of Puteoli*: hence regnum Thesproti, *i.e. Puteoli*.

Thessălĭa, ae, *f. the most northerly district of Greece*. Hence **Thessălĭcus**, a, um, **Thessălus**, a, um, and **Thessălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*; also **Thessăli**, ōrum, *m. the Thessalians*.

Thessălōnīca, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f. a maritime city of Macedonia*; now *Saloniki*. Hence **Thessălōnīcenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. the Thessalonians*.

Thestĭus, ii, *m. king of Aetolia, father of Leda and Althaea*. Hence **Thestĭădes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Thestius*, and **Thestĭas**, ădis, *f. daughter of Thestias*, i. e. *Althaea*.

Thestor, ŏris, *m. the father of Cal-*

chas. Hence **Thestŏrĭdes**, æ, *m.* *Calchas.*

Thĕtis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos (*Abl.* Thetide and Theti), *f.* *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.*

Thīa, æ, *f.* *the wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol.*

Thirmida, æ, *f.* *a town of Numidia.*

Thisbē, ēs, *f.* *a small town of Boeotia.* Hence **Thisbaeus**, a, um. 2. *a maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus.*

Thŏas, antis, *m.* *king of Tauris, slain by Orestes.* Hence **Thŏantēus**, a, um. 2. *a king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle.* Hence **Thŏantĭas**, ădis, *f.* *Hypsipyle.*

Thōrĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.*

Thrāca, æ, **Thrācē**, ēs, and **Thrācĭa**, æ, *f.* *an extensive country to the N. of the Aegean.* Hence **Thrācĭus**, a, um, **Thrēĭcĭus**, a, um, **Thrax**, ācis, *m.*, and **Thrēissa** or **Thressa**, æ, *f.* *Thracian.* **Thrax** and **Threx**, also, *a kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment.* Hence **Thrēcĭdĭcus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Thrēcĭdĭca**, ōrum, *n.* *arms of a Threx.*

Thrāsĕa, æ, *m.*: P. Thrasea Paetus, *a distinguished Roman senator and Stoic philosopher, put to death by Nero.*

Thrāsўbūlus, i, *m.* *the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the tyranny of the Thirty.*

Thrāsўllus, i, *m.* *a celebrated astrologer in the time of Tiberius.*

Thrāsўmāchus, i, *m.* *a celebrated Greek sophist of Chalcedon.*

Thūcўdĭdes, is, *m.* *the celebrated Greek historian.* Hence **Thūcўdĭdĭus**, a, um; also **Thūcўdĭdĭi**, ōrum, *m.* *Thucydideans, imitators of Thucydides.*

Thūlē, ēs, *f.* *an island in the extreme north of Europe;* acc. to some, *Iceland,* acc. to others, *one of the Shetland Islands.*

Thūrĭae, ārum, *f.* *a town of Calabria.*

Thūrĭi, ōrum, *m. plur.* sometimes **Thūrĭum**, ĭi, *n.* *a city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built near the site of Sybaris.* Hence **Thūrīnus**, a, um; and **Thūrīni**, ōrum, *m.* *the Thurians.*

Thўămis, is, *m.* *a river in Epirus.*

Thyatīra, æ, *f.* and **Thyatīra**, ōrum, *n.* *a city of Lydia.*

Thўēne, ēs, *f.* *a nymph who nursed Jupiter and Bacchus.*

Thўestes, æ, *m.* *son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son; he was the father of Aegisthus.* Hence **Thўestēus**, a, um; and **Thўestĭădes**, æ, *m.* *Aegisthus.*

Thўias (dissyl.) or **Thўas**, ădis, *f.* *a Bacchante.*

Thymbra, æ, or **Thymbrē**, ēs, *f.* *a city in Troas, with a temple of Apollo.* Hence **Thymbraeus**, i, *m.* *epithet of Apollo.*

Thўmēlē, ēs, *f.* *a celebrated actress of the time of Domitian.*

Thўni, ōrum, *m. plu.* *a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia.* Hence **Thўnus**, a, um, *Bithynian* (Hor.); **Thўnĭa**, æ, *f.* *their country;* **Thўnĭăcus**, a, um, and **Thўnĭas**, ădis, *f.* *adj.* *Bithynian.*

Thўōnē, ēs, *f.* *the mother of the fifth Bacchus, mentioned by Cicero.* Hence **Thўōneus** (trisyll.), ĕi, *m.* *Bacchus.* Meton. for *wine* (Cat.).

Thўrē, ēs, *f.* *a town in the Peloponnesus, the possession of which was contested by the Argives and the Lacedemonians.* Hence **Thўrēātis**, ĭdis, *f.* *adj.*

Thyrēum (-ĭum), ĭi, *n.* *a town of Acarnania, near Leucas.* Hence **Thyrĭenses**, ĭum, *m.* *its inhabitants.*

Thyrsis, ĭdis, *m.* *the name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Tĭbĕrīnus, i, *m.* *a hero from whom the river Tiber is said to have been named;* see also foll. art.

Tĭbĕris, is, also contr. Tibris (Tybris), is or ĭdis (*Acc.* Tibĕrim, Tibrim and -in) *m.* *the Tiber.* Hence **Tĭbĕrīnus**, a, um; **Tĭbĕrīnus**, i, *m.* *the river-god of the Tiber;* and **Tĭbĕrīnis**, ĭdis, *f.* *adj.* 2. *the river-god* (Virg.).

Tĭbĕrĭus, ĭi, *m.* *a Roman praenomen* (abbrev. Ti.). Esp. *the Emperor Tiberius, whose full name was* Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar. Hence **Tĭbĕrĭus**, a, um, and **Tĭbĕrĭānus**, a, um.

Tĭbullus, i, *m.*: Albius, *a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about* B.C. 54, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.*

Tĭbur, ūris, *n.* *an ancient town of Latium on the Anio,* now *Tivoli, founded by a colony from Argos under Tiburtus.* Hence **Tĭburs**, urtis, *adj.*, also *subst. n.* (*Abl.* Tiburti or Tiburte), *the Tiburtine territory,* and **Tĭburtes**, um, *m.* *the Tiburtines;* **Tĭburtīnus**, a, um, and **Tĭburnus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Tĭburnus**, i, *m.* *an inhabitant of Tibur* (Stat.); also=Tiburtus, *founder of Tibur.*

Tĭburtus, i, *m.* *the founder of Tibur.*

Tĭcīnum, i, *n.* *a city in Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus,* now *Pavia.*

Tĭcīnus, i, *m.* *a river in Gallia Cisalpina,* now *Ticino, a tributary of the Padus, celebrated for a victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans upon its banks,* B.C. 218.

Tĭfāta, ōrum, *n. plu.* *a mountain near Capua.*

Tifernum, i, *n.* *a town in Umbria on the Tiber, where Pliny had a villa:* near *Città di Castello.*

Tifernus, i, *m.* *the name of a mountain and of a river in Samnium;* the former now *Monte Matese.*

Tĭgellīnus, i, *m.* *the most hated of Nero's favourites.*

Tĭgellĭus, ii, *m.*: Hermogenes, *a censurer of Horace.*

Tigrānes, is, *m.* *king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.* 2. *his grandson.*

Tigrānocerta, æ, *f.* and ōrum, *n. pl.* *the chief city of Armenia, built by Tigranes.*

Tĭgris, is *or* ĭdis, *m.* *a large river of western Asia, east of the Euphrates, which joins it.*

Tigurīni, ōrum, *m.* *a Helvetian tribe.* **Tigurīnus pāgus**, *the canton they inhabited;* perh. *Zurich.*

Tīmaeus, i, *m.* *a Greek historian of Sicily, under Agathocles.* 2. *a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato; whence the name of one of Plato's dialogues.*

Tīmāgĕnes, is, *m.* *a learned rhetorician in the time of Augustus.*

Tīmāvus, i, *m.* *a river in Istria, between Aquileia and Tergeste.*

Tīmŏcrātes, æ, *m.* *an Epicurean philosopher, brother of Metrodorus, the Epicurean.*

Tīmŏlĕon, ontis, *m.* *a celebrated Corinthian general in the 4th century* B.C. Hence **Tīmŏlĕontēus**, a, um.

Tīmon, ōnis, *m.* *a celebrated misanthrope of Athens in the time of the Peloponnesian war.*

Tīmŏthĕus, ĕi, *m.* *son of Conon, a general of the Athenians.* 2. *a celebrated musician, native of Miletus, who flourished about* 400 B.C. 3. *of Thebes, a celebrated musician in the time of Alexander the Great.*

Tīphys,ўos (*Voc.* Tiphy), *m.* *the pilot of the Argo.*

Tīrĕsĭas, æ, *m.* *a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes.*

Tīrĭdātes, æ, *m.* *the name of several kings of Armenia.*

Tīro, ōnis, *m.* *a learned slave and afterwards freedman of Cicero.* Hence **Tīrōnĭanus**, a, um.

Tīryns, Tīrynthis *or* os, *f.* *a town in Argolis, one of the most ancient in Greece, where Hercules was brought up.* Hence **Tīrynthĭus**, a, um, esp. as epithet of Hercules.

Tīsăgŏras, æ, *m.* *a brother of Miltiades.*

Tīsămēnus, i, *m.* *son of Orestes and king of Argos.*

Tīsīphŏnē, ēs, *f.* "*the avenger of blood*"; *one of the Furies.* Hence **Tīsīphŏnēus**, a, um.

Tissaphernes, is, *m.* *a Persian satrap of Lower Asia.*

Tissē, ēs, *f.* *a small town in Sicily,* now *Randazzo.* Hence **Tissenses**, ĭum, *m.* *its inhabitants.*

Tītān, ānis, or **Tītānus**, i, *m.* *son*

of Caelus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans, called **Tītānes** or **Tītāni,** *who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus. Their names were* Oceanus, Coeus, Creius, Hyperion, Iapetus and Cronos. 2. *grandson of the above, son of the Titan Hyperion; the Sun-god.* 3. *Prometheus, son of the Titan Japetus.* Hence **Tītānĭus,** a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Tītānĭa,** ae, *f.*: (i) *Latona,* as daughter of the Titan Coeus. (ii) *Pyrrha,* as descendant of Prometheus. (iii) *Diana,* as sister of Sol. (iv) *Circe,* as daughter of Sol. Also **Tītānĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*; **Tītānis,** Idis *or* Idos, *adj. f.* As *Subst.:* **Tītānis,** Idis, *f. a female Titan, Titaness:* e.g. *Circe* or *Tethys,* as sister of Sol.

Tīthōnus, i, *m. son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora; endowed with immortality, but changed after reaching a decrepit old age, into a grasshopper.* Hence **Tīthōnĭus,** a, um: as *Subst.:* **Tīthōnĭa,** ae, *f. Aurora.*

Tĭtĭes, ĭum, and **Tĭtĭenses,** ĭum, *m. one of the three original Roman tribes:* see also **Tatius.**

Tĭtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Tĭtĭus,** a, um.

Tĭturĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Tĭturĭānus,** a, um.

Tĭtus (T.), i, *m. a Roman praenomen.*

Tĭtўos, ўi, *m. a giant, son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo for insulting Latona, and cast into Tartarus.*

Tĭtўrus, i, *m. the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues; sometimes identified with Virgil himself.*

Tlĕpŏlĕmus, i, *m. a son of Hercules.*

Tmărus or **-os,** i, *m. a mountain in Epirus.*

Tmōlus, and poet. **Tīmōlus,** i, *m. a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines.* Hence **Tmōlĭus,** a, um, and **Tmōlītes,** ĭs, *m. adj.*

Tŏlēnus, i, *m. a river in the country of the Sabines,* now *Turano.*

Tŏlētum, i, *n. a town in Spain,* now *Toledo.* Hence **Tŏlētāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tŏlōsa, ae, *f. a city in southern Gallia,* now *Toulouse.* Hence **Tŏlōsānus,** a, um, and **Tŏlōsātes,** ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Tŏlostŏbogĭi (**Tŏlist-**), ōrum, *m. one of the three tribes of Gauls who settled in Asia Minor* (*Galatia*). The other two tribes were the Tectosagi and Trocmi.

Tŏlumnĭus, ii, *m. a king of the Veientes.* 2. *a Rutulian soothsayer in* Virg.

Tŏmi, ōrum, *m.* and **Tŏmis,** *f. a town of Moesia, on the Euxine, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished; not certainly identified.* Hence **Tŏmītae,** ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants,* and **Tŏmītānus,** a, um.

Tŏmўris, is, *f. a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was defeated.*

Tōrōnē, ēs, *f. a town in Macedonia.* Hence **Tōrōnaeus,** a, um, and **Tōrōnăĭcus,** a, um.

Torquātus, i, *m.*: T. Manlius, *so called from the chain-collar which he took from a Gaul whom he slew.* Hence *a surname in the* gens Manlia.

Trāchas, antis, *f. another name of the town usually called Tarracina, near the Pontine Marshes.*

Trāchīn, Inis, or **Trāchўn,** ўnos, *f. a town of Thessaly on Mount Oeta, where Hercules burned himself.* Hence **Trāchīnĭus,** a, um. As *Subst.:* **Trāchīnĭus,** ii, *m. Ceyx, king of Trachin* (Ov.). **Trāchīnĭae,** ārum, *f. the Trachinian Women, a tragedy of Sophocles.*

Trājānus, i, *m.*: M. Ulpius, *Roman emperor,* A.D. 98.

Tralles, ium, *f. plu. a commercial city of Asia Minor, near the Maeander.* Hence **Trallĭānus,** a, um; and **Trallĭāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Trans-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Alps; Transalpine.* As *Subst.:* **Transalpīni,** ōrum, *m. Transalpine nations.*

Trans-dānŭbĭānus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Danube; Transdanubian.*

Trans-pădānus, a, um, *beyond the Po; Transpadane.* As *Subst.:* **Transpădāni,** ōrum, *m. the nations beyond the Po.*

Trans-rhēnānus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Rhine; Transrhenish.* As *Subst.:* **Transrhēnāni,** ōrum, *m. those living beyond the Rhine.*

Trans-tĭbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Tiber; Transtiberine.* As *Subst.:* **Transtĭbĕrīni,** ōrum, *m. those dwelling beyond the Tiber.*

Trăpezūs, untis, *f. a city in Pontus,* now *Trebizond.*

Trăsĭmēnus (**Trasu-, Trasy-**) **lăcus,** or simply **Trăsĭmēnus,** i, *m. a lake in Etruria,* now *Perugia, on the shores of which Hannibal gained a great victory over the Romans,* B.C. 217.

Trĕbātĭus, ii, *m.*: C. Testa, *a lawyer, a friend of Cicero.*

Trĕbellĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Trĕbĭa, ae, *m. a southern tributary of the Padus, on the banks of which Hannibal defeated the Romans,* B.C. 218, now *the Trebbia.* 2. *f. a town of Umbria,* now *Trevi.* Hence **Trĕbĭānus,** a, um; and **Trĕbĭāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Trĕbōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Trĕbŭla, ae, *f. Trebula: a town in Campania, near Saticula,* now *Maddaloni.* Hence **Trĕbŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.* 2. Trebula Mutusca, *called by Virgil simply* Mutusca, *a town in the Sabine territory.* Hence **Trĕbŭlānus,** a, um.

Trēvĭri (also written Trēvēri), ōrum, *m. plu. a powerful people in Gallia Belgica,* about the mod. *Treves.* Hence **Trēvĕrĭcus,** a, um.

Trĭārĭus, *a cognomen in the* gens Valeria.

Tribocci, ōrum, *m. a German people, in the neighbourhood of the modern Strasburg.*

Trĭcastīni, ōrum, *m. a Gallic tribe between the Isère and the Drome.*

Trĭcĭpĭtīnus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *the father of Lucretia.*

Tricŏrii, ōrum, *m. a people in* Gallia Narbonensis.

Trīnăcrĭa, ae = Τριναχρία ("*with three promontories*"), and Trīnăcris, Idos (Ov.), *f. the island of Sicily.* Hence **Trīnăcrĭus,** a, um, and **Trīnăcris,** Idis, *f. adj. Sicilian.*

Trinōbantes, um, *m. plu. a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex and Middlesex.*

Trĭōcăla, ōrum, *a mountain-fortress in the interior of Sicily.* Hence **Trĭōcălīnus,** a, um, *adj.*

Trĭŏpas, ae, *m. the father of Erysichthon.* Hence **Trĭŏpēius,** ii, *m. Erysichthon,* and **Trĭŏpēis,** Idis, *f. a grand-daughter of Triopas,* i.e. *Mestra.*

Trĭphўlĭa, ae, *f. a name of the southern part of Elis.*

Trĭpŏlis, is, *f. a district of Thessaly.* Hence **Trĭpŏlītānus,** a, um. 2. *a country of Africa on the Syrtes.* Hence **Trĭpŏlītānus,** a, um.

Triptŏlĕmus, i, *m. son of Celeus, king of Eleusis; he was a favourite of Ceres, and the inventor of agriculture: he became a judge in the infernal regions.*

Trīton, ōnis *or* ōnŏs, *m. a sea-god, son of Neptune, who blows through a shell to calm the sea.* 2. *a river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to some authorities, Minerva was born.* Hence **Trītōnĭus,** a, um; as *Subst.:* **Trītōnĭa,** ae, *f. Minerva:* **Trītōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*; and **Trītōnis,** Idis or Idos, *Minerva;* as *adj. Palladian;* **arx,** *the citadel of Pallas or Minerva,* i.e. *Athens* (Ov.).

Trĭvĭa, ae, *f. a name of Diana, because her temple was often erected where three ways met.* **Lăcus Trĭviae,** *a lake in Latium, near Aricia,* now *Lago di Nemi.*

Trĭvĭcum, i, *n. a small town between Samnium and Apulia,* now *Trevico.*

Trōas, ădis, v. Tros.

Trocmi or **Trogmi,** ōrum, *m. a Galatian people:* v. Tectosagi.

Troezēn, ēnis, *f. a very ancient city of Argolis, where Theseus was born.* Hence **Troezēnĭus,** a, um.

Trōglŏdўtae, ārum, *m. plu. a people of Aethiopia who dwelt in caves, the Troglodytes.*

Trōĭlus, i, *m. son of Priam, slain by Achilles.*

Trŏphōnĭus, ii, *m. a brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi; after his death he had a celebrated oracle.* Hence **Trŏphōnĭānus,** a, um.

Trōs, ōis, *m. a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named.* Hence **Trōja** or **Trōia,** ae, *f. Troy; a city of Asia Minor, famous for its ten years' siege by the Greeks.* 2. *a town founded by Aeneas, in Italy.* 3. *a town settled by Helenus, in Epirus.* Hence **Trōĭus** (Trōus), a, um, **Trōjānus,** a, um, and **Trōjāni,** ōrum, *m. the Trojans.* Also Trōs, Trōis, *a Trojan;* **Trōĭcus,** a, um; **Trōas,** ădis or ădos, *f. adj.*, and as *Subst. a Trojan woman,* also *the region about Troy, the Troad;* **Trōjŭgĕna,** ae, *m. a Trojan,* also *a Roman.*

Trosmis, is, *f. a town of Moesia on the Ister, mentioned by* Ov.

Tūbĕro, ōnis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Aelia.

Tubertus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Postumia.

Tŭbŭlus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Hostilia.

Tŭisco, ōnis, *m. the progenitor of the Germans, honoured by them as a god.*

Tulingi, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia bordering on the Helvetii.*

Tullĭŏla, ae, *f. dim. an affectionate name for* Tullia, *the daughter of Cicero.*

Tullĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome;* and M. Tullius Cicero, *the renowned statesman and orator: killed* B.C. 43. Hence **Tullĭānus,** a, um; and **Tullĭānum,** i, *n. the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by Servius Tullius.*

Tullus, i, *m. a Roman praenomen: e.g.* Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome.*

Tūnes, ētis, *f. a maritime town of Africa,* now *Tunis.*

Tungri, ōrum, *m. a people of* Gallia Belgica, about *Tongres.*

Turdētāni, ōrum, *m. a people in* Hispania Baetica, *in the neighbourhood of the modern Seville.* Hence **Turdētānĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Turdŭli, ōrum, *m. a people of* Hispania Baetica, *living to the east of the Turdetani.* Hence **Turdŭlus,** a, um.

Tūrĭa, ae, *f. a river in the E. of Spain,* now *the Guadalaviar.* Hence **Tūrĭensis,** e, *adj.*

Turnus, i, *m. a king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas.* 2. Turnus Herdonius, v. Herdonius.

Tŭrŏnes, um, also **Tŭrōnī** or **Tŭrŏnĭi,** ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gallia, on the Liger,* near the mod. *Tours.*

Tusci, ōrum, *m. plu. another name for Etrusci,* v. Etruria. *Adj.* **Tuscus,** a, um.

Tuscŭlum, i, *n. a very ancient town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome;* near the modern *Frascati.* Hence **Tuscŭlānus,** a, um, **Tuscŭlānensis,** e, and **Tuscŭlus,** a, um; also **Tuscŭlāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tўăna, ōrum, *n. plu. a city in Cappadocia, the birthplace of the philosopher Apollonius.* Hence **Tўănēĭus,** a, um.

Tўcha, ae, *a part of Syracuse.*

Tўchĭus, ii, *m. a famous shoemaker of Boeotia mentioned by* Ov.

Tўdeus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Oeneus and father of Diomedes.* Hence **Tўdīdes,** ae, *m. Diomedes.*

Tyndăreus (trisyll.), ĕi, and Tyndărus, i, *m. king of Sparta, and husband of Leda; father of Castor and Clytemnestra, and reputed father of Pollux and Helen.* Hence **Tyndărĭus,** a, um; **Tyndărĭdes,** ae, *m. a male descendant of Tyndareus,* and **Tyndăris,** ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Tyndareus.*

(1) **Tyndăris,** ĭdis, *f. a town on the N. coast of Sicily,* now *Tindaro.* Hence **Tyndărītāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

(2) **Tyndăris,** ĭdis, *f. name of a woman in* Hor.

Tўphōeus (trisyll.), ĕi or ĕos (also Tўphōn, ōnis), *m. a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Aetna.* Hence **Tўphōĭus,** a, um, and **Tўphōis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Tўrannĭo, ōnis, *m. a Greek grammarian in the time of Cicero.*

Tўras, ae, *m. a river in Sarmatia,* now the *Dniester.*

Tўrō, ūs, *f. daughter of Salmoneus.*

Tyrrhēni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians.* Hence **Tyrrhēnus,** a, um; **Tyrrhēnĭa,** ae, *f. Etruria;* **Tyrrhēnĭcus,** a, um.

Tyrrheus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. the shepherd of King Latinus.* Hence **Tyrrhīdae,** ārum, *m. plu. his sons.*

Tyrtaeus, i, *m. an Athenian poet, who flourished in the 7th century* B.C. *In accordance with an oracle, he was sent by the Athenians to Sparta, and roused the courage of the Spartans against the Messenians.*

Tўrus, or **-os,** i, *f. a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phoenicians,* now the ruins of *Sur.* Hence **Tўrĭus,** a, um, *Tyrian,* and poet. *Theban* (with a ref. to the Phoenician colony of Cadmus), or *Carthaginian* (Carthage being a colony from Tyre); and **Tўrĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Tyrians,* or *the Carthaginians.*

Ubĭi, orum, *m. plu. a German people on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Cologne.* Hence **Ubĭus,** a, um.

Ūcălĕgon, ontis, *m. a Trojan, mentioned by* Virg.

Ūfens, entis, *m. a small river in Latium,* now *Uffente.* Hence **Ūfentīnus,** a, um.

Ŭlixes (**Ŭlysses**), is or ĕī, or ei (trisyll.), *m. a king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.*

Ulpĭus, v. Trajanus.

Ŭlŭbrae, ārum, *f. plu. a small and miserable town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes.* Hence **Ŭlŭbrānus,** a, um.

Ŭlysses, is, v. Ulixes.

Umbri, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of Central Italy, akin to the Latins.* *Adj.* **Umber,** bra, brum, and **Umbrĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Ūrănĭa, ae, or **Ūrănĭē,** ēs, *f. the Muse of Astronomy.*

Urbīnum, i, *n. a town of Umbria* now *Urbino.* Urbīnas, ātis, *adj. of Urbinum.*

Ūsipĕtes, um, and **Ūsipĭi,** ōrum, *plu. a German people.*

Ustĭca, ae, *f. a hill near Horace's Sabine farm.*

Ŭtĭca, ae, *f. a very ancient city in Africa Propria, N.W. of Carthage, where the younger Cato put an end to his life.* Hence **Ŭtĭcensis,** e; also **Ŭtĭcenses,** ium, *m. the inhabitants of Utica.*

Văcălus: v. Vahalis.

Vacca (**Vaga**), ae, *f. a town of Numidia,* now *Beja.* Hence **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis,** e; and **Vaccenses** (Vag.), ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Vaccaei, ōrum, *m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Vaccus, i, *m.*: Vitruvius Vaccus, *leader of the revolt of Fundi,* B.C. 330.

Văcūna, ae, *f. the goddess of rural leisure, particularly honoured by the Sabines.* Hence **Văcūnālis,** e.

Vădĭmōnis lacus, *a small lake in Etruria,* now *Lago di Bassano.*

Vāhālis, is, and Văcălus, i, *m. the southern branch of the Rhine,* now *the Waal.*

Vălentĭa, ae, *f. a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Valencia.* 2. Vibo Valentia, called by the Greeks Hipponium, *a town in the S.W. of Bruttium.* Hence **Vălentīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Vălĕrĭus, a, *the name of an ancient patrician* gens. Hence **Vălĕrĭāni,** ōrum, *m. the soldiers of Valerius.*

Vandăli or **Vandălĭi** (-dilli), ōrum,

m. plu. a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus, who afterwards settled in the S. of Spain (in *Andalusia*).

Vangiōnes, um, *m. plu. a German people on the Rhine*, about the mod. *Worms*.

Varguntēius, i, *m.* L., *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators*.

Vārĭa, ae, *f. a small town of the Sabines near Horace's farm*.

Varĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Varius, *a distinguished epic poet of the time of Virgil and Horace*.

Varro, ōnis, *m. a surname in the* gens Terentia: v. Terentius. Hence **Varrōnĭānus**, a um.

Vārus, i, *m. a surname*, esp. in the gens Quintilia. Esp. P. Quintilius Varus, *defeated and slain by Arminius*. Hence **Vārĭānus**, a, um. 2. *a river in Gallia Narbonensis*, now the *Var*.

Vascōnes, um, *m. plu. a people of northern Spain, ancestors of the Basques*.

Vātĭcānus mons *or* collis, *a hill in Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber*.

Vātĭnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Vātĭnĭānus**, a, um. See also Part I.

Vectis, is, or **Vecta**, ae, *f. the Isle of Wight*.

Vectōnes or **Vettōnes**, um, *m. plu. a people of Lusitania*.

Vēii, ōrum, *m. plu. a very ancient city in Etruria about twelve miles from Rome, taken by Camillus* B.C. 369. Hence **Vēiens**, entis, **Vēientānus**, a, um, and **Vēius** or **Vēlus** (trisyl.), a, um; also **Vēientes**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of Veii*.

Vēiŏvis or **Vēdiŏvis**, is, *m. an Etruscan divinity, a god of the underworld (anti-Jove)*.

Vēlābrum, i, *n. a district in Rome near the Palatine, where provision dealers dwelt*.

Vēlauni or **Vellavii**, ōrum, *m. an Aquitanian people*.

Vēlēda, ae, *f. a virgin who uttered predictions, and received divine honours among the Germans*.

Vēlĭa, ae, *f. an elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome*. 2. *a town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocaeans*, afterwards called Elea. Hence **Vēlĭensis**, e, and **Vēlīnus**, a, um; also **Vēlĭēnses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants*.

Vēlīnus, i, *m. a river in the Sabine territory*, now *Velino, which forms several lakes, the largest of which is called* lacus Velinus.

Vēlītrae, ārum, *f. plu. a town of the Volsci, in Latium*, now *Velletri*. Hence **Vēlīternus**, a, um; and **Vēlīterni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants*.

Vellaunodūnum, i, *n. a town of the Senones in Gaul*, perhaps *Beaune*.

Vellēius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Velleius Paterculus, *an historian under Augustus and Tiberius*.

Velocasses, v. Bellocassi.

Vēnāfrum, i, *n. a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil*; now *Venafro*. Hence **Vēnāfrānus**, a, um.

Vĕnĕti (Heneti), ōrum, *m. plu. a people in the north-east of Italy, in the modern Venetian territory*. Hence **Vĕnĕtus**, a, um; and **Vĕnĕtĭa**, ae, *f. their country*. (For venetus in the meaning of *sea-coloured, bluish*, v. Part I.) 2. *a people in the north-west of Gaul* about mod. *Vannes*. Hence **Vĕnĕtĭa**, ae, *f. their country*; and **Vĕnĕtĭcus**, a, um.

Vēnĭlĭa, ae, *f. the mother of Turnus*. 2. *the wife of Janus*.

Ventĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. P. Ventidius Bassus, *who defeated the Parthians*, B.C. 38. Hence **Ventĭdĭānus**, a, um.

Vĕnŭlus, i, *m. Venulus; the messenger sent by Turnus to Diomedes in* Virg.

Vĕnus, ĕris, *f. the goddess of Love, the mother of Cupid and Aeneas*, v. Part I. Hence **Vĕnĕrĕus** or **Vĕnĕrĭus**, a, um.

Vĕnŭsĭa, ae, *f. a town on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, the birthplace of the poet Horace*, now *Venosa*. Hence **Vĕnŭsīnus**, a, um; and **Vĕnŭsīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants*.

Veragri, ōrum, *m. a people in the Pennine Alps*.

Vercellae, ārum, *f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Vercelli*.

Vercingĕtōrix, īgis, *m. the celebrated leader of the Arverni in the Gallic war*.

Vergĭlĭus, *the more strictly accurate form for* Virgilius (q. v.).

Vergŏbrĕtus, i, *m. the title of the chief magistrate among the Aedui*.

Vĕrŏmandŭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica in the Vermandois*.

Vērōna, ae, *f. a city in Northern Italy, the birth-place of Catullus, and of Pliny the Elder*. Hence **Vērōnensis**, e, and **Vērōnenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants*.

Verres, is, *m. the surname of the praetor* C. Cornelius, *notorious for his bad government of Sicily*. Hence **Verrĭus**, a, um, and **Verrīnus**, a, um.

Verrūgo, ĭnis, *f. a town of the Volsci*.

Vertumnus (Vort.), i, *m. the god of the changing year*, i.e. *of the seasons and their productions*.

Verŭlae, ārum, *f. a town of the Hernici in Latium*, now *Veroli*. Hence **Verŭlānus**, a, um.

Vĕrŭlāmĭum, ii, *n. a town in Britain*, now *St. Albans*.

Vesŏla, ae, *f. a small town of Latium on the river Liris*. Hence **Vesŏlnus**, a, um; and **Vesŏlni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*.

Vesĕrĭs, is, *m. a river in Campania, near Mt. Vesuvius*.

Vĕsontĭo, ōnis, *m. the chief town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica*, now *Besançon*.

Vespăsĭānus, i, *m.*: T. Flavius Sabinus, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 70.

Vesta, ae, *f. one of the twelve principal deities, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, the goddess of the fire burning on the hearth and of domestic life*. Hence **Vestālis**, e: v. Part I.

Vestīni, orum, *m. plu. a people of Central Italy on the Adriatic Sea*.

Vĕsŭlus, i, *m. one of the Alps*, now *M. Viso*.

Vĕsŭvĭus (Vĕsēvus), ii, *m. Mt. Vesuvius, a volcano in Campania which became active* B.C. 79.

Vettones, v. Vectones.

Veturĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Veturia, *the mother of Coriolanus*.

Vibo, ōnis, *f.*: v. Valentia (2). Hence **Vibōnensis**, e.

Vĭca Pŏta, ae, *f. Victress* and *Possessor, goddess of Victory*.

Vĭcētĭa (Vicentia), ae, *f. a town in north-eastern Italy*, now *Vicenza*. Hence **Vĭcētīni** or **Vĭcentīni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*.

Vĭenna, ae, *f. a city of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhodanus*, now *Vienne*. Hence **Vĭennensis**, e; and **Vĭennenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants*.

Vīmĭnālis collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome*.

Vindĕlĭci, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of southern Germany, in Bavaria, whose chief town was* Augusta Vindelicorum, now *Augsburg*.

Vĭpsānĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *the son-in-law of Augustus*.

Virgĭlĭus (more correctly Vergilius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. P. Virgilius (Verg.) Maro, *a celebrated Roman poet in the time of Augustus; Virgil*.

Virgĭnĭus (Verg.), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Virginius, *the father of Virginia, whom he slew in order to save her from the decemvir Appius Claudius*.

Vīrĭātus (-āthus), i, *m. a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in their war against the Romans*. Hence **Vīrĭātīnus** (Vīrĭāthĭnus), a, um.

Virĭdŏmārus (**Virdŭm-**) or **Virdŏmārus**, i, *m. a chief of the Aedui*.

Vĭsurgis, is, *m. a river of Northern Germany*, now *the Weser*.

Vĭtellĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Aequi*.

Vĭtellĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. A. Vitellius, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 70. Hence **Vĭtellĭus**, a, um, and **Vĭtellĭānus**, a, um; and **Vĭtellĭāni**, ōrum, *m. soldiers of Vitellius*. See also Part I.

Vitruvĭus, ii, *m.*: M. Pollio, *a contemporary of Augustus, author of a work on architecture*.

Vocātes, ium, *m. a people in* Gallia Aquitanica.

Vŏcōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Q. Voconius, *author of a*

law limiting the right of women to inherit property.

Vŏcontĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, *between the Rhone and the Alps*, about the mod. *Vaison.*

Vŏgēsus or **Vōsĕgus**, i, *m. a range of mountains in the E. of Gaul*, now *the Vosges.*

Vŏlāterrae, ārum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Etruria*, now *Volaterra.* Hence **Vŏlāterrānus**, a, um; and **Vŏlāterrāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Volcae, ārum, *m. plu. a powerful people in Gallia, divided into the* Volcae Arecomici *and the* Volcae Tectosages; *having for their respective capitals Nemausus and Tolosa.*

Volcānus, v. Vulcanus.

Vologēsus, i, and **Vologēses**, is, *m. the name of several kings of Parthia.*

Volsci, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people in the south of Latium.* Hence **Volscus**, a, um.

Volscens, tis, *m. an officer of the Latins in* Virg.

Volscius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Volsĭnĭi (Vulsinii), ōrum, *m. plu. an important city in Etruria*, now *Bolsena.* Hence **Volsĭnĭus**, a, um, and **Volsĭnĭensis**, e; also **Volsĭnĭenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Voltinĭa tribus, *a Roman tribe, of unknown locality.* Hence **Voltinienses**, ĭum, *m. the people of the Voltinian tribe.*

Voltumna, ae, *f. an Etruscan goddess, in whose temple the Etrurian States assembled.*

Volumnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Volumnia, *the wife of Coriolanus.* Hence **Volumnĭānus**, a, um.

Vonōnes, is, *m. the name of two kings of Parthia.*

Vosegus, v. Vogesus.

Vulcānus, i, *m. the fire-god: son of Jupiter and Juno.* Meton. *fire.* Hence **Vulcānĭus**, a, um, *of Vulcan, fiery;* **Vulcānālis**, e, *belonging to Vulcan;* **Vulcānālĭa**, ĭum, *n. pl. the festival of Vulcan celebrated* Aug. 23.

Vultur (Volt.), ŭris, *m. a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia, now Monte Voltore.*

Vulturcĭus (Volt.), ii, *m. one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Vulturnum (Volt.), i, *n. a town in Campania, on the river Vulturnus*, now *Castel Volturno.*

Vulturnus (Volt.), i, *m. the principal river of Campania*, now *Volturno.*

Xanthō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Xanthus, i, *m. a river of Troas.* 2. *a river of Lycia.* 3. *a small stream in Epirus.*

Xĕno, ōnis, *m. an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens, mentioned by Cicero.*

Xĕnŏcrătes, is, *m. a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon.*

Xĕnŏphănes, is, *m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school.*

Xĕnŏphon, ontis, *m. a celebrated Greek historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and leader in the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks* B.C. 400. Hence **Xĕnŏphontēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um.

Xerxes, is (i, rarely), *m. king of Persia, who invaded Greece with a vast army; conquered by the Greeks at Salamis* B.C. 490.

Zăcynthus or **-os**, i, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea*, now *Zante.* Hence **Zăcynthĭus**, a, um.

Zăleucus, i, *m. a lawgiver of the Locrians, about 660* B.C.

Zăma, ae, *f. a small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal* B.C. 201; now *Zamra.* Hence **Zămenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Zanclē, ēs, *f. an older name of Messana, in Sicily.* Hence **Zanclaeus**, a, um, and **Zanclēĭus**, a, um.

Zēno or **Zēnon**, ōnis, *m. the founder of the Stoic philosophy, a native of Citium in Cyprus, who flourished in the 3rd century* B.C. 2. *a philosopher of Elea ("the Eleatic"), in Magna Graecia; born* B.C. 488. 3. *an Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.*

Zēnŏbĭa, ae, *queen of Palmyra, conquered by Aurelian* A.D. 270.

Zĕphyrītis, ĭdis, *f. a designation of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honoured as a goddess.*

Zērynthĭus, a, um, *belonging to the Thracian town of Zerynthus.*

Zētes, ae, *m. brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.*

Zēthus, i, *m. son of Jupiter by Antiope, and brother of Amphion.*

Zeus, *the Greek name of Jupiter.*

Zeuxis, is and ĭdis, *m. a famous Greek painter of Heraclea.*

Zōīlus, i, *m. a proverbially severe critic of Alexandria. He censured much in Homer, whence he was called Homeromastix* (scourge of Homer).

Zōpyrus, i, *m. a celebrated physiognomist mentioned by Cicero.* 2. *a Persian noble who, by mutilating himself, reconquered Babylon for Darius.*

Zōrŏastres, is, *m. a lawgiver of the Medes.*

TABLES

OF THE

ROMAN CALENDAR, MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY.

CALENDARIUM.

Our days of the Month.	March, May, July, October, have 31 days.	January, August, December, have 31 days.	April, June, September, November, have 30 days.	February has 28 days and in Leap Year 29.
1.	KALENDIS.*	KALENDIS.	KALENDIS.	KALENDIS.
2.	VI. } ante Nonas.	IV. } ante Nonas.	IV. } ante Nonas.	IV. } ante Nonas.
3.	V.	III.	III.	III.
4.	IV.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5.	III.	NONIS.	NONIS.	NONIS.
6.	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. } ante Idus.	VIII. } ante Idus.	VIII.
7.	NONIS.	VII.	VII.	VII.
8.	VIII. } ante Idus.	VI.	VI.	VI.
9.	VII.	V.	V.	V.
10.	VI.	IV.	IV.	IV.
11.	V.	III.	III.	III.
12.	IV.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13.	III.	IDIBUS.	IDIBUS.	IDIBUS.
14.	Pridie Idus.	XIX. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XVIII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XVI. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
15.	IDIBUS.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16.	XVII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XVII.	XVI.	XIV.
17.	XVI.	XVI.	XV.	XIII.
18.	XV.	XV.	XIV.	XII.
19.	XIV.	XIV.	XIII.	XI.
20.	XIII.	XIII.	XII.	X.
21.	XII.	XII.	XI.	IX.
22.	XI.	XI.	X.	VIII.
23.	X.	X.	IX.	VII.
24.	IX.	IX.	VIII.	VI.
25.	VIII.	VIII.	VII.	V.
26.	VII.	VII.	VI.	IV.
27.	VI.	VI.	V.	III.
28.	V.	V.	IV.	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
29.	IV.	IV.	III.	In Leap-Year, Feb. 24 (a. d. vi. Kal. Mart.) was reckoned twice. Hence this day was called bis-sextus, and the year annus bissextus.
30.	III.	III.	Pridie Kalendas (Maias, Quintiles, Octobres, Decembres).	
31.	Pridie Kalendas (Aprilles, Junias, Sextiles, Novembres).	Pridie Kalendas (Februarias, Septembres, Januarias).		

* The words are given in the Ablative Case, the form employed in assigning a date.

TABLE I.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

I. Smaller Measures.	Feet.	Inches.
Digitus	,,	·7281
1¼ Uncia ('*inch*') or Pollex.	,,	·9708
4 3 Palmus	,,	2·9124
12 9 3 Palmus Major (of late times)	,,	8·7372
16 12 4 1⅓ Pes	,,	11·6496
20 15 5 1⅔ 1¼ Palmipes	1	2·562
24 18 6 2 1½ 1⅛ Cubitus	1	5·4744

N.B.—*Approximate Values.* The Roman *Uncia*, *Pes*, and *Cubitus* fall short of our *Inch*, *Foot*, and *Foot and a half*, by less than 1-30th, 4-10ths, and 6-10ths of an inch respectively.

TABLE II.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

II. Larger Measures.—Land and Itinerary.	Miles.	Feet.	Inches.
Pes	,,	,,	11·6496
1½ Cubitus	,,	1	5·4744
2½ 1⅔ Gradus, or Pes Sestertius (2½ *ft.*)	,,	2	5·124
5 3⅓ 2 Passus	,,	4	10·248
10 6⅔ 4 2 Decempeda, or Pertica	,,	9	8·496
120 80 48 24 12 Actus (in length)	,,	116	5·952
5000 3333⅓ 2000 1000 500 41⅔ Mille Passuum	,,	4854	

N.B.—The Roman mile falls short of the English by less than 1-10th.

TABLE III.—ROMAN MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Ordinary Land Measures.	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.	Square Ft.
Pes Quadratus.	,,	,,	,,	·9445
100 Scrupulum, or Decempeda Quadrata	,,	,,	,,	94·245
480 4⅘ Actus Simplex	,,	,,	1	180·127
2400 24 5 Uncia*	,,	,,	8	83·885
3600 6 7½ 1½ Clima	,,	,,	12	125·83
14,400 144 30 6 4 Actus Quadratus	,,	1	9	231·07
28,800 288 60 12 8 2 Jugerum	,,	2	19	189·89†
57,600 576 120 24 16 4 2 Heredium	1	0	39	107·53‡
5,760,000 57,600 12,000 2400 1600 400 200 100 Centuria	124	2	19	135·25
23,040,000 230,400 48,000 9600 6400 1600 800 400 4 Saltus	498	1	37	263·75§

* The *As* or *unit* to which this *Uncia* and the above *Scrupulum* belong is the *Jugerum*. The other uncial divisions of the *Jugerum* may easily be calculated from the *Uncia*. The *Semissis* is, of course, the *Actus Quadratus*.

† *i.e.* almost 5-8ths of an acre. ‡ *i.e.* almost an acre and a quarter § *i.e.* almost 500 acres.

TABLE IV.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

I. Liquid Measures.										Gallons.	Pints.	Approximate.*	
												Gallons.	Pints.
Ligula										,,	·02	,,	$\frac{1}{25}$
4	Cyathus†									,,	·08	,,	$\frac{1}{12}$
6	1½	Acetabulum								,,	·12	,,	$\frac{1}{8}$
12	3	2	Quartarius, *i.e.* 1-4th of the *Sextarius*							,,	·24	,,	$\frac{1}{4}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina or Cotyla						,,	·48	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius, *i.e.* 1-6th of the *Congius*					,,	·96	,,	1
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius				,,	5·76	,,	6
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna			2	7·04	3	,,
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	Amphora Quadrantal		5	6·08	6	,,
46·080	11·520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	Culeus	115	1·6	120	,,

* As the *Sextarius* differs from the English pint by only 1-25th part of the latter, it will be found useful in ordinary rough calculations to take it at exactly a pint, and so with the other measures in this Table. The results thus obtained may be corrected by subtracting from each of them its 1-25th part.

† According to the uncial division, the *Sextarius* was the *As* or *unit*, and the *Cyathus* the *Uncia* or *twelfth part*.

TABLE V.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

II. Dry Measures.								Gallons.	Pints.	Approximate.*	
										Gallons.	Pint.
Ligula								,,	·02	,,	$\frac{1}{48}$
4	Cyathus†							,,	·08	,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
6	1½	Acetabulum						,,	·12	,,	$\frac{1}{8}$
12	3	2	Quartarius, *i.e.* 1-4th of the *Sextarius*					,,	·24	,,	$\frac{1}{4}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina, or Cotyla				,,	·48	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius, *i.e.* 1-6th of the *Congius*			,,	·96	,,	1
384	96	64	32	16	8	Semimodius		,,	7·68	1	,,
768	192	128	64	32	16	2	Modius	1	7·36	2‡	,,

* See Note (*) to Table IV. † See Note (†) to Table IV. ‡ Nearly *a peck*.

TABLE VI.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

I. The Uncial Divisions of the Pound.												Avoirdupois Weight.	
												Oz.	Grs.
Uncia												,,	430·83⅓*
1½	Sescuncia, or Sescunx											1	203·75
2	1⅓	Sextans										1	404·16⅔
3	2	1½	Quadrans, or Teruncius									2	168·75
4	2⅔	2	1⅓	Triens								3	270·83⅓
5	3⅓	2½	1⅔	1¼	Quincunx							4	354·16⅔
6	4	3	2	1½	1½	Semis, or Semissis						5	337·5
7	4⅔	3½	2⅓	1¾	1⅝	1½	Septunx					6	320·33⅓
8	5⅓	4	2⅔	2	1⅞	1⅓	1¼	Bes, or Bessis				7	104·16⅔
9	6	4½	3	2¼	1⅛	1½	1⅜	1⅛	Dodrans			8	277·5
10	6⅔	5	3⅓	2½	2	1⅔	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	Dextans		9	270·83⅓
11	7⅓	5½	3⅔	2¾	2⅛	1⅚	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1 1/12	Deunx	10	260·83⅓
12	8	6	4	3	2⅜	2	1⅛	1½	1⅓	1⅛	1 1/11	As, or Libra	11	237·5

* This falls short of the ounce avoirdupois by less than 7 grains.

TABLE VII.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

II. Subdivisions of the Uncia.										Grains.
Siliqua										2·9224
3	Obolus									8·767361
6	2	Scrupulum								17·53472
12	4	2	Semisextula							35·0694
24	8	4	2	Sextula						70·138
36	12	6	3	1½	Sicilicus					105·2083
48	16	8	4	2	1⅓	Duella				140·277
72	24	12	6	3	2	1½	Semi-uncia			210·416
144	48	24	12	6	4	3	2	Uncia		420·833
1728	576	288	144	72	48	36	24	12	As or Libra	5050

TABLE VIII.—ROMAN MONEY.

I. Before the time of Augustus: when the Denarius was 1-7th of an Ounce, or about 60 Grains.

1. *Copper Coins.*							2. *Silver Coins.*						£	s.	d.	Farthings.
Sextula													,,	,,	,,	·35416
1½	Quadrans						Teruncius						,,	,,	,,	·53125
2	1½	Triens											,,	,,	,,	·7083
3	2	1½	Semissis				2	Sembella					,,	,,	,,	1·0625
6	4	3	2	As			4	2	Libella				,,	,,	,,	2·125
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius								,,	,,	1	·25
24	16	12	8	4	2	Sestertius	16	8	4	Sestertius			,,	,,	2	·5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	32	16	8	2	Quinarius		,,	,,	4	1
96	64	48	32	16	8	4	24	32	16	4	2	Denarius	,,	,,	8	2
3. *Gold Coins.* Aureus (value in proportion to Roman Silver)													,,	17	8	2
(value in English current Coin)													1	1	1	2
4. *Money of Account* (*not a Coin*). Sestertium, or Mille Nummi													8	17	1	,,

TABLE IX.—ROMAN MONEY.

II. After the time of Augustus: when the Denarius was 1-8th of an Ounce, or 52·5 Grains.									£	s.	d.	Farthings.
Sextula									,,	,,	,,	·3125
1½	Quadrans								,,	,,	,,	·46875
2	1½	Triens							,,	,,	,,	·625
3	2	1½	Semissis						,,	,,	,,	·9375
6	4	3	2	As					,,	,,	,,	1·875
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius				,,	,,	,,	3·75
24	16	12	8	4	2	Sestertius			,,	,,	1	3·5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	Quinarius, or Victoriatus		,,	,,	3	3
96	64	48	32	16	8	2	4	Denarius	,,	,,	7	2
Aureus, reckoned at 25 Denarii									,,	15	7	2
,, reckoned in English Current Coin									,,	18	5	3·25
Sestertium, or Mille Nummi									7	16	3	,,

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